



Through The Years

Official Residences

By PETER A. BRANNON

MY attention has just been called to the Alabama State Senate Journal for the session of the Legislature in 1890-91, wherein is listed the names of the Senators, their post-office address, and city address in Montgomery. This is the only case which I ever saw where the legislative journal carries the Montgomery hotel or boarding house address of the members of the Legislature. Interesting to the present-day reader are references to Mrs. Haynie's and Mrs. John H. Murphy's and Mrs. Campbell's boarding houses, and to the Exchange Hotel, the Madison House, the Planters House, and the Merchants Hotel.

Officers of the Senate

For the session of 1890-91, A. C. Hargrove, of Tuscaloosa, was president of the Senate, and William L. Clay, who served in that capacity for twenty years, was secretary. Thomas H. Clark was assistant secretary, and Miss Jem Weakley, of Florence, and Frank M. Reese, of Auburn, were senate clerks. James M. Armstrong was doorkeeper and L. P. Bamburg was assistant; the pages were Walter Owen, of Montgomery, and Oscar Hayes, of Jasper.

Tom Clarke, as everybody knew him, had a long and interesting political career. He was born at Pine Level in Montgomery County, but never lived long at that place. He spent many years in Montgomery serving in various positions, sometime connected with The Montgomery Advertiser, sometime recording secretary to Gov. Thomas Seay, sometime a member of the City Council, and was for some years associated with William H. Thomas, now a Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court, as a member of the law firm of Clarke and Thomas. He was for years law librarian of Congress and at the time of his death was reporter of the United States Court of Customs Appeals.

Miss Jem Weakley was the daughter of Samuel D. Weakley, a north Alabama industrialist who began his career as an assistant surveyor of public lands under his brother, James H. Weakley, in the early days of statehood. Frank Reese was of that Auburn branch of the family. James Armstrong, the Senate doorkeeper, at home lived at Scottsboro; in Montgomery, he boarded at 339 "Corner Bibb and Lee Streets." The City Directory of that period does not give any such number. There is a 239, and this locality fits the boarding house kept by M. C. Hogan which occupied a large lot east across the street from where the Goodyear Tire Co., is now located. For a long number of years Mr. Armstrong was the editor of the Scottsboro Citizen. L. P. Bamburg, the assistant doorkeeper

years became a Circuit Judge and served in that District as such for a long time. Norfleet Harris of the Tuscaloosa family moved in early life to his plantation near Laneville in Hale County, and served one term in the State Senate, while in Montgomery living at the old Madison House which you should remember as the old hotel on the corner of North Perry and Dexter Avenue. Shortly after his service in the Senate, Mr. Harris entered the United States Consular service serving abroad for some years. William N. Hayes of Mooresville in Limestone County lived at the Planters House which the City Directory sets out was at 102 Bibb Street. Senator Hayes was a Tennessean who moved in early life to old Mooresville, and the family intermarried with that of Dr. Thach long connected with the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Oscar R. Hundley of Huntsville boarded with Mrs. Murphy on Bibb Street. About a year after he was in the Senate here he was named by President Benjamin Harrison as the Alabama Commissioner to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Senator Hundley was a Democrat up to the middle Nineties, but became a Republican and was onetime a candidate for Congress, however, he was defeated by General Joe Wheeler. He was appointed United States District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama by Teddy Roosevelt in 1907 and served in that capacity until he was retired from that office in May, 1909 on failure to be confirmed by the U. S. Senate.

John W. Inzer, Senator from the District including St. Clair County, resided at Ashville when at home, and boarded at Mrs. Campbell's on Washington Street when here in Montgomery. Judge Inzer came from Gwinnett County, Georgia to Alabama in 1853 and studied law in Talladega under John Tyler Morgan and Judge A. J. Walker. He went to Ashville to live January 8, 1856 and was appointed Probate Judge of St. Clair County by Governor A. B. Moore in 1859. He entered the Confederate States Army as a private in the Fifth Alabama Battalion of Infantry. He was later First Lieutenant of Company L, 18 Alabama Infantry Regiment, and later commanded Company G, Ninth Alabama Battalion; was promoted to Major, and became Lieutenant Colonel of the 58 Alabama Infantry Regiment in June, 1863.

W. M. Lackey, a bachelor from Ashland, lived at 109 1-2 Dexter Avenue.

John T. Milner, whose home was at New Castle and who represented the senatorial district of

Senator Skeggs was originally a school teacher, and was principal of the Somerville Academy in Morgan County for five years until he was admitted to the practice of law there at the county seat, from which place he moved to Decatur in 1887. He was for years in politics in Morgan County being probate judge several times, and was much interested in the good roads development in north Alabama. Mac A. Smith of Prattville, resided at 339, corner Lee and Bibb Streets. Senator Smith was of that Coosa County family originally at Nixburg, who later settled at Prattville. He served in the Confederate States Army, was first a private in Company K, First Alabama Infantry Regiment, was subsequently in the 58th Alabama Infantry Regiment, and was sometime sergeant in Company B, 32nd-58th Consolidated Regiment, and after the war was prominent in Autauga County politics.

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Daniel Smith, the senator from Mobile, had a room at 119 Dexter Avenue.

Nicholas Stallworth of Evergreen, resided at the Merchants Hotel. He was a Confederate veteran and well known in Conecuh County. M. L. Stansel, from Carrollton in Pickens County, was in the Confederate States Army, and ranked as a colonel of the line, but served as brigadier general and surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse. In the Senate, he was chairman of the judiciary committee, was a trustee of the University of Alabama, and of the old Agricultural and

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Mechanical College (now the Alabama Polytechnic Institute), and was sometime president of the Alabama State Bar Association.

Dr. William C. Steagall of Ozark boarded at 511, corner Hull and High Streets.

James F. Waddell, of Seale, Russell County, gives no local address. Maj. Waddell had a distinguished service in the Mexican War, and commanded a battery of artillery in the Confederate States Army. He practiced law for many years at Seale. He was the father of Boswell deGraffenreid Waddell, many years in the Alabama Legislature.

A. A. Wiley, of Montgomery, resided at 729 Madison Avenue, and many present day Montgomeries know the house as the old "Wiley home." Col. Wiley served in the Spanish-American War as a lieutenant colonel of the Fifth Immunes Regiment by appoint-

ment of President McKinley. Col. Wiley represented the Second Congressional District of Alabama in the 57th, 58th and 59th sessions of Congress. While a member of Congress, he accompanied the William H. Taft party through the Philippines.

