

# Keep Cotton Market Down



## Through The Years

### The Weather

By PETER A. BRANNON

THE subject foremost in discussion during the past week has been that question which apparently from the beginning of time has interested the most of the world's people. Mark Twain, I believe it was, who said that "everybody discusses the weather, but nobody does anything about it." The local Government forecaster at Montgomery as well as the one, I presume, at Birmingham, Mobile and other places has been cussed and discussed according to the temper of the crowd but one must admit that we have been given all kinds of weather and plenty of it in the recent hours. Industrialists and horticulturists, most of them, accept what the weatherman predicts, but the ordinary people discount much of the specific prognostications. If the weatherman predicts a low of sixteen most people will say "oh well the temperature will not get below twenty," and frequently the water pipes burst, or the flowers freeze, or there is some other calamity. From the beginning of my memory I have been told that three frosts in succession indicate rain and that the first twelve days in the year indicated what the character of the weather was to be during the twelve months of the year. Most any one who lives in the country knows that traditionally if the sun sets clear we will have fair weather and if the smoke rises straight out of the chimney, fair weather is to follow. East wind brings rain and the North, or Northwest wind brings cold, and there are perhaps a dozen beliefs about the kind of weather to follow the given indication. If it rains before seven it should quit before eleven. Most of us recall seeing the "sun drawing water" and there are local folk sayings which indicate how soon the rain will appear, measured by the angle at which the lines run.

#### Previous Alabama Weather

Cabeza de Vaca, who visited the Gulf Coast of this State, stayed twenty-five days in July in the vicinity of the town of Apalachi—which was about the mouth of the Appalachicola River—the Chattahoochee River as we generally think of it, in his narrative makes the significant statement: "The country is very cold." Compiled weather reports, particularly a lot of material brought together by Doctor P. H. Mell, at Auburn, published in 1890, shows the year 1779-1780 as cold, the year of 1783 cold during July and August and 1807, 1816 and 1823 quite noticeably cold. The Winter months of 1748, 1768, 1772, 1780, 1793, 1794, 1796, and 1799 were cold, though there is no indication that the Summer was any other than normal. On February 16, 1807, the weather was so cold in Mobile that sap in the trees froze and in some cases the bark exploded. Frost is reported in south Alabama on May 7, 1827. In many parts of the State the Winter freezes of that year lasted well into March. The ground was hard frozen in 1828 and during that year there was no thaw until sometime after the climatological end of Winter. There are records to show that it was possible to skate on streams at Mobile during the Winter of 1855-1856. On April 13, 1857, there was a heavy snow storm in most parts of the State. On December 30, 1857, the most perceptible snow fall ever known in Alabama occurred and

in the State in my memory. I was at school in Auburn and I recall that snow balls with a diameter greater than I was tall, were common on the campus there. The temperature was below zero in many parts of the State.

A diary in the Department of Archives and History shows the statement that on January 19, 1852, the thermometer stood at 10 degrees above zero and did not rise higher than 16 degrees during the day. Entered in the same paragraph is the statement that "twenty years ago on this same date" (that is, January, 1832), "the thermometer was 6 degrees at breakfast time." On January 20 (1852), at the early morning reading the thermometer was 7 degrees above zero. These entries of course have no official standing, but observation made by me for three different sections of the State, using diaries in the Department of Archives and History, show that there were no great differences in the thermometer readings for the section between the Tombigbee and Warrior Rivers, the lower part of Lowndes County and the eastern edge of Macon County. I have before me here Bates's Alabama Journal, published at Montgomery Wednesday, January 21, 1852, and an editorial is:

"WEATHER—We do not mention for information, because most persons are doubtless most sensibly aware of the fact, that this recent Northern aggression in the shape of old Boreas is a matter not to be tolerated, if it could be helped. We hear of the Mississippi frozen about Memphis, of six inches snow in New Orleans, and we know that good sound ice, two inches thick, exists on divers ponds in this section. Several skating parties, we learn were out yesterday experimenting, some of whom of course met with the various accidents incidents to ice and flood. Some with craniums in sudden contact with the frozen surface had their powers of vision multiplied, and saw more stars than the Creator ever made, and others by the failure of their "understanding" on the smooth, slippery and treacherous surface, received admonitory lessons on other portions of their bodies, calculated to make them most sensibly reflect on their "latter end." VIVE Jack Frost! The thermometer stood yesterday morning at 11 deg., the lowest point ever known in this section. A change of forty-five degrees occurred in the course of eight hours on Sunday night."

#### Old Diary Reports

A Diary in Lowndes County for 1834 to 1844 shows January 4th very cold, and sleet all day; January 5th sleet and the ground frozen. January 1835 was clear and cold; February 1836 clear and cold. January 1837 was cold and freezing. It snowed all the morning of January 21, 1838. Late in March 1843 there was heavy sleet and snow and the ground froze.

Eighteen fifty-four diary kept by a family of Eastern Macon County, which I saw last year, shows January 1st clear, quite cold, but the snow melting. January 21st, 1854, was the coldest day of the Winter. March 27th brought a big frost and the new corn was killed. There was a frost and ice on April 2.

I am convinced that my belief about

most of the doors open. Scientifically if you produce heat it should be confined, or at least not allowed to disseminate to the four quarters of space if this heat is to give comfort.

#### Early Alabama Weather Stations

The Alabama Experiment Station No. 18, dated August, 1890, which is Doctor Mell's paper, Climatology of Alabama, shows that a Meteorological Station was established at Auburn by the A. and M. College in February, 1881. Weather reporting was originally under the Signal Service of the U. S. Army and the Chief Signal officer made Auburn the central station of the Alabama Weather Bureau service in 1884. In March of that same year a bulletin being a compilation of the reports of 22 observers, was issued by Captain W. H. Gardner. Not long after the organization of the service in this State the number of observers was doubled. The Alabama Department of Agriculture published the original bulletins, but later these publications were issued monthly except during the cotton seasons and then weekly, on Saturdays, by the College. Today the Section Director of the State is located at Montgomery, but there are several weather stations throughout the territory of Alabama.

#### Early Rain References

The Spanish expedition of DeSoto was forced to stop for nearly a week at a point just northwest of Rockford in Coosa County in August, 1540, in order that the swollen waters of Hatchet Creek could sufficiently subside to permit the fording of that stream. Floods in the Alabama River in 1711 caused the removal of the town of Mobile from 27-Mile Bluff down to its present site. The French established Fort Louis de la Mobile in 1702, but found nine years later that the point 27 miles up from the bay was too subject to overflow to permit a permanent establishment. These high waters probably caused those malarial conditions and resulted in the breeding of those mosquitoes which caused that very disastrous epidemic of 1704 when the romantic character, Henri de Toni, died of yellow fever, the first record of the disease in the history of the Gulf country. High water at the mouth of the Cahaba River in 1825, during the Winter session of the Legislature, prompted the removal of the State capital from Cahaba to Tuscaloosa. On one occasion there the members rowed out to their seats in bateau, entering through the upstairs windows. Historical records show Alabama streams reached a flood stage in 1833. The U. S. Army records show a heavy rainfall at Mount Vernon Arsenal during the year 1853 when more than 106 inches were measured. During the Gulf of Mexico storm in 1877, a record of 14 inches of rain falling at Tuscaloosa was made.

#### The Flood of 1886

The most popular and most lasting of all of Alabama traditions is the "flood of 1886." Although I had but recently appeared on the scene of action at that time, I have vivid memories of this incident (even if my parents have told me that I was exaggerating in the thought that I did), and I recall that the streams looked to me that they were miles wide. Picturesque incidents connected with the

lanchicola River—the Chattahoochee River as we generally think of it, in his narrative makes the significant statement: "The country is very cold." Compiled weather reports, particularly a lot of material brought together by Doctor P. H. Mell, at Auburn, published in 1890, shows the year 1779-1780 as cold, the year of 1783 cold during July and August and 1807, 1816 and 1823 quite noticeably cold. The Winter months of 1748, 1768, 1772, 1780, 1793, 1794, 1796, and 1799 were cold, though there is no indication that the Summer was any other than normal. On February 16, 1807, the weather was so cold in Mobile that sap in the trees froze and in some cases the bark exploded. Frost is reported in south Alabama on May 7, 1827. In many parts of the State the Winter freezes of that year lasted well into March. The ground was hard frozen in 1828 and during that year there was no thaw until sometime after the climatological end of Winter. There are records to show that it was possible to skate on streams at Mobile during the Winter of 1855-1856. On April 13, 1857, there was a heavy snow storm in most parts of the State. On December 30, 1857, the most perceptible snow fall ever known in Alabama occurred and extended well below the middle part of the State. The Tombigbee River is stated to have frozen all the way across in January, 1877, as high up as Columbus, Mississippi. The thermometer is said to have reached five degrees above zero in 1823 and in 1877 it was zero in Columbus, Mississippi. On December 5, 1886, there is a record of twenty inches of snow in the northern part of the State and a twelve-inch fall in the middle and more southern Alabama country. February 13, 1899, is the lowest record

failure of their "understanding" on the smooth, slippery and treacherous surface, received admonitory lessons on other portions of their bodies, calculated to make them most sensibly reflect on their "latter end." VIVE Jack Frost! The thermometer stood yesterday morning at 11 deg., the lowest point ever known in this section. A change of forty-five degrees occurred in the course of eight hours on Sunday night."

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I am convinced that my belief about the weather is correct, but I am often reminded that I am no longer a child and my memory isn't good and that I exaggerate my impressions when I say that the weather today, or at least in these late years, is different from what it was when I was a child. I believe I can recall that I have seen whole days of rain when they did not let me out of the house. We seldom have such a thing today. In the 1899 cold spell, the weather continued severe cold and the snow did not melt for over a week and we had another snow storm ten days after the first one. The reference to "we" is not intended to convey the weather indications at Clanton, or Montgomery, or Birmingham, or Decatur, for it is a quite well known fact that it frequently snows at Clanton when it does not at Montgomery, or Birmingham. I have often seen it colder in Troy than in Montgomery, the climatologist has a scientific reason for this, but the ordinary layman, to which class I belong, must accept the weather as he gets it, and should not make any complaint. Of course traveling in bad weather was more disagreeable, forty years ago, than at the present time. Then we had no pavement, or roads so improved that the ice froze on them and made them risky. At the same time unless one took a hot brick in the carriage, or buggy, the feet suffered much. Ear protectors were far more common two generations ago than they are at the present time, even in the South. Those of us who are interested in antiques are amused and are educated by the several contrivances of an early period antedating electric heaters for use in vehicles to make traveling more comfortable. The small square tin sided box into which was placed a heated stone, the original warmer, or stove designed for vehicle, is quite interesting in comparison with the earthenware glazed bottle designed to show two foot prints, which when filled with boiling water served as a bed warmer. Likewise these two items are strikingly in contrast with the long handled copper mellow-like box intended to rub between the blankets to warm the bed before getting into it.

Those things were possible before the modern craze of sleeping on the open air porch, getting up in the cold and taking an ice water shower bath and I hardly believe that there was more illness from the manner in which people slept than there is at the present time. It is historically recorded that the Indians even in this Southern country were sleeping in hot houses in the Winter, and that these houses were Igloo-like with the smoke outlet in the center at the top of the building. It is a well known fact that few country negroes of the old regime could be prevailed on to have much fresh air in their sleeping quarters at night. Physical warmth rather than theoretical health was the prevailing desire of those who sought to have more physical comfort than could be the case had they left the cabin window open. At the same time most of my readers should they be outside of the larger cities, will recall that even today in the country you may enter a home and find a great log fire burning and

which caused that very disastrous epidemic of 1704 when the romantic character, Henri de Toni, died of yellow fever, the first record of the disease in the history of the Gulf country. High water at the mouth of the Cahaba River in 1825, during the Winter session of the Legislature, prompted the removal of the State capital from Cahaba to Tuscaloosa. On one occasion there the members rowed out to their seats in bateau, entering through the upstairs windows. Historical records show Alabama streams reached a flood stage in 1833. The U. S. Army records show a heavy rainfall at Mount Vernon Arsenal during the year 1753 when more than 106 inches were measured. During the Gulf of Mexico storm in 1877, a record of 14 inches of rain fallen at Tuscaloosa was made.

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#### Cyclones

In recent years I have heard Dr. P. H. Smyth read several papers before the Alabama Academy of Science on cyclones, and the academy has been favored on more than one occasion by a member of the staff of St. Louis University who has written about earthquakes. All of these entertaining papers have been contributory to the scientific history of the Gulf country.

French records mention a cyclone on the Gulf coast in 1740. They state that 300 head of cattle were drowned on Dauphine Island. These records record a storm in Mobile Bay during the first two days of September, 1772. These cyclones on the Gulf coast should not be confused with land cyclones, or more scientifically tornadoes, which frequently rip along through the State and in the past 100 years have done considerable damage. The Auburn records show that during the year 1884 there were 19 storms active in Alabama. The most destructive one was on Feb. 19. Nineteen persons were killed and 31 injured. Telegraph and telephone communication was interrupted and the railroads suffered considerable damage in 1888, but at that time there were not many long distance telephones in Alabama. West Indian storms, or what is more popularly known as Gulf storms, visited Alabama in 1907 and in 1916.

#### The Stars Fell

That one incident in the history of Alabama which is possibly the very most outstanding incident connected with our weather was the falling of the stars on Nov. 13, 1833. The phenomena occurred during the early part of the night and lasted for some time. In my childhood I discussed this question with a number of old people. Like the accounts of most other things which have transpired, most of the people who experienced it saw it from a different angle, told a different story. Our large slavery population of that period received the most romantic impression. Earthquakes, notably the Charleston earthquake of the 1880's, have been noted in the State, but no great damage was ever done here from that cause. The stars falling left an impression which only time will efface.

#### CHICAGO GRAIN TABLE

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Grain and provisions ranged as follows today.					
<b>WHEAT—</b>					
	Open	High	Low	Close	
May	.98 1/2	.99 3/4	.98	.99 1/2	
July	.96 1/4	.96 3/4	.95 1/2	.96 1/4	
Sept.	.95 1/2	.96 1/4	.95 1/4	.95 1/2	
<b>CORN—</b>					
May	.57 1/2	.57 3/4	.57	.57 1/4	
July	.57 1/4	.57 3/4	.57 1/2	.57 1/4	
Sept.	.57 1/4	.57 3/4	.57 1/2	.57 1/4	
<b>OATS—</b>					
May	.39	.39 1/4	.39	.39 1/4	
July	.34 1/4	.34 1/2	.34 1/4	.34 1/2	
Sept.	.32 1/4	.32 3/4	.32 1/4	.32 3/4	
<b>BOY BEANS—</b>					
May	1.08	1.08 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.08 1/2	
July	1.05 1/4	1.05 1/2	1.05	1.05 1/4	
<b>RYE—</b>					
May	.70 1/2	.70 3/4	.69 1/4	.70 1/2	
July	.69 1/4	.70 1/4	.69 3/4	.69 1/4	
Sept.	.69 1/4	.69 3/4	.69 1/2	.69 3/4	
<b>LARD—</b>					
Jan.	6.05	6.05	5.90	5.90	
March	—	—	—	6.20	
May	—	—	—	6.35	
July	6.57	6.57	6.52	6.52	
Sept.	6.75	6.75	6.72	6.72	
<b>BELLIES—</b>					
March	—	—	—	6.37	
May	—	—	—	6.75	

#### CASH GRAIN AND PROVISIONS

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 27.—Cash wheat, no sales reported.	
Corn No. 2 mixed	.59
No. 1 yellow	.58 3/4
No. 2	.58 1/4 @ .60
No. 3	.58 1/4 @ .58 1/2
Oats No. 3 white	.42
sample	.39 @ .40 1/4
Barley, No. 3 malling	.63
maltins, nominal	.54 @ .56
feed, nominal	.40 @ .48
Timothy seed	4.90 @ 5.25
Sweet clover	4.50 @ 5.25
Red top	8.50 @ 9.00
Red clover	12.50 @ 15.00
Alsike	15.00 @ 18.00
Alfalfa	18.00 @ 23.00
Lard, tierces	5.95
loose	5.25
Bellies	5.62

#### FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The British pound flirted with a price of \$4 in the foreign exchange market today. For days the British unit has been steadily strengthening its position in relation to the dollar. The latest gain of 1/2 cent brought sterling to \$3.98 1/2, highest price in weeks. Most other major overseas units shared the improvement. The French franc moved up 00 1/4 of a cent. Ahead .01 of a cent each were the belga and guilder. The Swiss franc was unaltered. Closing rate follo w(Great Britain in dollars, others in cents): Canada Official Canadian control board buying rate for U. S. dollars 110.00, selling rate 111.00. Open market rates, Montreal in New York 88.00, New York in Montreal 112.62 1/2. Europe: Great Britain, demand 3.98 1/2, cables 3.98 1/2, 60-day bills 3.96 1/2, 90-day bills 3.95. Belgium 18.93, Denmark 19.33, Finland 1.85, France 2.28 1/4, Germany 40.20, (benevolent) 17.00, Greece 73 3/4, Hungary 17.80, Italy 5.05, Netherlands 53.10, Norway 22.73, Portugal 3.70, Rumania 65, Sweden 23.83, Switzerland 22.43, Yugooslavia .35. Latin America: Argentina, official 29.77, free 22.82; Brazil, official 6.05, free 5.10, Mexico 16.75. Far East: Japan 23.49, Hongkong 24.85, Shanghai 7.95. Rates in spot cables, unless otherwise indicated. D—Nominal

# Selling With One Point Loss

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CK REPORT  
Market News

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## Through The Years

#442

Mr. James Germany

By PETER A. BRANNON

BY designation of the British Trade Regulations of July 3, 1761, James Germany, sometimes referred to as an Englishman and supposed to have been a resident of Georgia, was designated as a Trader at Kulumi. The census of the town as fixed at the time recorded that they had fifty hunters. In 1777 Mr. Germany is referred to as an elderly gentleman, therefore he was not a youthful adventurer in 1761.

### The Coloomie Town

DeCranay's map of 1733 is the first recorded reference to a town identified as Coloomie, a place which in its history has been assigned numerous, and as some would say, curious spellings. The Frenchman above mentioned spelled the name "Coulommie." Belen, in 1744, spelled it "Colomin." The American Gazetteer in 1762 spelled the name Coloomies. The Trade Regulations drawn up at Savannah by the Conference of 1761, spelled Indian names more often phonetically than ethnologically. "Kulumi" is the accepted Muskogean manner of spelling the word, according to ethnologists who make a specialty of the language. A French Census made during the time of the occupation of Fort Toulouse, locates the Coloomie as four leagues from the French Post and s having fifty warriors. The distance is relatively correct assuming that the path between the Post and the town was by the meanders of the stream, as the French would have traded with the place by boat rather than over the path. The stated distance, by path, is a little too much.

An early reference to the place is by William Bartram who was there during Christmas of 1777, as well as having spent two days as the guest of the trader there during the July previous. Of the place among other things he says:

"Here are very extensive old fields, the abandoned plantations and commons of the old town, on the east side of the river, but the settlement is removed, and the new town now stands on the opposite shore, in a charming fruitful plain, under an elevated ridge of hills, the swelling beds or bases of which are covered with a pleasing verdure of grass; but the last ascent is steeper, and towards the summit discovers shelving rocky cliffs, which appear to be continually splitting and bursting to pieces, scattering their thin exfoliations over the tops of the grassy knolls beneath. The plain is narrow where the town is built; their houses are neat, commodious buildings, a wooden frame with plastered walls, and roofed with cypress bark or shingles; every habitation consists of four oblong square houses, of one story, of the same form and dimensions, and situated as to form an exact square, encompassing an area or court yard of about a quarter of an acre of ground, leaving an entrance into

twenty feet deep, the water which is very clear, agreeable to the taste, esteemed salubrious, and runs with a steady, active current."

Some investigators of the route of DeSoto think that in the passage between the town of Huith le walli, spelled in the Spanish narratives, naturally in the Spanish way "Ullibahali," the Spanish expedition crossed the Tallapoosa River at that place. Some claim that the day lost before the arrival at Toasi, the one when he stopped to send back for one of the Spanish "gentlemen" who had strayed behind to eat grapes, he was at the north of the river site of Coloomie, the one referred to by Bartram as the "new site" of the town. That argument brings up an interesting point in that if the town had moved over the river, that is across north from the Big Mound site, in 1540, it must have been a very ancient settlement to be still known as late as 1777 as "the site of the new town." Archaeological evidences do indicate that the mound site on the left of the river, geographically speaking on the south and west bank, is much older. The river flows generally west though making a south turn at the place. It is rather difficult to make a geographical location for any small area in the Tallapoosa Valley as the meanders of that stream are so many that within a mile it flows west, south, north, northwest and again rights itself to proceed generally northwest for its final influx into the Coosa to form, quoting Mr. Bartram, "the Great Alabama." Most of the archaeological finds in the valley and low country of the Mound site are indicative of a culture definitely fixed by us as antedating the coming of historic peoples to this section. Of course a few trade objects have been located south of the river, but they predominate in the "new site" across the stream.

### Germany the Trader

The Savannah Council (of July 3, 1761) which made the original selection of traders in the Upper Creek country chose James Germany as the fifth man in the list. He was allotted the town of Fushatchi (spelled in British Regulations "Fousahatchee"), including the town of "Coosaw" and "Coolamee," and gave him a half interest with William Trewin, in the business of the town of "Mucklassee".

Mr. Bartram, who as said above, spent Christmas week of 1777 visiting on the Tallapoosa River, was accompanied to the Alabama Indian town, adjacent to the old French Post site on the Coosa, (the town that we designate as Taskigi) by "the trader," meaning Mr. Germany, where he found a "site near the confluence of two fine rivers, the Tallapoosa and the Coosa, which here resign their names to the Great Alabama, where are to be seen traces of the ancient French Fortress Thoulouce, here are yet lying half buried in the earth, a

Montgomery soon succeeded Alabama Town and New Philadelphia).

The two visitors, Bartram and Germany, "stayed all night" at the Alabama Town (Taskigi), where they had "a grand entertainment in the Public Square with music and dancing." On the return, which was through Muklassee, Mr. Bartram was requested to intercede for a "son of Adonis" who had been guilty of some indiscretion, several days was spent at Coloomie, where he found "the Chief Trader of the town, an elderly gentleman, but active, cheerful, and very agreeable." He was treated with the utmost civility and friendship. Mr. Germany's wife was a Creek woman, "of a very amiable and worthy character and disposition, industrious, prudent and affectionate." The couple had several children who Mr. Germany wished to send to Savannah or Charleston for their education. He could not prevail on his wife to consent. The "affair affected him very sensibly, for he had accumulated a pretty fortune by his industry and commendable conduct."

British Colonial Records include letters and documents which correspond to reports to the Governor at Mobile, bearing on the site of former French Fort Toulouse. Mr. Germany never lived there, but he seems to have served the British as the caretaker, or in the duty of an observer. I have seen copies of these letters bearing date of 1778 and they suggest that Mr. Germany though in the British service, was not rendering military duty. So far as I ever heard, or read, he had no military title as did Le Clerc Milfort, Alexander McGillivray and other adherents of the Crown who lived here in the Tallapoosa country.

### Bartram Not in the Revolution.

One of the very interesting associations with Mr. Bartram's visit to the Indian country in 1777 (he left here Jan. 1, 1778), is that he makes no mention whatever of the Revolutionary War. He probably knew of it, though there is no indication of the fact, but he was at no time associated with any military operations, there being none of that character in the Gulf Country. Bartram was in the employment of a London Botanical Garden, and he apparently brought letters of introduction to the more prominent Englishmen in this Southern country. After leaving Coloomie, and in the preparation for his return to Philadelphia, he spent a week at Atasi with Mr. Richard Bailey, a native of England who was one of those 1761 selected British Trade Regulations assignments to that place. He left there in company with a group of Traders to proceed to Augusta, expecting to transact some business with Mr. George Galphin, an Irishman located at the Silver Bluff, near Savannah. Mr. Galphin was a warm adherent to the cause of the colonists, but obviously prior to the Revo-

fruitful plain, under an elevated ridge of hills, the swelling beds or bases of which are covered with a pleasing verdure of grass; but the last ascent is steeper, and towards the summit discovers shelving rocky cliffs, which appear to be continually splitting and bursting to pieces, scattering their thin exfoliations over the tops of the grassy knolls beneath. The plain is narrow where the town is built; their houses are neat, commodious buildings, a wooden frame with plastered walls, and roofed with cypress bark or shingles; every habitation consists of four oblong square houses, of one story, of the same form and dimensions, and situated as to form an exact square, encompassing an area or court yard of about a quarter of an acre of ground, leaving an entrance into it at each corner. Here is a beautiful new square or arcopagus, in the center of the new town; but the stores of the principal trader, and two or three Indian habitations, stand near the banks of the opposite shore on the site of the old Coolome town. The Tallapoosa River is here three hundred yards over, and about fifteen or

## Board Frees Apex Of Dark Triangle

Among the nine the State Board of Pardons and Paroles yesterday freed was Dora Taylor, 19, negro, of Perry County, who explained it this way:

"Liddie Thomas and myself were having a conversation about my husband. She had separated us and I asked her to leave him alone and not cause us any more trouble.

"She came on me with a stick and hit me with it. After she hit me and

ted the town of Fousahatchee (spelled in British Regulations "Fousahatchee"), including the town of "Coosaw" and "Coolamee," and gave him a half interest with William Trewin, in the business of the town of "Mucklassee".

Mr. Bartram, who as said above, spent Christmas week of 1777 visiting on the Tallapoosa River, was accompanied to the Alabama Indian town, adjacent to the old French Post site on the Coosa, (the town that we designate as Taskigi) by "the trader," meaning Mr. Germany, where he found a "site near the confluence of two fine rivers, the Tallapoosa and the Coosa, which here resign their names to the Great Alabama, where are to be seen traces of the ancient French Fortress Thoulouce, here are yet lying half buried in the earth, a few pieces of ordnance, four and six pounders." The botanist, Mr. Bartram, being naturally of that observing mind found apple trees at the place which he says were planted by the French. He found the location one of the most eligible situations for a city in the world. It was located on a level plain between the conflux of two majestic rivers, (Mr. Bartram's prophecy of a great city is, if we permit ourselves to stretch our imagination a bit, verified here in Montgomery. In 1816 after the abandonment of Fort Jackson, the American fortress, the successor to the French Post, as the British had not maintained it as such, the Territorial County of Montgomery was created with Fort Jackson town as the County Seat. The most eligible site foretold by Bartram never materialized immediately at the place, but the selection a short distance below the mouth of the two streams, out of the river swamps, did materialize for

being none of that character in the Gulf Country. Bartram was in the employment of a London Botanical Garden, and he apparently brought letters of introduction to the more prominent Englishmen in this Southern country. After leaving Coloome, and in the preparation for his return to Philadelphia, he spent a week at Atasi with Mr. Richard Bailey, a native of England who was one of those 1761 selected British Trade Regulations assignments to that place. He left there in company with a group of Traders to proceed to Augusta, expecting to transact some business with Mr. George Galphin, an Irishman located at the Silver Bluff, near Savannah. Mr. Galphin was a warm adherent to the cause of the colonists, but obviously prior to the Revolution he had secured his goods through British merchants. It is not unlikely that these English traders in the Tallapoosa country were still free and loyal to him though they must have been forced to secure their goods during the height of the conflict from other sources than Savannah, Augusta and Philadelphia.

