

STATE OF ALABAMA
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

Milo B. Howard, Jr., Director

ALABAMA
OFFICIAL AND STATISTICAL
REGISTER
1975



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PREFACE

Under the authority contained in Section 5 of the Act of February 27, 1901, creating the Alabama Department of Archives and History, this volume has been prepared and published. Section 5 states:

“An official and statistical register of the State of Alabama shall be compiled every two¹ years by the Director, to contain (1) brief sketches of the several state officials, the members of Congress from Alabama, the Supreme Court Judges, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama; (2) rosters of all State and County officials; (3) lists of all institutions, with officials; (4) State and County population statistics; and (5) miscellaneous statistics; and said register shall be published in an edition of one thousand copies for free distribution, the printing and binding hereinbefore provided.”

The object of the publications is to present in statistical form the details of the organization of the State government, lists of officials, and such miscellaneous data on the State and its affairs as may be of helpful service. All names and dates are drawn from as authoritative or official sources as possible; no facts not believed to be reliable have been admitted.

The Director is indebted to many people for the information supplied. Officials of all state departments and their staffs have been most cooperative in helping compile data and statistics. Mrs. Jill Levin of the Archives staff toiled long and hard preparing the copy. Miss Alice Berta, Miss Sarah-Ann Warren and Miss Patricia Sweet have read and corrected proof, and to all of them my especial thanks.

Throughout the country books of this character are regarded as of first importance. It is hoped that this volume will prove not only of immediate use and value, but that it will be a permanent contribution to the literature of Alabama. The last issue was published in 1971.

¹Changed to four years in 1919

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To His Excellency
Governor George C. Wallace
Executive Office
State Capitol
Montgomery, Alabama

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the *Alabama Official and Statistical Register* for 1975, which under law is issued every four years. Every effort has been made to present in these pages accurate information about official personnel of the State at the present time, together with a considerable body of other information bearing upon the State.

One thousand copies of this volume will be issued by the State for free distribution to public officials, libraries, and others in accordance with the law.

Very respectfully,

MILO B. HOWARD, JR., Director

INTRODUCTION

During its existence as a territory and state since 1817, Alabama has had five capitals. St. Stephens was designated in the act creating the territory as the temporary seat of government, and there the two sessions of the territorial legislature were held. The first Constitutional Convention was held in accordance with the enabling act, in Huntsville in 1819, and the first session of the State Legislature was also held there.

The territorial legislature, however, had chosen Cahaba (also spelled Cahawba) as the site for the capital of the state, and the second session of the legislature was held there in 1820. Cahaba was designated as the seat of government in the Constitution, but the legislature was required at the session of 1825-26 "to designate by law (to which the executive concurrence shall not be required) the permanent seat of government, which shall not thereafter be changed." Cahaba proved to be a poor choice because it was unhealthy and suffering periodic floods. In 1826 Tuscaloosa was chosen as the location of the capital, and there it remained until the session of 1845-46. At this time after a sharp contest among many rival towns, Montgomery was selected. The previous session had proposed a constitutional amendment striking out the section permanently locating the seat of government, and this amendment was adopted at the polls.

In selecting Montgomery the legislature expressly provided by act that the State should be put to no expense in securing lands or in erecting a capitol building. The citizens of the town at once organized under the leadership of Col. Charles Teed Pollard, Col. Alfred James Pickett, and others secured the site, and began the erection of a building. Bonds for \$75,000.00 were issued by the municipality to pay for the construction. These bonds were taken up by local real estate dealers and by local capitalists. The plan of the new capitol was drawn by Stephen D. Button; the contractors were Messrs. B. F. Robinson and R. W. R. Bardwell. It was completed and occupied by the legislature at its session of 1847-48, the first session held in Montgomery. On the December 14, 1849, during the second session held in Montgomery, the building was destroyed by fire. On February 11, 1850, the legislature made an appropriation of \$60,000.00 with which the central section of the present building was erected on the foundations of the burned structure. A new architect, Barachias Holt, was engaged to design the second building.

During the administration of Gov. William H. Smith several improvements were made to increase the convenience and beauty of the lower floor of the building. From the time it was completed in 1851 until 1885, no increase in its capacity had been

made. On February 17 of the latter year, the legislature appropriated \$25,000.00 for "needed enlargement." This expenditure resulted in the erection of the east wing.

In 1903 the legislature appropriated \$150,000.00 with which the south end of the Capitol Square was purchased and the south wing was erected in 1905-06; and in 1911 an appropriation of \$100,000.00 was made with which a north wing was added.

STATE NAME

The etymology of the word or name "Alabama" has evoked much discussion among American philological students. It was the name of a noted Southern Indian tribe, whose habitat, when first known to Europeans, was in central Alabama. The greatest river in the state received its name from this tribe, and from the river, in turn, the name of the state was derived. The tribal name Alabama is spelled in various ways by the early chroniclers, Spanish, French and English: Alabama, Albama, Alebamon, Alibama, Alibamo, Alibamou, Alibamon, Alabamu, Allibamou. The name first occurs in three of the chronicles of DeSoto's expedition, of 1540, written Alibamo by Garcillasso de la Vega, Alibamu by the Knight of Elvas, and Limamu by Rodrigo Ranjel. In the last form the initial vowel is dropped, and in both the last two the first "m" is used for "b," an interchange of these two consonants being common in Indian languages. The name, as recorded by these chroniclers was the name of a subdivision of the Chickasaws, not the historic Alabamas of later times.

The popular belief is that Alabama signifies, "Here we rest." This etymology, obtained a wide currency in the 1850's through the writings of Judge Alexander Beaufort Meek. But the first account of the origin of the name as far as it is now known, is contained in an issue of the *Jacksonville Republican*, Jacksonville, Alabama, July 27, 1842. Whether Judge Meek himself was the original author of this etymology is a question as yet unanswered.

As to the Muscogee origin of the name, experts in that dialect have been unable to find any word or phrase similar to "Alabama" and meaning "Here we rest." But the problem is not hopeless. According to the recent investigations of Indianologists, the tribal name, Alabama, must be sought in the Choctaw tongue, as it was not uncommon for tribes to accept a name given to them by some neighboring tribe. The late Rev. Allen Wright, a Choctaw scholar translates the name as "Thicket-clearers," compounded of "Alba," a *thick or mass vegetation*, and "amo" *to clear, to collect, to gather up*.