Dan Williams of Daphne, was

the senator representing the county of Baldwin, and resided in Montgomery at the Merchants Hotel. I do not identify Senator Williams, but Capt. Dan Williams was a former Confederate Army officer from Florida, was long in the timber business in south Alabama, was surveyor for Mobile and Baldwin Counties for years, and this Senator Williams and the Confederate army officer may be one and the same.

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Members Of The Senate

R. L. Bradley of Vernon, is the first name in the list of members. He boarded at 22 Clay Street. There are those who will remember "Old Judge Bradley," the estimable old gentleman who was State Treasurer in 1919. Judge Bradley was "Doctor" Bradley, having practiced dentistry from 1874 to 1890. He was probate judge of Lamar County for 18 years, and was a captain in the State Troops for eight years. Sol. D. Bloch, that great friend of Montevallo College, lived at the Exchange Hotel. Senator Bloch established the old Wilcox Progress, which in later years absorbed the Era and another newspaper, and became the Wilcox Progressive Era.

J. C. Compton, the member from the Selma District in 1890 and president of the Senate in the 1892 session, lived at the Exchange Hotel. Mr. Compton was a Confederate soldier and during the war was second in command of the Selma Arsenal. Dr. Judson Davie, the Senator from the District including Barbour County, also lived at the Exchange Hotel. The Doctor was a general practitioner at home and on the inauguration of Governor Oates in 1894 he became Physician Inspector of Convicts.

L. W. Grant, member from Calhoun County, lived at Flemings Restaurant. Senator Grant was likewise a former soldier in the Confederacy, having been a member of Company G, Tenth Alabama Infantry Regiment. He at one time owned the Jacksonville Republican, and founded the Gadsden Evening Times. L. D. Godfrey, a Confederate Veteran, boarded at 221 North Lawrence Street. His home was at Gainesville in Sumter County. Mr. Godfrey attended the old Southern University at Greensboro and went into the Confederate Army as a private in the Fifth Alabama Volunteer Infantry Regiment. He lost an arm at the battle of Seven Pines.

William A. Handley of Roanoke in Randolph County lived at the Exchange Hotel. For more than two years of the war, he commanded Company F, Twenty-Fifth Alabama Infantry Regiment. C. S. A. William W. Haralson lived at Fort Payne in DeKalb County when at home, and boarded at Mrs. Murphy's "on Bibb Street" when in Montgomery. Senator Haralson in later

but became a Republican and was onetime a candidate for Congress, however, he was defeated by General Joe Wheeler. He was appointed United States District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama by Teddy Roosevelt in 1907 and served in that capacity until he was retired from that office in May, 1909 on failure to be confirmed by the U. S. Senate.

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John T. Milner, whose home was at New Castle and who represented the senatorial district of Jefferson County, lived at the Exchange Hotel. Senator Milner was the well known chief engineer of the South and North Railroad Company which became the L. & N. System. He with the Flowerses and Caldwells founded saw mills at Bolling in Butler County, and he is credited with projecting the great city of Birmingham. J. H. Minge, whose home was at Faunsdale in Marengo County, also lived during legislative sessions at the Exchange Hotel. Mr. Minge was a planter in Hale County, and subsequently he was a cottonseed oil manufacturer, and served in both branches of the Alabama Legislature representing his county over a period of more than 20 years.

W. W. Nesmith of Concord in Lawrence County lived at "339 corner Lee and Bibb."

John H. Parker, the senator from the district including Coosa County, gives his address as Rockford, which would suggest that he had no local boarding place in Montgomery, but inasmuch as Rockford is 40 miles from Montgomery, he hardly went home every night. Dr. Parker entered Washington and Lee University in Virginia the year following the death of Gen. Robert E. Lee, but after leaving school he read law in the office of Oliver and Garrett in Dadeville. He founded the Rockford Enterprise in 1879, and edited that paper until 1888, serving at the same time as register in chancery of Coosa County. He later moved to Wetumpka and practiced law there for some years, and was a member of the constitutional convention in 1901. Isaac H. Parks, senator from the district including Crenshaw County, was a resident of Rutledge. He lived in Montgomery at the Merchants Hotel, corner of Bibb and Coosa Streets.

Senator J. H. Reynolds of Mount Hilliard in Bullock County boarded at the home of Mrs. Campbell, No. 16 Washington Street.

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Through The Years

Sunday
Nov. 25 - 1945

'Ernest Linwood,' And Others

By PETER A. BRANNON

A DAY or two ago I "ran into" a copy of "The Planter's Northern Bride," and when putting it away placed it next "Ernest Linwood," a story much I enjoyed in my teen age romantic period. All of which reminds me of a story on "Georgia Women Writers" which appeared recently. If the

rest of the Southern States claimed as much credit for pushing the world around as does Georgia this Gulf country region would just out-shine the nation. Nothing in the world would compare with us. Regardless of what this Georgia writer—Violet Moore of Montezuma, Georgia—says

about the eight "Georgians." (writers) four of them lived in Alabama much longer than they did in Georgia and one of them wrote only one book in Georgia and several in Alabama, and was born in Massachusetts and died in Florida. Still another was born in Columbus, moved away as a child and lived awhile in Texas, to spend 60 years of her maturity in Mobile, Alabama. Some of the other four may be just temporary Georgians, I do not recognize them.

But getting back to "Ernest Linwood." Caroline Lee Hentz, a Massachusetts born girl who died in 1856 in Marianna, Fla., wrote the volume shortly before her death. She lived three years in Columbus, Ga., and while there published "Linda." Caroline Lee Whiting of Lancaster Hill, Massachusetts, married Nicolas Marcellus Hentz, a teacher, native of France, Sept. 30, 1824, and they came with their four children in 1834 to Florence, Ala., having lived and worked four years at University of North Carolina and two years in Cincinnati. They lived nine years in Florence, conducted a school at Tuscaloosa for two years, and were at Tuskegee for more than three years. Prof. and Mrs. Hentz were highly regarded as teachers and left many fine impressions on prewar youth in Alabama.