When Colonel Benjamin Hawkins took over the administration of Indian Affairs in 1796 and listed the Chief Traders among the Upper Creeks under license of the newly formed United States, he shows Coloome and Eeunhutkee allied with Fousahatchee and them being served by Nicholas White, a Frenchman, "an old trader, a good trader," and one who had been in the Nation since 1763. William Gregory was his hireling, he was of good character. As no reference is made to Mr. Germany, he must have passed away between the visit of Bartram and the visit of Hawkins twenty years later.

# Setback And End Day On Even Keel

## Livestock

### EVERY LIVESTOCK REPORT

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# Through The Years

# 443  
 Old Mount Moriah Church

By PETER A. BRANNON

I WAS permitted a few days ago to see the record of old Fellowship Church in Wilcox County. This old Baptist institution is more generally known as Mount Moriah than by the name which the articles of faith inscribed May 3, 1828, gave to this congregation which erected a meeting house down on the Butler County line practically at what is now Monterey. Through the good offices of Dr. W. G. Donald, I have been allowed to enjoy the perusal of certain old tombstone records and to further enjoy his recollections of this community formed in the early days apparently of a large group of Scotchmen who strange as it may seem were all Baptists, or soon became so. Dr. Donald is yet a youth, but his maternal grandparents the Yeldells who were settlers in that locality quite early, and his own grandfather, James G. Donald, born at Cedar Springs, S. C., in 1828, lived in the corners of the three counties, Lowndes, Butler and Wilcox for quite some years.

### Some Cemetery Records

David Wardlaw, born Dec. 3, 1771, died June 3, 1840. Native of Abbeville Dist. S. C. He there lived in distinguished respectability and usefulness until 1820 when he removed to this neighborhood where he afterwards dwelt in ease and contentment. Industrious, cheerful, benevolent and esteemed, he lived in the affection of numerous friends and acquaintances and so passed his days in celibacy, leaving neither wife or children to mourn after him. The regard which his amiable qualities, his solid worth, his sterling integrity, pure morals and stern principles secured him, have endeared him in the memory of those who knew him. He sleeps here beneath the tomb but will rise again.

The above tribute inscribed on a piece of marble should years hence when this stone has become disintegrated, be cast in enduring

ored woman, the property of Garland Burt." The first "opening of the doors" of the church was at the May 31 meeting, when Brother Davis Austin and Sister Metilda Austin, his wife, were received by "letter" as members. The Rev. Mr. Hawthorne was called to the church as pastor. Clerk Palmer was appointed, the church resolved to join the Bethlehem Association and fixed the first Sabbath in July as a communion meeting. At that July meeting Nancy Cook, William J. Hayes, Benjamin H. Tarver, Pricilla Tarver, Vincent Watts and two slaves, Moses and Peter, were received as members of the church. Early members received during the Summer were Polly Danviss, Kindred Hardy, May McMurphy, Nathan Williams, Fairley Williams, Agnes Hill, and Amos Little. The original elected deacon was Benjamin H. Tarver though there were deacons selected under the original organization. Leonard Scott was the original treasurer. Judging from the list of members, which over a period of 20 years are shown, most of the slaves of these early white members were regularly enrolled as members of the church. I find William Crumpton and wife, Sarah, joined the church, Jan. 3, 1829. These were doubtless relatives, though I do not know the relationship of the Rev. W. B. Crumpton, so long and prominent in the Baptist ministry in the State. His birthplace was no great distance from this locality.

### The Relationship With Other Churches

On July 4, 1829, at the meeting on that day the church appointed a committee of "Brethren" Tarver, Hawthorne and Scott, and "in the case of failure Vincent Watts," to meet Breast Works Church at their next conference in order to inquire into the relationship existing between the two churches. On April 3, 1831, this committee made a report and they found that full Christian fellowship existed between the two churches. Mount

tal of much good. Some of the members of Breast Work Church, united with the temperance society, but they were soon excluded. The Breast Work Church became so irascible, that they were almost ready to declare non-fellowship with all those who countenance temperance societies, or who or attend temperance meetings.

A little more than two years ago, there was a Sunday School established here, which has resulted in great good. In August, 1837, a protracted meeting was held for 10 or 12 days, in September and again in October; it seemed almost like a continued meeting. During these meetings 97 were added by baptism; and among others, several Sunday School teachers and scholars embraced religion. Elder Miles McWilliams, is a member of this church.

They are not only benevolent in disposition, but by their beneficent acts they prove their faith; they have contributed liberally for foreign and domestic missions. In eight years their number has increased from nine to 200. Mr. Holcombe's History of the Baptists in Alabama is a rare little contribution to our early history.

Charles H. Cooper was appointed treasurer to succeed Scott at the meeting on April 2, 1831. Subsequent to this he had served as clerk protem and later on he became the regular church clerk. J. W. Campbell was serving as church clerk in 1839 and his regular appointment seems to date from about the first of December of that year. A pencilled entry says he "moved away." Mr. Campbell had signed the record as "assistant" at several meetings prior to that time. J. Hartwell is shown first as moderator at the Feb. 1, 1840 meeting. M. L. McWilliams signed the record as moderator in June, 1840. Thomas Jefferson, J. J. Sessions, Alexander Travis and S. A. Wooten are others who have signed this record. In 1843-4 John B. Scott was serving as church clerk.

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The above tribute inscribed on a piece of marble should years hence when this stone has become disintegrated, be cast in enduring bronze and be made to live forever. They do not do things that way at the present time. I hope I may have a tombstone which will bear something, whether it is commendatory or not, beyond the mere fact that my bones rest underneath. Other records in that cemetery are John Thigpen, born Oct. 13, 1775, died Nov. 30, 1850; James Steen, died in the year 1838, aged about 60 years; Josiah Hill, born Sept. 13, 1787, died Sept. 6, 1840; Leonard Scott, born A. D., 1782, died A. D., 1845; Robert Yeldell, died Jan. 18, 1835, in the 40th year of his age; James Powers, born Feb. 26, 1785, died April 13, 1859; Robert Yeldell, born 1800, died July 7, 1865; Perry Steen, born 1800, died 1887; John B. Scott, born 1806, died 1891; Edwin Knight, born Dec. 15, 1805, died Jan. 29, 1852; Daniel Williams, born July 5, 1803, died Sept. 26, 1854; E. Jackson Luckie, born March 14, 1814, died Feb. 15, 1892; Samuel Salter, died Jan. 7, 1832, aged 50 years; Wiley T. Watts, born March 26, 1820, died Aug. 27, 1855; Alexander Stewart, born Nov. 2, 1810, died July 17, 1874; William M. Watson, born Sept. 1, 1822, died June 4, 1883; Dr. James G. Donald, born Cedar Springs, S. C., Aug. 26, 1826, died June 5, 1893.

#### Fellowship Church

The Presbytery, spelled in the records "Presbatry," which met May 3, 1828, to organize the church, was composed of Thomas Prowel, Elias Brown, and George W. Nolen. Articles of faith, rules of decorum, and the names of members who composed the 1828 constitution forms the first page of a very interesting record which is also shown me by Dr. Donald. The original pastor of the church was Kedar Hawthorn. The records show that he was dismissed in 1832, so I presume that he preached there only the first four years. He probably went on into other fields. Dabney Palmer was the first church clerk. The first new member received after the constitution was adopted was one taken in by "experience," being "sister Phobe, a col-

and wife, Sarah, joined the church, Jan. 3, 1829. These were doubtless relatives, though I do not know the relationship of the Rev. W. B. Crumpton, so long and prominent in the Baptist ministry in the State. His birthplace was no great distance from this locality.

#### The Relationship With Other Churches

On July 4, 1829, at the meeting on that day the church appointed a committee of "Brethren" Tarver, Hawthorne and Scott, and "in the case of failure Vincent Watts," to meet Breast Works Church at their next conference in order to inquire into the relationship existing between the two churches. On April 3, 1831, this committee made a report and they found that full Christian fellowship existed between the two churches. Mount Pleasant, Cedar Creek, and New Hope were other churches in the vicinity. An interesting phase of the minutes is the appointment of committees from the churches to meet with similar committees from other churches to settle difficulties. John Fuller of New Hope Church, and William Cone, of Fellowship Church, seemed to have had a difficulty which was adjusted on the findings of the churches that "satisfaction had been given by each party." Later on Brother Jackson of New Hope Church "by hand" requested the pastor of Fellowship Church to assist in adjusting some difficulties and requested him to be present at the meeting of the church, "on the Saturday before the fourth Lord's Day in the month." These minutes are filled with the old time entries of the trials of the individual members and when they expelled a member they never hesitated to call names and they wrote in these minutes exactly the reasons therefor. Color and race seemed to have mattered little. Jenny, a colored woman the property of Dabney Palmer, the church clerk, was expelled in July, 1830, for "disobedience to her owners and other un-Christian conduct."

#### Hosea Holcombe's Reference Of 1840

"Fellowship, Wilcox County. Organized on the 3rd of May, 1828, with nine members. Previous to this time, a few members of the Baptist denomination, settled here, viz., L. Scott, K. Hawthorn, J. Baggot, and D. Palmer, with their wives, who agreed to become a church; and accordingly made an appointment—a presbytery was called; but they were disappointed in consequence of the opposition manifested by some of the members of the Breast Works Church, in Butler County, a few miles distant. In another attempt they succeeded, and were organized by the ministering brethren, Thomas Trowel, Elias Brown, G. W. Nolin, and K. Hawthorn, the latter had been ordained in March previous. Mr. Hawthorn was called to the pastoral care of the church, and has continued in that capacity ever since.

In 1832, or '33 a temperance society was formed at Fellowship, of 80 or 90 members, which has been instrumen-

tal to succeed Scott at the meeting on April 2, 1831. Subsequent to this he had served as clerk protem and later on he became the regular church clerk. J. W. Campbell was serving as church clerk in 1839 and his regular appointment seems to date from about the first of December of that year. A penciled entry says he "moved away." Mr. Campbell had signed the record as "assistant" at several meetings prior to that time. J. Hartwell is shown first as moderator at the Feb. 1, 1840 meeting. M. L. McWilliams signed the record as moderator in June, 1840. Thomas Jefferson, J. J. Sessions, Alexander Travis and S. A. Wooten are others who have signed this record. In 1843-4 John B. Scott was serving as church clerk.

Membership in the church having naturally increased, in September, 1837, Silas Wooten and James R. Yeldell were ordained as additional deacons. One of the very few entries in the record of deaths of members is that of John W. Campbell, who died July 3, 1845. Some record keeper, or the record keepers, during the course of the first 20 years have set opposite the names of members data concerning the welfare of many of them. For example the date of dismissal from the church, that word being used officially, not in the sense of expulsion, is shown quite frequently. Sometimes the "expelled" (always abbreviated), is entered in the case of a slave of an occasional member. Amanda Yeldell died in November, 1838. Agnes Hill died Aug. 12, 1840; Susan Yeldell died the 11th of August, 1840; Enoch Burson, October, 1843; Edward Snell, November, 1838; Elizabeth Lowe, 1840, are some entries of deaths of members.

#### Local Names

The Christian names of the inhabitants of that section of the country have interested me much. Kedar, Kindred, Cherry, Delpha, Usley, Silby, Cupet, Peahy, Dicy, Tena, Chany, Nicy, Haggar, Tichen, Diner, Doriuda, Sugar, Hecca, and numerous others, lend charm to the reading of the references. Many names now quite familiar in Wilcox, Lowndes and Butler Counties are listed in the volume. John Walton and his wife, Eliza, left the church and moved away from there as early as December, 1836. Gideon Watson and Penny Watson left the church in 1836. William Lineham, one time shown as Linam, is a name. The Jacksons, the Woodsons, the Perkins, the Deekles, the McWilliams, the Stokes, the Autreys, the Snells, the Hanleys, the Steins, the Scotts, the Youngbloods, the Wootens, Wards, Lions, Treats, Austins, Tills, Peaks, Whites, Norris, Hudsons, Allisons, (Dr. Lockwood), Hills, Salters, Beverlys, Arants, Cantrells, Cunningshams, Rushs, Leatherwoods, Womacks and Thigpens, are names of former members. In addition there are numerous others, the membership apparently having changed considerably in the first 20 years of its life.

Leading Exchanges  
To Close Monday

# Pressure From Spot Houses



## Through The Years

### Foreigners In The Confederacy

By PETER A. BRANNON

THE recent appearance of the extensive study made by Doctor Ella Lonn, head of the history faculty of Goucher College, titled "Foreigners in the Confederacy," reminds me of my long interest in the personnel of the armies of the Confederacy in general and particularly have I been interested in studying the character of men who went into the army from Alabama. I am not particularly interested in fighting, I am far less interested in maneuvers, flanks, rear guards, picket lines, etc., than I am in the men who maneuver these several operations. I have always been interested in studying the psychology of where and why military companies were formed, the personnel that composed them, the fitting out of them, the subsistence and the transportation of them. I suppose I would have made a better quartermaster than I would a commanding officer.

Doctor Lonn who now publishes her third study of the Confederacy has made a readable story as well as having brought together a large volume full of pertinent facts. She has previously written on Desertion in the Confederacy Army, and Salt as a Factor in the Confederacy. On both occasions she spent periods in Montgomery doing research work and on this last occasion she spent weeks here, having made three or four visits to the city. I recall with considerable interest her Christmas vacations spent in Montgomery, being intensely fascinated by her study, always desirous of securing more and more facts and always demanding accuracy, she has gone deep into the Alabama records. She is a student who knows how to get pertinent data and is able to read between the lines as well as on them. During the past twenty years I have assisted many research workers who were digging facts from the records in the Department of Archives and History. Miss Lonn is the only one who has worked Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

#### Soldiers in the Army

The Alabama references, that is those referring to the foreign born residents of Alabama who cast their lots with the Confederate Army were compiled from the rosters, military lists, pay-rolls, and many official sources. The published data shows twenty-five Alabama companies of foreign born men. Too, there were foreigners in certain other commands made up for the most part of native citizens. Lieut. Col. John P. Emerich, a German, served with the 8th Alabama Infantry. Adolph Proskauer, a German, was major of the 12th Alabama Infantry. C. P. B. Branningan, an Irishman, commanded Company I, 8th Alabama Infantry. F. Baredowin, a Frenchman, commanded a local defense command at Mobile. Frederick Fischer, a German, commanded Company C, 12th Alabama Infantry

this regiment which had no foreign enlistments. This Regiment was in a great measure made up of enlistments from the rural communities and theoretically you would not expect many foreigners. There were two commands from Pike County, two from Macon, two from Randolph, two from Coosa and one each from Henry and Montgomery. The officer personnel shows men quite to the front in the public eye both before and after the war.

#### Skilled Labor

Miss Lonn brings out the fact that no group of Confederates was more important than the mechanics and munition workers and that a large number were foreign born. There were iron works at Montgomery, Columbus, (Georgia), Selma, New Orleans, Knoxville, and other centrally located points and these artisans, sometimes imported from abroad, were a valuable asset. Volumes which have been written about Confederate blockade running, about the Secret Service of the Confederate States in Europe and such phases of our history as that, give interesting accounts of the efforts to bring skilled labor from Europe and the difficulties which were met, even though they could be run through the blockade. Many of these men who came in during the war wanted contracts whereby they would be paid in gold and the Confederate government found it impossible. Foreigners, Irishmen and Englishmen are found among the personnel of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, as well as the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and the Alabama and Florida Railroad list of employes for 1864 shows quite a few foreign names, though the official roster does not set out the place of birth. An Irishman, Anthony Murphy, an employe of the Western and Atlantic was responsible for frustrating the effort of Union soldiers to steal the "General" from the Chattanooga bound train near Big Shanty, Ga.

#### Merchants And Business Men

Jews of foreign birth did not by any means have a monopoly on business during the war. A Dutchman has a small grocery store, the Light House, on the Alabama River below Montgomery. An Englishman had a watch repair and jewelry store in Montgomery. During Reconstruction Days he retired to his farm six miles below town. M. Pierre Abadie, Frenchman, had a furniture store at 130 Dauphin Street, New Orleans. The main hotel keeper at Newman, Ga., was an "Irish-Scotch," not Scotch-Irish. His two daughters were named Caledonia and Hybernia. Like another foreigner who has made his name famous in later Louisiana as a restaurateur, one Pizzini was a famous caterer in Richmond, and while the rest of the town

an interesting way detailed the service for most of them.

#### Civil Service

Obviously a study of foreigners in the Confederacy must mention those in the civil population. The pastor of the Government Street Presbyterian Church in Mobile, the Rev. Hamilton, was born in England. The pastor of the fashionable Saint Paul's Church in Richmond, where President Davis worshipped, was Mr. Mingerode who conducted the Episcopal service with a strong Teutonic accent. Prof. M. Andre Deloffre, was head of the Department of Modern Languages at the University of Alabama. Monsieur Deloffre, attempted, when Gen. Croxton raided Tuscaloosa on April 4, 1865, to save the library of the University, but without success. Madam Sophie Sosnowski, born in Maden of Polish ancestors, conducted a fashionable girls school in Columbia, S. C., and connected with the institution were several foreign teachers. Many of the music teachers, tutors and instructors in the academies in the South were foreigners. Prof. Kliffmiller, a German, was one of the instructors in Brown's Female School at Eufaula. There was an exclusive French School in Mobile which ran the year around, the Summer seasons being held out at Spring Hill.

Quite an interesting foreigner was a Prussian, Nicola Marschall. This man was a musician and painter. When the war broke out he was a teacher at the Marion Female Seminary. He it was who designed the Confederate flag. Certainly we Alabamians think so, and we believe that we can prove it. Marschall served in the Second Alabama Regiment of Engineers, C. S. A., under Col. Lockett, whose grandchildren reside in Montgomery today.

Gen. James H. Clanton's First Alabama Cavalry was armed entirely with Halmans sabers. Louis Haiman and brother, two Prussian machinists, opened a shop in Columbus, Ga., in 1861, and made supplies for the Confederate Government. They turned out a hundred swords a week. This plant operated during the entire period of the war until it was burned by Gen. James Wilson's troops on April 16, 1865.

A detachment of Maj. John Pelham's Artillery was his French contingent from Mobile. When one reads the romantic stories of the performance of Pelham's Light Artillery, it is easy to visualize the startling manner in which these soldiers handled his Napoleon guns. Pelham's behavior with this lone gun on the Rappahannock is one of the most romantic stories of the War Between the States, that encounter which the historians both North and South now insist should be designated as the "Civil War," regardless of what the United Daughters of the Confederacy have de-

lets with the Confederate Army were compiled from the rosters, military lists, pay-rolls, and many official sources. The published data shows twenty-five Alabama companies of foreign born men. Too, there were foreigners in certain other commands made up for the most part of native citizens. Lieut. Col. John P. Emerich, a German, served with the 8th Alabama Infantry. Adolph Proskauer, a German, was major of the 12th Alabama Infantry. C. P. B. Branningan, an Irishman, commanded Company I, 8th Alabama Infantry. F. Baredowin, a Frenchman, commanded a local defense command at Mobile. Frederick Fischer, a German, commanded Company C, 12th Alabama Infantry. Robert D. Green, a Britisher, commanded the Montgomery Foreign Guards. Robert Gregg, a Scotchman, was a Mobile Home Guard Commander, and so was Garvin Watson, another native of Scotland. P. Loughry, an Irishman, commanded Company I, of the 8th Alabama Infantry. This command was the "Emerald Guards." R. McCarland, an Irishman, commanded Company H, 4th Alabama Infantry. Charles Marechael, a Frenchman, commanded Company H, 21st Alabama Infantry. One O'Brien, an Irishman, commanded the "Emmett Guards," 24th Alabama Infantry and Bernard O'Connell, another Irishman, succeeded him in the command. Andrew Guinn, an Irishman, commanded Company I, 8th Alabama Infantry. A. Stikes, a German, commanded Company C, 12th Alabama Infantry. Fred Wolf, a German, was an assistant quartermaster of an Alabama Regiment. Emil O. Zadek, a German, commanded Company C, a Home Guard Alabama outfit.

Statistics to indicate Alabama commands which had no foreign born enlistments at all show fifty units and the author has characteristically identified some of them tersely in this manner "Chiefly farmers of Randolph County."

That very aristocratic Company C, of the 4th Alabama Infantry, the "Magnolia Cadets" of Dallas County, had no foreign enlistments. Some Southeast Alabama companies, made up in the main of native whites of modest worldly goods—of a type of people highly respectable, but who have been termed as "poor" whites, show a strict effort at the elimination of any foreign element. Barbour and lower Russell County, where there were many wealthy planters, sent altogether native borns into the service. Company H of the 11th Alabama Infantry which was made up of farmers from around Carrollton in Pickens County, shows no foreign enlistments. A command made up of farmers enlisted around Greenville and another one, Company H, 13th Alabama Infantry, companies of farmers from Coosa County showed no foreigners. Company A, of the 46th Alabama Infantry a command recruited in Coosa County chiefly of small farmers living out of the towns (though there were nothing but villages in the county at that time), was the only outfit in

during the war. A Dutchman has a small grocery store, the Light House, on the Alabama River below Montgomery. An Englishman had a watch repair and jewelry store in Montgomery. During Reconstruction Days he retired to his farm six miles below town. M. Pierre Abadie, Frenchman, had a furniture store at 130 Dauphin Street, New Orleans. The main hotel keeper at Newman, Ga., was an "Irish-Scotch," not Scotch-Irish. His two daughters were named Caledonia and Hybernia. Like another foreigner who has made his name famous in later Louisiana as a restaurateur, one Pizzini was a famous caterer in Richmond, and while the rest of the town starved, he fed thousands (who were able to buy), in a grand way. Not all the peddlers of that day were German Jews, some were Irishmen. Dr. Lonn demonstrates her effort to show the industry of these foreigners with a story about a German Jew who pitched his temporary store house, a tent, at a water hole on the desert between San Antonio and Brownsville, and sold hard tack, cheese and what he called "rifle whisky" to passing troops. He demanded U. S. currency and took no Confederate paper except when forced to do so. A British traveler, a merchant, claimed that he saw more Semitic faces in a Charleston hotel than he saw of any other nationality. He claimed that fully one-half of the large number of guests seemed that they had just stepped out of Hounditch, a Mobile paper claimed that there were more Jews in Charleston than could be found in Jerusalem. These Jewish merchants were attracted to the seaport towns where they found foreign goods coming in through the blockade.

#### Naval Service

The volume gives interesting personal sketches of Judah P. Benjamin, Gen. Patrick Cleburne, Prince Polignac and several others. Commander John Newland Maffitt, of the Confederate Navy was an outstanding example of foreign service. Commander Maffitt was in rank second to Admiral Raphael Semmes. Washington Gwathmey, a British subject, originally had served in the U. S. Navy. He went into the Confederate service from Virginia. John F. Ramsey, an Englishman, entered the Confederate service while still a British subject. Philip F. Appel, was a Prussian. Jack Lawson, an Englishman, long time a steamboat captain on the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers, was foreigner of no mean worth. He showed considerable resourcefulness when he hauled stores into Vicksburg from his sunken steamboats. In later months he transported, on ox wagons, his steamboat machinery from the Yazoo River across country to Selma, and served the Confederacy to the end. Many of the men connected with the Confederate cruisers, these vessels fitted out often in foreign ports, carried crews of mixed nationalities. The register of officers of Confederate States Navy shows quite a variety of names and Dr. Lonn has in

the war until it was carried by James Wilson's troops on April 16, 1865.

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Dr. Charles Theodore Mohr, a native of Wurtemberg, was a druggist in business at Mobile at the outbreak of the war. The Confederate Government laboratory for supplying the army with drugs and for testing those things which came in through the blockade was presided over by Dr. Mohr whose previous experience had been rich in his field of endeavor. Dr. Mohr was educated at Stuttgart. He had traveled in Dutch Guiana where he had experiences in the collecting of botanical specimen. He served in the chemical factory of Moravia and when the revolution in Europe in 1848 broke out he came to Cincinnati. He went to California during the gold rush and finally settled in Mobile. Dr. Mohr made a rich contribution to Alabama history as the author of a very important volume on the Plant Life of the State. This was published in 1901.

Dr. Lonn mentions in an interesting way the work of Col. John W. Mallet, renowned both as a chemist and geologist. This man was professor of chemistry at the University of Alabama at the outbreak of the war, an Englishman by ancestry, but an Irishman by birth. He was a graduate of the University of Dublin and of the University of Gottingen. Dr. Mallet who had been commissioned a colonel, was associated with Gen. Josiah Gorgas in the manufacture of arms and ammunition for the Confederacy. An interesting man, but obviously of a lesser shining character, was John D. Linbauer, an artisan detailed from field service to run the government shoe factory at Cahawba.

Quite a number of others might be mentioned who contributed their bit. Dr. Lonn has proven that regardless of what you have formerly thought, the Army of the Confederacy was not made up, certainly not from the standpoint of the leadership, altogether of native American born Southerners.

#### New Road Technique

RENO, NEV.—(P)—Dr. A. E. Brewster suddenly devised his own way to escape injury from an approaching automobile. He leaped on the hood and clung to it until the car came to a stop.

Potato growers found 1939 one of driest years on record.

DeShields', new and modern footwear salon, has recently been redecorated and finished to harmonize with the coming of the Spring season. The beautiful array of styles and colors which are featured on the DeShields new Spring Style Bar, distinctively pronounce the gay colors of the new season.



# Through The Years

Burnt Corn

By PETER A. BRANNON

Feb 25 1940

FOR many years, in fact from the very first recollection of my reading Pickett's History of Alabama, I have been interested in Burnt Corn Springs, Burnt Corn village and the engagement at Burnt Corn which was a phase of the Indian disturbance in 1813. The Monroe Journal, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1938, carried "Recollections of Burnt Corn by John Cunningham, Sr.," the statement that follows is his, not mine, and I am happy to quote it here in the hopes that it will in this manner, reach a larger circulation and go into more homes than it went in its original printing in The Monroe Journal. The people of Alabama are indeed fortunate that The Journal published it, and I am very happy that it came under my eye. Mr. Cunningham said:

"I was born in Old Scotland, Monroe County, near Kempville, at what is now known as Tunnel Springs, on July 7, 1849. My father, Dr. William Cunningham then moved to Burnt Corn when I was about 1 year old. My object in writing this article is to acquaint in a small measure, those who are now living and descendants of those noble citizens who composed the little community of Burnt Corn. I will first give the names of the families who were most prominent in social and religious standing; not that there were not others who took a leading part in the welfare of the county, but those mentioned were considered the "wealthy class": Fowlers, Cunninghams, Mosleys, Greens, Betts, Clingmans, Duke, Nash, Watkins and Crook. There were possibly others. These

families lived within a few miles of each other and all were on the best of terms. It was just one big family when they gathered together. Well do I remember the expensive carriages, drawn by two fine horses or mules, with the driver a big black negro perched on top of the carriage. They were quite expensive, prices ranging from \$800 to \$1,000. I shall never forget the fine display of these carriages on Sundays when they had preaching at Bethany Baptist and Puryearville Churches. Everybody went to church in those days and women with young babies carried servant girls to care for them while preaching was going on. This now carries me to the question of liquor.