Henry Sale Halbert arrived independently at the same conclusion as Mr. Wright's and translates the name as "vegetation-gatherers," that is, gatherers of vegetation in clearing land for agricultural purposes. The word "alba" means such small vegetation as herbs, plants, shrubs, and bushes, which were gathered in clearing land, and the word can be applied collectively to a thicket. Hence Mr. Halbert's and Mr. Wright's translations practically agree. The passive voice of amo is almo. In elaborating his views in defense of his position, Mr. Halbert gives two examples of Choctaw local name, "Kantak almo" and "Oski almo," meaning respectively, "*China brier there gathered,*" and "*Cane there gathered.*" If the tribes or clans living at these localities had received special names from their avocations, they would have been known as Kantakamo and Oskamo. Similarly, the Alabama tribe could well have received the name Alba amo in the pre-historic past and by fusion of vowels, Albama, from some neighboring Choctaw-speaking tribe which had not yet emerged from the hunting into the agricultural state.

In support of Mr. Wright's and Mr. Halbert's positions, the definitions of "alba" and "amo" in the Rev. Cyrus Byington's "Dictionary of the Choctaw Language" are given below. The manuscript of this work, prepared before 1856, has been published by the Bureau of American Ethnology, under the editorial direction of Dr. John R. Swanton and Mr. Halbert. The words and their definitions are as follows:

"alba, n., vegetation; herbs; plants; weeds."

"amo, v. t. pl., to pick; to pull; to trim; to mow; to reap, Matt. 6:25; to cut clip, to gather, Luke 6:44; to cut off; to crop; to rid; to shear; to slip; *Panki an aiamo*, gather grapes of, Matt. 7:16; *shumati akon aiamo*, gather of thistles; *tabli, sing.*"

It is also interesting that the late Dr. Albert S. Gatchet's *Creek Migration Legend*, p. 85, accepts Mr. Wright's etymology as set forth above.

Dr. William S. Wyman, of Tuscaloosa, one of the best known students of the state, inclined to the belief that the word means *Mulberry people*. He says that on the oldest French maps the Alabama river is called "Coussa" from which he conjectures that the name Alabama was first given to it by the French after they built Fort Toulouse in 1717. He says further that in Tristan de Luna's time (1559) the river was sometimes called "Olibahah," or "Ullibali," which is pretty close to the French form, "Alibamon," or "Alabamo." In the language of the Alabama tribe he says that "Ullebehalli" means *Mulberry people*.

Inquiry among the early Indians themselves appears to have yielded no information about the meaning of the word. Gen. Thomas S. Woodward in his book *Reminiscences of The Creek or Muscogee Indians*, p. 12, says "I had heard Col. Hawkins say in his time, that he had made every inquiry in his power to ascertain if *Alabama* had any other meaning than the mere name of an Indian town, but never could, unless the name—as it was possible—might be the Indian corruption of the Spanish word for *good water*, though he doubted that."

Discarding, then, "Here we rest" as philologically untenable, we may look forward with confidence to the investigations of scholars to solve the mystery of the name. And until supplanted by something upon which not a shadow of doubt may rest, we may for the present be content with the "Vegetation-gatherers," who in their aboriginal field-making, were surely and necessarily "Thicket-clearers."

STATE BOUNDARIES

Alabama is bounded on the north by Tennessee, on the east by Georgia, on the south by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west by the State of Mississippi. The several sections of the *Code of Alabama, 1940*, containing a description of the State boundaries, with reference to the decisions of the courts thereon from the *Code of Alabama, 1923*, are as follows:

Title 55, Section 16. (85) (83) (623) (12) (16) (15)
Boundaries of State—The boundaries of this State are established and declared to be as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the point where the thirty-first degree of north latitude crosses the Perdido river; thence east to the western boundary line of the State of Georgia; thence along said line to the southern boundary line of the State of Tennessee. Thence west along the southern boundary line of the State of Tennessee crossing the Tennessee river, and on to the second intersection of said river by said line; thence up said river to the mouth of Big Bear Creek; thence by a direct line to the northwest corner of Washington county, in this State as originally formed; thence southerly along the line of the State of Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico; thence eastwardly, including all islands within six leagues of the shore, to the Perdido river; and then up said river to the beginning.

Note.—A strip twelve miles wide on the northern part of the State was ceded by South Carolina to the United States, and then granted to the Mississippi Territory.

Boundaries of Mississippi Territory, Toulmin's *Digest*, p. 76; territory ceded by Georgia, Toulmin's *Digest*, p. 77; territory called Alabama; Toulmin's *Digest*, p. 78. (Aiken's *Digest*, p. 29, par. 4; p. 30, par. 6; Clay's *Digest*, p. 47, par. 4; p. 48, par. 6.)

Section 17. (86) (84) (624) (13) (17) (16) Boundary Between Alabama and Georgia—The boundary line between Alabama and Georgia commences on the west side of the Chattahoochee river, at the point where it enters the State of Florida; from thence up the river, along the western bank thereof, to the point on Miller's Bend, next above the place where the Uchee creek empties into such river; thence in a direct line to Nickajack.

(Clay's Digest, p. 48, par. 9) In *Howard v. Ingersoll*, 17 Ala. 780, the boundary of the State, it was held commenced at a low-water mark, on the west side of the Chattahoochee river, from the point where it enters the present State of Florida, to the "great bend" next above the place where the Uchee creek empties into the said river. In other words, low-water mark on the west side of the Chattahoochee river was the line which separated the jurisdiction of the State of Alabama from the State of Georgia. On writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States, the decision was reversed, a majority of the court holding that the boundary line between the two States, was not low-water mark on the west side of the Chattahoochee river, but a line running up the river on and along its western bank, and that the jurisdiction of Georgia extended to the line which is washed by the water wherever it covers the bed of the river within its banks. The permanent fast land bank governs the line. From the lower edge of the bank the bed of the river commences, and the jurisdiction of Georgia extends to the lower edge of the bank on the west side of the river. Nelson and Grier, JJ., dissenting, held that the true boundary line between the States of Georgia and Alabama, was not a line drawn on the bank or bluff of the river, at high-water mark, but the line marked by the permanent bed of the river, by the flow of water at its usual accustomed stage, and where the water will be found at all times in the season, except when diminished by drought or swollen by freshet.—*Howard v. Ingersoll*, 13 Howard 381.

The boundary line between the States of Georgia and Alabama depends upon the construction of the following words of the contract of cession between the United States and Georgia, describing the boundary of the latter, namely: "West of a line beginning on the western bank of the Chattahoochee river, where the same crosses the boundary between the United States and Spain, running up the said river, and along the western bank thereof."—*State of Alabama v. State of Georgia*, 23 Howard U. S. 505.