Augusta Jane Evans Wilson

"Saint Elmo," a picturesque old home in Columbus, now best known as the Professor Slade home, was the birthplace of Augusta Jane Evans, daughter of a South Carolinian who came to Muscogee County, Georgia, in the 1830's and a short time later to Columbus to live while he ran a large plantation at Oswichee in the great bend of the Chattahoochee River. Mr. Evans' biographers, not knowing any better I presume, write his life story to read like Oswichee Bend was in Muscogee County, Georgia, so you would think he belonged that much more to Georgia, but Oswichee town of the Indians and Oswichee of the whites, both, were on the west side of the river and on the Alabama side. The Evanses went early to Texas, as did many Carolinians and Georgians and Alabamians in the forties, but this family soon came back and settled in Mobile where Augusta married Lorenzo Madison Wilson. Strange it seems but everyone in Columbus will tell you that she wrote her novel "St. Elmo" in Columbus at the old home there but I can't see any reason to think so as the family lived in Mobile and the "home" place did not in 1866—the date of the publishing of the book—did not even belong to the Evans family. Miss Evans wrote her first book "Inez, a Tale of the Alamo," while in Texas and under the influence of anti-Mexican feeling. "Beulah," her second novel, was published in 1859 after four years of literary encouragement by Harper Brothers, the great northern publishers, and in the early days of the Confederacy the military post there was called "Camp

Beulah" in her honor. She did much through funds raised in Mobile, to assist in having Confederate dead killed in Virginia interred in Hollywood Cemetery there. Mrs. Wilson's old home site, with its beautiful Azaleas, is now one of Mobile's show places.

Eliza Frances Andrews

One of the other "Georgians" written into The Atlanta Journal story was Miss Eliza Andrews, the renowned Southern botanist Years ago when I lived on Mildred Street here Miss Andrews lived with her brother, Major Daniel Marshall Andrews, right across the street. I thought them good neighbors and we learned to love all the family. Miss Andrews moved to Rome from Montgomery.

Octavia Walton LeVert

Octavia Walton, granddaughter of George Walton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence from Georgia, was born near Augusta. Her father, George, was secretary of the territory under Governor Andrew Jackson when it was West Florida. He acted a time as governor, and later moved to Mobile, where in 1837, 1838, and 1839, he was mayor. On the visit of LaFayette in 1825, when Octavia was a child she conversed in French with the celebrated visitor. Tradition says Miss Walton "named" the town selected as the state capital—"Tallahassee"—selecting the name of an Indian village not far away. Some records say she "Christened" the state capitol, meaning the capitol site. The word is from the name "Talisi" (Tallahassee), an Indian word known in the Gulf country since the visit of DeSoto in 1540. Octavia Walton married, at Mobile, in 1836, Dr. Henry S. LeVert, son of a fleet surgeon on the staff of Count Rochambeau of the French naval fleet at Yorktown in 1781. Dr. LeVert's grandmother was a niece of Admiral Edward Vernon under whom Lawrence Washington served and in whose honor he named his home "Mount Vernon." This fact no doubt influenced her interest in the preservation of George Washington's home inherited from his relative, Lawrence. Mrs. LeVert was one of the original of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association and was for years the vice regent for Alabama. "Souvenirs of Travel," published in 1857, was a 2-

Beulah" in her honor. She did much through funds raised in Mobile, to assist in having Confederate dead killed in Virginia interred in Hollywood Cemetery there. Mrs. Wilson's old home site, with its beautiful Azaleas, is now one of Mobile's show places.

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volume story of her visit to Europe in 1853, 54, and 55. She was the first American to be admitted to the highest circles of European society. In 1855, she was the Alabama representative to the Paris Exposition. Madam LeVert died at her birthplace, "Bellevue," near Augusta, in March, 1877.

Diddie Dumps And Tot

Louise Pynelle was born at Uniontown, Ala., daughter of Dr. Richard Clarke, on July 10, 1850. Dr. Clarke organized the Canebreak Rifle Guards Co. D, 4th Ala., Infantry Regiment C. S. A. and was made captain.

Louise was the granddaughter of a staff officer with LaFayette in the Revolution and of an Alabama Militia officer who was at the massacre at Fort Mims August 30, 1813. She attended Hamner Hall, an Episcopal Church school here at Montgomery, from 1865 to 1867, and graduated from McKay's Delsarte Academy, New York City. She married in Columbus, Ga., in 1880. She taught school in Georgia once so I am surprised that the Georgia lady did not claim her as a Georgian. Her greatest claim to fame though is in being the author of

"Diddie, Dumps and Tot," a child's story of national reputation.

I must not close my Alabama claim without a passing compliment to Miss Howard Weeden, the Huntsville girl who wrote so charmingly to us of the old fashioned school, of plantation life in this Alabama country.

In conclusion, I wonder why the Georgia writer never claimed Fanny Kemble, that charming English girl—Mrs. Pierce Butler—who, though she criticized our

Southern slavery traditions, truly added luster to the American scene.

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Through The Years

Sun.
Dec. 9 - 1945 — Early Railroads

By PETER A. BRANNON

HARRY SHAW NEWMAN'S Old Print Shop in New York City, issues a monthly magazine called Portfolio which Helen Comstock of his staff edits in a most interesting way. The November number, just in hand, is a special issue titled "Old American Railroad Prints." Twenty-eight old prints of his exhibit of one hundred twenty-five, are pictured and Miss Comstock has written sort of a history of Rail Road (that's the way they originally wrote it) building in America with references to the production of locomotives, "Palace" cars and express and freight transportation. The frontispiece is that Southern Express advertisement which intrigued me in boyhood and continues to fascinate me as I approach the Sunset. This is an actual photo but if you haven't seen this old picture (which used to hang in every railroad depot in the South) you should for while the train stands still at the station that the express may be unloaded, the scene is full of action. The locomotive—the H. B. Plant (formerly all locomotives were named) bears the name of the founder of the Plant System, now the Atlantic Coast Line. I can see, or think I do, the engine purring with energy. The horses who pull the waiting express wagon (we call it a truck now) look alive. Hoen and Co., lithographers of Richmond have made a fine historical record of this incident of 1892.

Early Lithographers

Miss Comstock selected a chronological arrangement of illustrations to tell her "history." The first one is that "First Run of the Mohawk and Hudson, August 9, 1831." This lithograph is one of W. H. Brown's silhouettes and many of you readers will remember seeing it in your school histories—a train with an open air traction engine-type locomotive pulling a canopied flat car tender on which is, or are, a pipe connected couple of barrels of water and a box of fuel, and two stage coaches on flanged wheels make the train of cars. The engine is the famous "DeWitt Clinton," the replica of which, built by the N. Y. Central R. R., is still used for exhibit purposes.

One illustration is "Stone Mountain, DeKalb County, Ga." This lithograph of F. Heppenheimer of New York shows a Georgia railroad train of 1840 at the foot of Stone Mountain. The engine is a woodburning Norris locomotive with the usual type of six-wheeled tender. Shown is a five upper window type baggage car and a passenger coach. The

served. The scene is a waiting train outside, the conductor, watch in hand, urging the negro waiters to serve the nervous passengers, they bumping into each other in great disorder. It is an excellent account of the costumes and manners, even if it is humorous, of that day. A friend seeing the picture the other day said to me that it reminded her strikingly of the old lunch room at Opelika where one ran in from the Western train in the old days to get a bite."

to get a "bite" — Sandwiches wrapped in wax paper had not been invented. Some readers may remember the one at Calera or the one at Union Springs. I remember the latter.