All of the above mentioned families were slave owners with large plantations; they bought their supplies in Mobile from wholesale merchants and the order generally included several gallons of the best whisky to be shipped with the plantation supplies. I well remember the old "decanter" on the sideboard in the dining room—you were invited to go in and help yourself; few people drank to excess and I never knew any arrests for public drunkenness.

This carries me now to the Civil War period.

Well do I remember the old stage coach that traveled daily from Stockton in Baldwin to Montgomery. My father lived two miles south of Burnt Corn on the old "stage" road. I attended school at Burnt Corn and my greatest pleasure was to catch the stage coach and ride with Hamp Coker, the driver, who perched on top of the coach. The coach would accommodate 15 or 20 passengers with U. S. mail piled on top, drawn by four fine horses, the driver with whip in hand would make about 10 miles an hour. There were stands about every five miles for changing horses.

I will attempt to give a partial history of the families mentioned above.

## Fowler

Mrs. Nancy Fowler (nee Purvis), owned quite a large plantation, about five miles south of Burnt Corn on the old "stage" road mentioned already. She owned a good many slaves and managed the farm in person, as her husband, Hickory Fowler, died many years ago and my recollections of him is very limited. Mrs. Fowler was quite a business woman and managed her farm successfully. She raised quite a large family, viz: Dr. Richard A. W-

who owned quite a number of slaves and a large plantation on Flat Creek as well as lands at Burnt Corn. Mrs. Lett, his wife, was Bettie Hunter and they raised quite an interesting family of two boys and five girls. All of them have died except Mrs. McDuffie, Virginia Lett, mother of John McDuffie. The boys were Henry and Edward and the five girls were Mary, Mattie, Anna, Lizzie.

## Betts

Mr. Jacob Betts, who lived at Puryearville, a little hamlet five miles west of Burnt Corn. He was a successful merchant who together with his brother, William, owned the first store at Burnt Corn at the close of the war. His wife was a Miss Clark. William Betts married Jennie Moseley and they had two sons, Dr. Frank Betts and Isaac Betts.

## Duke

A. G. Duke, another prosperous farmer and merchant. His wife was Rebecca Nash, sister of S. D. Nash. Mr. Duke was an exceptionally good farmer and his advice on farm methods was sought by all of his neighbors. He had two boys, Frank and Willie Duke; also two daughters, Bettie, who married Robert Moseley and the other one married Johnnie Green.

## Watkins

Dr. John Watkins, who was a prominent physician as well as farmer, lived about one mile north of Burnt Corn on the old Federal road. He raised quite a large and prominent family. Dr. Ben Watkins, who was a surgeon in the 44th Alabama Regiment during the Civil War. John Watkins a farmer; Dr. Williams Watkins who moved to Texas, also Sarah, Emma and Mary (Mrs. Ed Moseley). All the above have passed away, except Emma, who resides in Texas.

## Crook

Major (Billie) Crook. This distinguished gentleman lived five miles west of Burnt Corn in the Puryearville neighborhood. His wife was a Miss Agee. "Uncle Billie Crook" as he was generally known, raised quite an interesting family and a large number of his descendants are now living: Alabama Crook (Mrs. Rumbley), Ben David, George and John W. None of them are living. Mr. Crook was a successful farmer and owned a goodly number of slaves.

## Lees

There were two prominent families living a few miles South of Burnt Corn, George Lee, who was a Baptist



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#### Cunninghams

Dr. William Cunningham, father of the writer, owned lands joining Mrs. Fowler. He had quite a number of slaves and was very successful in farming. He combined the practice of medicine with farming and was the family physician of those mentioned in this article. Riley's History of Conecuh County gives a sketch of him.

#### Moseley

Next on the old "stage" road lived Col. Richard Moseley, who owned a good many slaves and was a prosperous farmer. He raised a large family who were prominent citizens. None of them are now living, although there are a large number of his descendants. His wife was Eliza Lett, sister of James E. Lett, both of whom were children of Ned Lett.

#### Nash

In starting this history I should have first mentioned the family who lived on the stage road in the place known as Bermuda. Mr. Nash was a successful farmer and his lands also joined those of Mrs. Fowler. He raised quite an interesting family; one son, Samuel D. Nash, was a brave Confederate soldier and served with distinction during the four years of the Civil War—also, several daughters. None of these children are now living.

#### Lett

This brings me now very near the town of Burnt Corn. Mr. James E. Lett,

English gentleman lived five miles west of Burnt Corn in the Puryearville neighborhood. His wife was a Miss Agee. "Uncle Billie Crook" as he was generally known, raised quite an interesting family and a large number of his descendants are now living: Alabama Crook (Mrs. Rumbley), Ben David, George and John W. None of them are living. Mr. Crook was a successful farmer and owned a goodly number of slaves.

#### Lees

There were two prominent families living a few miles South of Burnt Corn, George Lee, who was a Baptist minister, raised quite a large family. The sons were John Miller Lee, who was a Confederate soldier and father of E. C. Lee and Chesley Lee, Joel, who moved to Arkansas after the Civil War and David. The girls were Frances (Mrs. Gus Riley), also Minnie, who married Julius Norred, and Mary, who was the wife of T. M. Nettles of Tunnel Springs. The Rev. George Lee was pastor of the Baptist Church of Burnt Corn for a number of years.

Ithiel Lee, brother of Rev. George Lee, was a prominent farmer and raised quite a large family, two sons, Dr. Robert A. Lee, who was probate judge of Conecuh County, and the father of Irene Taliaferro, Mrs. Mattie Stallworth, Almira, Mrs. E. I. Stallworth, Dr. Joe Lee, Alonza Lee. Another son of Ithiel Lee lived near Burnt Corn, and was the husband of Mary Amos, daughter of Milton Amos. I have no recollection of any daughters. He married into the Witherington family.

#### Clingman

This gentleman lived in the town of Burnt Corn. The writer knows very little of the life of this man, except as to his children. Three daughters, Nannie (Mrs. O'Brien), Bettie, who never married and Minnie (Mrs. Fountain), and one son, Joseph, who I understand, is still living. All the above have passed away.

#### John Green, Sr.

Riley's history gives a sketch of this distinguished gentleman. He reared a large family of boys and girls. My recollection is the following children: John Jr., Christopher, Martha (Mrs. Chadwick), Phroncy (Mrs. Carter), and Mrs. Amos.

#### Daughette

Another good substantial citizen lived a few miles north of Burnt Corn. He was a good farmer and had a great many friends. I only remember the following members of his family: Mrs. Tom Lewis, Mrs. John McInnis, Thomas, Ben and Wilson Daughette.

#### "Tanner" Green

This was the title given this distinguished gentleman as there were other families in the neighborhood who were no relation. Mr. Green raised a large family, mostly sons, and it is said of him that he gave eight boys to the Confederate Army. He owned a large tannery near Burnt Corn and was successful in business and made shoes for the boys in the Confederate Army.

#### Churches

These good people were prompt in church affairs, Baptists and Methodists. The old Bethany Baptist Church at Burnt Corn and the Methodist at Puryearville were about equally divided as to membership and all worked in perfect harmony for the upbuilding of the cause of Christ. There was no distinction when called

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## Shoe Factory

Sts. Phone Cedar-3903

# ★ THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER

on for contribution for the cause. You might truthfully say as to these good people, that it was just one large family.

## Postoffice

The first Postoffice located at Burnt Corn in the early 60's was in a small general store operated by Sandy Farrar, who also was postmaster. I do not know that he ever married as I have no recollection of it. His store was the gathering place of the old citizens whose boys were in the Confederate Army, to hear the news from the war. My father, who was a good reader and had three boys in the army, did most of the reading for the crowd.

## Schools

The first school located in the town of Burnt Corn was taught by Prof. D. M. O'Brien, a typical Irishman, who married Nanny Clingham, and they had two girls, Mary and Bettie; none of them are living.

## Puryearville

The little hamlet, located a few miles west of Burnt Corn was named for a slave dealer who came South from Virginia and settled there. His name was Dick Puryear and he had two sons, "Little Dick" as he was called, and John Puryear. They were all dealers in slaves, and brought quite a number to Burnt Corn and sold them to the large planters. John

Puryear, the only one living after the Civil War, was a victim of the Yankee raid that passed through Burnt Corn. They had been informed that he sold negroes and supposed he had quite a lot of money. He refused to tell them where his money was and they tied a rope around his neck and pulled him up on a limb of a tree, but he still refused to tell them. He had given his money to a lady friend, Mrs. Mary Moseley for safe keeping. Mrs. Moseley was the widow of Asa Moseley, killed in battle during the Civil War.

Hoping the foregoing may be helpful in a small way to the children and grandchildren of these good people, to gather a few facts as to their ancestry."

In the original publication of 1938 Mr. Cunningham prefaced his "Memoirs," or he called them early "recollections" by saying that they dated during the Civil War period. Those who have read the statement above will find that they are fine contributions, be it for the war period or later.

## Sheriff Robbed

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Feb. 24.—(AP)—Cabell County Sheriff O. M. Phipps is in the market for new equipment. He said a thief looted his car of a pair of handcuffs, two flashlights and a box of revolver cartridges.

# Pressure From Bombay Sellers



## Through The Years

### Mortgage Sales On The Square

By PETER A. BRANNON

IT IS PERHAPS the case in some other States, (though I do not profess to know much about that), but in Alabama, auctions, sales for taxes, foreclosures of mortgages and legal windings up of affairs of one kind or another theoretically occur in most cases, "at the door of the Court House." In Montgomery, most if not all sales occur at the noon hour, on some given day, and at the Artesian Basin, or at the "Square," or at least the crier proclaims the episode at the point which Montgomerians refer to as "Court Square." Perhaps most citizens of the town take it as a matter of course, and I suspect that the younger generation pays little attention and possibly does not know why. Many of the older generation do not know. Just a few days ago a member of the staff of The Advertiser reminded me that he had never thought until that day why sales were held there. Of course Mr. Warren Brown and Mr. William Blakey, and a few others of Montgomery's old timers are not to be included in those who never suspected the reason. These old timers have grown up with the town and they belong to those who Atticus Mullin brings to the front and interviews at Turk's, or somewhere on his rambles around town. They know about all there is to know of Montgomery.

The Sarony lithograph of 1850 shows a protected by four posts cistern in the middle of Market Street, (Dexter Avenue) at the point about fronting Street number 10. Tradition here is that the town pump was there when the Court House was on the Square. I presume that when they removed the Court House this must have been discontinued. I recall that since I came to Montgomery to live, on one occasion there was a cave-in at the point and it was blamed on this former cistern which had been presumably filled prior to the laying of paving blocks.

Contradicting the universal use of the "Artesian Basin" as the all-time place of sales, is an advertisement appearing in the Weekly Journal dated January 17, 1852 which follows:

**"SHERIFF'S SALE"**  
WILL be sold, in front of the Court House of Montgomery County, on the first Monday of May next, 1852, for cash, between the hours of 11 a.m., and 4 p.m., of said day, a NEGRO man who says his name is JOHN, and that he belongs to Alexander Shaw, of Marshall County, Mississippi. Said negro is five feet ten inches high, and of light complexion. He has rings in his ears, and passed himself off for a Spaniard before being taken up. He is a carpenter by trade.  
Said negro was committed to the

Jail of this county on the 18th of August, 1851, by Thomas Durden, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for Montgomery County, as a runaway slave, and the owner having failed to come forward, pay cost and charges and take him away, he is therefore to be sold in compliance with the statute of Alabama in such cases made and provided, to pay Jail fees, &c.

Oct. 21-tds. J. J. STEWART,  
Sheriff of Montgomery County.  
This date is about four years after the removal of the Court House and it is possible just then sales were being held at the Court House door.

**The Square**  
The Square in Montgomery is not square. Neither is it square in many other places and in some of our Alabama towns today it is not even "The Square." In the beginning that point where the local government was transacted was the original section of ground around which all of the rest of the town was to be built. It was purposely intended so, it obviously became the town center as well as the Government center. I am convinced that in the South at least our "Court House Square" perpetuates a characteristic of the Red people who had towns here prior to the coming of the White people. The Council House, the Government Center, where was transacted those concerns of all the people, was a Square formed by groups of houses, each facing the other, if you get my meaning, in such a manner that the openings into the space between them were only in the corners. You will see this same condition illustrated today at Troy and some other towns in Alabama, but you do not find them at Tuskegee, though there is at Tuskegee the original Square, now a Park which was one-time the site of the Court House. Among the Southern Indians the house which faced West during a meeting of special significance was occupied by the old men, those whose activities and effectiveness was practically ended. Their "sun was setting" and they expressed this thought by designating the place of this group in that manner. The famous young leaders, head men, those who dominated the affairs of the town or the nation in their deliberations, faced the rising sun. Others who were permitted to attend these councils were in the North and South houses. White visitors had no part in the deliberations, but they were sometimes permitted to attend.

If one went closely into the records of the State he would find that when allotments of public land were set aside, the sales of which were intended to bear the expense of the erection of the public buildings of the proposed county, in most cases then

the county seat was selected at a place "nearest the center of the county." Many towns in this State have been incorporated by writing into the act that the limits shall extend one-half mile each direction from the courthouse, or the center, or such similar phraseology, indicating that ever and always it was intended that the courthouse be the center of our towns. If it was a county seat town, then the square was to be the radiating point whence all measurements in the county were computed. In Alabama all mileage is from courthouse to courthouse, not from the city limits to city limits. Kilby Prison is, according to the records, four and one-half miles from Montgomery. If you drive out on the Wetumpka Road you will find that you can almost throw a rock from the city limits to the prison walls.

#### Selection of the Montgomery Courthouse Site

In 1817 Andrew Dexter entered at the Milledgeville, Georgia Land Office, a claim to certain lands on the Alabama River. Shortly thereafter, John Scott, George Clayton and certain others likewise entered certain lands. Mr. Dexter's area was designated as New Philadelphia. The Scott, Clayton, Sayre, area became Alabama Town, sometimes referred to as East Alabama, and there immediately sprung a rivalry between these two settlements. All Montgomerians have noted that streets in the Eastern section of the town run at right angles with Court Street. Those in the Western section of the town, including Commerce Street, run at an angle to Court Street and are the platted divisions of the Alabama Town section. Not being a native of Montgomery and seeking no particular controversy on the subject, I will not argue whether Neil Blue's history of the town is correct or not (though several abstractors in later years have argued that he was "all wet.") I am merely following the records when I say that in the controversy between the two villages, which should be the county seat are its removal from Fort Jackson, the decision was for the building of the county court house on the line. If the artesian basin, that is the east line of it, occupies the exact site of the old court house, then the county court house was erected in Alabama Town more than in New Philadelphia and the Alabamians won. I can say that the site was not even a "square," unless you interpret the plot of ground selected for the court house as a square of land. The buildings as erected around it do not form a square as they do in many of our local counties in Alabama and as was anticipated in the creation of and some time subsequent incorporation of the town.

#### The Town Crier

Obviously one must go far back into legal history to find the origin of the official who gave notice by proclamation, that is our English "crier." He long antedated this question which prompted the present dis-

## War With Germany Disrupts Britains Medical Service

By JACK CULMER

LONDON, March 2.—(AP)—The Anglo-French war with Germany has dislocated the entire machinery of

new methods of treatment for the wide variety of illnesses produced by the war, together with spectacular advances in preventive medicine.

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#### The Town Crier

Obviously one must go far back into legal history to find the origin of the official who gave notice by proclamation, that is our English "crier." He long antedated this question which prompted the present discussion. The French used a crier, "Huissier" to auction or sell legally and the proceedings in the disposition of some lands in the Tensas country in settlement of the estate of Barthelemy Monclin, destined to form a part of ex-Governor Robert Farmar's plantation on Blakeley Island, are interesting proceedings of the early court at Mobile. These proceedings were handled by a representative of the crown, the Attorney General, "Counselor of the King." On the first Sunday in August, 1756, "at the door of the church after the conclusion of the Mass," the land was "cried" guaranteeing the title, and possibly to interest property buyers with the disposition of it. On two subsequent Sundays the auctioneer or legal crier raised the bids from 800 livres through 900 and eventually to 2,520. This property went to the Flandrin family, to the Narbonnes and subsequently brought 400 piasters in hard Spanish money. Hard money means gold or silver—not currency.

The reference to the sale at the church door shows the sharp distinction between the period of the present time and that era in our history when the church and the state had not been separated. At the same time, the church door in Mobile was perhaps the best known point and again, no doubt the greatest number of people were congregated at one time at the church therefore in the matter of a legal sale it would be deemed advisable to use this propitious occasion.

#### The Removal of the Courthouse

The courthouse, on the square, was moved from that place to its present day site, corner of Washington Avenue and Lawrence Street in 1848. Local tradition and there may be written records of that fact though I cannot at this time give details, say that shortly after the courthouse was removed, a basin was dug at the point and under that was a cistern. This basin was originally intended as a water supply. Several old prints of Montgomery show steps going down into the basement and a capped well in the center. I presume someone could go into the records and find the original contract or agreement which provided the first artesian well for the town. After the well was dug then the basin became the "Artesian Basin."

The Mississippi Territorial Act of December 23, 1812 provided that the Sheriff or Coroner in every county should sell all property, sold by virtue of an execution, "at the courthouse." The act of December 20, 1820, directed the Sheriff in each county to sell all the lands taken in execution by him on the first Monday and the two succeeding days, in each month, and "not otherwise," "at the court house door of his county." The old original act is probably still in force except that it would not be possible to bring a piece of land up from the lower end of the county to sell at the courthouse door, so under the present order of things it is directed that the Sheriff, or his agent who cries the sale do it at the court house door. The custom of having sales in Montgomery County, at the Artesian Basin, is without a doubt attributable to the fact that it is perhaps the best known point in town and likewise it is the original old court house site.

# Through The Years

# 447

## Walking Sticks

By PETER A. BRANNON



I ENJOY "reading after" a London columnist who writes weekly for one of our metropolitan papers and in one of his recent contributions was a reference to "The Traditions of Walking Sticks." From time to time there have been references in our own Montgomery papers to those swanky gentlemen about town who indulge the hobby at the present time of carrying a cane. There is quite a difference between the gentleman who carries the cane and the one who walks with a stick. Those who use a walking stick with a purpose generally make use of it, lean on it, walk with it and profit by it, whereas those who carry a cane rarely ever do any of these aforementioned things. The American now living in London, and who I referred to above as columnist, thus writes on the subject:

"Nowadays, even here in Britain, relatively few men carry walking sticks, though time was when many Englishmen were as keen on collecting these symbols of masculine authority as a certain good pal of mine in New York is on collecting pipes. Various explanations have been suggested as to why men like to parade armed with a walking stick, but so far as my reading of changing customs goes, the stick took the place of the sword. At one time, in England, even footmen wore swords, but in about 1700, these servants were relieved of their swords, which were replaced by wood staffs with a silver head—a symbol of authority which survives to the present day in certain livery companies and colleges. Gentlemen, however, continued to wear swords until the time of George II, after which as a newspaper of the time put it, "Instead of swords, the polite young gentleman—carry large oak sticks with great heads and ugly faces carved thereon." Another Georgian Scribe of about 1730 got real peevish at the loss of his sword and bemoaned that men "strut about with walking-sticks as long as leaning poles—or else with a yard of varnished cane scraped taper, bound at one end with wax thread, and the other tip with a turned ivory head which they hug under their arms so jemmy" (conceited). Incidentally, the name "walking-sticks" was and, I believe, still is given to men who aspire to the House of Commons, and who have been nominated and are controlled by political associations."

### Window Shopping on Dexter

Dress coats, for day time wear, and canes, have not long been out of style in Montgomery. When I came here less than thirty-five years ago, the Sunday afternoon parade on Dexter Avenue was one which would amuse some people at the present time and it would charm others who revel in the pleasing retrospections of the traditions of the past. Because, perhaps, it seemed to be a custom of the better bred people at that time, I had an ambition for a gold-headed walking cane and as I already possessed a Beaver hat, I thought it would be pleasing to stroll along the avenue.

Accordingly, on my first birthday after arriving in Montgomery, my wife presented me with a gold-headed cane. It was bought at the jewelry store of A. W. Lebron. I still have the cane, and incidentally I still have the Beaver hat, but it has been many years since I used either. Montgomerians in those days were not strict in the adherence of the fitness of long-tailed coats, Beavers and canes, for a polished derby and a frock coat with striped trousers and a dignified cane, was accepted as proper dress. Window shopping in those days was very prevalent. The Sunday morning paper announced about as many bargains as at the present and many people walked down town to see them. Mr. Lebron was about that time, among others, promoting the section which we know as old Cloverdale and that was a long ways removed from the business district. The street car stopped somewhere near the present Trinity Church and there were only a few homes out East on Felder Avenue. Dr. Thomas Owens's home had recently burned, being a total loss, perhaps because of the fact that it was beyond the water connections. It was just off Cloverdale Road near Felder. Dr. Porter Bibb and other Montgomerians of his age had only recently quit hunting partridges in the broom sage South of Finley Avenue.

### Walking Canes I Have Seen

On account of the very interesting associations with the culture of another day, from time to time I find a collector of walking canes and see interesting specimen of the character which I recall from boyhood times. Professor Elle Barnes of Montgomery has a most interesting collection of canes and there are perhaps a dozen others who have three or four. In fact at the death of my grandparent in in 1902 when his collection of canes was divided, I inherited several. One of these, that one which had belonged to Turner Moreland of Brunswick County, Virginia, had come on down through the years. The ferule and the head of that one is of coin silver, hammered thin, fitted around and pressed on to it. The head bears his initial and is said to have been made and fitted considerably more than 100 years ago, at the same time a silver mounted coconut "dipper" was made as a present for that grandparent who was then, prior to 1818, an old gentleman. It is of a heavy, tough, hardwood, resembling hickory.

The most interesting memories of my childhood walking "sticks," for they were sticks to me and not canes, were those which were carved by some store-front loafer who cut snakes and alligators running around and up the stick some of which were just in the act of swallowing a bird, a rabbit, or something of that type. Of course, the crooked handle, artificially bent, plain, dignified cane was the most common, but most of these professional makers attempted to take a branch of some flexible or pliable young tree and bend it, utilizing shoots from the main stem in such manner that they formed or shaped themselves into the proper kind of a handle. Other popular designs included a limb at a right angle to the

main shoot which could be carved into a dog or some animal or effigy-like projection to serve as the hand piece. Carved canes must owe their origin to engraved or carved spears, spear shafts or weapons of a prehistoric day for through all periods of archaeological investigations we have found engraved batons and similar clubs or emblems of authority. I do not know that I can recall any case in history comparable to the modern drum major but there must have been someone who directed the Tom-Tom program. One of my canes is of a hard wood, ebony-like, and was brought in through Mobile by a sea captain who got it in the Grand Cayman Island. One of the old collection was a mahogany stick from Central America. One other belonged to a very celebrated Methodist preacher. The historical association always adds greatly to the sentimental attachment. With most collectors it may be said that the sentimental side outweighs the character of material or type of carving.

### Museum Pieces

The museums which feature fire arms show different styles and designs of sword canes, some being the size and shape which carry a weapon as large as and similar to a fencing sword, others having a cavity hiding a dagger or knife. This weapon, generally speaking, is so fixed that the head can be removed for the head of the cane is actually the defensive weapon. The literature of former days, as well as pictures and cuts which show the life of the period frequently mention altercations between gentlemen who on receiving insults proceed to thrash on another with their walking canes. This form of administering punishment is no doubt traceable to the sword cane era, to the use of the sword stick to serve as a weapon in lieu of the one which was previously hidden or concealed and carried purposefully as a weapon. I do not know whether anyone has ever gone deep enough into the subject to work out the origin of the "walking cane" but I would rather think that in the beginning the native hollow reed cane, a plant growing on moist lands, was the original material from which canes were made, and that these canes were just a wearing down from a "staff" which was an object used in Biblical times, and doubtless in prehistory, as a medium to facilitate propulsion. It is known that most of the shafts of arrows, certainly those of the smaller ones, were made of reed canes.

At the present time no one ever sees a gentleman wearing a Prince Albert coat, high top hat, and carrying a walking cane on the street in the day time, but Mr. Grover Hall, Doctor Rambeau, Doctor Porter Bibb and a few others around town do wear their canes hugged under their arms and seem to enjoy them equally as much as if they were necessary for their locomotion. I can remember the days that I attended vaudeville performances using a walking cane to accentuate the hand clapping and other means of applause, but polite society—and sometimes the police—now do not encourage that form of incipient rowdyism.

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# Beats It Down 10 To 13 Points



## Through The Years

### Daylight Saving

By PETER A. BRANNON

DURING most of the recent years I have been considered a crank because I have refused to be made enthusiastic over "daylight savings" time. My highly developed executive friends who leave the luncheon table at 1:30 to rush off to play golf cannot see why I begrudge the extra hour which they can get in before dark. My friends who have to work like I do grumble because I cannot reconcile myself to give them an opportunity to get off an hour earlier and when I insist that I can get no common sense why, certainly no scientific analysis of how, daylight savings time saves times, they classify me as an old crank. Nevertheless I insist that a recent clipping which came under my eye is a good argument. "I. M." wrote a letter to The New York Sun on Feb. 24 last in which he makes this statement:

#### "THAT 'EXTRA' HOUR"

#### A List of Those Who Suffer From Too Much Daylight

What Do You Think Editor:

In the cold gray dawn of a late April morning I stood on a subway platform, warmed with a patriotism that we were helping to "make the world safe for democracy." As an emergency measure our President had decreed that to conserve coal our clocks should be shoved one hour ahead to give us another hour of daylight each day.

For more than 20 years I've been trying to figure this out, but my dull brain can't see how the hands of the clock affect the rising and setting of the sun. In these 20 years, I have seen many persons who actually suffer from daylight saving time. They are:

1. The young mother with a newborn baby. For a couple of months he has been used to a certain schedule, then the poor mother, whose vitality is very low must add to her difficulties the trouble of changing this baby's schedule.

2. The mother of the school child (from first to fifth grade). She tries

Perhaps it would be a good idea to take a poll of all persons who are affected; not a poll conducted as those in industry way back in the first years when a department head said "vote yes, or else," but a poll as conducted by certain publications for political statistics.