"It is the opinion of this court that the language implies that there is ownership of soil and jurisdiction in Georgia, in the bed of the river Chattahoochee, and that the bed of the river is that portion of its soil which is alternately covered and left bare, as there may be an increase or diminution in the supply of water, and which is adequate to contain it as its average and mean stage during the entire year, without reference to extraordinary freshets of the winter and spring, or the extreme drought of summer or autumn."—*Ib.*

The western line of the cession on the Chattahoochee river must be traced on the water-line of the acclivity of the western bank, and along that bank where that is defined; and in such places on the river where the western bank is not defined, it must be continued up the river on the line of its bed, as that is made the average, and mean stage of the water, as that is expressed in the conclusion of the above recited paragraph."—*Ib.*

By the contract of cession, the navigation of the river is free to both parties.—*Ib.*

§ 18. (87) (85) (625) 14 (14) (18) (17) *Boundary Between Alabama and Florida.*—The boundary line between Alabama and Florida is the line commonly known as the “mound line,” or Ellicott’s line,” as distinguished from a “blazed line,” known as the “Upper” or “Coffee line,” commencing at a point on the Chattahoochee river, near a place known as “Irwin’s Mills;” and from thence to the Perdido river, marked the whole distance by blazes on the trees and by mounds of earth, at distances of about one mile.

§ 18 (1). Same; at mouth of Perdido river and adjacent thereto.—The state of Alabama hereby ratifies, confirms and adopts the recommendations of the joint committee heretofore appointed by the governor of Florida and the governor of Alabama to locate and mark the boundary line between the said states at the mouth of Perdido river and adjacent thereto, said committee consisting of Honorable Richard W. Ervin, Honorable Richard H. Simpson, Honorable Philip D. Beall and Honorable F. C. Elliot, all on the part of the state of Florida, and Honorable Earl M. McGowin, Honorable W. C. Pruett and Honorable William N. McQueen, all on the part of the state of Alabama. (1953, p. 547, 1, appvd. Aug. 28, 1953.)

§ 18 (2). Same precise location.—In accordance with the recommendations of the said joint committee, the boundary at the location referred to in section 18(1) of this title shall be as follows, to-wit:

The middle of the Perdido river at its mouth, as defined by the constitutions of the states of Alabama and Florida, is at latitude $30^{\circ} 16' 53''$ north and longitude $87^{\circ} 31' 06''$ west as the control point;

That the boundary line at the mouth of Perdido river is fixed, as nearly as may be, in the axis of the mouth of said river, passing through the control point and running north and south and having as its northern terminus a point of latitude $30^{\circ} 17' 02''$ north and longitude $87^{\circ} 31' 06''$ west, and as its southern terminus a point 1,000 feet due south of the control point;

That from the northern terminus of the boundary line at the mouth of the river, the boundary up the lower portion of said river be a straight line to a point at latitude $30^{\circ} 18' 00''$ north, longitude $87^{\circ} 27' 08''$ west, thence by a straight line to a point in the center line of the Intracoastal Canal at longitude $87^{\circ} 27' 00''$ east;

That the seaward boundary between Florida and Alabama extends from the south end of the boundary line at the mouth

of Perdido river, thence south $0^{\circ} 01' 00''$ west to the seaward limit of each respective state;

And shall be deemed, taken and declared, and hereby deemed, taken and declared to be the boundary line between the states of Florida and Alabama, at the mouth of the Perdido river and adjacent thereto, and shall be deemed and taken as such by the authorities and people of this state, upon the adoption and ratification thereof by the state of Florida. (1953, p. 547, 2, appvd. Aug. 28, 1953.)

§ 18 (3). Same; when effective.—The secretary of state shall transmit a duly certified copy of sections 18(1)-18(5) to the governor of the state of Florida and the governor of Alabama, whenever officially advised that the state of Florida has ratified, confirmed and adopted the recommendations of the joint committee aforesaid, shall make proclamation of that fact including in such proclamation the boundary as set out in section 18(2) above, and proclaiming that henceforth the said boundary shall be taken by all the authorities and people of this state as the true and only boundary between the states of Florida and Alabama at the mouth of the Perdido river and adjacent thereto. A copy of said proclamation shall be published one time in a newspaper published in Montgomery, Alabama, and in such other newspapers of the state as the governor may direct. Failure to publish such proclamation shall in no way affect the validity and effectiveness of sections (18(1)-18(5). (1953, p. 548, 3, appvd. Aug. 28, 1953.)

§ 18 (4). Same; consent of congress requested.—The congress of the United States is petitioned to give its consent to the settlement and location of the above described portion of the common boundary between the states of Florida and Alabama, pursuant to clause 3, section 10, article 1 of the Constitution of the United States, as soon as the state of Florida has ratified, confirmed and adopted the recommendations of the joint committee aforesaid. The secretary of state of the state of Alabama shall transmit duly certified copies of sections 18(1)-18(5) to the presiding officers of the senate and house of representatives of the United States and to the several senators and representatives from the states of Alabama and Florida to the congress of the United States, who are hereby petitioned to take such action as they deem proper to procure the consent of the congress of the United States to this compact or agreement between the states of Alabama and Florida. (1953, p. 548, 4, appvd. Aug. 28, 1953.)

§ 18 (5). Same; individual rights not affected.—Nothing contained in sections 18(1)-18(4), nor any operations of the provisions of said sections, shall prejudice the rights or claims

of private individuals to any of the lands herein involved. (1953, p. 548, 5, appvd. Aug. 28, 1953.)

STATE SEAL

In 1817 when William Wyatt Bibb was appointed governor of the newly created Alabama Territory and opened territorial offices in St. Stephens, he realized that the state papers which he issued needed an official seal. Under a law of Congress a territorial governor was authorized to select a design for a seal. Governor Bibb felt that no design would be more effective than a map of the State showing its river courses. He therefore had a seal made carrying that design. Around the map were the words "Alabama Executive Office." No other Department of the State used that seal.

In 1819 when Alabama became a State, the Territorial Seal was designated by the first legislature as the State Seal. It was used for fifty years; but in 1868 at the height of the bitterness following the Civil War the Reconstruction Legislature, composed largely of Carpetbaggers and newly-freed blacks, abolished the old seal and replaced it with a new design. It consisted of the shield of the United States seal, and on the shield was an eagle. In the beak of the eagle was a scroll on which was written the words "Here We Rest," a now discredited etymological explanation of the name "Alabama." Around the new emblem were placed the words "Alabama Great Seal." This Great Seal was used by the Governor and the Secretary of State for seventy-one years to authenticate official documents. Many officials also used it as the letterhead of their stationery.