These illustrations remind us that there were no diners on trains—where you could be served a meal while riding—until 1868. The Pullman Company made the first one for the Chicago and Alton Railroad, that railway if I may give them a "plug," recently taken over by our own Gulf, Mobile and Ohio R. R., so Mr. Tigré could connect Chicago with the Port of Mobile, Ala.

Some Early Railway History

The Comstock story mentions the fact that six miles of the Charleston and Hamburg Railroad was ready by January, 1830, and that the first engine to pull those cars was the American built "Best Friend of Charleston." There is no reference to our own "Tuscumbia Railroad" or to the Tuscumbia Courtland and Decatur R. R., chartered by the Alabama Legislature Jan. 13, 1832, which while it was never a howling success as a steam railroad, did have, according to Armes' Story of Coal and Iron in Alabama, a George Stephenson locomotive with a copper firebox, pulling a through train 46 miles as early as 1834. The train made 10 miles an hour but its runs were not many for it could not be kept in order, and soon the road became a "mule car" motive power system. Benjamin Sherrod and Maj. David Hubbard were the promoting geniuses in this effort.

Another early Alabama venture was the "Western," which ran east, out of Montgomery, chartered in 1834. Twelve miles of the road bed had been completed by June 1840 and the unique "invitation" issued to a few selected Montgomerians to ride on the new road is a prized possession of some old local families. John Scott and Abner McGehee, pioneer Montgomerians, were the contractors who built the first 33 miles of the Western which was completed by Nov. 1, 1840. The list of charter members of the 1834 corporation (the

1871 the stretch between Montgomery and the Chattahoochee River. This construction was made possible by state aid, through help of the city of Montgomery and Ohio incorporated in Alabama on Feb. 3, 1848, was one of the earliest of the State's enterprises. The first U. S. aid to railroads was to the Illinois Central and to the Mobile and Ohio, the latter to be a road from the city of Mobile to the mouth of the Ohio River. The State of Alabama loaned that road (the M. & O.) four hundred thousand dollars on Feb. 7, 1854. The Atlantic Coast Line, having its inception in Alabama as the old Alabama Midland, sometimes the Plant System, dates relatively late in railroad enterprises in the state. The Seaboard Air Line, (the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery) is a product of the nineties, being a through line from Richland, Ga., into Montgomery and having connections east to the Atlantic seaboard.

(The two above paragraphs are from my Romance of Beginnings of Some Alabama Industries, corrected to date.)

W. H. Brown's silhouettes and many of you readers will remember seeing it in your school histories—a train with an open air traction engine-type locomotive pulling a canopied flat car tender on which is, or are, a pipe connected couple of barrels of water and a box of fuel, and two stage coaches on flanged wheels make the train of cars. The engine is the famous "DeWitt Clinton," the replica of which, built by the N. Y. Central R. R., is still used for exhibit purposes.

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Ten Minutes For Refreshments

In 1886 the Great Atlantic Pacific Tea Company, our very own today, "A. and P.," used a genre drawing titled Ten Minutes For Lunch, depicting a mad rush from the train into an eating house where the tea company said their products were

pulling a through train 46 miles as early as 1834. The train made 10 miles an hour but its runs were not many for it could not be kept in order, and soon the road became a "mule car" motive power system. Benjamin Sherrod and Maj. David Hubbard were the promoting geniuses in this effort.

Another early Alabama venture was the "Western," which ran east, out of Montgomery, chartered in 1834. Twelve miles of the road bed had been completed by June 1840 and the unique "invitation" issued to a few selected Montgomerians to ride on the new road is a prized possession of some old local families. John Scott and Abner McGehee, pioneer Montgomerians, were the contractors who built the first 33 miles of the Western which was completed by Nov. 1, 1840. The list of charter members of the 1834 corporation (the original 1832 company failed to get work under way) is a "blue book" of first families—Scott, Mathews, McGehee, Gilmer, Taylor, Cowles, Dexter, Pollard, Sayre, Harrick, Wyman, Bibb, Whitman, Benson, Hooks, Wood, Thorington, Goode, Wragg, Goldthwaite and several others.

An early Chattahoochee River section road was the Mobile and Girard Railway, chartered originally as the Girard Railroad to run west from the Chattahoochee River opposite Columbus, Ga., and intended to connect that region with the Gulf of Mexico at Mobile or Pensacola—all the early efforts apparently aiming at the Florida city. The most picturesque relic of these efforts is a silver pitcher in the hands of the grandchildren of Capt. Arnold Seale the contractor who successfully completed it from Girard to Union Springs before 1860. This pitcher is embellished with a design depicting a locomotive and car set into a heart-shaped Cherokee Rose concept engraving of striking execution, setting out that the presentation was made by the citizens of Union Springs as a token of their gratitude for his "sacrificing energy."

Old Time Tables

Certain railroad time tables dated 1856 show trains operating over the Memphis and Charleston, (the old Tuscumbia, Courtland and Decatur was embodied in this road) from Tuscumbia at the foot of Muscle Shoals to Stephenson on the Tennessee line. The Mobile and Girard was operating twenty-three miles southwest of Girard on the Chattahoochee River. The Montgomery and West Point ran through trains northeast as far as West Point at the Georgia line and connections could be had there over the Atlanta and LaGrange. The Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railway operated from Selma to Montevallo fifty miles, and the Mobile and Ohio had fifty-seven miles in operation. Trains ran as far northwest as Citronelle in Mobile County.

Five years prior to 1861, railroad fares in Alabama were less than they are today. The rate from Montgomery to Atlanta was seven dollars. Today the rate is seven dollars and sixty-nine cents.