All other arguments aside, we the people of the United States of America, the freest nation in the world, must have ourselves legislated in and out of bed. We haven't sufficient backbone to go to bed or get up when we want to. What about our constitutional rights.—I. M."

#### More Local Applications

We do not have to go to New York or points in the East to find arguments to bear out my views for since 1917 when we first had the war measure thrust on us, I have heard the same arguments and nobody has in the 22 years ever felt any better about it. The groups with which I associate in the Summertime in the fast time cities, who along about eleven o'clock at night, by clock time, begin to become weary and ought to go to bed, invariably argue among themselves that it is early, just ten o'clock by "right time." therefore, why go yet. In the intervening years I honestly think that I have heard it said a thousand times. I can also assert that during my entire lifetime I have seen only a very small percentage of people who wanted to get up in the morning. I have never been willing, or enthusiastic, about getting up early and I do not think that I ever saw anybody else who honestly was. Of course I have been associated with those people who had fooled themselves to the point of thinking that they wanted to rise with the chickens and rush into a cold shower to get the invigorating enthusiasm with this to begin another day. I have had friends who, and I am satisfied there will be those of my readers who have likewise had

and with less inconvenience to those accustomed to the sedentary life of the larger urban centers.

It might be well to consider, in passing, that most of the travelers in the South, particularly those who have left their written references to the fold customs, were Europeans, officers in the politics and military life of the old country, or they were Americans of able means who traveled by the public transportation systems from one section to the other. Such was not the case in the later days of steamboat travel, but most of the early operation of the river boats was on daylight schedule. Daylight in those cases meant from daybreak to dusk.

Even I (and regardless of what some may do, I do not think myself an old man), I can remember when we had sun time and railroad time. I do not know what was or is the difference, but some country people kept their clocks fixed by the overhead meridian as the sun cast its shadow at midday, whereas others regulated their clocks by what time the train whistle blew for the crossing, two and a half miles distant. Daybreak and daylight and sunup and sundown and dusk were folk terms of my earliest memories. I never saw any twilight and I doubt if I ever heard the word until my first experience in traveling through western North Carolina when I got up in the mountains where there is a long time between sunset and dark. Dusk was in my early days "dust," and I do not suppose I ever knew any better until I reached the more cultured state of a developing era. I cannot remember that far back but I do know that when the roosters crowed it was time to begin to stretch and get ready to get out of bed. I did and I suppose most other country families experienced the same, grew up on, or with, the custom of having the bell rung, or the horn blown, or the sweep beaten, some sounding device, used as a signal to begin the day's labor preparations. Work time was from then on till sun-

fer from daylight saving time. They are:

1. The young mother with a newborn baby. For a couple of months he has been used to a certain schedule, then the poor mother, whose vitality is very low must add to her difficulties the trouble of changing this baby's schedule.

2. The mother of the school child (from first to fifth grade). She tries to put her child to bed an hour earlier, with what results? He gets to bed all right, but Buddy next door doesn't? He yoo-hoos Jimmy and the child in bed climbs out and stands at the window till long after he should be asleep.

3. The teacher of 30 to 60 of these little Buddies and Jimmies. In spite of all argument to the contrary they do not get the same amount of sleep simply because in June broad daylight is with us till 9 o'clock and mother hasn't the heart to make Buddy go to bed, yet he must get up one hour earlier. Poor teacher with final tests coming just about the time daylight saving sets in.

4. The aged person who likes to get up at dawn to putter in his garden. Habit has put him to bed early, but for the same reason that Buddy doesn't get to bed early, so do these old people have to stay up. Buddy makes so much noise that no one can sleep. Hence the gardening must be passed up.

5. That great army of workers who look out for our welfare while we sleep; policemen, firemen, food carriers, nurses, telephone operators, entertainers and transit employes. Their work starts when ours stop. How do they feel about that "extra hour of daylight"?

6. The suburbanite. He never misses the 7:36 in the morning or the 5:15 at night, but nine times out of 10 he is apt to miss any other train. He goes to the station to meet a guest and again he must wait an hour. The guest was all mixed up in the time. With the trains running on standard time and the commuter on daylight saving time, oh dear!

The idea, as the older generation will recall, was a national war-time emergency measure and the period was five months. There was so much objection, leaving out the farmer, who has been the object of so many jokes, that the daylight saving period was reduced to three months in the few metropolitan centers where it was retained at all. This would seem to indicate that it isn't such a wonderful idea.

#### Marriage Licenses

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday at the probate office to Walter L. Gardner and Allena Murfee Gwin, both of Montgomery; John Hawks

honestly was. Of course I have been associated with those people who had fooled themselves to the point of thinking that they wanted to rise with the chickens and rush into a cold shower to get the invigorating enthusiasm with this to begin another day. I have had friends who, and I am satisfied there will be those of my readers who have likewise had friends, who insisted that it was a pleasure to jump out of bed on a cold morning, rush from the sleeping porch into the bath room and take a cold plunge or a cold shower, but I am happy to admit that I never enjoyed the experience (even though I have been forced to have it) and I do not believe that very many people do enjoy the experience. Nothing is more comforting than a warm bath room and water that is properly tempered, and nothing is more harrowing than to get up at daylight and rush to begin work, by the clock, when the rotation of the earth, the movement of the stars, the ebbing and flowing of the tides and the natural conditions which fix the rise and setting of the sun, decree a different time from that which man has decreed in order to fool himself to think that he can quit work in the middle of the afternoon and play longer before dark.

These arguments remind me of the early writers who comment on the operation of pack horse trains, stage coach lines and other transportation facilities and make the objections which nearly two hundred years ago seemed "curious." They comment that pack horse trains began at a pell-mell rush then stopped and rested during the cool of the evening when they could have stopped during the heat of the day and traveled during the late afternoon. Stage coach lines in the South and through Alabama (these conditions being more particularly known to me than elsewhere) operated from about three-thirty in the morning to mid-afternoon. Practically all the travelers, and particularly the European visitors to this country, complained that they saw no reason to be awakened at three o'clock in the morning and to have breakfast six or eight miles from where they spent the night, then travel on, have dinner — for in those days they called the midday meal dinner and not lunch—and to stop for the night in mid-afternoon, when they could have traveled from "sun-up" to "sundown" equally as well

crowed it was time to begin to stretch and get ready to get out of bed. I did and I suppose most other country families experienced the same, grew up on, or with, the custom of having the bell rung, or the horn blown, or the sweep beaten, some sounding device, used as a signal to begin the day's labor preparations. Work time was from then on till sundown. In my younger life I do not think we ever worked after "sundown." It was not sunset.

#### Tampering With The Hands of Clock

I have often been amused by the political excuses resorted to by Legislatures, Congress and other kinds of meetings who turn the clock back so that adjournment time will have to register on a set calendar day. I have seen adjournment at 8:30 or 9 o'clock on Sunday morning when it should have been 12 o'clock on Saturday night. Officially and strange to say legally, the adjournment took place at 11:55 whereas many people were going to Sunday School when the few remaining members and delegates wended their sleepy ways out of the building.

There is, however, I presume, just about as much sense in that procedure as there is in the American custom of some few, (and I am happy to say that) of our larger cities insisting year after year on the positively perverse idea of "daylight savings time." I have repeated on former occasions and it will not be out of place here to again state that some 10 years ago I was in Chicago on one occasion and after purchasing a ticket and checking my baggage to await a 2:35 train South, I asked a red-cap whether the 2:35 time meant Central Standard Time or whether it meant daylight saving time. The negro looked at me and said, "Naw sir Boss, you know us runs on the right time".

All of the above of which will possibly have little effect on those communities who have so far fooled themselves into wanting daylight saving time or on a small number of Montgomerians who each Spring start an agitation to put Montgomery into that class who want to turn back the clock an hour in order that they can save daylight. We in the deep South and in the middle gulf country, that most favored of all regions on earth, certainly have no reason to want to save any daylight. Why not go ahead and use the daylight, enjoy it, experience every sensation that we can get during the daylight and be happy with it.

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# Through The Years

# 449

Wild Life

By PETER A. BRANNON

DURING THE past week, through the newspapers, service club talks and sundry means of publicity, we have been reminded that it was a period set aside for the conservation of wild life, for the purpose of stimulating interest in that phase of our natural resources. I have not been particularly interested in the radio talks, nor much in the several club talks, for having made so many speeches in my life I have long since been fed up on them. I had rather not hear some people talk, but I am interested in birds and bears and possums and things wild. Most of my friends know that I am particularly interested in trees which grow wild, as well as those which we set out around Montgomery—to have them cut down in a few years by the corporations and street cleaning departments—but through these several means of publicity I have been sufficiently reminded of that part of the life of the people which these wild things play.

The history of Alabama dates from 1528 and since 1540 we have many references to the wild life which the traveller who came this way found here. The chronicles of the expedition of Hernando De Soto, a Spanish gentleman who came here in 1540 and reached these shores to explore that background which the king had granted to him, have left us a story which is the background of the history of the Gulf country. These Spanish writers tell us many things through which it is possible for us to develop life as it was here in prehistoric days. The archaeologist finds dog bones in the graves of the people who were here in prehistoric days as well, he finds the bones of practically all of our wild animals, birds and fishes. Fossil life from the earliest discoveries of the German gentleman who faked that antediluvian animal out of Clarke County in the '40's, are scattered throughout the boundaries of Alabama and from these finds we know that wild life from the beginning of the world's history has been prominently a part of our being. The German, one Koch, found a number of bones in Clarke County and through his zealotness as a scientist, and perhaps with a little commercial

instinct as well, succeeded in patching together the prehistoric remains of some forty different animals and making a zeuglodon-like lizard 120 feet long. This "scientist" exhibited his bones in New York and New England, and charged a fee to see them, and then took them on to his homeland where they were for many years exhibited to the eyes of the curious and were accompanied by a suitable story to lend an interest.

The Spanish narrators tell us about the little dogs which the Indians ate (which were not dogs at all but which were coons or possums), and which later day commentators have claimed that the Indians did not eat, but which were used for the furs only. They tell us of the "marten skin" robes which the Indians wore and they say that these fur coats "gave off a pungent odor." We know that there were no martens in America but the Spanish had never seen a skunk and they likened him to the little fur animal known in Europe as the marten. Either the Indians did not object to the pungent odor of our southern pole cat or they did not perfect the tanning process to the point where it was odorless. Numerous accounts of these early writers tell us of eagle feathers and turkey feathers and mantles or cloaks of downy feathers, so we must assume that these American natives were versed in the art of trapping, killing or catching those winged things which habited this section with them. As our settlement progressed and the country developed the attention to these winged things must have reached a foremost point for the adopted American emblem was the eagle and the one bird which stands out front in the eyes of the ornithologist, was not the stork but the wild turkey gobbler. Nothing is more striking, as pictured, than John Audubon's familiar picture of that cock of the walk. The bald eagle demonstrates power and strength but the wild turkey is symbolic of alertness, beauty, sagacity and from the beginning he must have had a rather quick wit for he seems to have persisted throughout the ages when many of our wild things have become extinct. I have known several who could describe the picturesque sky-

darkening droves or "flights" as they are generally called, of the passenger pigeons. We know that certain of the ducks are fast disappearing. The Ivory bill woodpecker, the American bird which pictured by prehistoric man was a most familiar one with them, has within the memories of many living ornithologists ceased to exist.

Among our Southern Indians this great woodpecker was without doubt a revered bird. We find his crested head boldly inscribed both in actual pictures and in conventional form on the objects found at Moundville, as well as those found on the lower Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers and other places in the State. The combination conventional pictures on gorgets and earthenware which suggest to the student of art a birdman was doubtless this picturesque emblem of the family.

Alabamians who have visited the shell heaps on our Gulf Coast cannot but remember in the old Bosage collection the large number of handles picked up at Bayou la Batre and Coden, and in the many pieces of pottery found along the coast from Mobile to Perdido, are literally thousands of pot handles shaped as snake heads, turtle heads, fish, ducks and other birds heads. The strikingly formed domestic pots along the Alabama River and particularly on the Tallapoosa in the vicinity of Montgomery, illustrate aboriginal man's attention to ducks. These little vessels have two handles, the head of the animal being one and his tail the other. Even a blind man could tell what the Indian was attempting to portray in the making of the object. Other vessels illustrate a frog—they gave him a tail which he probably should not have had—and show his fore and hind legs embossed on the globular sides of the vessel. The prominent features are the popped-out eyes of that animal. Many other similar instances of primitive man's interest in wild life might be mentioned.

### Conservation

The American Indian of historic times believed in conservation and of course his grandparents in prehistoric times did likewise. Those of us here at home have a striking illustration of this, in the name of a stream which marks the borders of a territory a few miles east of Montgomery. Nooco-ce-cheppo Creek, that stream two miles east of Mt. Meigs which is popularly called Milly's Creek, in the language of the Creek Indians, was Bear Range Creek. The territory from about Union Springs to the mouth of Line Creek and south from about Waugh and Pike Road to the Carter's Hill section of Montgomery County was a bear range, that is a protected area where bears were permitted to breed. These animals were used by the Indians as food and their skins for clothing. The records of the Indians show that they never killed indiscriminately but that they took only those needed. They permitted these wild animals a free range to

enjoy the sport of seeing how many could be killed, used to be a favorite pastime. From some things which I read it is yet a pastime but perhaps not such an enjoyable one to those who get caught. I am not convinced that I really think that there is any great crime in having a dove shoot and were I younger and more interested in sports I might be among those present some time when the game warden appears. Many times have I watched doves zoom by at about a hundred miles an hour when half a dozen fellows on the field fired at them and they are yet to be hit.

I still insist, however, that the most interesting phase of wild life to me, is fishing in the Fall of the year where creek brim and trout can be found, and where the night can be spent in camp. The enthusiasm of outdoor sleeping in the open, by a log fire, is far more interesting than camping in a house which is provided with shower baths and heaters. Living in a house is not camping from my viewpoint. Fishing in schools where they can be pulled out every minute is likewise no fun. Unless there are waits between times and unless there is some anxiety and unless somebody falls in the creek, there is little to make a fishing trip of sufficient interest to want to go the second time.

If one wants to refresh the story of wild life in this State he should read Bartram's "Travels Through the Gulf Country in 1776 and 1777." Mr. Bartram was a botanist with a primary purpose of collecting herbs, but he wrote on the customs and habits of the Indians, he described the wild life, the plant life and all other kinds of life in this Gulf Country and inasmuch as that was before this country had been settled, more than in a casual way, much can be learned from these letters.

But all wild things are not wild. The squirrel which frequents the block

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### Mrs. John Law

BEMIDJI, MINN., March 23.—(AP)—"To the ladies" apparently was the theme of the election in Roosevelt Township. Voters chose Mrs. Gust Berg to keep the peace as town constable and Mrs. Martin Stein to dispense justice as justice of the peace

on which I live, appears at the front door nearly every morning about the time I go out to walk with the dog and I am satisfied that he gets just as much amusement out of playing with the dog, he being well up on the telegraph pole or the top of the tree and the dog on the ground, as does the dog who is so anxious to get a hold on him.

The village of Boskoop in The Netherlands has 600 nurseries and is said to be the largest center in the world for bulbs and ornamental plants.

## Today's Radio Program

- 3:00—Martha Darden.
- 3:30—Lutheran Hour.
- 4:00—"Uncle Natchel."
- 4:30—Easter Music.
- 5:00—Caravan of Melody.
- 5:30—Thomas L. Thomas.
- 5:45—Sports Review.
- 5:50—Interlude.
- 5:54—Camille Brown.
- 6:00—The World This Week (CBS)
- 6:30—Screen Guild Theater (CBS).
- 7:00—"Adventures of Ellery Queen" (CBS)
- 7:30—So You Think you Know Music (CBS)
- 7:55—War News (CBS)

mal. Many other similar instances of primitive man's interest in wild life might be mentioned.

#### Conservation

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The prehistoric Indians used quite a large number of bear teeth as beads and pendants. It is not uncommon at all to find these large perforated molars as the centerpiece in a string of shell beads. Of course the archaeologist finds other kinds of teeth as well but none of our Southern animals had so large teeth as the bear. In this same connection, on old Indian two sites it is quite interesting to note the large number of young prongs of deer horns. I have taken as many as 27 out of one group. These, in this case, appeared to have been used as tools and they were for making flaked flint objects. The hard bone-like substance makes an excellent pushing instrument to flake off the flat edges in the manufacture of arrow and spear heads. Occasionally the large branch of the deer horn is found but generally it is the tips or points which come out with other remains from these old town sites.

The coonskin cap familiarly pictured in likenesses of Daniel Boone and David Crockett and other pioneer sportsmen, must have been copied from similar articles of wearing apparel used by the Indians though generally speaking the Indian is described as well as illustrated, with no head-dress except perhaps a few feathers. Many Indians are pictured by the early writers as wearing tails of wild animals in their clothing in some manner and this habit might have prompted the "tassel" on the side of a coonskin cap. The ring-tailed coon is said to be the only animal of that character native to America. All early writers describe the settlers' cabins in the new country as having half a dozen animal skins tacked or hung on the sides, these being souvenirs of the chase as well as being saved to be cured and tanned to put to practical use.

#### Rabbit Fever

Modern science demonstrates that rabbits have so many diseases that it is dangerous to even handle one, positively taboo to eat one, so that universal sport of the country boy of my younger days is now history. A dog and a gun and going rabbit hunting were those episodes in the life of most youthful Americans which were necessary in the development of manhood in my lifetime. Thousands of rabbits were caught and I suppose millions were eaten and in that day we never knew of rabbit fever. Quite a few must yet be hunted for I frequently see a cloak going down the street that indicates it to be rabbit fur and certainly not genuine marten skin. I "rolled" Easter eggs in my childhood but I do not recall that rabbits laid them. Most visitors out to Texas generally brought a pair of Jack Rabbit ears back with them as souvenirs.

Fox hunting and squirrel hunting and even running cats were not so uncommon in my younger days and believe it or not I saw a genuine red fox caught on one occasion. He was a real-honest-to-goodness wild one and not one of these Northern imported varieties which has been brought down into the locality and turned loose in order that he might be chased.

#### Dove Shoots

It is probably sacrilegious for me to write about it but inasmuch as I do not own a shotgun I can probably pen these statements. Baiting doves and going before daylight to the field to



# Through The Years

## Chaudron Of Demopolis

By PETER A. BRANNON

#450

I AM often reminded that the world which I one time thought was a great universe, shrinks in physical size as I grow older. Santo Domingo, France, Napoleon, soldiers of fortune, military adventurers and such, used to be far away incidents. As my contacts broaden I find that today we are little removed from what I one time thought was a distant past.

All of which is prompted by a very pleasant incident of last week when I sat and conversed with the grandson of Jean Simon Chaudron, born at Vignory, France, in 1758. Present were old Jean's great-granddaughter and, believe it or not, out at Maxwell Field today reside four of the great-great-grandsons of this old Frenchman. Jean had no small part in making Alabama history and the grandchildren have contributed as well. It is reasonable to assume that these little great-great-grandsons will likewise share the interesting traditions of their forbears. Jean Simon, who his descendants refer to as "Johnsimon" seems to have been an impetuous youth and very early started out on his own. Ann Chaudron Blevins, a daughter of Jules Chaudron (son of Jean Simon), writing of her grandfather, gives a fine word picture of the experiences of the family and last week when I talked to Alfred G. the above mentioned grandson, he permitted me to examine this "History of the Chaudrons." In that story she tells of Jean's boyhood when he lived with his aunt and again with an uncle, and recounts that experience of childhood when his hat, which he did not like, was accidentally blown over the bridge, and the chastisement which he received on the thought that perhaps the youngster had permitted if not deliberately discarded, this headgear. She tells also of his sojourning in Switzerland and there learning the watch-making trade. Then is the story of his going to Santo Domingo, his business in watches, jewelry and silver-ware, his marriage to "Melanie" Stolenwerck. In business with his father-in-law, he prospered and soon in his own right grew to be a planter owning lands where he produced coffee, indigo and sugar and branched out into the export business, shipping, in his own vessels, his goods to Philadelphia. These Chaudrons escaped during the negro mutiny in the West Indies and sought refuge in Philadelphia. His American agent had invested part of his fortune in Philadelphia, having banked him \$10,000 in gold, and on arriving in this country he was able again to go into business.

### Arrival In Alabama

Pickett's "History of Alabama" and many other references to the establishment of the Vine and Olive Colony of Demopolis, have given romantic pictures, if word descriptions may be so characterized, of the arrival and short stay of these French refugees in Alabama. Recently a most interesting contribution to the story of that colonial

12 years as a Justice of the Peace in Escambia County. The traditional romance of the experiences of the older Chaudrons have been to him pleasant memories. A few months back he had the ambition to once again visit old Claiborne. He told me that this happy anticipation was not a joyous realization for too much was gone from the old place. The old Masonic Hall with which he associated the visit of the French Marquis LaPayette, was not down in the valley but up on the hill at the village Perdue Hill. He tried to find the old Gibbons home, (which fortunately is still there, he having reference to the James Dellett mansion) but inasmuch as it was hid back far east along the drive, he did not reach it. He visited the old cotton slide and the steamboat landing, and Deer's store was familiar to him for he remembered it when old man Rothchild was there. Little else there was to remind him of the days of his childhood. Four members of his family of those Chaudrons are buried in the old Claiborne cemetery. One grave is marked. If other markers were ever there no evidence today may be seen.

The visit of LaPayette to Alabama in April, 1825, was a momentous one. When the French party was entertained at Cahawba as the official guest of the State they were seated at a banquet and by the courteous invitation of Governor Pickens several of the French colonists at Demopolis had been invited. M. Levasseur, General LaPayette's secretary, who published sometime later a journal of the visit comments that his countrymen, from appearances, were not happily situated. He feared that agriculture and the industries in this new country were not in keeping with the old traditions of those soldiers and that they would not be successful in the enterprise.

By far the most elaborate of all the receptions accorded General LaPayette, not excepting the one at Mobile was the entertainment at Claiborne. It has been talked about for the last 115 years and thousands of papers have been written about it. Mr. Chaudron during his days spent at Claiborne obviously had heard much of this former occasion. The Masonic Hall of which he spoke was the town auditorium, as we would express it today, it was in this building that General LaPayette was officially welcomed, and it was there that the celebrated Collation was partaken. Fortunately the building and some of its contents have been preserved and it is today used as a Memorial. It was removed in the early '80's from the river bluff about two miles to Perdue Hill and re-erected exactly as it stood in the valley.

### Jean Simon

Jules Chaudron, son of old Jean Simon, died at Marion Junction, Alabama, on Sunday, March 4, 1877.

teeth are in the hands of the family in Alabama today. Doctor Seraphin was the tutor of the Chaudron children and according to the story of the family, wealthy as well as educated. Quoting them, he "lived without work never requiring pay to teach."

Pickett, the historian, devotes a paragraph in his story of the modern French colony in Alabama to "Simon" Chaudron and says that he came to live in Alabama at Demopolis. The record of the family shows that Jules, the third child, the one who died at Marion Junction, was the first one to come down with the Vine and Olive Company to share the home. According to that story he bought a number of slaves and with these servants put up the first log houses. I am not able to determine from the history of the family when Jean arrived in Alabama. Pickett says he lived at Demopolis and the family story is that he lived a number of years in Demopolis, but that they tired of country life and moved to Mobile.

Perhaps the outstanding incident in the life of Jean Simon was his eulogy on the life and character of George Washington which he presented as a funeral oration on January 1, 1800 at the French Lodge "L'Amenite" in Philadelphia. He was a scholar and an author of distinction. While active in the jewelry business in Philadelphia he promoted a newspaper "Labille Americaine" and was the editor. Copies of the paper are still in the hands of the family. As I write I have before me a copy of a volume of his poems. It is in French and I am not able to criticize them. Pickett said of him that his house in Philadelphia was a "center of elegance and wit," and further, that he was distinguished for his literary attainments.

I am told that there are quite a few members of the families of those Frenchmen, the founders of Demopolis, still left in the State and I hope that now when the State of Alabama has provided a suitable place for their preservation and display, that these things will come as gifts and that they can be placed with the wall paper in the new Memorial Building. When this is done thousands will be able to revision this projected enterprise of raising grapes and olives and reestablishing under comfortable and profitable circumstances. These Frenchmen, who had found life incompatible after the surrender of Napoleon as well as those who had by the change of fortune in the French West Indies, had been forced to seek new homes and busi-

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The February average was 375,637,000 kilowatt hours. The total for the month was 10,893,487,000 hours.

nesses. Coming generations will enjoy these relics if they are placed in this public building and the families, the descendants of these old Frenchmen, may thus share them with those who could appreciate their part in the building of the State's history.

The lowest Winter temperature recorded in the United States is 66 degrees F. at Riverside Ranger Station, Yellowstone Park, on Feb. 9, 1933.

\*MONTGOMERY Fair

vested part of his fortune in Philadelphia, having banked him \$10,000 in gold, and on arriving in this country he was able again to go into business.

#### Arrival in Alabama

Pickett's "History of Alabama" and many other references to the establishment of the Vine and Olive Colony of Demopolis, have given romantic pictures, if word descriptions may be so characterized, of the arrival and short stay of these French refugees in Alabama. Recently a most interesting contribution to the story of that colonial effort, has been that of Mr. Thomas W. Martin, president of the Alabama Power Company who prepared, originally as a paper for a historical organization, his "French Military Adventurers in Alabama," and using all these former references he has added to them quite much material secured in France. In connection with his work bringing together this material Mr. Martin has called to his attention certain wall paper and quite a few paintings and prints which depicted life of that period. The wall paper is popularly known as the "Demopolis scenes" and it is intensely interesting even though it cannot be claimed that it is accurate in its depiction of scenery at the junction of the Tombigbee and the Black Warrior Rivers in 1818. Fortunately for the State of Alabama Mr. Martin purchased this wall paper and one of the rooms of the new Alabama Memorial Building which is to house the Department of Archives and History, has been fitted and arranged that the paper may be mounted therein. The Chaudrons were of this Demopolis colony. Jean Simon was granted a tract there and he sent his son Jules to enter the property, clear up the land, and prepare for the family's coming.

#### Alfred, the Grandson

As we sat last week in one of those little modest cottages on the reservation at Maxwell Field, I was reminded of many interesting things. First that little house was one of the old Aviation Repair Depot number two products of 1918 when Maxwell Field was not what it now is and when there were only machine shops, no tactical school was thought about. Mr. Chaudron, Alfred, has, like his interesting ancestor, had somewhat of a stirring adventure through life, and I enjoyed my experience in hearing him recite it. Born at Claiborne on the Alabama, where he lived until he was thirteen years old, he could tell of that most interesting Alabama River "port," and he had vivid recollections of the cotton side at that point, and of those 364 steps from the water's edge to the brink of the bluff. His father was the keeper of the warehouse and while during his young life of thirteen years there he received many interesting impressions of steamboat life on the Alabama and of this rich old settlement in Monroe. The time after he returned from "schooling" in Mobile to that locality and apprenticed himself at Thompson's Mill to learn the wood working business, makes him have memories of what is now Perdue Hill and the historic country towards Randon's Landing which few who live today can claim. Mr. Chaudron reminded me that he learned to make coffins and chests and some of the modest pieces of furniture "right well." One of his most vivid recollections was that in his young days a gentleman from Montgomery appeared at Claiborne and agreed to furnish the sacks and pay the mill man 15 cents each for them filled with cottonseed delivered to the warehouse on the bluff. Prior to that time they had utilized a water-filled canal cut under the ginhouse to carry off these worthless by-products, in order that they might get rid of them. When the Montgomery man offered to pay 15 cents a sack, the ginner agreed to gin the cotton for the fare, the toll of the seed, and by making no charge per bale as had been done here before, he received most of the business of the locality, and that first year in his sales to the Montgomery Cottonseed Oil Company made a large sum of money.