When the Legislature of 1939 assembled, a bill was introduced to restore the original seal as the Great Seal of Alabama. This movement had been sponsored by the Alabama Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and there was not a dissenting vote when the bill came up for action, either in the Senate or the House. Governor Frank M. Dixon approved the new law, and the Secretary of State had a new Great Seal engraved. Once more the people of Alabama have a Great Seal that carries the State map and shows the state's rivers.

STATE COAT-OF-ARMS

Adopted by the Legislature of 1939

No state in the Union has a more historically significant coat-of-arms than Alabama's. The bill to legalize a State coat-of-arms was introduced in the Alabama Legislature of 1939

by Senator James Alexander Simpson, of Jefferson County, and was passed without a dissenting vote by both Houses. The coat-of-arms consists of a shield on which appear the emblems of the five governments that have held sovereignty over Alabama, during the past 400 years — Spain, France, Great Britain, the United States, the Confederacy and again the United States. This shield is supported on either side by eagles, symbolic of courage. The crest is a model of the ship in which Iberville and Bienville sailed to our country from France and settled the first French colony in Mobile County in 1699. The ship as the crest of the shield also signifies that Alabama is a maritime state. The motto beneath the shield in Latin is "Audemus jura nostra defendere."¹ In English this means, "We dare defend our rights." Beneath the motto is the State name — "Alabama."

The original design of the Alabama coat-of-arms was made in 1923 by B. J. Tieman, of New York, a distinguished authority on heraldry, at the request of Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, Director of the State Department of Archives and History. A few years later Mrs. Naomi Rabb Winston, of Washington, D. C., painted the completed design in oil. Mrs. Owen selected the motto which was translated into Latin by Professor W. B. Saffold, of the University of Alabama. It was through the influence of Mrs. Juliet Perry Dixon, wife of Governor Frank M. Dixon, that the official action was taken by the Legislature.

STATE FLAG

The flag of the State of Alabama was adopted by an act of the Legislature on February 16, 1895, by a bill introduced into the House of Representatives by J. W. A. Sanford, Jr. (See *Acts of Alabama 1894-95*, p. 719.) The following is the statutory description, taken from the *Code of Alabama*, 1940, Title 55.

Sec. 5 (2995) (3751) *Flag of the State*. — The flag of the State of Alabama shall be a crimson cross of St. Andrew on the field of white. The bars forming the cross shall not be less than six inches broad and must extend diagonally across the flag, from side to side."

Sec. 6 (2996) (2059) (3752) *When Flag Displayed*. — The flag of the State shall be hoisted on the dome of the capitol when the two houses of the Legislature are in session, and shall be used by the State on all occasions when it may be necessary or customary to display a flag, except when, in the opinion of the governor, the national flag should be displayed."

¹Ou-do-mus yara nostra da-fen-de-re

From this description, and from inquiry into the form of design submitted with the original bill, it appears that the flag was intended by the Legislature to preserve in permanent form some of the features of the Confederate Battle Flag, particularly the St. Andrew's cross. This being true, the Alabama flag should be square, and in all of its lines and measurements should conform to the Battle Flag of the Confederacy.

The regulations governing the Confederate Battle Flag state that it must be forty-eight inches square, with the arms of the cross eight and one-half inches wide over all, that is, the blue arms with the white border. The law providing for the Alabama State Flag merely declares that the arms shall not be less than six inches broad, with the further provision that they must "extend diagonally across the flag from side to side." The latter is intended to mean that the bars must cross each other at right angles, and that the ends of the bars must divide equally at each corner. In the event a larger or smaller size should be desired, the measurements are increased or decreased proportionately.

The regulations for the Battle Flag also provide for a border of one and one-half inches. Therefore, the proper size for the Alabama State flag would be fifty-one inches square over all, with the arms of St. Andrew's cross eight and one-half inches wide over all, extending diagonally across the flag from side to side, the ends of the bars dividing equally at each corner.

Under an act approved September 26, 1923, the flag of the State, as well as the flag of the United States, must be displayed every day on which school is in session, at all schools in the State which are supported even in part by public funds. The act does not intend the flag to be displayed on the walls of the building, but the State Superintendent has ruled that it should be hoisted on a pole provided for this purpose. Section 4 of the act requires the school board of the county to furnish and pay for the several flags used in the county.

Until the State seceded from the Union, Alabama used the United States flag on all formal occasions. However, when the Secession Convention met in Montgomery in 1861 and voted to withdraw from the Union, a flag made by the ladies of Montgomery was presented to the Convention by one of the delegates. This flag became the first flag of Alabama.

On one side of the flag the Goddess of Liberty was shown holding in her right hand an unsheathed sword. In her left hand was a small flag with one star. In the arch above this figure were the words — *Independent Now and Forever*.

On the reverse side there was a large cotton plant in full fruit and flower. A rattlesnake at the roots was about to spring into action, signifying the danger of treading upon the rights of people. Beneath the cotton plant are the Latin words "Noli me tangere," which means "Tread not on me." This flag floated over the dome of the Capitol for several days, but was lowered on account of inclement weather and placed in the Governor's office for safe keeping. There it remained until taken by a Federal soldier at the end of the Civil War. For many years this flag reposed in a museum cabinet in Des Moines, Iowa, labeled as a "Captured Confederate Battle Flag." When the facts were brought to the attention of the Governor of Iowa in 1938, the Legislature of that State voted to return this flag to the State of Alabama. It was brought to Montgomery accompanied by three members of the Legislature of Iowa as a Guard of Honor, and presented with solemn ceremonies to Governor Frank M. Dixon, in the presence of a joint session of the Legislature. This flag was called the "Secession Flag of Alabama" or the "Flag of the Republic of Alabama."

The next flag that floated over the dome of the Capitol in Montgomery was the Confederate "Stars and Bars." After the defeat of the Confederate Army (1865), the flag was supplanted on the dome by the United States flag.

SALUTE TO THE ALABAMA FLAG

Flag of Alabama, I salute thee. To thee I pledge my allegiance, my service, and my life.

STATE FLOWER

The goldenrod became the official state flower in 1927, when a bill was passed by the Legislature to that effect. The bill was introduced by Representative Thomas E. Martin of Montgomery County and became law on September 6, 1927.

The State flower was changed to the camellia in 1959, when House Bill 24, approved August 26, 1959, was passed to amend Section 8 of Title 55 of the *Code of Alabama Recompiled 1958*: "The camellia is hereby designed and named as the state flower of Alabama."

Since the Act does not specify which camellia, the particular variety cannot be officially designated. An effort has been made to determine the intent of those who sought to fix the camellia as the State flower. The Alabama official colors being red and white, it has been suggested that the red camellia be

the official flower. Until some botanical species is officially fixed, the State flower is therefore the red camellia.