Difficulties of Travel

When the Hon. Jefferson Davis, then at his plantation at Briarfield, Miss., was elected president of the Confederate States of America in February 1861, it was necessary for him to go by private conveyance from his home north to take the Memphis to Chattanooga Railroad train in northeast Mississippi and travel over to Chattanooga, then down to the Atlanta and West Point Railroad and Montgomery and West Point Railroads to reach the Capital of the Confederacy, then at Montgomery. At that time there was no railroad connection between Mobile and Montgomery or Montgomery and Selma. Passengers went by stagecoach or steamboat from Montgomery to Selma, and went by railroad and stages from Montgomery to Mobile and Montgomery to Pensacola. Trains ran in 1860, from Girard opposite Columbus, Ga., to Union Springs. There was no road from Montgomery east to Union Springs until after the War when Col. Lewis Owen, president of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad completed in



Through The Years

*Sunday
Dec. 16, 1945*

Measuring Time And Distance

By PETER A. BRANNON

I SAW a compilation—a clipping with no credit so I cannot acknowledge,—a few days ago, titled, "Old Stuff", and among other things were references to alarm clocks and meters to measure distance. I learn that alarm clocks are 2371 years old and that the Romans in A. D. 192 had meters to measure the distance traveled and to count the hours spent on the journey. 'Tis said there is "nothing new under the sun". These two above statements at least suggest it.

In 427 B. C. Plato the Greek philosopher rigged up an alarm clock consisting of a siphon attached to a water clock. The gadget was arranged in such a way that when the water reached a certain level—at the same time each day—it ran down a tube into a vessel so fast that the air became compressed and, escaping through a pipe, made a whistle loud enough to wake him up.

Taxicab meters—and auto speedometer computers, are looked upon as inventions of the motor age. They are not. Pertinax, on becoming Emperor of Rome on December 31, A. D. 192, sold his predecessor's possessions and an inventory of these goods describes "carriages which have contrivances to measure the distances over which they are driven and which count the hours spent on the journey."

Mile Stones

There will perhaps be a few "old timers" who read these lines who will remember the mile posts on the side of the roads which they traveled. General James Harboad, U. S. Army Retired, has pertinently said,

"The roads you travel so briskly
Lead out of dim antiquity, and
you study the past chiefly
because

Of its bearing on the living present,

And its promise for the future."

Those old mile-posts on our road ways of the past are no longer necessary to tell us how far we have gone—for we have that distance computed right on the "dash board" in front of the

pate the approach to where we are going.

I have often wondered how Col. Benjamin Hawkins, the Indian agent in this Creek Country prior to 1800 measured the distances which he enters in his journal. We see frequently such references "in two and one half miles X a creek flowing into the river from the left and travel half mile to camp for the night" or some such mention of a distance which you can not see how he computed.

Section 9 of the Alabama Legislative Act of Dec. 21, 1820 is:

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of all overseers of public roads, to measure all roads, and to set up posts at the end of each mile, leading from the court-house, or some noted place or town in their respective counties, and to mark on the said posts in large legible figures, the distance in miles to their said court-house, or some other noted place or town; and when a post so erected shall be removed by any means whatever, the overseer of the road shall cause the same to be replaced by another, to be put down in the same place, marked as on the one removed: it shall also be the duty of overseers of roads, to affix at the forks of all public roads in their respective districts or precincts, index boards, pointing at, with directions to, the most noted places to which they lead; and on failure to put down mile posts marked as aforesaid, or index boards as aforesaid, the overseer of such road, for each failure or neglect, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, to be recovered by judgment of the circuit

court, on motion of the solicitor, as prescribed in the fourth section of this act.

Van Dyke's "Excursions"

One of the most charming of the volumes of recent years is Dr. Henry Van Dyke's "Camp Fires and Guide Posts," which he calls "a book of Essays and Excursions." He says the guide post is the progressive sign. "It calls us to continue our journey, and gives information in regard to direction and distance, which (if correct) has considerable value to the traveler. Every social theory, every moral maxim, every appeal of preacher or political orator, every bit of propaganda printed or spoken, yes, even every advertisement in the newspapers or on the billboards, whether false or true, is of the nature of a guide post." The doctor rambles along through fire-side chats, philosophy, logic, good literature and closes his retrospection with thoughts that make you feel glad you read what he said and that you passed those guide posts with him. Those of us who can look backward to the horse and buggy days can well realize that the guide posts of our present day are clipping by all too fast. It is like the time between Christmases. When we were young it was a long time. Now it seems that but a few short fleeting months elapse before another season is upon us.

"Mile stones down life's pathway" is a true maxim for most of us do not stop or hesitate long enough to reflect until we begin the downward trudge. Then we perhaps gain momentum as we travel.

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Those old mile-posts on our road ways of the past are no longer necessary to tell us how far we have gone—for we have that distance computed right on the "dash board" in front of the eye, but they are indicators along life's pathway and reminders of that past which promises for the future. I remember as a boy the particular thrill I received by passing the mile posts and anticipating the next one, always being afraid I would miss it. Through my part of the country they were never "milestones" for we had no stone of which to build them, ours were generally an upright plank or post with the figure painted on. This distance was the mileage from the Court House, for theoretically all roads led to the Court House.

Benjamin Franklin in America is credited with inventing a device to hit a certain spoke of the wheel as it turned over thereby counting up to a number equal to the distance of 5280 feet in the revolutions of that wheel or any wheel of a known circumstance. Mr. Franklin set the milestones the entire way on the post road from Boston to Philadelphia. He rode in a chaise and the machine which he had invented was attached to his chaise and measured the miles as he traveled. When he had ridden a mile he stopped and from the accompanying cart which was loaded with milestones one was dropped to be set up by a gang of men who followed for the purpose. I often wondered how the early road builders fixed a mile in distance and was told that they "chained it off." Our early land surveyors who platted the Townships, Ranges and Sections used chains of so many rods length. One of my prized possessions is my grandfather's compass and surveyor's chain. My old friend John K. McEwen in Coosa County was instrumental years ago in placing milestones on the roads out of Rockford. He was very proud of the fact of perpetuating this tradition. Those were early forms of concrete mouldings.

Present-day Marking

Today when you travel you find one kind of drink advertisement which says "16 miles to Skedunk," then travel 2 or 3 miles further and find another which says "16 miles to Skedunk," then the next one will say practically the same—all of them wrong in the speedometer on your car is right, so commercial distances are not to be trusted. They are perhaps as right as were the informants of the party of politicians in 1912 when Mr. Woodrow Wilson was traveling, electioneering, through Ohio and got lost on the way to Dayton. When they had traveled 20 miles, asking of waysiders every few miles the distance and direction, each inquiry brought the answer "20 miles." Mr. Wilson at last somewhat in desperation said, "Well at least we are holding our own." Breakfast food and Chill tonic road sign advertisements hardly ever agree, but they are comforting to read and anti-

down in the same place, marked as on the one removed: it shall also be the duty of overseers of roads, to affix at the forks of all public roads in their respective districts or precincts, index boards, pointing at, with directions to, the most noted places to which they lead; and on failure to put down mile posts marked as aforesaid, or index boards as aforesaid, the overseer of such road, for each failure or neglect, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, to be recovered by judgment of the circuit

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Through The Years

December 23, 1945.