Over the span of nearly four score years Alfred has resided at Greeny and Flomaton; sold Singer sewing machines; carried on his trade as wood-worker, and served in addi-

tially welcomed, and it was there that the celebrated Collation was partaken. Fortunately the building and some of its contents have been preserved and it is today used as a Memorial. It was removed in the early '80's from the river bluff about two miles to Perdue Hill and re-erected exactly as it stood in the valley.

#### Jean Simon

Jules Chaudron, son of old Jean Simon, died at Marion Junction, Alabama, on Sunday, March 4, 1877, aged 78 years. According to that statement he was born in 1799 in Philadelphia. He came to Alabama in 1819 as one of the pioneers of the French colony at Demopolis. He is buried at Marion Junction.

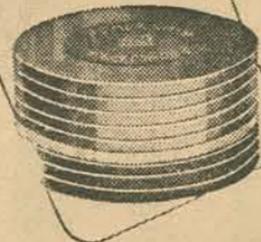
Jean Simon died in Mobile, October 28, 1847, on his 88th birthday. His wife, Jeanne Melanie Stolenwerck, was born in Cape Francois, in the 1700's and died in Mobile, February 8, 1858. They were both buried there. Jean owned two country seats in Pennsylvania, one in Hamilton Valley and one at Pottsgrove. Felix, a son, father of Alfred G. (who now resides in Pensacola) was born in the Pottsgrove house August 5, 1808, and died at Claiborne in October, 1873. At Pottsgrove lived Doctor Seraphin, one of the French refugees from Santo Domingo at the time of the massacre, who spent the evening of his life as a guest of the Chaudrons. The old doctor was a physician in the West Indies having resided once at the same place which was the home of the Empress Josephine, and family tradition is that he "rock-a-horsed" little Josephine in childhood. He is said to have pulled her first teeth. The instruments with which the old Doctor operated and the forceps which pulled Josephine's

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# Through The Years

## The Nickajack

By PETER A. BRANNON

PERHAPS the least known of all the places celebrated in Alabama history is the Nickajack. That point on the world's surface which marks the place where Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama all touch, being the place called "the Nickajack" by the Cherokee Indians, is in the knowledge of ninety-five per cent of all Alabamians to whom I have talked, absolutely an enigma. Why so I couldn't say. If you are going to know anything in the world about the shape of the State you must bear in mind this Nickajack corner.

When the Mississippi Territory was created in 1798 to be that section of the country claimed by Georgia West of the "South" line of the Chattanooga River, the North boundary was fixed at the 35th degree North Latitude. It so happened that whether by design or not the agreement was that an arbitrary selection of a point well known in Cherokee history, Nickajack Cave, should be made the corner point of the new territory. By coincidence it happened to be practically on the 35th degree. The legal boundary on the East of this new territory was the Chattanooga River, with some reservations to be later mentioned for the Chattanooga rises in that celebrated Haversham County (about which Sidney Lanier told us when he penned those lines "Out of the hills of Haversham, down the Valleys of Hall," etc, etc.) and obviously Georgia had to have a western line. The act which fixed the eastern boundary of the State of Alabama, after the Missis-

### Back To The Races

SALT LAKE CITY, April 6.—(P)—As mayor, Ab Jenkins has his financial problems. So instead of spending \$3,000 for a new engine for a pumper truck he donated to the fire department the motor from his racing car which hauled him to a record of 165.73 miles an hour for 1,000 miles. The engine operates at somewhat slower speed now, incidentally.

### Jail Security

NEWBURYPORT, MASS., April 6.—(P)—Former Mayor Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis put up a jail today as security for a friend who is appealing a \$100 fine. The friend, Burnley S. Thurlow, 29, was fined for alleged violation of a State law regulating moving of buildings through the streets. When Thurlow appealed, Gillis put up the old county jail, which he owns, as security.

issippi Territory was cut in half to be Mississippi State and Alabama Territory, and after the territory was admitted as a State in 1819, directed it to be from the point on the West bank of the Chattanooga beginning at the last great bend above the mouth of the Uchee, "thence in a straight line to the Nick," meaning the Nickajack Cave, when the line of the instrument did not touch the water in the river. There have been several interpretations of this "next great bend," but if you will take your compass and start down below Columbus, Georgia, at the mouth of the Uchee Creek and point it to the known geographical location of the Nickajack, you will find that the line will touch the waters of the river until you continue to go up stream and intermittently take reckonings, to Miller's Bend located above West Point. This necessary surveying and reckoning must have been taken into consideration for legally the Chattahoochee River is in Georgia. It is not the boundary line between the State of Alabama and Georgia, therefore we cannot claim any water of that stream. I must admit that I worked about twenty-five years and perhaps more trying to find Miller's Bend and had I not found an old map of the period which located it, I perhaps would not now know where that point is fixed by the Court as the place on the Chattahoochee from which the line to the Nickajack projected.

Some years ago I had the very cordial cooperation of the County surveyor of Jackson who went to the point and made photographs and wrote me how the pile of rocks appeared at the time. It seems that the surveyors in running the land lines and those who had wanted to determine the line between the two States had thrown up a pile of stones from which these surveys could be made.

### Surveying the Boundary

In 1826 when Col. Blount, chairman of the boundary line committee, made a report he wrote, "We began at the mouth of the Uchee below Fort Mitchell and run number 10 struck the Tennessee River two and a half miles East of Nickajack.....the line to Nickajack and finally put up a square stone at the Tennessee line.....to divide Georgia and Alabama where I would go into those three States by going around the stone in less than three minutes." Addressing a newspaper man who he anticipated would want to comment on his recently finished work, on Sept. 25, 1826, he says, "If you publish anything about the line.....I take this ground above Uchee and above Cusseta and Coweta towns.....and at a great western bend above a considerable creek.....or next above a considerable creek or stream, from hence a line to Nickajack will not intersect the Chattahoochee River." The report of the commissioner shows that after positively fixing the corner boundary which had been shown by law, that he ran Southeast from the Nickajack to the Chattahoochee, verifying the

may find the name in the language of the tribe as applied to a man, spelled as "nicajack." It was one of the fifty-one Cherokee towns to which annuities were paid by the United States Government in 1799. The Nickajack Cave, a rendezvous point for renegade Indians and desperate characters in later years shows evidences that a people frequented that locality and used the cave in pre-historic days. Interesting references to it may be found in Ramsey's "History of Tennessee" and in other volumes bearing on the history of the State.

Jack Sivil, a negro slave of Captain John Donaldson, founder of Clover Bottom, was captured March, 1780, and carried to the Nickajack. Certain Southern historians have sought to claim that the name Nickajack is a corruption of Jack Sivil's name, being the Indian attempt to say "Nigger-Jack." A Cherokee word is "Anikusati-yi," which means Creek Indian place, indicating a point where the Creek Indians lived. Doctor John R. Swanton thinks that the Coastal Indians who De Soto found on the Tennessee River were Coosa or Creek Indians and this is the probable ethnological origin of the word Nickajack.

### Mrs. Brown's Capture

This point on the Tennessee River has an interesting association with Alabama history other than its connection with the boundary line. A Cherokee half-breed named Vann with 40 warriors in canoes attacked Colonel James Brown of Guilford County, North Carolina, a veteran of the American Revolution, who was attempting a settlement in that country, on May 9, 1788, and murdered two of his sons, five young men with him and he himself. Mrs. Brown and five of the children were taken prisoners. They were apportioned out, Mrs. Brown, George and Elizabeth came to a party of Creeks and Jane and Polly were given as slaves to warriors at Nickajack. A negro woman servant also was among those captured. Alexander McGillivray who lived four miles north of our Wetumpka ransomed Mrs. Brown and Elizabeth and they lived at Apple Orchard, Little Tallasse, for nearly a year until he could return them to their relatives in North Carolina. In June, 1790, when McGillivray and the party of Creeks journeyed through Guilford County to meet George Washington at New York, he was enthusiastically received by Mrs. Brown who then lived with her brother, Colonel Gillespie. Colonel Pickett, the Alabama historian, gives a fine word picture of the incident and students may find other references to it particularly in John P. Brown's recent volume "Old Frontiers" which is a vivid story of the pioneer period of Tennessee. George Brown (whether this family of Browns were relatives of John P., the author of "Old Frontiers," I am not able to say), lived in the Creek nation here in the Tallapoosa country until about 1800. Joseph Brown remained at the Nickajack.

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HALF OF LIFE



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#### Origin of the Name

The Nickajack, spelled in various ways as Nicojack, Niketseg, Nickert-sugi, Nicketatsegi and Nukatsegi, was a Cherokee town on the South bank of the Tennessee River in Warren County, Tenn. The historical town was settled in 1782 by Cherokees who had fought on the side of Great Britain in the Revolutionary War. It was one of the Chickamauga towns. It was destroyed by the whites in 1784 on account of the depredations of the Indians on the Cumberland and other nearby white settlements. Dr. Frederick W. Hodge, the ethnologist, is of the opinion that the same is probably not of Cherokee origin though you

thusiastically received by Mrs. Brown who then lived with her brother, Colonel Gillespie. Colonel Pickett, the Alabama historian, gives a fine word picture of the incident and students may find other references to it particularly in John P. Brown's recent volume "Old Frontiers" which is a vivid story of the pioneer period of Tennessee. George Brown (whether this family of Browns were relatives of John P., the author of "Old Frontiers," I am not able to say), lived in the Creek nation here in the Tallapoosa country until about 1800. Joseph Brown remained at the Nickajack about a year and was happy to go back to his old home. Polly became very much attached to her Indian foster mother and even refused to go back to the white people. Jane, who was a slave at Crowtown, one of the five Chickamauga towns down the river, was finally restored by Captain Bench to the Cherokee chief. The two Brown girls and Joseph reached their relatives on April 20, 1789, when they were turned over to General John Sevier at Coosawatie near the present Dalton, Ga.

#### Nickajack Cave

The site of the town of Nickajack is in an open field between the Nickajack Cave and the Tennessee River at a point which is now known as Shell Mound, Tennessee. It is in Marion County and a short distance east of Bridgeport, Alabama, on the south bank of the Tennessee River. The town was destroyed by Ore's Expedition September 14, 1794. Nickajack Cave, still a very prominent feature, was used by the Confederates during the War Between the States as a source of salt petre. Quite a few of the caves along the Tennessee River and several in the mountains in Jackson County, Alabama, furnished salt petre used in the gun powder manufactured at Selma. Confederate military records have often been productive of references to the work of these salt petre miners through very little detail as to the operations has ever been worked out.

Accounts of Colonel Ore's fight at the Nickajack town show that the place was a group or collection of log cabins substantially built, two of them being fully one-third of a mile west of the others. An interesting development in this story is that the corn patches practically surrounded the houses enabling the attacking whites to get within short range before they closed in. This would indicate that the Indians had no communal fields of corn there in the Tennessee River bottom. Among the spoils of the Nickajack campaign were fresh scalps which had been recently taken in the Cumberland Settlements. Captured Indians gave up several things it developed, one being a letter from Carondelet at New Orleans, to Chief Breath, a Cherokee warrior, suggesting to them to be at peace with the Americans as he was no longer in a position to furnish the Indians with arms to fight the white settlers.

Perhaps these intensive operations on the part of the Cumberland settlers against the Cherokee's Lower Towns resulted in sufficient chastisement of the Creeks and Cherokees who had been marauders in the Cumberland Valley and left an impression, for four years later when the Mississippi Territory was created this well known site, Nickajack Cave and Nickajack town, was selected as the corner of the Territory West of Georgia chosen for the creation of those two States, Mississippi and Alabama. These lands had not only been claimed by Georgia, but by Illinois and South Carolina as well. While Andrew Jackson was married at the mouth of the Yazoo River by a Georgia justice of the peace on the Mississippi, thus indicating the limits to which Georgia in its claims went, none of the territory north of 32 degrees, 28 minutes latitude, had been American prior to that time for it had been Spanish, British and French previous to 1798. After the capture of Mobile by Galvez in 1780, for 18 years Spain claimed up to that line 32 degrees, 28 minutes, but in 1798 agreed to drop down to the 31-degree line.

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# Cotton Futures Market Down

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**DOCK MARKET**

(News Service)  
Calves arrived at test prices. A as posted; medium barrows and mostly \$5.00. ere in light sup-

**Livestock Mar-**  
**ng April 13**

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MARKET 13.—(By Combined packing



## Through The Years

# 452

### Ebenezer Church

By PETER A. BRANNON

I HAVE been accused of being more partial to the Methodists than to the Baptists, but even though I am a Methodist, I insist that most of my contributions on the history of the churches of Alabama have been of a Baptist character. All of which is prompted by the fact that I have just seen another sketch of another Baptist Church other than the one I wrote about two or three weeks ago. This time my attention was called to the reference to a Baptist church which appeared in an old issue of the South Western Baptist. The Rev. Hosea Holcombe when he published his history of the Baptist Church in Alabama in 1841, said of it:

"Ebenezer—This church is in Bibb County, near the Perry line, and not far from the Mulberry Creek. It was organized under favorable circumstances—20 were baptized before they joined the association, which was simultaneously with the Rehoboth. The next year they received 28 by baptism. Elder J. Suttle was their first preacher and although his membership was not then with them, he had been, during the greater part of their existence, their most esteemed pastor. Elder C. Hays and Robert Martin were ordained here. It has been a cradle for ministers, for William Allen, now of Mississippi, David Moore, of Lowndes County, and William Wallace were authorized by this church to preach the gospel, and some of them remained in the church afterwards for several years, particularly R. Martin, who is now with Bear Creek Church, in Autauga County, and had the care of it for a few years. More than 40 have been recently added by baptism."

Wiley R. Gandy, the clerk of the church, contributed to the church paper on Sept. 8, 1859, this statement: "Ebenezer Church, Bibb County, Ala., was constituted in this, then howling wilderness, on the 31st day of July, 1819, by Isaac Suttle, Lewis C. Davis (old club axe) and William Harrod, Presbytery. In the constitution there were but seven members, Samuel Crenshaw, John Allen, John Gandy. The first two named were deacons. The above named are all long since dead—perhaps Mr. Harrod may be still living. Ebenezer Church stands within one mile of Perry County line, not more than 300 yards from the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, 27 miles north of Selma.

Isaac Suttle was forthwith called to take pastoral charge. A precious revival commenced immediately, about 50 were baptized in a few months, five of whom made ministers of the gospel, William Clark, Enoch Hayes, Robert Martin, David Moore and William Allen. The last two only are living; Martin Hayes and Moore were ordained by this church. About 1825 there was another glorious revival—the venerable Suttle still pastor, Ebenezer then began to be strong, Mr. Rich'd West too, about this time was

George W. Scoggin, A. B. Hill and C. W. Scoggin. The first two, Lloyd and Scoggin, were ordained by this church. About six years ago that venerable old brother, Josiah McGee, was also ordained by this church.... About 1842 that great and good man, Isaac Suttle, left us forever, removed to Mississippi, and soon after died. He was the father of the Baptists in this region. Old Mother Ebenezer has not only given the world many preachers, but she had also baptized others who have held high political stations, viz: Charles A. Dennis, John W. Suttle, and Pendleton Murrah. Mr. Murrah joined this church about 1841, a poor obscure boy, but now it is said, that he is one of the most eminent judges in Texas.... Gen. Julius Goodwin, too, held a high station while a member of this church. Old Mother Ebenezer has had days of rejoicing, and many days of deep sorrow and sore affliction. Well does the writer remember days of humiliation, trials that would seem to almost upheave the very pillars of her foundation. The good Lord must surely help in times of great need. Old Mother Ebenezer is still here, a little green spot, and perhaps exactly in the center of the State of Alabama. We are about 70, mostly rather poor, a good house, "shingle roofed and glass windows." A. Andrews is our present pastor. Written by the clerk, Wiley R. Gandy.

**Cahawba Association**

From other official sources I find that the Cahawba Association of Alabama was created on the third day of October, 1818, at Cahawba Valley Church in the present Bibb County, which was then known as Cahawba County. It included 10 churches, Mulberry, Bethel, Enon, Ebenezer of Tuscaloosa and Bethel of Tuscaloosa County, Cahawba Valley, Union, Alabama, Salem and Canaan. Some "public prints," quoting the Rev. Mr. Holcombe, have given the date of origin as 1817 but he says this is in error. In October, 1819, Ebenezer Church in Cahawba County was admitted to the association. In October, 1820, when the meeting of the association was held at Mulberry Church in Cahawba County, four yearly meetings of the association were provided, one of these was to be held at the Ebenezer Church. The circular letter of the association for that year was on "Close Communion." The aggregate number of members of the association in 1820 was 785.

**The Old South Western Baptist**

The Alabama Baptist, a weekly newspaper, was established in Wetumpka, then in Coosa County, in 1835. The paper moved to Marion in Perry County in 1838. They changed the name to the Alabama Baptist Advocate on Feb. 23, 1849. On July 31, 1850, the name was again changed and it was for some years called the South Western Baptist. The paper was

contributions by one who loved the departed.

**Holcombe's History of the Baptists**

King and Baird, printers at 9 George Street, in Philadelphia, in 1840, published a 12-volume bound in russet leather, being Hosea Holcombe's History of the Rise and Progress of the Baptists in Alabama. His sub-title states that it is a "miniature history of the denomination from the apostolic age down to the present time, interspersed with antedotes, original and selected." Quoting Moses, on the title page, he states: "Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations, ask thy father and he will show thee; thy elders and they will tell thee." The preface to this work was signed at Jonesboro in Jefferson County, March 6, 1840. The volume in my possession was bought at Portland, Maine. Entered on the inside cover is "the property of John Dehl, Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1857." Entered on the fly leaf is David Douglass, Selma, Ala. I have no idea what the volume sold for when issued. I paid \$5 for it when I purchased it and it has given me great joy since I owned it.

**Military Associations**

One of the brushes with the enemy in Gen. James H. Wilson's campaign through Alabama in 1865 took place near the church. An excerpt from his official reports is:

"Having thus taken care of the right flank, and anticipated Forrest in his intention to play his old game of getting upon the rear of his opponent, I gave directions to Long and Upton to allow him no rest, but push him toward Selma with the utmost spirit and rapidity. These officers, comprehending the situation, pressed forward with admirable zeal and activity upon the roads which have been previously indicated. The advance of both divisions encountered small parties of the enemy, but drove them back to their main force at Ebenezer Church, six miles north of Plantersville. Forrest had chosen a position on the north bank at Bolger's Creek and disposed of his force for battle, his right resting on Mulberry Creek and his left on a high, wooded ridge, with four pieces of artillery to sweep the Randolph road upon which Long's division was advancing, and two on Maplesville road. He had under his command in line Armstrong's brigade, and a battalion of 300 infantry just arrived from Selma—in all about 5,000 men. Part of his front was covered by a slashing of pine trees and rail barricades. As soon as Gen. Long discovered the enemy in strength close upon the main body, he reinforced his advance guard (a battalion) of the 72nd Indiana (mounted) Infantry by the balance of the regiment (dis-mounted) and forced it on the left of the road. Pushing it forward, the enemy was broken and driven back.

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During the period of the Confederacy particularly, and in the years just prior to the war generally, it was quite newsy. The obituary notices are entertaining to one who can enjoy the phraseology and sentiment of that romantic period and at the same time lose sight of the distress which accompanied the composition of these

## Seniors' Skit Wins Contest Among Huntingdon Classes

The senior class was pronounced winner of the original skit contest sponsored in the Huntingdon College chapel Friday evening.

The winning skit was written by Irene Sheehan, of Montgomery, and contrasted Huntingdon of 40 years ago with Huntingdon of the future.

The cast included Irene Sheehan, Mary Olivia Williamson, Montgomery; Sue Reiney, Columbus, Ga.; Mary Agnes Milner, Gadsden; Mary Leonard Boyd, Tuskegee; Norma Williams, Montgomery.

The skits presented by the other three classes also won a large share of applause. The junior play dealt with the troubles assailing a poor homesick freshman, who is nearly overcome by the vicissitudes of college life until her junior sister solves all difficulties. "The Mystery of the Missing Tulip" was the title of the freshman skit, and its theme was the theft of a purple tulip from the flower plot in front of the Infirmary. The skit presented by the sophomore class was entitled, "A Trip to Cheaha," and was a slapstick comedy on the annual trip sponsored by the Athletic Association to Mt. Cheaha.

Members of the junior class at Huntingdon entertained the senior class at a steak fry at Camp Grandview Saturday evening.

General chairman of the affair was Margaret Chapman, of Andalusia, president of the junior class. She was assisted by Jeanne Walker, Anniston; Sarah Vail, Bay Minette; Lillian Dowling, Pinckard; Gertrude Cochran, Hurtsboro; Laura Smith, Enterprise; Virginia Richardson, Abbeville; Anne Birdsong, LaGrange, Ga.; Alice Strange, Birmingham; Maggie Moore Prowell, Linden; Marie Carter, Henning, Tenn.; Eva Tate, Camden; Barbara Hasson, Meridian, Miss.; Elizabeth Feagin, Monroeville.

Members of the two classes and their dates were present.

Thirteen offices for the 1940-41 academic year were filled at Huntingdon College last week.

They are: Senior Representative to Student Council, Margaret Weston, New Brockton; Junior Representative to Student Council, Florence Perry, Cuthbert, Ga.; Sophomore Representa-

tive to Student Council, Anne Johnson, Decatur; Treasurer to Student Council, Dorothy Marsh, Meridian, Miss.

Chairman of Fire Frolic, Eva Tate, Camden; Chairman of May Day, Mary Pauline Hoffman, Gadsden; Secretary to Athletic Board, Mayme Heard, Tuskegee; Treasurer to Athletic Board, Claudia Heard, Tuskegee; Secretary to Y. W. C. A., Ann Tyler, Birmingham; Treasurer of Y. W. C. A., Sara Nabors, Birmingham; Junior Adviser of Y. W. C. A., Louise Calhoun, Pensacola, Fla.; Vice President of League Forum, Margaret Gurley, Anniston.

## Sunrise Express Ends Early Morning Sleep

SCOTTSBORO, VA., April 13.—(AP)—Jack Harper's truck skidded and the rear wheels stuck in a ditch during Friday night's rainstorm. He couldn't see where he was, so he decided to sleep in the cab of the truck until morning.

Just before dawn there was a roar and a crash.

The front of the truck had been standing on the Southern Railway tracks.

Harper just missed the sunrise express. The express just missed Harper.

## Census Enumerator Finds Woman In Tub

KNOXVILLE, TENN., April 13.—(AP)—"I'm in the bathtub but come on in anyway," a woman called when a census enumerator knocked on her door.

"You just fire away with your questions," she shouted through the closed door, "and I'll answer the best I can." The enumerator asked and the woman answered.

"Well, close the door as you go out," the woman said at the end of the interview.

#### Primitive Baptist

Regular services will be held by the Montgomery Primitive Baptists at Hamner Hall Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., with Elder A. W. Corley, of Cataula, Ga., in charge. The public is invited.

Radishes were first used not as an article of food, but as missiles by political critics, in Rome.

had chosen a position on the north bank at Bolger's Creek and disposed of his force for battle, his right resting on Mulberry Creek and his left on a high, wooded ridge, with four pieces of artillery to sweep the Randolph road upon which Long's division was advancing, and two on Maplesville road. He had under his command in line Armstrong's brigade, and a battalion of 300 infantry just arrived from Selma—in all about 5,000 men. Part of his front was covered by a slashing of pine trees and rail barricades. As soon as Gen. Long discovered the enemy in strength close upon the main body, he reinforced his advance guard (a battalion) of the 72nd Indiana (mounted) Infantry by the balance of the regiment (dis-mounted) and forced it on the left of the road. Pushing it forward, the enemy was broken and driven back. At this juncture he ordered forward four companies of the 17th Indiana (mounted) Infantry, Lieut. Col. Frank White commanding. With drawn sabers, this gallant battalion drove the enemy in confusion into the main line, dashed against that, broke through it, rode over the rebel guns, crushing the wheel of one piece, and finally turned to the left, and cut its way out, leaving one officer and 16 men in the enemy's hands either killed or wounded. In this charge, Capt. Taylor, 17th Indiana, lost his life, after having led his men into the very midst of the enemy and engaged in a running fight of 200 yards with Forrest in person. Gen. Alexander's brigade had the advance of Upton's division, and when within three miles of Ebenezer Church heard the firing and cheers of Long's men on the right, pushed forward at the trot and soon came upon the enemy. Gen. Alexander hastily deployed his brigade mostly on the right of the road with the intention of connecting with Long's left, and as soon as everything was in readiness pushed forward his line dismounted. In less than an hour, although the resistance was determined, the position was carried by a gallant charge and the rebels completely routed. Alexander's brigade captured two guns and about 200 prisoners, while one gun fell into the hands of Gen. Long's division. Winslow's brigade immediately passed to the front and took up the pursuit, but could not again bring the rebels to a stand. The whole corps bivouacked at sundown about Plantersville, 19 miles from Selma. With almost constant fighting the enemy had been driven since morning 24 miles.

Gen. Wilson does not give the date of the engagement but Capt. A. L. Alexander in his report to the commanding officer fixes it on April 1. He says: "April 1: Encamped near Montevallo. The Second Brigade cut off from balance of division by the First Division; First Brigade and division headquarters moved at daylight on the main road to Selma. Near Randolph struck the enemy's skirmishers and drove them steadily until Ebenezer Church was reached, six miles north of Plantersville. The enemy, 3,000 strong, with four pieces of artillery, attempted a stand. After heavy skirmishing a saber charge was made by four companies of the 17th Indiana, who cut their way through the first line, sabering many, but were met by a heavy fire of artillery and musketry from a much stronger line, and forced to turn to the left, cutting their way out. Capt. Taylor and 16 men charged through and in rear of the enemy's lines, and continued fighting until all were killed or wounded. The rebels, fearing another attack commenced falling back and the Fourth Division striking them on the left at this moment, they retreated in confusion, leaving three pieces of artillery and a large number of prisoners in our hands and losing heavily in killed and wounded. A large amount of sacked corn, which had just been shipped up from Selma, was also captured. Gen. Forrest, who was present in the action, was wounded by a saber cut in the arm. Our loss was 29 killed, wounded and missing. Encamped at Plantersville, meeting no further opposition."