THE STATE TREE

The Southern Pine was specified as the State tree of Alabama by the Legislature of 1949, but Representative Hugh Kaul, of Birmingham, who introduced the Bill said the Long Leaf Pine was meant. There are twelve species of pines that grow in the Southern States. The long leaf, the slash pine, the loblolly and the short leaf are known as the "big four."

STATE BIRD

The yellowhammer (*Emberiza Citrilella*) is the State bird of Alabama. It is a member of the finch family and is also called the yellow bunting and yellow flicker. A bill to that effect was introduced in the Legislature in 1927 by Representative Thomas E. Martin, of Montgomery County and was passed by the Legislature and approved by Governor Bibb Graves on September 6, 1927. The reason the yellowhammer was selected as the State bird was that the State has been known as the "Yellowhammer State" since the Civil War. This nickname was applied to the Confederate soldiers from Alabama after an episode that occurred during the war. A company of young cavalry soldiers from Huntsville, arrived at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, where General Nathan Bedford Forrest's troops were stationed. The officers and men of the Huntsville company wore fine new uniforms, whereas the soldiers who had long been on the battlefields of the Confederacy were dressed in faded, worn uniforms. On the sleeves, collars, and coat tails of the new cavalry troops were bits of brilliant yellow cloth. As the company rode past Company A, a soldier named Will Arnett, who was a great humorist, cried out in greeting "Yellerhammer, yellerhammer, flicker, flicker!" This greeting brought a roar of laughter, and from that moment the Huntsville soldiers were spoken of as the "yellowhammer company." The term quickly spread through the Confederate Army and all the Alabama troops were referred to unofficially as the Yellowhammers.

When the Confederate Veterans in Alabama were organized they took pride in being referred to as the "Yellowhammers" and wore a yellowhammer feather in their caps or lapels during their reunions.

The old soldiers were pleased when the yellowhammer was adopted as the State bird. They said that the bird with its

grey feathers, and yellow patches with polka dots on its breast, and a red bandana on its neck was a very proper selection as the State bird.

STATE FISH

The tarpon was designated the official salt water fish of Alabama by House Bill 742, of the regular session of 1955, which became Act No. 564, approved September 9, 1955.

STATE MINERAL

Red Iron Ore, or Hematite has been the State mineral since the 1967 Session of the State Legislature passed Senate Bill 81, which became Act 503.

STATE EXECUTIVE MANSION

Until the purchase of the current Governor's mansion, the Chief Executive resided in a mansion which was purchased by the State for that purpose in 1911. It was built in Montgomery, at 702 S. Perry Street, in 1906, by Moses Sabel and cost the State \$46,500.00, including sundry furnishings. The State had never previously owned an official residence for the use of its Governor. A commission of seven members was provided in the Act authorizing the purchase of the original mansion, including the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Director of the Department of Archives and History, and three other citizens. The first to occupy the mansion was Governor Emmett O'Neal.

In October, 1950, the State commission authorized to acquire land near the Capitol, (consisting of Governor James E. Folsom, Attorney General Albert A. Carmichael and Supreme Court Justice Joel Brown) purchased from the heirs of the late General R. F. Ligon, his former home at 1108 S. Perry Street, only a few blocks away from the existing mansion. The purchase price was \$100,000.00, including some furnishings, but the final cost for renovating the property and obtaining additional furnishings totaled \$230,000.00 which was paid by the Capitol Building Commission and by an additional appropriation by the Legislature in June, 1951. The new mansion is a very handsome building, in the Greek style with large columns at the front. It is spacious inside with two pairs of winding stairs in the front hall leading to the floor above. At the rear of the mansion is a large and beautiful formal flower garden,

one of the best landscaped in the city. It extends through the block to Court Street and is surrounded by a high ornamental wall.

Governor Folsom did not move into the new mansion as he preferred remaining where he had been during the first years of his term of office. The newly elected governor, Gordon Persons, and his family were the first to occupy the former Ligon home as a Governor's mansion, moving in on the day of his inauguration, January 15, 1951.

The old mansion was used as a State office building until May 14, 1959, when it was sold to the Montgomery Academy. It was subsequently demolished prior to the construction of Interstate 85.

STATE SONG

The lyrics for "Alabama," the state song, were written by Miss Julia Strudwick Tutwiler, an educator and humanitarian. It was first sung to the tune "Austria." Then in 1931, through the interest of the Alabama Federation of Music Clubs, a tune written by Mrs. Edna Gockel Gussen, of Birmingham, was adopted by the Legislature as the official State song. The bill was introduced by Representative Tyler Goodwyn, of Montgomery, and was approved by Governor B. M. Miller.

The inspiration for writing the poem "Alabama" came to Miss Tutwiler after she returned to Alabama from Germany. She found the people of Alabama depressed by the problems of Reconstruction following the Civil War. She recalled that in Germany patriotism was kept aflame by spirited songs. She thought that it would be helpful for her own people to have a patriotic song, so she wrote such a song and called it "Alabama." The lyrics are as follows:

1

Alabama, Alabama
 We will aye be true to thee,
 From thy Southern shore where
 groweth,
 By the sea thine orange tree.
 To thy Northern vale where
 floweth
 Deep and blue thy Tennessee,
 Alabama, Alabama,
 We will aye be true to thee!

2

Broad the Stream whose name
 thou bearest;
 Grand thy Bigbee rolls along;
 Fair thy Coosa—Tallapoosa
 Bold thy Warrior, dark and strong,
 Goodlier than the land that Moses
 Climbed lone Nebo's Mount to see,
 Alabama, Alabama,
 We will aye be true to thee!

3

From thy prairies broad and
 fertile,
 Where thy snow-white cotton
 shines,
 To the hills where coal and iron
 Hide in thy exhaustless mines,
 Strong-armed miners—sturdy
 farmers;
 Loyal hearts whate'er we be,
 Alabama, Alabama,
 We will aye be true to thee!

4

From thy quarries where the
 marble
 White as that of Paros gleams
 Waiting till thy sculptor's chisel,
 Wake to life thy poet's dreams;
 For not only wealth of nature,
 Wealth of mind hast thou to fee,
 Alabama, Alabama,
 We will aye be true to thee!