Lost Towns

By PETER A. BRANNON

I get frequent requests to "write up" the "Dead" towns of the state—alas! too many of our present ones are dead—but today I would like to say something of the lost ones off the map. I have often written of the early ones which are now really dead, and gone, too.

A catalogue of choice maps to be had from an old book dealer just received in the mail prompts this piece. I like that old word "piece," so here's the story: An old map on the wall of my study is from an 1838 atlas and is copyrighted "1835," but one of those now offered for sale is "1852" and I see it carries the identical place-names, so they did not change the set-up. That nearly one hundred years ago reference is not unique though for I corrected the proof a few days ago for a 1946 encyclopedia and the latest statistical data proposed to be used was 1929. The editor of this catalogue is not wholly conversant with our current geography as he lists Woodville in Jackson and Woodville in Henry as both now "lost." Woodville in Henry is about forgotten, but the one in Jackson is yet alive. It had a cyclone a few years ago but the train still stops there. John R. Kennamer who wrote a history of Jackson County a few years ago published his book showing that place on the title page—even if it was printed elsewhere. The town is on the old Memphis and Charleston Railroad, that road which was a development from the Tusculum and Decatur, chartered in 1834, our first railroad and which is set out on this Bradford's map of 1835 (the one mentioned above).

First Through Railroads On Map

The Bradford map of 1835 shows three "railroads," but they were then just "proposed" for one runs from Selma to Guntersville, one from Pensacola to Montgomery to West Point, and the Tusculum to Decatur. In some respects you might classify the Selma to Guntersville R. R. as a lost one for it early lost that proposed route and the actual survey became the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad to eventually reach Rome, Ga., on the Coosa, through Montevallo, Talladega and out across old Benton (now Calhoun) County to the junction of the Oostena and Etowah Rivers. The "lost" route was to go by Branchville and Ashville in Saint Clair County and Aurora Valley P. O., at the foot of Sand Mountain in Marshall County.

The Pensacola to Montgomery R. R., as mapped, was conceived as a road from Pensacola to Columbus, Ga., and was originally chartered by the Florida Legislature about 1834. The 1838 map shows it passing through Green-

ville to Montgomery. The Pensacola to Columbus route is an old project. An improved path for transport of soldiers from Fort Barancas to Fort Mitchell (ten miles south of Columbus, but in Alabama) was cut by U. S. engineers in 1824. This became known in Alabama history as the Three Notch Road (about the route of which there is much controversy) and the "Girard and Mobile," eventually the Mobile and Girard Railroad "proposed" survey followed nearly that route but in the one hundred years of its planning it has only yet reached Andalusia, the successor of the Montezuma of the maps even though not on the original site.

Boston, Gilbertsboro, Williamsburg And Belle Fontaine

County seats set out in 1838 show Alabama for Baldwin County; Richmond in Dale; Monticello in Pike; Gerard in Russell; Barboursville in Wilcox; Bellefonte in Jackson; Pikeville in Marion; Sparta in Conecuh; Willstown in DeKalb; Erie in Greene, and others, all lost now. Masonville and Boston once in Lauderdale, Eliot's Vineyard and New Boston in Franklin, Viduta in Madison, Blakeley, Alabama, Williamsburg, Belle Fontaine and Montpelier all in Baldwin, are likewise lost.

I recently saw the plat of the town of Alabama and the site is by no means where it is always placed on the map. The proposed site—the place was never settled as a town—was near the present Montrose on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay. "Barboursville" in Wilcox is "Camden" today but those other place names are just memories though the local historians can generally tell you about the inns and crossroads of "more than one hundred years ago." Claysville in that part of Marshall County north of the Tennessee River was prominently on all old maps. It was a rendezvous point for north Alabama militia companies and many old records are dated there. I never heard the origin of that name but the Clay family of nearby Huntsville was prominent and it was doubtless for them. Few people today know where the place was.

Forts

Even though these old towns have been "lost" and the present generation knows not of them, the old forts have lasted longer in the memories of man. Fort Jackson town lasted only two years, 1815-1817, then it was county seat of Montgomery in the Mississippi Territory—but as a military post site they still show it on the map. Fort Mims, where the horrible massacre of August 30, 1813, took place, hasn't existed since that day, but no map was ever printed without it.

Fort Bainbridge in Russell hasn't existed as a military post since 1816, but as a postoffice with two or three different names, "Boramville" among them, it lasted until after 1900. Fort Mitchell was a military post from 1813 to 1837, has been a railroad station since the early 40's and since about 1825 or 1828 the neighborhood postoffice has been there. The place was never a "settlement" in the sense of a village. From the history angle it is to my mind the most historic point in Alabama, for it saw many of the great and near great in its Indian, military and civil history days.

Fort Williams site in Talladega County is still listed on some maps but for more than a hundred years you could not find it unless you were a pretty good engineer. Andrew Jackson's recuperating troops had all left there by the Spring of 1815 and it got lost. We have in recent years marked the graves of more than 60 of his Tennesseans who died there and a kind of a road now leads to the place at the junction of Cedar Creek and Coosa River.

No Indian Towns

I am impressed by the absence of every Indian town site from the map of 1835. The Indians never left here until 1836-1838 and there were some large settlements even though the lands belonging to the natives had been sold to the whites by them. The

Cherokee towns may be an exception to that statement, for Crow town, Turkey town, and Wills town are listed and New Echota (near Rome, Ga.) is placed. DeKalb and Cherokee Counties were created in Alabama after the land cession of 1836 when the Cherokee Indians were forced from their holdings in Georgia. The phonetic spelling of Suillacouga, our Sylacauga, is remindful of the Indians who had gone West of the Mississippi River. "Coseta" on the railroad in Chambers County is not very recognizable. "Coosada," spelled that way, has held its own. "Ufoupee," spelled that way, is perhaps quite good for an arm chair editor in New York who never saw an Indian. We call the big creek below Tallassee, Euphaupa or U faubee.

Many of the place names on old maps show legally chartered proposed towns but some of them never developed. The original surveyor's plat of these places sometimes show names of the purchasers of the lots and we at least know who was interested. Many early newspapers published advertisements of these sales. Most of them in the Tennessee Valley were promoted by land speculators. Triana existed many years but is now a thing of the past. Bainbridge budded but never more than imperfectly bloomed. More of them died a-blooming.