Mail for Ebenezer Church today goes to the little office of Stanton which is between Plantersville and Maplesville in Chilton County. One old map which was consulted by me showed that region as in Baker County. The section is an early settled one. Ebenezer Church is in the records of the State Baptist Convention at Montgomery as still active.

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Stanton, Alabama,  
April 22, 1950.

Hon. Peter A. Brannon,  
Box 404,  
Montgomery, Alabama.

Dear Mr. Brannon,

Attached is **your** THROUGH THE YEARS, with particular reference being made to Ebenezer Church. To say I enjoyed this article is putting it very mildly. I passed it on to a few friends here and they enjoyed it also.

Old Ebenezer church is still carrying on after a fashion. It is now located on the Maplesville-Selma Highway having been destroyed by fire way back shortly after 1918. It appears that the membership is about the same as it was back in those good old days.

From 1915 until 1918 dissension almost ruined the organization. Maybe its characteristic of Baptist as they are still a fussing and a feuding. The comments of Clerk Wiley R. Gandy in 1859 amused me. (I quote) Well does the writer remember days of humiliation, trials that would seem to almost upheave the pillars of her foundation" (Unquote) Well, history is still repeating itself.

I must thank you very generously for this article. I clipped the original from the Montgomery Advertiser and my Mother-in-law loaned it to a Baptist minister and I have not set eyes on it again. I have enjoyed many of your interesting articles.

And thanks again.

Yours very truly

*W. H. Stuart*  
W. H. Stuart.

# Market Up 4 To 5 Points



## Through The Years

#453

Trees

By PETER A. BRANNON

THE News Release Bulletin of the National Park Service for issue of April 15th, carries a reference to the "oldest of living things," and this should have pertinent interest to Alabamians. Quoting the Bulletin:

"Oldest of Living Things and Unique Scenery Conserved in Kings Canyon National Park.

"Thousands of sequoias, ranging from seedlings to magnificent patriarchs estimated to be between 2,000 and 3,000 years old are given perpetual protection by the recent establishment of Kings Canyon National Park, Calif. Approximately 454,000 acres of some of the most beautiful wilderness scenery in the United States comprise this area which includes Redwood Mountain, and adjoins Sequoia National Park. Henceforth the four square miles comprising General Grant National Park, adjacent to the new area, where are conserved two splendid groves of sequoia gigantea, will constitute the "General Grove Section" of Kings Canyon National Park.

"In his book, 'The Living Past,' Dr. John C. Merriam of the Carnegie Institution, has thus aptly expressed the scene of awe conveyed by these ancient trees, oldest of living things: 'The Mysterious influence of these groves arises not alone from magnitude or from beauty of light filling deep spaces. It is as if in these trees the flow of years were held in eddies, and one could see together past and present. The element of time pervades the forest with an influence more subtle than light, but that to the mind is not less real.'

These Sequoia trees on the Pacific coast bear the name of an Alabamian, whose contribution to the story of his Cherokee people, as well as to the history of the West Coast, is of a nationwide contact.

### George Guess, The Cherokee

In 1821 at old Sauta, in our present Jackson County, George Guess, whose name among his Cherokee people was Sequoyah, made known his invention of a means of communication. By the designing of these 84 characters which enabled the Cherokee Indians to communicate to those at a distance the same thoughts which prior to that time they had only been able to convey by word of mouth, became the Cadmus of his race, and made a lasting memorial to himself. Sequoyah was born of a German father and a Cherokee Indian woman in the Nation at a site not far from the Nickajack, so he was doubtless of one of the Chickamauga groups. During childhood he suffered an accident and was a cripple during the rest of his life. Genealogical and historical records indicate that the adventurous German deserted his Indian companion shortly after the birth of the child, and Sequoyah in youth worked with his mother, who continued the trading post, which venture prompted the father to stop among these people. He seems to have mastered a trade, if the designing of silver ornaments and filigree work may be so considered, and through his artisanship assisted in the subsistence of the family. There are no records to indicate that he ever had any schooling, and it is certain that he could not read or speak English, certainly to no degree which would entitle him to claim any cultural attainments, but his inquisitive mind enabled him to understand that the white people with whom he was thrown in contact had a means of talking with one another when they could not see each other. The Cherokee alphabet is not one composed of letters with which words are formed, but consists of a series of phonetic characters which express

syllabic sounds and through which the language may be understood. At a council or group meeting called in 1821 at the well known town of Sauta, Sequoyah explained these characters to the headmen, and they were quick to realize that he had discovered an opportunity which would mean great advancement to them.

Disturbances through contacts with the white people had already begun to manifest themselves, and it is perhaps reasonable to assume that they even then realized that they must give up that territory which formed much of Georgia and Northeast Alabama. Factional differences in the Cherokee Nation manifested themselves to a very high degree shortly after this date and the Ross and Vann factions of the Cherokees fought one another quite bitterly for many years after this. Finally about 1837, under land cessions of 1835 and a subsequent one, most of them agreed to move west of the Mississippi River. Many of the natives had already gone west and Sequoyah went into the Arkansas Territory with one of these groups seeking to find settlement sites. Some of these wandering tribes got nearly to the Pacific coast, got lost in that region, and it was on a trip beyond the Rockies to locate and influence these Cherokees to return, that Sequoyah, then at quite an advanced age, was stricken at San Fernando, died and was found later by a searching party who went out for him. His few followers had buried him at that point. So far as I know his bones were never removed.

The invention of this series of characters, the devising of this means of communication, the work which had taken him but a short time to consummate, was a realization of life's activities after forty. Sequoyah's contribution to the development of his people reached its high point after that period of life when, generally speaking, one is accused of being "over the hill!" and in the declining years.

### The Sequoia Trees

The Sequoia gigantea and the Sequoia sempervirens, two species of the great redwoods of the Pacific Coast, were discovered years after this Cherokee Indian had been buried in that far distant country. Though I may have read who named them, I am not able to say at the present time. They have long been known as "God's oldest living things." There are snarled trees of Mexico, and there are some Eastern Asia trees, but no one has ever proved that those same ones were there before Christ was born. From the stumps of some of our own trees which have been partly burned in recent years we can prove that ours, those who bear Sequoyah's name, were manly little fellows when they laid Mary's son in the Manger in Bethlehem. Those Western trees of Kings Canyon National Park have no direct connection but the old Cherokee coun-

## Women's Nimble Fingers Help Rivet New German Warplanes

By PRESTON GROVER

VIENNA, April 20—(AP)—Germany's women, with fingers nimbler than those of men, are helping fashion the warplanes which are dispatched on missions of destruction against the air might of England and France.

Apparently they are drawn from every adult age class. Some of them, I gathered in a visit to an aircraft factory, have families.

This correspondent was one of the first group of foreign correspondents to be taken through a German airplane factory since the outbreak of war last September 1.

The plant, just outside of Vienna, produces the highly vaunted Messerschmitt pursuit planes. It is one of the newer and smaller producing plants and is part of a general unit

the Polish campaign that type delivered food to advance parties and came back to port oftentimes with holes in the wings through which you could drop a calf.

The anti-aircraft demonstration, which was a special feature of the show, was "snowed out." A blizzard swept out of Slovakia just at nightfall, making it impossible to put up a plane to tow a target for the guns to fire on. Tracer ammunition from the fast-firing 20 millimeter and 37 millimeter light-weight cannons could be traced upward into the driving snow but the high-flung projectiles of the main air-defense cannon, the 88 millimeter, were lost in the low-hanging clouds.

Being a larger gun, the 88 millimeter seemed slower in manipulation

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We do have in this eastern gulf country spectacular examples of great live oaks, cedars and magnolias which lend beauty and charm as well as have historical interest. The Andrew Jackson oak at Daphne under which tradition claims that the General slept on his way from Pensacola to New Orleans in 1814, those Tillandgia-covered specimen on Mobile River at Fort Stoddard (and originally as they were on the French plantations more than two hundred years ago), are second to nothing in beauty when God's botanical creations are considered. Washington Avenue in old Blakely in Baldwin County is impressive today and the grandeur of those wide-spreading live oaks well pays one for a visit there even though it is far off the beaten path of today's traveling public. Josiah Blakeley when he conceived a settlement across the bay from Mobile in 1815 must have cut an avenue between already grown specimen for these look hundreds of years old and they certainly were not young ones when he reached there.

At old Fort Mitchell on the Chattahoochee there are no Live Oaks except one beautiful specimen brought from Pensacola when the Alabama commands were stationed there in 1861, by James Canty, subsequently General Canty of the Confederate Army, but there are magnificent Cedars and beautiful Magnolias and these make historic spots. They are living and growing memorials. To me nothing can be more impressive as a marker or monument or a memorial than to plant a tree. When Thomas Crowell started a trading post at Fort Mitchell, even before Alabama was made a Territory, he planted a Cedar in front and a Magnolia in the rear of his log storehouse. These are there today as memorials to that commercial effort. They are living monuments and will last years yet if some ruthless theorist with the idea of developing that sand hill into a productive acreage does not come along and cut them for firewood. Joyce Kilmer, a youth who passed on in 1918, had lived long enough to find poetry in trees. I like this statement:

#### "Trees"

"I think that I shall never see  
A poem lovely as a tree;

A tree whose hungry mouth is prest  
Against the earth's sweet flowing  
breast;

A tree that looks at God all day  
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

A tree that looks at God all day  
A nest of robins in her hair;

Upon whose bosom snow has lain  
Who intimately lives with the  
rain;

Poems are made by fools like me,  
But only God can make a tree."

Public service corporations, matter-of-fact business organizations, engineers who have no poetry in their soul and little regard for the sentiment of others, are perhaps our most guilty desecrators of our tree life. If these could be impressed with that same sentiment which a few of us hold for God's great living things we would all be happier.

# Cotton Months Up 4-5 Points



## Through The Years

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Figs

By PETER A. BRANNON

I SEEM to remember that in the Bible we frequently have mention of fig trees. The illustrated copy of which gave me my earliest childhood impressions, pictured gnarled and crooked limbed trees which are entirely different in appearance from the specimen that grows in Montgomery at the present time. I seem to remember that someone of the Biblical characters climbed into a fig tree in order that he might look down on the multitude—or it might have been that he climbed up in the tree in order that he might be seen—so the fig tree must have an ancient history.

In 1853 Doctor N. D. Cloud, publisher of the American Cotton Planter, ran an editorial notice which is rather pertinently and impressively indicative of the fact that times haven't changed very much. He said:

### "Somebody At Fault"

On the fourth day of May, a letter was received from our post office, Lockland, Macon County, Alabama, containing a communication, designed for the April number of the Cotton Planter. This letter was mailed at the post office at Mobile, as appears from the stamp, or post date, "March 24," being about 40 days "en route" from Mobile to Lockland. This is annoying to both editor and correspondent. The superstition and direction of the letter are in a plain and fair hand—Dr. N. B. Cloud, La-Place, Lockland P. O., Macon County, Ala.

"Our readers may not feel much interest in this, but some of them will regret, doubtless, that through the neglect or carelessness of men paid to give prompt attention to the mail business, they have been prevented getting, in April, a most valuable communication in regard to the fig, its characteristics, culture, etc.

"We publish the article in this number. We are pleased to be able to commend it to our readers, as the result of much observation and experience with this most valuable, but too much neglected fruit.

"In this we charge no individual postmaster—we simply state the facts, in the hope that our rights as editor, and the rights of our correspondents may hereafter receive appropriate and prompt attention."

Two or three weeks ago I was scheduled to appear on a program in Birmingham and I received in my postal box here the program of that meeting, certified to have been mailed 10 days prior to its arrival in Montgomery, four days after my return from Birmingham, so if it takes 10 days to reach Montgomery from Birmingham in 1940 it is not unreasonable to assume that it might take 40 days to clear from Mobile to

Shorter in Macon County, 100 years ago.

### Other Fig Trees

Down at the old Powell plantation in the present Bullock County where the old doctor who is "father of horticulture" in this State, resided back in the '40's, you may find interesting examples of figs. Down at Citronelle where the old C. C. Langdon Nursery flourished for many years they still may be seen. Vines and olives—and figs—were attempted at Demopolis and there are a few over in that country at the present time. On old town sites and historical points in the Mobile country, particularly on the old plantations of early French and Spanish settlers, there you may find interesting specimens. Engineer John R. Peavy of the State Highway Department has a most interesting story of one planted by Mrs. De Soto on Dauphin Island. He is compiling the traditions preparatory to writing a story about it and I am going to look forward with real interest to what he writes.

My pleasantest recollections are of the small blue fig which I always heard referred to as the Italian or South European variety to distinguish it from the fat round ones which are credited to Asiatic sources and it should be understood, however, by those more versed in horticulture than me, that I know very little about the subject. I am somewhat of a connoisseur on fig preserves and I believe I can tell you something about the quality of marmalade. I am opposed to mixing cumquats and orange with figs and calling it "tropical conserves." Our south Alabama citizens take to those dishes but we further north are less given to this delicacy.

### Early Historical Data

William Bartram, the celebrated naturalist, writes into his journal, compiled in 1776 and 1777, that he found on the lower Alabama River, fig trees. "The figs the dark blue purple and the size of pears." Most of our dark blue purple figs, certainly of these days, are far from the size of pears unless we compare them with the small "sugar" pears of my childhood memories.

Nothing in the horticultural life of this day is more interesting than the references to the old catalogs of the early nurseries. An interesting one was located at State Line, Miss., the home of George S. Gaines, some times the Choctaw Indian agent. The Peachwood Nurseries there had an early beginning. Brown and Weisinger of Montgomery advertised fruit trees as early as 1856. William Brassfield and Company at Montgomery were awarded a prize for nursery stock at the Alabama State Agriculture Fair in

1856. Joseph W. Wilson was a Montgomery advertiser in the American Cotton Planter of 1860. The catalog of "fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, vines, etc., cultivated and for sale at the Wilson Nursery on Mildred Street," Joe Wilson's establishment, published in 1860, would do credit to 1940 plant growing institutions and the printing and binding of the little volume is most interesting. This institution now under the management of Miss Lucharle Wilson still continues an active connection with those interested in beautiful growing things. The Federal troops stationed here in 1867 and 8, when Alabama was under martial law of General Pope during Reconstruction days, camped there in "Wilson's Woods" and the cavalry horses tramped down some of the plants and destroyed some of those bulbs, but even so, in the Springtime today they bloom and put forth brilliance and beauty.

C. C. Langdon and Company of Mobile advertised in 1860, and that Langdon was the same old Charles C., who had for many years the celebrated establishment at Citronelle. The latter was incorporated by the Alabama Legislature on Oct. 3, 1864, as the Citronelle Wine, Fruit and Nursery Company, with Edward L. Trigg, Milton Bowen and Thomas Duckett as incorporators.

The Chase Nursery which recently celebrated a milestone in its long life at Chase, in Madison County, some three or four miles north of Huntsville, is the State's leading nursery establishment. Baldwin and Mobile County flower garden establishments obviously are not considered in discussing those firms which develop nursery stock as is generally accepted, that is fruit trees and the like.

As a small boy one of my "sweetest" recollections is the opportunity to purchase from the "Butch" on the train, a small round wooden carton of Smyrna figs. Those were imported from the Mediterranean countries of Europe and were in my imagination at least, far better than the celebrated ones which we now at Christmas time receive from the western coast of the U. S. A. Peter J. Hamilton in his "Colonial Mobile" has stated that Law's Company "speculative and careless of means as it was, gave Mobile and also Louisiana a forward impulse." He credited that French colonial effort with the introduction of the orange and fig "never to die out." He says the fig trees were introduced into the Gulf country from Provence. Let us hope that they never die out. Many old abandoned house sites and plantation home sites in the State today show oldtime fig trees which must be the shoots from those long over 100 years old.



# Through The Years

## The Southern Law Journal

By PETER A. BRANNON

THE recent revival of the Alabama Law Journal by Judge Walter B. Jones and his co-editors reminds me of the old Southern Law Journal of 1878. That interesting effort started out in January of that year and the numbers which have come into my hands include ones which show some deep law, some frivolousness and humor and some advertisements which interest me far more than do the legal digests. A. B. McEachin was the editor and proprietor of the journal and he seems to have practiced law, among other things sold real estate and wrote insurance, was in fact a man of rather diversified interests.

**Professional And Other Advertisements**  
"Cards" noting, really advertising

played at night in the pit of the San Juan opera house.

He joined the World War fighting forces as member of a band, was transferred to the Red Cross unit, was gassed at the front and came out a sergeant.

### After the War

Back in the United States, he toured with the 15th New York Infantry Band until the tour was broken—a fellow bandsman murdered the band leader in Boston.

After that he formed his own orchestra, then conducted in Cuba, then came back to Puerto Rico to compose for five years and become known locally for Latin American folksongs.

His real fame in Latin America began in 1933, when he broadcast over the radio from Mexico City. There his own compositions made him virtually a one man program.

He wrote his first song, "Miprovisa," a waltz, when he was 18. The "MI" were the initials of a girl friend (he has been married four times, has one son who beats the drums in Cab Calloway's band) and "the rest was tagged on because it sounded nice."

The song is still played. But more famous are the "Lamento Borinqueno," "Capullito de Alalis" (Lily Bud) and "Cachita," all boleros. Each has earned him at least \$35,000. There are some 600 others. Chief among several score classical compositions are his "Puerto Rican Rhapsody" and "The Black Princess."

It is too bad, the Puerto Ricans say, that Hernandez is a black man.

## Episcopal Women Elect Miss Wilson

Miss Lucharle Wilson, Montgomery, is the new chairman of the Montgomery Convocation, women's auxiliary of the Episcopal Church. Miss Wilson was elected at the closing session of the annual meeting on May 1 at Greenville. The meeting was held at St. Thomas's Church.

The Spring conference opened with Holy Communion at 10 a.m., the Rev. P. N. McDonald, rector of the Church of the Ascension, as celebrant, assisted by the Revs. Justin Jones, rector of the hostess church, and W. A. Thompson, of the Holy Comforter of this city. The delegates were welcomed by Mr. Jones, Mrs. C. M. Stanley, of Lowndesboro, responded to the greetings on behalf of the convocation.

One of the most interesting of the branch reports was that of the League of the Isolated, made by Mrs. DeBardelaben, of Lowndesboro. The women were impressed by the deep significance of her work of keeping in touch with church people who are too far away to attend church services. This group is sponsoring a scholarship at Auburn as a memorial to the late Bishop W. C. McDonald.

the fact that the party was an attorney at law, cover one-half of the front title. Bragg and Thorington of Montgomery seemed to be the only local firm patronizing this opportunity to make the announcement. Several Tuscaloosa attorneys, notably Henderson Somerville, J. M. Martin, Hargrove and Lewis, W. C. Cochran, W. R. Smith, Frank W. Moody and Mr. McEachin himself, are credited there. Thomas Seay at Greensboro, A. R. Kelly at Marion, M. F. Stansel at Carrollton, and several West Point, Miss., attorneys are listed. Robert Crawford, late of Eutaw, Ala., but then practicing in St. Louis, Mo., is likewise in the list. John T. Morgan offered his professional services in the argument of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States and stated that he should be addressed at Washington during the session of Congress and at Selma in vacations.

Corresponding editors of the journal were located at Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Mobile, Huntsville, Selma, Eufaula, Tuskegee, Clayton, Marion and Carrollton. Honorable Walter L. Bragg, Thomas H. Watts, Hillery A. Herbert, and S. F. Rice were the Montgomery correspondents. The law department of the University of Alabama carried a half-page advertisement which by the way cost fifteen dollars for each issue. Henderson M. Somerville, LL.D. was professor of common and statute law and John M. Martin, A. M., was professor of equity-jurisprudence. General Josiah Gorgas was then president of the University of Alabama. The tuition of the law department was twenty-five dollars per term of four and a half months.

### Biographical References

The October number of the journal carries a nice reference to James Daniel Webb. The November number has a fine sketch of Alexander Buford Meek. A. B. McEachin, who prepared the sketch of James D. Webb, proclaimed him in his opening sentence as "no ordinary man." He says that he made foot prints on the sands of time and that they led to honor and usefulness. His sketch of Colonel Webb, who had lately served as colonel of the Fifty-First Alabama Cavalry, C. S. A., is a fine tribute. Colonel Webb was wounded on July 2, 1863, when his command was covering General Bragg's retreat. While he was lying in a house near the field of battle he was captured by the Federal General Rosseau. This latter officer is remembered by Alabamians as having been the leader of a raid into the central part of the State when he engaged the University Cadets at Chehaw and ripped up the Western Railroad from that place to West Point. The Fifty-First Cavalry is best known as General John T. Morgan's old regiment. This command it was which received Charles T. Vanlandingham the distinguished Ohio statesman who left the Federal lines and came into the Confederacy.

William C. Richardson, who contributed the sketch of Alexander B. Meek, writes in that old manner entirely different from present day methods. Once he says: "Chesterfield could not have entered a parlor with a more courtly air, or paid a lady a compliment with more elegance than he." Again he describes minutely the Chess Congress at New York of which Judge Meek served as president. He says, "Judge Meek's naturalness and good taste was a secret of much of his success as an orator." Colonel Richardson brings out in this sketch that phase of Judge Meek's

life, his enthusiasm and interest in youth which is not often put to the front by those who write about him.

### Court Stenographers

The November issue of the journal being volume one, number eleven, has a chapter on stenographers in which W. M. Lindsey asks the use of the columns to "ventilate a scheme in the interest of the Bench and of the State," to set forth an "almost entirely new scheme of saving court expenses and providing a better means of retaining justice by providing shorthand reporters for the court." He advocated the adoption of the law which requires the Circuit Courts in Mobile, Montgomery, Selma and Huntsville to appoint as official stenographers "skilled shorthand writers." The bill also included the qualifications necessary. He advocates that they should be paid \$1,800 a year by the State. According to my reading of his argument he made a very good case. His bill provided the charge for first copies and second copies, which by the way, seems to be somewhat under the present allowance for such things.

### "Shooting and Fishing"

Intimating that lawyers, practitioners, attorneys, might have leisure time at their disposal, advertisements in the journal seem to appeal to these sporting proclivities. W. H. Hollabird of Valparaiso, Indiana, wanted every lawyer to have a hunting suit made from water-proof duck cloth. He made suits to order for from ten to twenty-five dollars. He announces that these clothes would keep you dry and would "carry your birds," your ammunition and your traps. Joseph G. Grubb and Company of Philadelphia advertised their new center fire breech loading guns, the single barrel ones ranging in price from fifteen dollars up and the double barrel ones twenty-two dollars and fifty cents up. They also priced paper and brass shells, wads, caps, etc.

Other recreational features embodied in these advertisements included mention of the fine opportunity afforded the leisure class at that most popular watering place, Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, Va., owned in part by J. D. Townes to property which he has for sale adjoining Blount Springs, Ala., where interested parties may find bearing apple trees, fine possibilities for stock raising, good water, etc.

### Technical Features of the Journal

Not a minor part of this old law journal is one which gives digests of Decisions, Syllabi of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Alabama, abstracts of the Supreme Court of the United States, late English Decisions, notes on recent cases, etc., etc., fill the major portion of the matter included within the covers. These of course will appeal to a lawyer, but to a man of my temperament and ability they are too deep. Interspersed into the journal perhaps to relieve this deepness of such questions is "it is actionable to call a counselor a 'daffy-down dilly,' if there be an averment that the words signify an ambedexter." The further observation is made that it is quite correct to say that a lawyer has no more law than a goose, and added further is that the reporter inquired whether it would be actionable to say that a lawyer has no more law than the man in the moon. Further humorous breaks in the seriousness of the journal include the story of an attorney in a closely contested suit before a Justice who exclaimed, in hearing of the court and jury, "Ben you know you swore a lie in this case against me." The reply being said promptly: "What if I did, what's that got to do with the law in the case." Under "Miscellany," the editor hoped

# Designers Of 1940 Have Left No

AP Feature Service

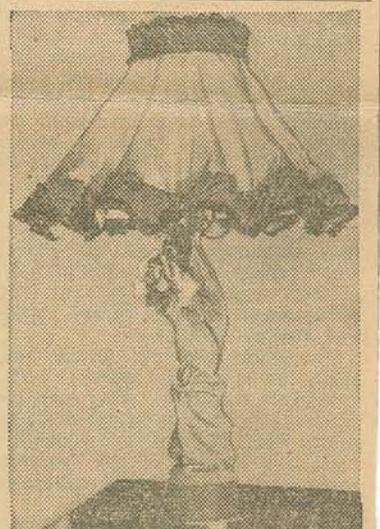
A JUNE bride can light her new home with lamps that are dizzily decorative or freely functional. But she'll probably look for a happy medium that combines utility and good decorative qualities.

If possible, she'll arrange her furniture in her house first, the better to decide on the size and type of lamps she'll need. A light meter will show at a glance the amount of light your lamps should provide and in most places you can get the use of one at no cost.

Here are the things to look for in a lamp:

- 1—Light-colored linings in shades so they'll reflect more light.
- 2—Diffusing bowl to soften the glare from bulbs and to increase the reflecting surface.
- 3—Color that harmonizes with the color scheme of your room.
- 4—Designs that are simple, proportions that are pleasing.
- 5—Size to provide adequate light, and that means consideration of the following types: (a) A high or senior lamp with three-intensity bulb for large rooms with high ceilings or, when only one lamp is used, for a large area; (b) Medium or junior lamp for small rooms and low furniture; (c) Lounge lamp (very low) for low chairs; (d) Bridge lamp for variety.

You can carry your study of sizes even further. Table lamps, for example, come in two sizes: Tall (study-lamp) style for a large table used by several persons, or the lower, end-table lamp. The pin-up lamp comes to the rescue when your floor space is limited. They fit over the range or sink, dress-



**DIZZY**—Also a 1940 model. It's a lamp, too, but the base is encased in a real glove that holds an imitation rose and a shade that might just as well be a midget's skirt. This is known as "high style."

that he would receive remittances for unpaid subscriptions at a very early day for the contemplated improvements demanded prompt payment.

Contradicting what has been scandalously said about some men of the profession, Dr. Somerville in writing on the subject of the Reduction of Judicial Salaries quotes:

"God works wonders now and then; Here lies a lawyer—an honest man."

# MONTGOMERY

# ATTRACTIVE



# Money After Friday's Sharp Descent

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### Livestock Market

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## Through The Years

### Alabama Money

By PETER A. BRANNON

WHILE the old Alabama State Bank organized with the theory that it would make so much money we would not have to pay taxes, was really an institution of considerable weight and of widely distributed interest, very few people in this State ever heard of it and still fewer know anything about it.