5

Where the perfumed south-wind
 whispers,
 Thy magnolia groves among,
 Softer than a mother's kisses,
 Sweeter than a mother's song;
 Where the golden jasmine
 trailing,
 Woos the treasure-laden bee,
 Alabama, Alabama,
 We will aye be true to thee

6

Brave and pure thy men and
 women,
 Better this than corn and wine,
 Make us worthy, God in Heaven,
 Of this goodly land of Thine;
 Hearts as open as our doorways,
 Liberal hands and spirits free,
 Alabama, Alabama,
 We will aye be true to thee

7

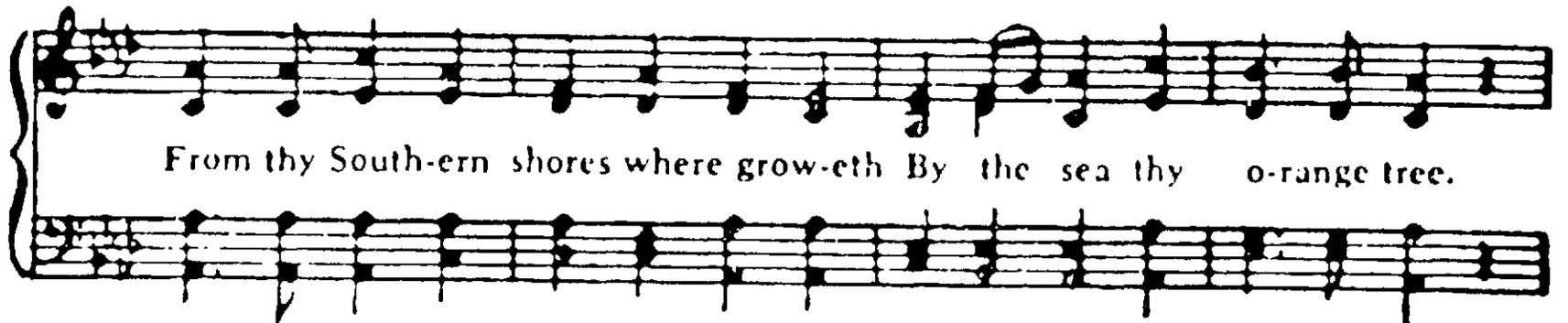
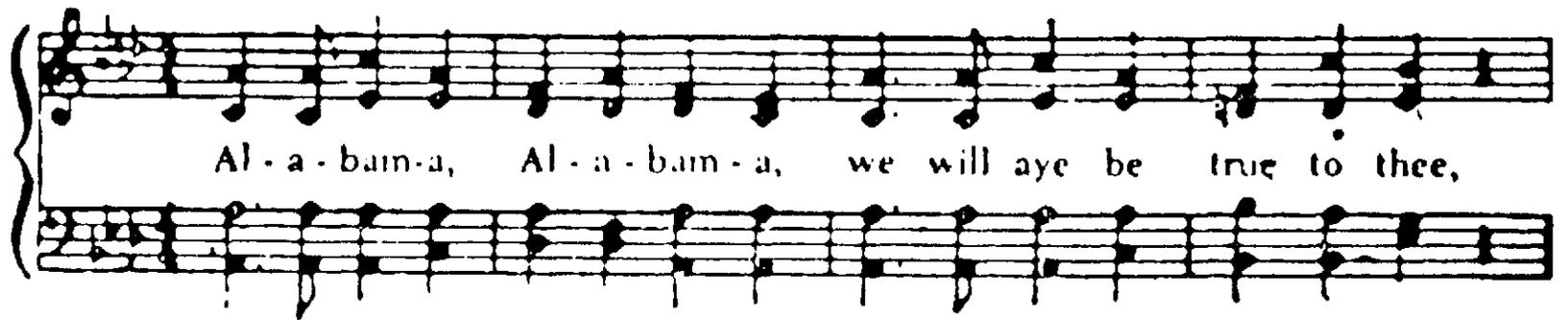
Little, little, can I give thee,
 Alabama, mother mine;
 But that little—hand, brain, spirit,
 All I have and am are thine,
 Take, O take the gift and giver,
 Take and serve thyself with me,
 Alabama, Alabama,
 I will aye be true to thee!

This music by Mrs. Edna Gockel Gussen, of Birmingham was adopted by the State Federation of Music Clubs as the official State Song. Through their efforts the following House Joint Resolution was adopted March 3, 1931, by the Legislature:

No. 128

H.J.R. 74—Goodwyn

To approve and adopt the original musical setting by Mrs. Edna Gockel Gussen, of Birmingham, Alabama, of the words of the poem "Alabama," by Julia S. Tutwiler and make the same the State song of Alabama. March 9, 1931



STATE HOLIDAYS

The first Alabama law determining state holidays was carried over from the Mississippi Territorial acts. From time to time it has been amended, as may be traced through the Code of Alabama, adding additional observances. On September 12, 1969, the Legislature by Act 1103 revised the dates for observing the legally established holidays as follows:

Sunday

Christmas Day (December 25)

New Year's Day (January 1)

Robert E. Lee's birthday (January 19)

George Washington's birthday (February 22)

Thomas Jefferson's birthday (April 13)

Mardi Gras (Tuesday before Ash Wednesday)

Jefferson Davis' birthday (June 3)

Fourth day of July

Labor Day (First Monday in September)

Columbus Day and Fraternal Day (October 12)

Armistice Day (November 11)

The day designated by the Governor for public thanksgiving

If any of these holidays falls on Sunday, the Monday following is the holiday.

Of the above enumerated legal public holidays, Act 1103 directs that the following shall be observed on the days described below:

Robert E. Lee's birthday—the third Monday in January

George Washington's birthday—the third Monday in February

Confederate Memorial day—the fourth Monday in April

Jefferson Davis' birthday—the first Monday in June

Columbus Day and Fraternal Day—the second Monday in October

Armistice Day—the fourth Monday in October

GOVERNORS 1798-1971

GOVERNORS OF MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY

Winthrop Sargent of Massachusetts	May 7, 1798
William Charles Cole Claiborne, of Tennessee	May 25, 1801
Robert Williams, of North Carolina	March 1, 1805
David Holmes, of Virginia	March 7, 1809

GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA TERRITORY

William Wyatt Bibb, of Georgia	September 25, 1817
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GOVERNORS OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA¹

William Wyatt Bibb, of Autauga ²	November 9, 1819
Thomas Bibb, of Limestone	July 15, 1820
Israel Pickens, of Greene	November 9, 1821
John Murphy, of Monroe	November 25, 1825
Gabriel Moore, of Madison ³	November 25, 1829
Samuel B. Moore, of Jackson	March 3, 1831
John Gayle, of Greene	November 26, 1831
Clement Comer Clay, of Madison ⁴	November 21, 1835
Hugh McVay, of Lauderdale	July 17, 1837
Arthur Pendleton Bagby, of Monroe	November 21, 1837
Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Autauga	November 22, 1841
Joshua Lanier Martin, of Tuscaloosa	December 10, 1845
Reuben Chapman, of Madison	December 16, 1847
Henry Watkins Collier, of Tuscaloosa	December 17, 1849
John Anthony Winston, of Sumter	December 20, 1853
Andrew Barry Moore, of Perry	December 1, 1857