Through The Years

*Sunday
Jan. 13 - 1946*

Pistols And Bottles

By PETER A. BRANNON

Pistols and Bottles By PETER A. BRANNON

I am reminded to title this story as it is headed above by the announcement of Charles Messer Stow in The New York Sun when he pays his respects to our old departed friend a collector. He says:

"Stephen Van Rensselaer, scholar, collector and dealer in American antiques, died this week, aged 74, at his home in Morristown, N. J. He was born with the collecting instinct, and after outgrowing such things as boys collect he developed an interest in American antiques, first collecting for himself, then for others and presently finding himself a dealer. He was always a scholar, and in 1921 published "Early American Bottles and Flasks," which was authoritative for many years. He was at work on another book, "American Gunsmiths," which Miss Pauline Stradtman, his secretary, will complete and Macmillan will publish. Steven Van Rensselaer had a sure understanding of quality, a keen eye for genuineness and almost an uncanny instinct for finding rare objects. He belonged to a class of wise collector-dealers that the antiques world sadly needs now."

Just why the two items which interested Mr. Van Rensselaer should be associated in many of our studies has always intrigued me. I fear that the more primitive instincts of many Americans lead them to attach the two. True, some associate the contents of some bottles with pistol toting swash buckling behavior but the student of American history would not be guilty of it and there is a field of scholarly opportunity in both.

Going back to pioneer days we must see the place of the gun in the country's development. Early man subsisted himself by the pursuit of the chase in his use of those tools which preceded the invention of fire arms. You might argue that he protected himself likewise. You may say he waged his contests with the sling, bow and arrow and those other methods, or "arms," which antedated the fire arm. I think that we have a facetious folklore which presupposes that the pio-

ly American Glass to show the charm and beauty of it, and therein described a few historical bottles. George and his daughter, Helen McKearin, issued some three years ago a comprehensive work on American Glass and in that book listed thousands of American bottles, but Mr. Van Rensselaer's book still has its favorites. It is a lot easier for the laymen to find what he looks for in it. Charles B. Gardner, of New London, Conn.; James Thompson, of Bristol Center, New York; Mr. George McKearin, of New York; Edgar Hoffman, of New Jersey, and D. L. McCall, of Monroeville, Ala., among the most prominent collectors in America are of the second generation to the old Peterborough, New Hampshire pioneer (Mr. Van R.) who after he had learned a lot about bottles, collected early American firearms that he might study them and write a book. (Incidentally that's a good way to prepare yourself to write anything—just make a study of it first).

The Evelyn Bush collection of Early American Flasks displayed in the Museum of the Alabama Department of Archives and History is a colorful example of the possibility of interest in these old empty glass containers. As well, it shows what the student can do to enliven a dead and past subject and to make a "picture" of American history which has an appeal even to the layman.

Firearms

Flint lock pistol and musket remains are an interesting part of the archaeology of old fort sites, now abandoned, and students who have dug deep into the records as well as explorers who have dug deep into the ground at the old post sites and Indian town locations can tell us who made them and when, even though rust and decay have obliterated the physical markings. Blacksmiths and millwrights were artisans in the days of old. Gunsmiths ranked in professional ability even higher. The original

American firearm was not a machine made article. It wasn't done on an assembly line. Each piece was hand-made and fitted by an artist who took pride and enthusiasm in his product. Obviously early American arms were at first patterned after the European piece but soon there came an American technique and the student-collector today has a wide field in which to work. Several fine examples of handiwork of this kind are in Montgomery museums.

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Going back to pioneer days we must see the place of the gun in the country's development. Early man subsisted himself by the pursuit of the chase in his use of those tools which preceded the invention of fire arms. You might argue that he protected himself likewise. You may say he waged his contests with the sling, bow and arrow and those other methods, or "arms," which antedated the fire arm. I think that we have a facetious folklore which presupposes that the pioneer was a man with a rifle and a bottle of liquor. Many were, but not all missionary work was done by the use of liquor trading. The white man in America set the example of evil uses for liquor to the red man. But by no means were all the bottles which are illustrative of our progressive industry made for liquor dispensing. I freely and positively assert that most of the ones now collected and studied were never used to "house" or hold (as you may want it) liquor. They are true examples of American art and the handiwork of artisans of no mean ability. Practically all of the output of the Nineteenth Century were issued as commemorative of an historical occasion, or, they now illustrate an incident in the development of medical science, or chemical research, or some other phase of progressive on going where a container impervious to liquids was needed. Even though one was made to hold snuff, that commodity or luxury — call it what you will—must be preserved and protected. Remember science had not yet developed impervious paper and plastics and either earthenware jugs, or what was far more attractive, glass bottles, must be used.

Popular concept is that a bottle is something where you can see the stuff on the inside. Glass naturally was the ingredient thought about for that purpose. Mr. Van Rensselaer, as stated above by Mr. Stow, made an outstanding contribution through his early work on bottles to the history of the American glass industry, as well as to the broader study of history itself. His book, which sold for a high figure when issued, is a rare and prized item. My copy shows evidence of an enjoyed use.

Dr. Atlee Barber published 46 years ago a little volume on Ear-

possibility of interest in these old empty glass containers. As well, it shows what the student can do to enliven a dead and past subject and to make a "picture" of American history which has an appeal even to the layman.

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Through The Years

Jan. 20-1946

Cigarette Pictures

By PETER A. BRANNON

About the turn of the century most of us boys were collecting tobacco tags and cigarette "pictures," little colored cards which were given in each package of cigarettes. Smoking cigarettes had to be surreptitiously done by boys, only he men were supposed to smoke real tobacco cigarettes, boys smoked rabbit tobacco and corn silks. Actresses and baseball players pictures were the commoner kind and of course the most popular ones. "Sweet Caporal" and "Piedmont" souvenirs were quite popular as late as 1910. Among the classified ads listed on two pages of the current Hobbies Magazine I find ten "wanted cigarette cards", set out. They will swap for or buy them. In my collecting days we did not call it "having a hobby." We were collecting them to "trade" with the other boys. Girls, of course, played dolls and it would have been tom-boyish for them to be interested in cigarettes and the smell of a cigarette in the presence of one was "bad taste". Verily! how times have changed.

The American Tobacco Company

James B. Duke, of North Carolina when he was twenty-seven years old (in 1884) ventured to New York City and with \$100,000 founded a tobacco manufacturing establishment destined to be, only a few years later, the world's largest corporation, the American Tobacco Co., a trust which the government went after and "busted". The Dukes, James B. and Washington his father, had perfected "Duke Cigarettes" by the use of a machine which turned out 100,000 a day, and, as well, a slide box to hold and protect them

from injury in packing and shipping. The price of manufacture was reduced from 80 cents to 30 cents per thousand. A slip on the inside of these boxes bore the name "Duke" with a signature. They were with this machine, making far more than they could sell in America so they sent their Mr. Wright throughout the world, from Glasgow to Copenhagen, to Singapore and Delhi, Cape Town, Melbourne and New Zealand. He had a success beyond all expectations. Competition set up and the U. S. after the Civil War fixed a, what was then considered, heavy tax even though the less expensive cigarettes sold for 10 cents a package. Duke cut his price to 5 cents and started an intensive advertising campaign. Congress reduced the tax to 50 cents a thousand. The original levy had been \$1.75. Duke sold 10 cigarettes for five cents.