#### The Alabama State Bank And Branches

The State Bank, organized Dec. 21, 1823, had a parent bank at Cahawba (which was moved to Tuscaloosa when the Capitol was moved to that city in 1826) and there were branch banks at Montgomery, Mobile, Decatur and Huntsville. The initial part of the capital of the State Bank was derived from monies arising from the sale, rental and leasing of lands given to this State by Congress in 1819. "For the support of the seminary of learning." The United States Government presented 46,080 acres of land for a State university, that is, the lands were to be sold and the proceeds applied. University lands to be sold for the establishment of the State Bank were limited by an act of the Legislature to the amount of \$100,000. The Legislature also stated, in other acts, that Salt Land sales and certain other monies should go into this initial capital. The State Banks prospered for a short time and from 1836 to 1842 there were no direct taxes assessed. About 1840 misuse of funds and other irregularities began to creep into the affairs of this business administration and in 1853 the State Bank was liquidated. During Governor Joshua Martin's administration the Legislature, following a recommendation in the incoming governor's inaugural message, removed the president and directors of the banks and elected Francis S. Lyon of Demopolis, William Cooper, of Florence, and Benjamin Fitzpatrick of Autauga, to wind up the affairs of these banks. Mr. Fitzpatrick declined to serve. Former Governor C. C. Clay of Huntsville was named in his stead. Shortly thereafter Colonel Francis Lyon, with an assistant, John Whiting, took over the duty of liquidating these banking institutions and after about six years' work, using his own personal funds to steady him through the venture, Colonel Lyon consummated a complete wind-up of these affairs.

In the beginning the hotel-keepers of the State, who many charged with holding the money strings, were in the majority of directors. Major Charles Lewin, prominently identified with the military affairs of this State, "mine host" at one of the leading taverns of Tuscaloosa, was one of the early bank directors. Many interesting stories are told of loans by these banks, some of which may be true and others are true. A Montgomery lawyer, a member of the

Legislature, on one occasion borrowed \$24,000 on his note which was endorsed by John Moonshine and Adam Sunshine. This gentleman followed the custom of some others in that early day of going West when guilty of unbecoming conduct and he subsequently became a man of political influence in his adopted State. He prospered west of the Mississippi, admitted his guilt and paid his obligations to the State of Alabama. Direct State taxes, the income of the banks having proven insufficient, were reestablished during the administration of Governor Benjamin Fitzpatrick.

#### Obsolete Money

Collectors of broken bank bills, bonds, promises to pay, and notes of that character, will find in old Alabama bank notes a fruitful field. Auburn, Decatur, Eufaula, Florence, Gainesville, Huntsville, Marion, Mobile, Montgomery, Selma, Talladega, Tuscaloosa and Wetumpka banks issued notes, and bridge companies, insurance companies, railroad companies, steamboat companies, and private banks in Gainesville, Irwington, Marion, Montgomery, Mobile, and other points did likewise. I do not think that I ever saw any article on Alabama money written by an Alabamian (though I have compiled a few elementary papers myself) but A. D. Wisner, of Hatfield, Penn., published in June, 1922, in the Numismatist, a rather inclusive statement bringing out quite much data. This prompted collectors to dig out other examples of this money and there are a few lots of paper money in the hands of interested parties which include others than those noted by Mr. Wisner. One learns much by examining this list which includes 117 different denominations and much data on many others which he did not identify. For example, the Second Branch Bank of the United States, located at Mobile, issued paper money. All the branches of the bank of the State of Alabama issued notes. After Montgomery became the capital, the Central Bank of Alabama became the present bank though the liquidation of the State Banks had already begun at the time of the removal of the capital.

#### Illustrations On Money

One of the very fascinating features of these old bank notes to me is the use of river and steamboat illustrations. Being an enthusiastic collector of steamboat items—of which I unfortunately have too few for my ambitions—I have found these several "bills" a fruitful field for my interest. Towns along the rivers particularly took advantage of this opportunity and the wharf scene, steamboat at the landings and views of this type used by Eufaula, Florence, Mobile, Montgomery, Selma, St. Stephens, De-

catatur and Wetumpka banks have much charm to one who appreciates early lithographing. The central illustrations on the \$10 notes of the eastern bank of Alabama at Eufaula, is a four-mule team, a steamboat and a train at the landing. The \$10 note on the Planters' Bank of Alabama at Florence has the similar design, without the train, and shows the driver riding one of his mules instead of being on the vehicle. The \$20 note of the Northern Bank of Alabama, the Huntsville branch of the State Bank, shows a view of Huntsville. The \$10 note of the Central Bank of Alabama, the one showing the view of the City of Montgomery from the bluff at old E-con-cha-ti, (about the powder magazine of the days of the '50's), is the one considered quite choice by Montgomery collectors. The \$5 note of that bank shows a wharf scene in Montgomery. The town of Selma is in the background on both the \$10 and the \$20 notes of the Commercial Bank of Alabama. The Wetumpka wharf is shown on the \$5 note of the Wetumpka and Coosa Railroad Company. A dray and a train is also illustrated on this bill which antedated the coming of the railroad to Wetumpka by many years. The American Eagle, the national shield, Father Neptune, Mercury, Liberty and classical figures of the type, sometime draped females in the clouds, made an opportunity for the engraver to enhance these "promises to pay" with beautiful scenery, Indian squaws, chiefs wearing feathers, mechanics, blacksmiths, hostlers, wagon teams, carts, and many other evidences of industry and agriculture lend to them a professional interest. Tobacco in barrels, syrup, cotton fields and waving expansive grain indicated the agricultural possibilities of the locality. Politics and a military environment were likewise remembered. Andrew Jackson, Benjamin Franklin, Zachary Taylor, Daniel Webster, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson were those national characters depicted. That celebrated old design, the female with scales (balances) was made use of to no limited degree.

#### Some Private Banks

Young, Woods and Gardner, bankers were doing business at Eufaula and they also had a banking establishment at Florence. E. A. Blunt had a bank at Marion and this was subsequently Howze, Tutt and Company's Bank. Brown Brothers and Company, H. O. Brewer and Company, Lewis and Whiting, Miller and Baire, John Powers and Company, Thomas W. Phelps and Walsh, Smith and Company, all were private bankers at Mobile. John Henley and Company and Josiah Morris, as well as S. Collier were bankers at Montgomery. Butler and Keith and Charles Lewis and Company were at Selma. James Isbell was a private banker at Talladega. H. A. Snow and Company were at Tuscaloosa. It would interest me very much to know whether Charles Lewis, the banker at Selma, was the Maj. Charles Lewis, the Alabama boundary line commissioner when the east line of the State of Alabama was run in 1826. James Isbell was long in business in Talladega and even in my young business days there was Isbell's bank there. Most any Montgomerian can remember when Josiah Morris had a bank here. The name Snow in

## Girl Scouts' New Camp Site Will Be Opened For Inspection

Next Sunday will be "visitor's day" at the Oak Mountain recreational demonstration area where the Montgomery Girl Scouts will camp this Summer from July 10 to July 31. All parents of Girl Scouts and interested friends are invited to drive

well as of beauty. The buildings are more than adequate as to floor space, equipment, and attractiveness. The camp committee of our council is aware of all these factors and would like to acquaint the community with the advantages of the spot."

Mrs. Coleman Beale, local director,

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#### Earliest Banks

Our earliest banks were doubtless the old Blakeley Bank of about 1820 and the Tombeckbe Bank at St. Stephens. The latter was founded by an act of the Legislature passed Feb. 13, 1818, which established in the town of St. Stephens a bank with a capital of which was not to exceed \$500,000. Shares in this bank were \$100 each. The name of this was "The President, Directors, and Company of the Tombeckbe Bank." In November of that year the Legislature passed an act which permitted an increase of the capital stock and directed that any excess of profits above 10 per cent was to be paid over by the president of the Tombeckbe Bank to the president and trustees of St. Stephen's Academy.

The Planters and Merchants Bank of Huntsville was established by the act of Feb. 13, 1818, and the original bank in the town of Mobile "in the Alabama Territory," was established Nov. 20, 1818. When one reads the incorporation acts it is easy to determine who the moneyed men were during the first decade of statehood. The subscription soliciting for the Tombeckbe Bank was under the superintendence of David Files, James A. Torbert, Dennison Darling, Dennis Strong, Israel Pickens, James G. Lyon, Jack Ferral Ross, William Crawford, Abner Smith Lipscomb, William D. Gaines, Nathan White, Thomas Crowell and George Buchannan. The Mobile moneyed men were Lewis Judson, Alvin Robeshaw, Addin Lewis, David W. Crawford, John King, Thomas L. Hallett, Henry Gunnison, Oliver Holman, Henry Stickney, Terry McCusker, Benjamin Hall and John Whitehead.

Old Alabama money may be found in denominations of 10, 25, and 50 cents, but I never saw a 75-cent item. Of course notes of \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$500 were the common denominations. During the period of the Confederacy merchants, bankers and the State issued notes in small denominations and these were always redeemable, not as individual items, but in collections of certain designated amounts. Old State money fluctuated as to its value. Travelers frequently mention the fact that certain bills of South Carolina, Georgia or New York were worth more at exchange than were those of other banks or corporations in those same states. One was compelled at that time to keep well abreast of the valuations of these notes or perhaps would lose in the long run by the exchange. Practically all of them were discounted quite much below face value except in the locality of origin. Nearly all those coming into the hands of the collector at the present time are so badly used and mutilated that they do not make attractive museum items.

# Evacuation Since Start Of War



## Through The Years

#457

Swan's Journal

By PETER A. BRANNON

I WENT last week with a great nephew of Caleb Swan, (a U. S. Army officer who came home with Alexander McGillivray after his meeting with George Washington in New York City in 1790), to Little Tallassee site of Revolutionary days. Lieut. Swan was sent by Secretary of War Knox to the Creek Nation to observe McGillivray's conduct and report whether he lived up to the Treaty of New York.

Dr. Claude F. Walker, of Darien, Conn., a kinsman of Lieut. Swan, has the original journal kept by him on his trip to the South, much of the record being made at the McGillivray plantation home, on the Coosa. He was ambitious to visit the site of his old kinsman's stay in this Indian country and asked me to take him to the old plantation. It was my pleasure to do so. We took with us the original journal and it was interesting reading, certainly to read it there where it was written 150 years ago.

### McGillivray's Apple Grove Plantation

At the time Alexander McGillivray went to New York in 1790 to conclude an agreement with President Washington, he was occupying as his principal residence, his father's old ancestral home on the Coosa River, four miles north of our present Wetumpka. George Washington sent Col. Marinus Willett to the Creek Nation in the Spring of 1790 to bring McGillivray and the chiefs of the Nation to New York with the purpose of concluding a good will agreement with the Indians. McGillivray took with him the principal chiefs which were to have met the commissioners at Rock Landing, Ga., in 1789, together with

number of minor chiefs from this middle Alabama country. Their journey to New York was a rather triumphal one and the stay in New York was a spectacular incident in early American history. Sam Manac, the Indian countryman so well known in early Montgomery County history was secretary of the delegation.

Col. Lachlan McGillivray who returned to Scotland with the British troops in 1783, left his lands and worldly possessions in the Gulf country to his children who had considerable difficulty in retaining their property because the colony of Georgia abrogated to itself these possessions on the claim that Col. McGillivray had served the crown in the War for Independence. Col. McGillivray was wealthy. He started his career as a trader in the Nation when he began bringing in pack horse trains of goods for his Charleston relatives, some time prior to 1740. Then, as a boy, he met Sehoy, the Indian daughter of the old French commandant, Marchand, at Fort Toulouse. Young McGillivray and his half French, half Indian sweetheart, were married at Taskigi Town, certainly before 1740, and he established his principal residence on the Coosa, about four miles above the falls, to call it "Apple Grove." It is some times mentioned as the "Hickory Ground Plantation," bearing the name of an Indian town, in their language "Och-chiopofa," and located some six miles south of it. At this place was born the colonel's interesting children: Sophia who married Lachlan Durant, of South Carolina; Sehoy who married first John Tate, some time an

officer in the British army and subsequently agent among the Creeks, and lastly Charles Weatherford, an Englishman, an adventurer and horse trader; and Alexander, the only son, a third child of this union, and Janet who married LeClerc Milfort. Col. McGillivray who never actually served in the Revolution, went back to Scotland in 1783 apparently with no intention of returning to America. Sehoy's child, David Tate, and Alexander's boy, Alex Junior, went to Scotland some time about 1792 to be educated by their grandfather, and little Alexander died there. David Tate returned to Alabama, or what is now Alabama, and made a useful citizen here. He is buried on the plantation of Frank Earl in Baldwin County, on what originally was the old McGillivray estate in that Little River country.

The McGillivray plantation on the Coosa was one of the three homes maintained by Alexander McGillivray during the last ten years of his life. "General" McGillivray, as Alexander was known in his last years, had three wives who lived at three of his plantations, the Apple Grove, the one down near Fort Toulouse, and the one on Little River. History has not proven whether the wife who subsequently became Mrs. Zack McGirth was his upper plantation wife or not, but I am rather disposed to think so. Elizabeth McGillivray, to whom the present site of Tuskegee of our Macon County was left under the land distribution of 1832, was the daughter of this wife who subsequently became Mrs. McGirth, and she lived with her until the removal of the Indians in 1836. Whether she went West as a maiden lady, I am not able to say. I have never seen an account of her marriage and General Thomas Woodward speaks of her as "Becky" at the time he purchased her land about 1833.

The old McGillivray home was between the present paved highway north to Rockford, out of Wetumpka, and the one which forks at Wallsboro, to go north by Thelma Baptist Church. A marker placed by the Alabama Anthropological Society at Thelma Baptist, calls attention to the plantation site and to its girls, and with Alexander and the Willett, Lieut. with the visit of Colonel Van Pope (the tenant Heth, Colonel Jo was there in Virginia traveler who incidents. This 1791), and to other property of site was one time th. It is now Colonel Howell Rose Henderson, who owned in part by Mr. of the Walls-boro School.

### Manuscript

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## Pro-Nazi Yugoslavian Leader Kept In 'Healthy' Retirement

By DANIEL DE LUCE

Associated Press Staff Writer

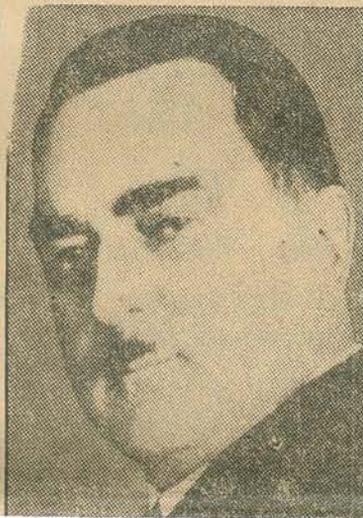
BELGRADE, May 18.—In a sleepy village hidden away in the Serbian Mountains, plainclothes police with automatics in their hip holsters stand guard over a former premier of Yugoslavia.

Last year Milan Stojadinovic—"lucky Milan," his friends called him—was head of the national government. Today he is its chief political prisoner.

His fortune of 4,000,000 dinars is not big enough to buy him a long-distance telephone call to his wife and two daughters in Belgrade.

The legion of strapping youths he once drilled and dressed in blue shirts as his personal militia—J. U. N. O.—has long since scattered like dry leaves in a gale.

His ablest henchmen, men who held



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The old McGillivray home was between the present paved highway north to Rockford, out of Wetumpka, and the one which forks at Wallsboro, to go north by Thelma Baptist Church. A marker placed by the Alabama Anthropological Society at Thelma Baptist, calls attention to the plantation site and to its association with Alexander and the girls, and with the visit of Colonel Willett, Lieutenant Heth, Colonel John Pope (the Virginia traveler who was there in 1791), and to other incidents. This site was one time the property of Colonel Howell Rose. It is now owned in part by Mr. Henderson, who lives a distance north of the Wallsboro School.

#### The Swan Manuscript

The little journal meticulously kept by Lieutenant Swan records visits made from the plantation to the site of other towns in the vicinity, to a visit to a ball game, and records his observations on the characters and customs of the people of that section. Of course it was most interesting to me to see this original journal which has been quoted for the most part in Henry R. Schoolcraft's volume five of his history of American Indians.

This manuscript together with a journal of a tour made by Colonel John Pope, of Virginia, gives to the student of the Creek Indians a fine picture of conditions here between the close of the American revolution and the time that the new United States Government took control of the Southern Indians by the appointment of Colonel Benjamin Hawkins as Indian agent in 1796. Lieutenant Swan apparently became uneasy as to his personal welfare and in the early Winter of 1790 he took advantage of the incident of McGillivray being on a visit to New Orleans and returned to New York. His journal shows entries for his several stops at the different towns and in the eastern cities. Included in this journal is the letter transmitting it to the secretary of war, and Doctor Walker has the original copy of the secretary of war's order to him directing him to proceed to the Creek Nation. It has been determined since Doctor Walker's visit to Montgomery that much of the contents of the journal has already been used by Mr. Schoolcraft. As a consequence Doctor Walker has promised that as soon as he can have a photostat made for his own use, he will present the original to the Alabama Department of Archives and History. Doctor John R. Swanton, chief ethnologist of the Bureau of American Ethnology at Washington, suggested that the manuscript would have a fitting place here in Alabama. So far as I know it will be the earliest of original records made in Alabama to come back to find a home among us.

#### McGillivray Letters

Many of General Alexander McGillivray's letters have been published. The majority of them bear the date line "Little Tallassee on the Coosa," and were obviously written from that plantation which was visited by Swan. The phraseology of these letters, as well as the use of correspondence English is remarkable to me if they actually emanated from a man who had less than three years' schooling at Charleston. True it is that he lived at his country place where he received a few visitors, he was often in Pensacola, sometimes in Augusta and frequently visited New Orleans, so he had contacts which would permit him to get a broader ability than the ordinary country pioneer of the South, and it is possible that he may have acquired this cultural capacity, but I am still convinced that James Leslie and his Scotch friends at Pensacola must have assisted him in his very fluently worded letters. Colonel Pickett, in his history of Alabama, quotes some of McGillivray's letters and a volume of letters annotated and historically elaborated has recently been published by the University of Oklahoma. Alexander McGillivray had another opportunity to acquire culture through his contacts with his brother-in-law, LeClerc Milfort, who lived here in the Nation from 1771 to 1796. This man must have been an educated Frenchman. Some writers on pioneer gulf country matters have compared Colonel Alexander's home on the Coosa to an Alabama black-belt one of the fifties. To me, one who has any knowledge on the subject at all, would think this is ridiculously preposterous. Even so, from that old plantation site four miles above Wetumpka went a correspondence not paralleled in the diplomatic history of the early United States.

# ly In Cotton Futures Market



## Through The Years

Original Department Of Archives And History

By PETER A. BRANNON

THE formal moving-in of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, into the new Memorial Building south of the Capitol, during the past week marks a milestone in the history of the State; certainly in the history of that original American Department of Archives and History, and in the memory of those of us who have watched it through the years, it was an interesting episode.

Doctor Thomas M. Owen organized this department in March, 1901, and it began operations in the small anteroom of the Senate Chamber. Accumulations began immediately to fall into the lap of this most indefatigable collector and by 1903 when the Department was moved into the large south wing room (of the capitol) upstairs, and the basement of the south wing was turned over to the doctor for these numerous boxes, for there were then no files for State documents, manuscripts and papers, thousands of items had reached the Department to be gradually absorbed, assembled, catalogued and made available. I recall vividly that the desks and those few correspondence files, and pieces of discarded furniture which were a part of the Department's office paraphernalia, were set into the south wing before the floor was laid on the concrete. Verily from the beginning, and down to now, this Department of the State has been in a condition of organizing, reorganization and continuous change, for it has grown so steadily that there has been no opportunity to ever get the material into condition. This is a decided compliment rather than criticism for unless institutions as well as businesses grow, expand and enlarge, they shrink, they rarely ever stand still. A few of the old-timers around the Capitol building, Judge Charles E. McCall, notably among them, remember the beginning of "Tom Owen's work."

The show collections of the Department were originally displayed in the horseshoe of the Senate Chamber and pictures of the early groups of the Alabama Legislatures, starting with those Reconstruction Day pictures made on the Capitol portico where in the forefront may be seen at least half as many negroes as whites, on down through the small individual "cabinet photographs" by S. P. Tresslar, and later photographers, were the picturesque phase of these displays. Doctor Owen and his assistant Miss Dolly, were the operating forces in this beginning. From that day down to the date of his death in March, 1920, Doctor Owen worked seven days in every week and every day in every year and many of the hours in every day toward the building of the Department. He went to the "Thirteen" and to church on Sunday, but at all

Marengo, Sam Jenkins, (now on the other side of the river) or Baldwin, Henry P. Merritt, another of those who have passed on, are among those who will be remembered as of the House of Representatives who used as well as supported the Department of Archives and History. I recall vividly a celebrated debate on the floor of the House when Mr. Jenkins of Baldwin vigorously assailed one other member and two minutes after he quit talking was seen going out of the chamber with his arms around that gentleman he had referred to in such uncomplimentary terms. That propensity of lawyers is used not only on the floor of the House but I have even seen it down in the courtroom.

### Visions Of A Building

Because the quarters furnished were fitted when the room was completed, it was obviously necessary to begin to think of something more adequate and even before the Legislature of 1911 increased in a financial way the possibilities of expansion and extension of the department. Doctor Owen had begun to vision that thing which is now eventuated in that most attractive structure which during the past week some Montgomerians and many out-of-town people have availed themselves of the opportunity to visit. Alabama like other States in the Union, became charged with that martial spirit so prevalent in the days of 1916 and the Department of Archives and History had the rare opportunity to provide for future generations in the collections which they brought in during the years of European war.

The department through Doctor Owen's very active participation in World War affairs, as well as through the collection of the many things which perpetuate the history of such a period, had a contact with the entire State at large and as soon as the War was over that concept of a Memorial to Alabama and Alabamians reached a more near possibility. The creation of the Alabama Memorial Commission by the Alabama Legislature in 1919 was the beginning of the official activity which has eventuated what has already become popularly known as the "Archives and History Building." The drive for funds to erect a suitable memorial was begun even before the return of the 167th Infantry Regiment from Europe. It was soon decided that the building should be on the square south of the Capitol, and the property was purchased in a great measure through funds received in this manner. There are some few of us who can remember Roemer's Store, though I don't seem to remember McCready's Shop, which I am told was also along Washington Avenue, and we can also remember as far back as the time when you couldn't buy

the new building to display these historical pictures in an environment befitting the subject makes possible an attire but portraits have come into the collections in recent years and these form an interesting phase of the gallery.

Through the forty years of the department's existence, diaries, church minutes, military and personal letters, family records, maps, manuscripts, newspapers, books and such have been gradually and consistent accessions.

These great accumulations, this valuable material, this veritable storehouse of opportunity, made it absolutely necessary that continued efforts toward the realization of Dr. Owen's dream should be made and Mrs. Owen during the years of her direction has left no stone unturned in her determination to have that building to house these valuable things which Alabamians have wanted in a place where they could enjoy them and appreciate them and where they might bring their children and their children's children to see and use them. After the purchase of the Washington Avenue frontage of the square, the State then purchased the Bainbridge Street frontage and in due course acquired the property along Adams Avenue. The Thomas house on the corner where Professor George Thomas had a school as early as 1866, the Baptist Church next door erected in 1861, and in which Thomas Dixon, the celebrated novelist, was married, the little house where Robert G. Thorington, sometime assistant to Mr. Riggs, lived, the McManus house and several others along that street gradually gave away that building operations might eventually begin.

From the beginning the library has specialized in Southern Americana to include travel through the Southern States, Indian history, the pioneer history, and the history of the developing years of the Gulf country. The shelves of the library include many reference books on all the States of the Union but particular attention has been paid to those States which occupy that region from Virginia to Texas. The War Between the States material is large. There is much on genealogy and the picture on social life in the Gulf country, folk-lore, arts and sciences and every other phase of the people's activities has been stressed. The library is not a loaning or circulating library in the sense of a public library. The volumes must be used here at Montgomery. In that way all the people of the State may be served to the detriment of none.

The department's collection of Alabama newspapers is remarkable. No State in the American Union has brought together anything like

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#### The Move Into The South Wing

There are those who will remember that in 1907 it was a source of much complexity and genuine concern on the part of many as to why that young department, the first executive department, created after the Constitution of 1901, should be given such "large" quarters in the Capitol. Long before the Session of 1911 the Department had outgrown the south wing, but that session of the Legislature built the north wing and relieved some of the physical congestion in the building. During the years between 1907 and the disturbing conditions overseas about 1913, the Department took on the activities of Library Extension to the counties and into the rural districts, legislative reference work, and began those expanding, far-reaching contacts which make it now a most vital asset to the State government. Antiquarians in Montgomery can look back most cordially and remember with rare pleasure that lovable old white-headed gentleman who became a fixture in the department about 1907. Professor Henry Sale Halbert came to spend his sunset of life in that interesting environment which gave him an opportunity to do research and to contribute in a broad way to Doctor Owen's efforts to make the department bigger and better. George Peagram of

## Hotel Promoting Chicago Vacation

The Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago, hoping the unique distinction of being definitely a resort hotel, yet located well within the limits of a metropolitan city, is offering literature telling the advantage of a Chicago vacation.

Some of the attractions offered are Lake Michigan, which reaches almost to the hotel door, racing, major league baseball, golf, tennis, thousands of acres of parks and forest preserves, the famous Brookfield Zoo, Buckingham Fountain, Shedd Aquarium, Field Museum and the hotel's own famous Beach Walk, where as many as three thousand may dance at one time on a marble floor under the stars to such orchestras as Horace Heidt's, Ted Weems, Will Osborne's and others.

Some of the hotel's other features are a 1,200-foot bathing beach, beach promenade, outdoor screened and covered dining porch on the edge of the lake, children's playground and spacious landscaped grounds and gardens.

For those who drive their cars to Chicago this Summer the hotel maintains a 200-car garage exclusively for its guests, right in the hotel building.

#### Fox Emulates "Mary's Lamb"

ARCADE, N. Y.—(UP)—Burrell Rowley, rural school teacher, experienced a modern version of the well-known rhyme "Mary's Little Lamb." While walking to school, Rowley noticed a full-grown gray fox trotting along behind him. The fox, which appeared to be tame, followed the teacher almost to the school.

#### Ballots Here; Bullets There

SAN FRANCISCO—(UP)—In swearing in 127 new citizens, mostly from various European war-torn countries, Federal Judge Roche explained the change in their citizenship in one sentence: "In Europe," he stated, "they settle their differences with bullets; in America we settled them with ballots."

ated what has already become popularly known as the "Archives and History Building." The drive for funds to erect a suitable memorial was begun even before the return of the 167th Infantry Regiment from Europe. It was soon decided that the building should be on the square south of the Capitol, and the property was purchased in a great measure through funds received in this manner. There are some few of us who can remember Roemer's Store, though I don't seem to remember McCready's Shop, which I am told was also along Washington Avenue, and we can also remember as far back as the time when you couldn't buy chewing gum and Coca-Cola in the Capitol building. I suspect that Miss Mamie Offutt and Miss Julia Klinge will agree with me that those were "good old days." John Brandon harks back to the early days and Frank Julian can remember the initial efforts of Doctor Owen, but I surely must not mention too many of the present generation for it might make them of an age not to be admitted. Fred McManus—one of the younger boys—"goes back" to Highway Department creation days in 1911.