John Gill Shorter, of Barbour	December 2, 1861
Thomas Hill Watts, of Montgomery ⁵	December 1, 1863
Lewis Eliphalet Parsons, provisional governor, of Talladega	June 21, 1865
Robert Miller Patton, of Lauderdale ⁶	December 20, 1865
William Hugh Smith, of Randolph	July 14, 1868
Robert Burns Lindsay, of Colbert	November 26, 1870
David Peter Lewis, of Madison ⁷	November 17, 1872
George Smith Houston, of Limestone	November 24, 1874
Rufus Wills Cobb, of Shelby	November 28, 1878
Edward Asbury O'Neal, of Lauderdale	December 1, 1882
Thomas Seay, of Hale	December 1, 1886
Thomas Goode Jones, of Montgomery	December 1, 1890
William Calvin Oates, of Henry	December 1, 1894
Joseph Forney Johnston, of Jefferson	December 1, 1896
William James Samford, of Lee ⁸	December 26, 1900
William Dorsey Jelks, acting Governor, of Barbour	December 1-26, 1900
William Dorsey Jelks, of Barbour	June 11, 1901
William Dorsey Jelks, of Barbour ⁹	January 19, 1903
Dr. Russell McWhorter Cunningham, of Jefferson ¹⁰	April 25, 1904-March 5, 1905
Braxton Bragg Comer, of Jefferson	January 14, 1807
Emmett O'Neal, of Lauderdale	January 17, 1911
Charles Henderson, of Pike	January 18, 1915
Thomas Erby Kilby, of Calhoun	January 20, 1919
William Woodward Brandon, of Tuscaloosa	January 15, 1923
Charles Samuel McDowell, of Barbour ¹¹	July 10-11, 1924
David Bibb Graves, of Montgomery	January 17, 1927
Benjamin Meek Miller, of Wilcox	January 19, 1931
David Bibb Graves, of Montgomery	January 14, 1935
Frank Murray Dixon, of Jefferson	January 17, 1939
Chauncey Sparks, of Barbour	January 19, 1943
James Elisha Folsom, of Cullman	January 20, 1947
George Persons, of Montgomery	January 15, 1951
James Elisha Folsom, of Cullman	January 17, 1955
John Malcolm Patterson, of Russell	January 19, 1959
George Corley Wallace, of Barbour	January 14, 1963
Lurleen Burns Wallace, of Tuscaloosa ¹²	January 16, 1967
Albert P. Brewer, of Morgan	May 7, 1968
Jere Beasley, of Barbour ¹³	June 5-July 7, 1972
George Corley Wallace, of Barbour	January 21, 1975

1. Term of office for the governor until 1901 was two years with no more than four years in a six year period. In 1901 the constitution changed the term of office to four years with no succession. In November 1868 the constitution was amended to permit the governor to succeed himself for one term.

2. Gov. William Wyatt Bibb died July 10, 1820 and was succeeded by his brother, Thomas, who was president of the Senate.

3. Gov. Moore resigned March 3, 1831 to take his seat in the U. S. Senate.
4. Gov. Clay resigned July 17, 1837 to fill a vacancy in the U. S. Senate.
5. In April 1868 after the surrender of the military department of the Confederate government to the Federal Authorities, Gov. Watts was arrested and sent to a northern prison. There was an interregnum of two months before Gov. Parsons was appointed provisional governor.
6. Gov. Patton's term was ended July 1868 under the reconstruction acts of Congress.
7. Gov. Lewis was not inaugurated on that date on account of contest between Democratic and Republican claimants for the office. Governor Lewis, a Republican, was recognized about one week later.
8. Gov. Samford was out of the state because of ill health on the date for his inauguration. Jelks was president of the Senate and took the oath of office until Samford was able to assume his duties. Samford died June 11, 1901 and Jelks again became governor.
9. Gov. Jelks was elected to a full term, the first four-year term as provided for by the 1901 Constitution.
10. Dr. Cunningham was the first lieutenant governor to serve as governor during the absence from the state of the chief executive.
11. Under a provision of the 1901 Constitution the lieutenant governor assumes the duties of governor if the governor be out of the state for more than 20 days. Governor Brandon, as chairman of the Alabama delegation to the Democratic Convention of 1924 remained in New York City throughout the convention, which lasted 21 days. Lieutenant Governor McDowell took the oath of office as governor and served for two days.
12. Because of illness Governor Lurleen Wallace was out of the state for more than twenty days; on July 25, 1967 Lieutenant Governor Brewer became acting governor until Governor returned later the same day and resumed her duties. Governor Wallace died May 7, 1968 at 12:45 a.m. and Governor Brewer took the oath of office at 1:00 p.m.
13. Lieutenant Governor Beasley served as governor while Governor Wallace was out of the state recovering from a would-be assassin's bullet.

COUNTIES IN ALABAMA

Name	Date	Origin of Names	County Seats
Autauga	Nov. 21, 1818	Indian Name	Prattville
Baldwin	Dec. 21, 1809	Sen. Abraham Baldwin, of Ga.....	Bay Minette
Barbour	Dec. 18, 1832	Gov. James Barbour, of Va.	Clayton
Bibb ¹	Feb. 7, 1818	Gov. William W. Bibb, of Ala.	Centreville
Blount	Feb. 6, 1818	Gov. Willie G. Blount, of Tenn...	Oneonta
Bullock	Dec. 5, 1866	Col. E. C. Bullock, of Ala.....	Union Spgs.
Butler	Dec. 13, 1819	Capt. William Butler, of Ala.....	Greenville
Calhoun ²	Dec. 18, 1832	Sen. John C. Calhoun, of S.C.....	Anniston
Chambers	Dec. 18, 1832	Sen. Henry C. Chambers, of Ala.	LaFayette
Cherokee	Jan. 9, 1836	Indian Tribe	Centre
Chilton ³	Dec. 30, 1868	Judge William P. Chilton, of Ala.	Clanton
Choctaw	Dec. 29, 1847	Indian Tribe	Butler
Clarke	Dec. 10, 1812	Gov. John Clarke, of Ga.....	Grove Hill
Clay	Dec. 7, 1866	Senator Henry Clay of Ky.....	Ashland
Cleburne	Dec. 6, 1866	Gen. Pat. R. Cleburne, of Ark...	Heflin
Coffee	Dec. 29, 1841	Gen. John Coffee, of Ala.....	Elba
Colbert ⁴	Feb. 8, 1867	George and Levi Colbert.....	Tuscumbia