There may be around the Capitol building those who will remember Miss Gertrude Ryan, Miss Mary Lee Caldwell, Miss Clothilde Sayre, Miss Annie Chandler, Miss Isabel Saporita, Miss Ellen Bach, Miss Claudia Watson and the others of that staff who with Doctor Owen were enthusiastic in the promotion of the work of the department. Carol Smith, Thomas Owen, Junior, and Harwood Bowman were boys who had their apprenticeship prior to the time that they went into the World War service, in the work of the department. Miss Mary Mullen, the present librarian, came in 1917, this statement made to show that in the on-going of the work of this institution the clerical staff has little rotated.

When Doctor Owen passed, Mrs. Owen came in and Mrs. Sayers and Miss Halls of the present staff very soon followed. As the activities of the institution grew and broadened these staff members have developed with it. Later years have brought several others who have been enthusiastic and hard working in their efforts. Mrs. Allen and the late Miss Mattie Alexander among them. Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Darden, Miss Epperson, and Mr. Sadler are newcomers.

#### The Museum and Gallery

The Alabama Legislature in its several sessions, as before said, from time to time enlarged the possibilities and in 1919 increased materially the opportunities. A great collection of portraiture of historical and art value was brought together by Doctor Owen, but in the twenty years of Mrs. Owen's directorship many more have been added. Mrs. Owen has consistently been too modest in her claim for accomplishment during her term of office, but to those of us who know, she need not be. The collecting of material of valuable and interesting character has never lagged. The walls of the Capitol building which had a few years ago only a half dozen pictures of those who have participated in the life and on-going of the State's activities, (with the exception of those in the Supreme Court chamber) now show many likenesses of those characters. The Department of Archives long since outgrew the possibilities of a museum space in the big South wing, and early expanded into the House of Representatives as a show place. For many years cabinets of animals, birds and collections of the historical remains of the Alabama Indian, pioneers, and military men, were displayed to remind the coming generations that Alabama and Alabamians (even birds and animals), had had a part in world affairs. Visitors by the hundreds of thousands have seen these interesting exhibits.

Thumas Sulley, Benjamin West, Washington Alston, Gilbert Stuart and other artists of national consequence are represented in the art treasures.

Portraits of Indians, pioneers, politicians and men of many walks of life are included. The Alston portrait of William McIntosh, the Coweta Indian, represents an art object of much value as well as an historical item of much interest. The opportunity in

States which occupy that region from Virginia to Texas. The War Between the States material is large. There is much on genealogy and the picture on social life in the Gulf country, folk-lore, arts and sciences and every other phase of the people's activities has been stressed. The library is not a loaning or circulating library in the sense of a public library. The volumes must be used here at Montgomery. In that way all the people of the State may be served to the detriment of none.

The department's collection of Alabama newspapers is remarkable. No State in the American Union has brought together anything like as many of its State's newspapers as has Alabama. The old Huntsville newspapers date from 1818. The old Jacksonville Republican, (Jacksonville is in Calhoun County), is complete for nearly fifty years. Many early Mobile papers are available to the student. The Tuscaloosa papers, particularly during Reconstruction Days are very interesting for Ryland Randolph wielded a vitriolic pen in his criticism of the carpet bag regime. William L. Yancey's Wetumpka papers may be seen. When it is realized that 15,000 bound volumes of newspapers are available for the student you may grasp the significance of this one asset alone of the department's work.

#### The Archives Division

The collection of State records, those papers now known technically as "archives," covers the entire period of the history of the territory and the State. There are very few missing from the files as the burning of the Capitol in 1849 destroyed only a small number, and, all things considered, they are in wonderful state of preservation. The archives, which include civil, political and military papers and the State's financial records from the beginning, are in remarkable condition. It will be some years yet before they are in perfect arrangement, but whatever is wanted can be found. As the State grows, and as the State's business develops, obviously the State records increase an hundredfold.

Census records, political appointments, election returns, governors' correspondence, and all of the activities of the State from the records of the mine inspector, the prison inspector, and all other kinds of bureaus, boards, and commissions are but a few of those things which have to be handled and kept track of by those who must analyze and index the archives.

#### The Adams Avenue Extensions

In 1927 Governor Bibb Graves realizing that the department could no longer function in the small constricted quarters in the Capitol, purchased the old Thomas house on the corner and the military records division was moved therein. About the same time the Adams Avenue Baptist Church was purchased by the State and the serial set of United States government documents, one phase of the department library, second to none in the Southern States, together with the library's magazine collection was moved to that building. This latter embodying 45,000 volumes of rich historical material, much of which is more than 100 years old, is something that any Alabamian should be proud of. Inasmuch as the department has always been the distributing agency for State documents it became shortly necessary that several of the old residences along the avenue must be acquired to take care of these growing collections. In due course the department occupied the Adams Avenue side of the six hundred block—in the meantime the Child Welfare Department had moved out—and by the acquiring of that large residence a renewed opportunity was made possible.

The new building which now houses the department is a WPA program which was completed in about two years. Those who have seen it have been enthusiastic in their admission that it is classical in design and substantial in creation. It is truly a memorial building and its purpose, the housing of a great historical department, is manifested in its every appointment.

I am happy that I have been a part of the department's program through many of its building years.



# Through The Years

# 459

The Jefferson Davis Star

By PETER A. BRANNON

DURING the past week the order was given to reinscribe the Jefferson Davis Star on the front portico of the Capitol building. In the many years which I have been about the Capitol I have seen thousands "stand where Jefferson Davis stood." These thousands included men of national prominence as well as just the ordinary sightseers who went to the Capitol. All and everyone seem to have a sort of reverence for that marker, and I suppose about as many pictures have been made of it as anything around the Capitol. Unfortunately, only a very few of these pictures were any good.

The local accounts of the inauguration of Mr. Davis as carried in the papers of that period are generally about alike. A few days ago I saw a clipping of *The New York World* of March 1, 1861, wherein is the story which adds a bit to the interest of the occasion, and here I quote it:

From Montgomery

"Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 18

"All day yesterday strangers from all parts of the country were pouring into the city, in order to be present at the inauguration of the first President of the new Confederacy. The ceremony was announced to take place at 1 o'clock, but, long before that time, the hill in front of the capitol was crowded with spectators whose curiosity was willing to exchange a quiet room and a chair for a three hours' standee on a hill-side, rather than lose any of the 'sight.' Still, it was a beautiful day, with just enough sun to be warm and just enough clouds to be cool; and as the view from this point, as I think I have had occasion to mention once or twice before, is by no means a mean one, looking out, as it does, across the Alabama upon a pretty fair stretch of prairie which is here and there variegated with the glittering evergreen of a pine woods, an hour or two of waiting was no great test of patience.

"But the time was to be used up. The ladies, I suppose, sank into the inexplicable beauty of the sex, the contemplation of fellow mortals in millinery, and found peace. Men grew ruminant, told each other how 'war ought to have been precipitated, and then the border states would have come in,' and how, 'now that all was arranged, they will have to come to us, and take our terms,' etc., etc. At half-past twelve the procession began to move from the Exchange Hotel. The carriage of the President was preceded by several companies of soldiers, who were present from Columbus and adjacent towns. The President was presented

by Mr. Cobb, as chairman of the Congress, and the contrast was curious between the jolly, bon vivant air of the quondam secretary of treasury whose voice struggling up through obstacles of flesh fell thick and pulseless on the great throng, and the rather short, thin, determined looking man he introduced, whose voice, strong and imperious, bespoke a man who had given the word of command under the smoke and noise of battle.

As if to make the contrast still more marked, we have sitting on the same sofa with Mr. Davis, a little man, pale, emaciated, broken in form, with scarcely sufficient strength if we may trust appearances, to sustain himself on the small gold-headed cane he holds in his hand, and with even a little of that singular pallor and cast of countenance which belongs to the piney woods dirt-eater—this gentleman, who now feebly balances his cane and looks with unimpassioned eye on the throng, is the vice-president-elect, Alexander Stephens, of Georgia. You won't want the Georgian friend at my elbow to tell you, as he persists in doing to me, that for calm far-sightedness and breadth of view, this man, so uninviting in appearance, stands first in the southern Congress. Whether from the remarkable incongruity of mind and body, or whether from the general and unquestioned approbation with which his course is regarded, it is certain that to see no one, not even the President himself, is the curiosity so great.

You have seen the address of Mr. Davis, and it needs no comment. It was received with universal approbation, and in those places in which he referred to resisting coercion as well as in reference to reconstruction, was enthusiastically cheered. The oath of office was administered by Mr. Cobb, and the stern and solemn impressiveness with which Dr. Davis repeated the "so help me God" showed that the ceremony to him was not merely a display for the multitude. It was announced that the President would meet his fellow citizens in Estelle Hall this evening. Who with a heart so hard as to resist an invitation so unexceptional in its comprehensiveness and so flattering in its personality? Certainly not your correspondent.

It was the old solemn farce of Republicanism—a handshaking. Applicants for a shake were introduced by Col. Watts. The work had begun when I reached the grounds. The President was smiling and shaking hands with his "fellow-citizens." The labor was new and had its charms. I saw him after the lapse of an hour or two, the business was still going on, the same spasmodic jerk of the arm and sympathetic play of the risibles, and a fellow citizen was made proud. Whatever is said against this custom (and there may be men who even call themselves Republicans who object to it), it cannot be denied that it has marvelous effects on the participants.

And if the touch of a king should cure king's evil, why should there not be some occult virtue in the weary right hand of a Republican president? This, however, only by way of argument. For illustration of my theory, you have only to see a process of this kind. Nervous, anxious and expectant, the crowd move in; they step out beings of another mould, beaming,

exalted, glorified. It was a rare gift of monarchy to our institutions, this palm-touching with the sacred ones of authority! If you do not believe it, let me refer you to a man, who, even as I write, stands with a fixed, sardonic smile, wagging a weary hand with the fellow citizens in Estelle Hall.

A New View of the Inauguration

Another clipping which came in a batch of material just acquired by the Department of Archives and History shows a closeup of the inauguration scene. Costumes and faces of those participants have particularly appealed to me. I am satisfied that if some of the older citizens were yet living they would be able to at least claim that they recognized people on the grounds. In the years gone by, I have been told of the exact position of Mrs. Bibb's carriage, and just exactly where "Red Jacket" was placed when the salutes were fired, and where the Columbus Guards, the Eufaula Rifles, and the Mobile Zouaves were stationed.

Governors have been inaugurated on that same spot in the years since 1861. Herman Arnold who wrote the score for the band to play "Dixie" on that occasion has passed on over the river and most, if not all, of the participants have left us. Red Jacket the Columbus, Ga., cannon brought here by the Guards, stands toy-like when compared with modern pieces, on the grounds of the courthouse in that interesting old city on the Chattahoochee. The stately columns of the Capitol building face that broad avenue up from town in the same dignified manner that they did in 1861. Like the New York correspondent said in 1861 the view up the river is still interesting.

## Lost Records Of Botanical Survey Printed

By United Press

CHICAGO, June 1.—The lost narrative of a 10-year botanical survey, a Spanish expedition to South America in 1777-78, has been published by the Field Museum Press. Written on the return of the travelers to Spain, the manuscripts were lost for 150 years, and were first published in Spanish in 1930.

The "Travels of Ruiz, Pavon and Dombey in Peru and Chile," describes the botanical specimens collected by the explorers. It relates sufferings and misfortunes, travels over dangerous and treacherous trails, encounters with bandits, perils to the lives of the collectors, and loss of specimens by shipwreck and fire.

The author, Don Hipolito Ruiz, was commissioned by King Charles III of Spain to explore his South American dominions and to collect flora. After 10 years of travel, the explorers spent the rest of their lives preparing their reports.

Forgotten and unknown in recent times, the manuscripts were discovered in private hands.

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# Through The Years

# 460

## The Tallapoosa Indian Trade

By PETER A. BRANNON

THE EXTENSIVE archaeological research done throughout the United States, through the opportunity of WPA programs, has made during the past five years the most progressive and far reaching contribution to our knowledge of early American trade ever attempted. Through programs planned to do historical surveys as well as through the actual labor programs conducted by the archaeological workers, historical societies and scientific groups have made a far advancement in the study of the American cultural as well as commercial history, and certainly more has been learned through these WPA programs than has been previously established and recorded during the entire history of our American commonwealth. Archaeological research at historical points which have long been abandoned, at old military posts in New England and the East, at Jamestown, Yorktown and Williamsburg on the Atlantic Coast, as well as at Tugaloo, Saint Augustine, Okmulgee Old Fields, Macon and Alabama points has been done through these opportunities.

Prior to the organization of the programs which have operated through WPA (and it's former similar characters of work), the Alabama Anthropological Society at Montgomery did more research in the development of the history of the Indian trade in America than was done in all America combined. In fact more had been done in Alabama than has yet been done in all the rest of America and it has been our happy privilege here to have accorded the records of our experiences and the results of our operations to these national programs in a broad way. Someone comes to Montgomery to see our material quite often and students have been here studying our field within the past year from California, Colorado, Oklahoma and most of the eastern operative centers. During the past week it was my very interesting experience to have a visit from the head technician of the operations at Okmulgee Old Fields, Macon, Georgia. He was here to study collections to determine whether the trade objects along the Oconee and the Okmulgee Rivers were comparable with or akin to, or very much alike those from the Chattahoochee and Tallapoosa River valleys. It so happens that in the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts, in the Alabama Department of Archives and History Museum, and in the hands of members of the Anthropological Society at Montgomery, are thousands of objects, no more, nor no less than the commercial trade items of the period 1600 to 1800. These trade items, hardware, glassware, jewelry, and whatever else, that went into the hands of the Indians were exactly those which went into the hands of the people of the ordinary walks of life in Williamsburg, Va., or Salem, Mass., or Savannah, Augusta, Pensacola, and other settled white communities where the merchants traded with the interior and swapped these goods to the In-

oil and their medicinal herbs. The Indians took trade in exchange on a barter basis.

### Tennessee Trade Material

It has been my recent experience to write the report on one of the TVA programs of operations done in one of the basins where historical trade stuff was found in connection with prehistoric material. I found that the material located between Guntersville, Ala., and Chattanooga, Tenn., is in no great measure different from that found in the vicinity of Montgomery, or Macon, Georgia, or in Virginia. Indian trade bottles washed out, plowed out or recovered in sundry ways at the historic towns on the Tallapoosa River (which lasted down to the date of their burning in the campaign of Andrew Jackson in 1814), are exactly the ones, a counterpart, found in the ruins of Williamsburg, Yorktown, Fort Ticonderoga and other places. The English Trade Pipe of one place may be duplicated at the other. There are more varieties found around Montgomery than anywhere else in the United States, but that may be explained by the fact that we have far more in quantity. Roads made at Aleppo in Syria were traded to the Tallapoosa River Indians by the Hudson Bay Trading Company in equally as great, or greater quantity than they were traded to the Indians who lived around the Great Lakes and in Northern New York. I suspect there were more Indian buyers in the South country and that may explain the reason. Dainty translucent glass beads made at Morano and Venice, Italy, or at Bristol in England, or in Spain, and those made in Egypt come out in every batch brought to light here. Either there were great leftover stocks of these objects in the Mediterranean region when this business opened up after 1608, or these old industrial houses started anew extensive operations to supply this new field.

Those of us who have studied the trade relations of the period find that there is little new under the sun for Indians played Jew's harps (or blew them whichever is correct), they made tunes on whistles. They used razors, pocket knives, and all other forms of cutting tools including hoes, axes, swords, daggers, scissors and everything else. Clay pots served aboriginal men in the Gulf country, but the European lost no opportunity to attempt to convince him that a brass kettle was better. Some of the finest individual pipes in America are in the collections in the South. These show beyond any question, on the part of the modern archaeologist, that they were fashioned, shaped, and polished after European iron tools reached here. I am not convinced that I ever saw many ceramic designs on aboriginal pottery which I am willing to attribute to European influence, but I am convinced that the European manufacturer and merchant sought to copy and substitute many aboriginal things.

The most common object of substi-

historians will recall used by Sequoia when he had his picture made, is the northern European bubble pipe of pre-American discovery date. Real honest-to-goodness Indian pipes, those of pre-historic man, were large ones, used for ceremonial purposes and passed around to the whole group to permit each individual to get a puff or two, rather than to use continuously for the sedative influence attributed at the present time. These large stone calumets, or "peace" pipes some times weigh five or six pounds.

### Iron Objects

What must have been a very popular as well as practical object with the Indian was the iron tomahawk. This was a chop ax, a war weapon, and many of them had the upper hammer part made as a pipe, so it served for pleasure as well as for practical utilitarian purposes. Those French pieces made of bronze and richly engraved, with the steel blade welded on to the bronze handleholder, are the most interesting of trade objects found. That we cannot always attribute the age of a site by the fact that there are no European suggestions evident is some times manifested by what may be accidental, though what looks to be intentional placing of trade material alongside that undoubtedly and positively made long before the coming of white influence. I took out on one occasion aboriginal evidences in the midst of cultural stratification indicating a pre-European date, and alas! there was a whet-rock which I could buy today at a hardware store in Montgomery. This very startling disclosure is but similar to those made by archaeologists who work in positively pre-historic sites on the Tallapoosa River, or the Coosa River, or the Okmulgee River, or the Saint Johns River, or in the Norris Basin in Tennessee, and find objects which they must attribute to Missouri, northwestern Arkansas or the Caddo regions of the plains in the West. Perhaps this means that these primitive people here were trading with those west of the Mississippi River prior to the time they could trade goods for European-made ones from across the Atlantic Ocean. When we find vessels on Catoma Creek in Montgomery County made identically like those which belong to Adirondack regions in northern New York then that likewise indicates that the Tallapoosa people of pre-historic days didn't stay home always, but they traveled and saw other parts of the world and other folks even as Alabamians of today do.

### Most of Our Trade Goods of English Origin

My research rather inclines me to believe that the things brought to the Indians of the present middle Gulf country came in through the British trader and were in a great measure of English origin. This might seem strange for France had a post right here close to Montgomery for 50 years as late as 1763, and Pensacola which traded into this central Alabama country into 1814, was Spanish. Of course we find French olive oil bottles, French perfume bottles and French

## German Army Plans Trip For American

By Associated Press

BERLIN, June 8.—The High Command of the German army has, you might say, gone into the tourist guide business. An American military officer accredited to The Hague came back to Germany to get his auto which he had left at the American embassy here.

He got permission to drive as far as Hannover, where the defense zones, it seems, began. There a military officer met him, and as the High Command put it—from there on "we will plan your trip for you."

Government before 1800 presented Southern Indian chiefs with medals. The 1789 Washington Medal intended for presentation at Rock Landing, Georgia, actually presented at the time McGillivray and the six Creek chiefs went to New York in 1790, as well as the Colbert Medal presented by President Jefferson to Chief Colbert of the Chickasaws, are the most outstanding of the Southern Silver pieces, though there are many British trade objects and special gift medals and forgets. The Jefferson Medal dated 1801, The Red Jacket Medal, a George Washington Medal of 1793, is said to be the best known one. It was presented to Seneca by President Washington at Philadelphia. Harold E. Gillingham, an authority on American Colonial Silver, says that quite a few silver pieces which got into the Indian Trade were made by American silversmiths for the U. S. Government. Just this week I had a letter from him inquiring about one marked "J. R." We have such here at Montgomery in the McEwen collection of the Department of Archives and History Museum.

Mirrors, referred to as "looking glasses," had a specific valuation, in late years being worth so many pounds of leather, but at the time of DeSoto's visit one small looking glass would buy a young woman baggage carrier. It is not written that the early historical Indians ever had any pockets in their scanty garments, but pocket knives are a very common item of commerce. The remnants of most of those I have seen (they being so distinguished by rust that they are hardly identifiable) all look like razors. Of all of the hardware uncovered in recent years, scissors seemed to have survived the passing of time best. Thimbles are nearly always in good condition as most of them were of brass, though some seem to have been made of silver or Sheffield plate. Obviously they are preserved better than if they had been made of iron or steel. European iron has not lasted.

I recently saw a statement that sleigh bells were not patented in America until about 1818. I don't believe that. If, however, it is a fact the Europeans must have slipped them to this country by the barrel. These little round slit balls which enclose a small piece of iron and made of bronze or copper have been found in the Gulf country in great quantities. Except that the iron "clapper" (actually a small enough piece of cut iron), is generally so rusted as to adhere to the side, the small bell is in practically as good a condition as when buried, though they certainly must have been in the ground more than a hundred years before they were taken out. Government black-

Montgomery, are thousands of objects, no more, nor no less than the commercial trade items of the period 1600 to 1800. These trade items, hardware, glassware, jewelry, and whatever else, that went into the hands of the Indians were exactly those which went into the hands of the people of the ordinary walks of life in Williamsburg, Va., or Salem, Mass., or Savannah, Augusta, Pensacola, and other settled white communities where the merchants traded with the interior and swapped these goods to the Indians for their animal skins, their Bear's oil, their hickorynut and walnut

are in the collections in the South. These show beyond any question, on the part of the modern archaeologist, that they were fashioned, shaped, and polished after European iron tools reached here. I am not convinced that I ever saw many ceramic designs on aboriginal pottery which I am willing to attribute to European influence, but I am convinced that the European manufacturer and merchant sought to copy and substitute many aboriginal things.

The most common object of substitution to come under the eyes of us who dig, both figuratively and literally into these things, is the jawbreaker size British glass bead. Aboriginal man made a large shell bead from the columella of the conch and the early European trader must have conceived the idea of replacing this with a substitute for which they could make an exorbitant charge. I have seen records stating that it took two small deer skins to buy one of these large beads of the type which every small boy knows as a "licorice ball," or candy "jawbreaker." The original long-stemmed clay pipe, the kind which

#### Origin

My research rather inclines me to believe that the things brought to the Indians of the present middle Gulf country came in through the British trader and were in a great measure of English origin. This might seem strange for France had a post right here close to Montgomery for 50 years as late as 1763, and Pensacola which traded into this central Alabama country into 1814, was Spanish. Of course we find French olive oil bottles, French perfume bottles and French jet beads (and Italian beads, which may have come in through the French), but the far greater variety of items are of British indication. Pantan Leslie & Company, which firm included the Forbes and the Inner-ariteys, were Scotch and these merchants even though they were in a Spanish colony handled British goods. The Atlantic coast trade was without doubt very extensive in the Tallapoosa River country. Those Charleston Scotchmen, Mott, Campbell, the McGillivrays, George Galvin the Irishman (on the Savannah River), and others must have done an enormous business and they left records so we can tie-up historically with them. Some day the French colonial records may become of practical service to us and we will find that they too traded extensively, but France was concerned in the Gulf country though not in the Great Lakes region, in a large measure with the spiritual welfare of her neighbors. Nobody ever accused the Britisher, whether he was an Englishman, or a Scotchman, of being interested in any other kind of welfare than swapping commodities with them.

We have long handed down traditions about the part that rum played in the trade with the Indians. I am not willing to believe that it had any more influence than did many other things. All the British trade prices show "rum mixed with water." These "mixtures" ran from two to four parts water and if a gallon of the so-called "fire water" sold to the Indians was only one part "fire" and three parts "water," it cannot have had very much more than a suggestion of an influence. I think that gun powder and muskets were those things which did most to influence aboriginal life after the coming of the white people. A musket bullet, regardless of how poor the firearm was, exerted a more deadly effect than did a chipped arrow point made from a river bank pebble.

#### Glass Things

Primitive man in his love of the spectacular, perhaps his interpretation of a beautiful aspect, seemed to have been charmed with bright, shining things and the copper discs, mirrors, colored glass beads, and things of that type undoubtedly had a far reaching appeal. Blue and red glass beads are far prettier than those made of white shell. The first mirrors were polished pieces of copper. Glass mirrors do not date very far ahead of the discovery of America. There seems to have been many more brass mirrors sold to the Indians than glass ones. The one thing which seems to have appealed strongly to the Indians in this Alabama country is the gorget, a breast ornament, of copper and silver. These decorative pieces formed a rather valuable asset in the hands of the British Government in the matter of holding the good will of certain of their Indian wards. The British Colonial Seal is engraved on many pieces. You may find foxes, beavers, coons, "Beagle" dogs, and other things of natural life used in the engravings on silver ornaments, breast plates, arm and wrist bands, and neck pieces, and occasionally, there is an indication of a particular individual present. Historical records show that medals and gorgets were given at peace treaties and on special missions. Of course these particular ones which have come to light in recent years could not be identified as the particular one which was presented on these formal occasions.

George Washington (and Thomas Jefferson), of the New American

them to this country by the barrel. These little round slit balls which enclose a small piece of iron and made of bronze or copper have been found in the Gulf country in great quantities. Except that the iron "clapper" (actually a small enough piece of cut iron), is generally so rusted as to adhere to the side, the small ball is in practically as good a condition as when buried, though they certainly must have been in the ground more than a hundred years before they were taken out. Government blacksmiths made bells for the Indians and even as late as 1816 the shop at Tallassee on the Tallapoosa River, the one operated by the United States agent, would make a bell for an Indian if he would bring the ingredients. The records show that they did, these bells being cast from old saws, brass kettles and pieces of iron melted together. I saw a bell a few days ago made of the butt of a large pistol, that cap which you may remember went over the stock end and a triangular shaped handle which had been welded on to it by the blacksmith.

#### Bottles

Inasmuch as I have a rather partial interest in bottles, this phase of the Indian trade has been one which has charmed me most of my life. My grandparents for whom I was named had two trade bottles at my birth, and these formed the nucleus of a collection which I would like to add to as time passes, though no items have come to join the others in recent years. We have in this Gulf country, Dutch gin bottles, certain ones made in France, or in Italy, being shipped over with French goods here (Olive oil, and perfume) and we have British decanters, wine bottles, rum bottles and such, and fortunately we can identify some of our bottles found as being of those original glass factories in Southern New Jersey which date sometimes prior to the American revolution. Perhaps I should more discreetly say that at least my correspondence with European institutions and with European authorities have brought out the fact that they do not claim them as being European made pieces. They are willing to grant that they are American pieces. We have always thought so. These most interesting specimen in Montgomery have enabled students of the glass industry throughout the world to do more research than would have otherwise been possible on this subject. I may say without egotism that we here in Montgomery have graciously made possible our researches and investigations to students throughout the world and they have used our material rather liberally. As I said earlier in this story students are here frequently throughout the year making studies of our material. The large collection of beads and bottles in the hands of Doctor R. P. Burke and the interesting collections in the hands of Mr. H. H. Paulin, Mr. James White, Mr. E. M. Graves, myself and several others here in Montgomery, and that rather full and all inclusive collection which came to the Alabama Department of Archives and History recently from the late John K. McEwen, makes possible study of the trade of the white man with the Indians in a great way.

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