Conecuh	Feb. 13, 1818	Indian Name	Evergreen
Coosa	Dec. 18, 1832	Indian Name	Rockford
Covington ⁵	Dec. 12, 1822	Gen. Leonard W. Covington, of Md.	Andalusia
Crenshaw	Nov. 30, 1866	Judge Anderson Crenshaw, of Ala.	Luverne
Cullman	Jan. 24, 1877	John G. Cullman, of Ala.	Cullman
Dale	Dec. 22, 1824	Gen. Saml. Dale, of Ala.	Ozark
Dallas	Feb. 9, 1818	A. J. Dallas, Esq., of Pa.	Selma
DeKalb	Jan. 9, 1836	Gen. DeKalb, of Am. Revolution.	Ft. Payne
Elmore	Feb. 15, 1866	Gen. John A. Elmore, of Ala.	Wetumpka
Escambia	Dec. 10, 1868	Escambia River	Brewton
Etowah ⁶	Dec. 7, 1866	Indian Name	Gadsden
Fayette	Dec. 20, 1824	Gen. Lafayette	Fayette
Franklin	Feb. 6, 1818	Benj. Franklin, of Pa.	Russellville
Geneva	Dec. 26, 1868	Geneva, Switzerland	Geneva
Greene	Dec. 13, 1819	Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Ga.	Eutaw
Hale	Jan. 30, 1867	Stephen F. Hale, of Ala.	Greensboro
Henry	Dec. 13, 1819	Gov. Patrick Henry, of Va.	Abbeville
Houston	Feb. 9, 1903	Gov. George S. Houston	Dothan
Jackson ⁷	Dec. 13, 1819	Gen. Andrew Jackson, of Tenn.	Scottsboro
Jefferson	Dec. 13, 1819	Pres. Thomas Jefferson, of Va.	Birmingham
Lamar ⁸	Feb. 4, 1867	L. Q. C. Lamar, of Miss.	Vernon
Lauderdale	Feb. 6, 1818	Col. James Lauderdale, of Tenn.	Florence
Lawrence	Feb. 6, 1818	Capt. Jas. Lawrence, of Vt. U.S.N.	Moulton
Lee	Dec. 5, 1866	Gen. Robert E. Lee, of Va.	Opelika
Limestone	Feb. 6, 1818	Creek of that name	Athens
Lowndes	Jan. 20, 1830	Wm. Lowndes, of S. C.	Hayneville
Macon	Dec. 18, 1832	Sen. Nathaniel Macon, of N.C.	Tuskegee
Madison	Dec. 13, 1808	President James Madison, of Va.	Huntsville
Marengo	Feb. 6, 1818	French Battlefield	Linden
Marion	Feb. 13, 1818	Gen. Francis Marion, of S. C.	Hamilton
Marshall	Jan. 19, 1836	Judge John Marshall, of Va.	Guntersville
Mobile ⁹	Aug. 1, 1812	See note	Mobile
Monroe	June 29, 1815	Pres. James Monroe, of Va.	Monroeville
Montgomery	Dec. 6, 1816	Lt. L. P. Montgomery, of Tenn.	Montgomery
Morgan ¹⁰	Feb. 6, 1818	Gen. Daniel Morgan, of Va.	Decatur
Perry	Dec. 13, 1819	Commodore O. H. Perry, of R.I.	Marion
Pickens	Dec. 20, 1820	Gen. Andrew Pickens, of S. C.	Carrollton
Pike	Dec. 12, 1822	Z. M. Pike, of N. J.	Troy
Randolph	Dec. 18, 1832	Senator John Randolph, of Va.	Wedowee
Russell	Dec. 18, 1832	Col. Gilbert C. Russell, of Ala.	Phenix City
St. Clair	Nov. 20, 1818	Gen. Arthur St. Clair, of Pa.	Ashville
Shelby	Feb. 7, 1818	Gov. Isaac Shelby, of Ky.	Columbiana
Sumter	Dec. 18, 1832	Gen. Thomas Sumter, of S. C.	Livingston
Talladega	Dec. 18, 1832	Indian name	Talladega
Tallapoosa	Dec. 18, 1832	Indian name	Dadeville
Tuscaloosa	Feb. 6, 1818	Indian name	Tuscaloosa
Walker	Dec. 26, 1823	Senator John W. Walker, of Ala.	Jasper
Washington	June 4, 1800	George Washington, of Va.	Chatom
Wilcox	Dec. 13, 1819	Lt. Jos. M. Wilcox, U. S. Army	Camden
Winston ¹¹	Feb. 12, 1850	Gov. J. A. Winston, of Ala.	Double Spgs.

¹Originally "Cahaba;" changed to present name Dec. 4, 1820.—Acts, 1820, p. 63.

²Originally "Benton," for Senator Thomas H. Benton, of Mo.; changed to present name Jan. 29, 1858.—Acts 1857-58, p. 318.

³Originally "Baker," for Albert Baker, of the county; changed to present name Dec. 17, 1874—Acts, 1874-75, pp. 178-180.

- ⁴Abolished Nov. 29, 1867, by the Constitutional Convention (Acts, 1868, p. 163); reestablished Jan. 24, 1870, Proclamation Register—Acts, 1869-70, p. 6.
- ⁵Name changed to "Jones" Aug. 6, 1868; and Oct. 10, 1868, changed to original and present name.—Acts, 1868, pp. 84, 257.
- ⁶Originally "Baine," for Col. D. W. Baine, of Lowndes county; abolished Dec. 3, 1867, by the Constitutional Convention; reestablished with present name by Act, Dec. 1, 1868.—Acts, 1868, pp. 178, 359-361.
- ⁷"Decatur" county was created Dec. 7, 1821 (Acts, 1821, p. 72) but was abolished in 1824 and its territory given to Madison and Jackson; Marshall county now has a portion of it. Woodville, in Jackson was the county seat.
- ⁸Originally "Jones," for E. P. Jones, of Fayette county, abolished Nov. 13, 1867, by the Constitutional Convention; re-established Oct. 8, 1868, as "Sanford," for H. C. Sanford, of Cherokee county (Acts, 1868, p. 216); changed to present name Feb. 8, 1877.—Acts, 1876-77, p. 232.
- ⁹Named for the town, river and bay. It is the "Mauvilla," or "Mobila" of the Spanish and the "Mobile" of the French.
- ¹⁰Originally "Cotaco," of Indian origin; changed to present name June 14, 1821. Toulmin, p. 85.
- ¹¹Originally "Hancock," for Gen. John Hancock, of Mass.; changed to present name Jan. 22, 1858.—Acts, 1857-58, p. 327.