The New York factory was at No. 6 Rivington Street, near the Bowery, and here he made "Cameo," "Cross Cut" and "Duke's Best" cigarettes and started the making of a combination smoking and chewing tobacco at a low cost and called it "Honest Long Cut." He then, to popularize his cigarettes, began to put into each package a photograph of a stage celebrity. He also started the "habit" and put in a ticket entitling the holder of a given number to a crayon picture of some historic notable. The list ranged from Christopher Columbus to George Washington and included appeals to all nationalities. G. Houghtaling and Co., the largest sign painters and bill posters in the United States, decorated the country from Maine to California with "Honest Log Cut" and Duke's Cigarettes advertisements. Profiting and expanding under these incentives, the company began the use of pictures of baseball players, sovereigns and rulers and flags of all countries, as souvenirs in their cigarette packages. Then the craze to collect these pictures started and every tobacco manufacturing company here and abroad followed his, Dukes, lead in this form of advertising.

National Advertising

Mr. Duke's faith in the use of large space in newspapers, magazines, theatre programs, on bill boards and everywhere he could put one, made him the country's largest advertiser and made this form of "display" America's largest industry. Most readers will remember—assuming that those who read this are one generation back—when large bulls as big as an out door signboard were telling the world that "Bull Durham" (which was not one of Duke's brands) smoking tobacco was the world's best. "Duke's Mixture"

arette. Records show the Chinese—before the Civil War started a few years ago, were smoking 50,000,000,000 cigarettes a year, half as many as were Americans. The British-American Tobacco Co. (of the old trust) and the Standard Oil Co., once controlled in that part of the world.

You don't have to be very old to remember that little yellow-orange colored pack of "rice" papers in which to roll your own, but many today never saw a "cigarette picture."

L.S.M.F.T. is said to mean something today. L. L. F. in the olden days meant the trade mark for those French Riz la X, Lacroix Fils, cigarette papers which received Medailles d'Or and grand diplomas of honor at Brussels in 1880, Amsterdam in 1883, New Orleans in 1885, Paris in 1889 and 1900. Incidentally they are the papers in the little book mentioned above which dates from 1881.

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When the British and Swedes and Germans began putting pictures into their packages I don't know, but I do know that if a boy owned a "foreign" card he rated higher than his pals. Even though it has been a long time since then I remember that "Grace George" and "Lillian Russell" were much sought and when a boy in Alabama could get a Southern League baseball "player" he was a wonder. The National League was the ranking outfit—in fact the American was just coming into being—and the tobacco companies were not paying the small league players "much mind." I think I had a picture of Molesworth, the Montgomery player, and it was highly prized. However you must not forget that my ball players were all late pictures for I got them in the late nineties and early nineteen hundreds.

Old Brands.

John Ruffin Green was running a tobacco factory in Durham, N. C., when the war closed in 1865. Johnston's troops captured most of his tobacco and Sherman's raiders got the rest so he had no stock. He recovered quickly as both Yankees and ex-Confederates like the flavor and Durham tobacco became a favorite. "Spanish Flavored," "Green's Variety" and "Durham Mixture" came on the market. Mr. Green adopted the Durham "Bull" from an inspiration he received by admiring a massive bull owned by a neighbor. William T. Blackwell became a partner in 1867 and when Green died a short time later, paid the estate \$2,000,000 for his interest. Thereby Blackwell "Bull Durham" came into being. "Duke of Durham," J. B. Duke's brand, destined to become "Dukes Mixture" a ground smoking tobacco dates from 1869. This brand originated on the site where Dukes enlarged plant was later put and which is now, today, occupied by Liggett and Myers Company who make "Chesterfields" there. Some of the old favorites of smokers were selling pretty well up to a few years ago, Sweet Caporals, Richmond Straight Cuts, Virginia Brights and Piedmonts, (even yet to be had) but "Duke of Durham" "Cameos" and "Cross Cuts" have long been forgotten. When the American Tobacco trust was dissolved and the R. J. Reynolds Company, was released they became the largest of cigaret manufactures through the production of "Camel." "Recruits" and "Between the Acts" cigarets wrapped in tobacco (when the anti-cigarette craze started) to make them "little cigars," have about been forgotten. Old Virginia Cheroots, a five-for-a-nickel brand, were developed and pushed by the Richmond manufacturers to make a cheap ready-made smoke available to those who did not want to "roll their own."

Origin Of Names

I may be treading on soft ground but I am going to venture a suggestion as to the origin of one of the older names of cigarettes, "Camels." When Duke and the trust established factories in China and the Oriental countries they organized camel caravans to carry their goods into the remote areas, so perhaps those Chinamen were the first to "walk a mile" for a cig-



Through The Years

Monday Feb 11-1946.

Writing Local History, A Story Of Triana

By PETER A. BRANNON

I have had comparatively little success in late years getting local historians of the younger generation to do any research into the past, or the prospects of the future, of their home towns. In fact the annals of few localities in Alabama have been recorded there and in many cases a non-resident goes to much more trouble to establish the facts of the history than does the old timer who knows much from hearsay—and much of this lacks documentation.

I have recently been interested in old Triana a one-time prosperous river landing on the Tennessee in the southwest corner of Madison County. Mayme Dublin, a Huntingdon College student from Madison County, brought together for me some 18 months ago, some data and I am using that in this compilation together with other data available in sources in the state records.

The act of the Alabama Legislature which established the town of Triana and incorporated its trustees, was approved by Governor William Wyatt Bibb when the session was being held at Huntsville, Nov. 13, 1819. Remember Alabama was admitted to the Union Dec. 14, 1819, and until we had a permanent capitol site the sessions were directed to be held at Huntsville. Only one session was held there however, and that has been recorded as the first State Legislature even if we were a territory during more days of the session than we were a state. James Dellet as Speaker of the House and Thomas Bibb as President of the Senate signed the act of incorporation. The boundaries of the town of Triana—which incidentally was named for one of Christopher Columbus' ship captains on his voyage of discovery in 1492—were; "Beginning at the east bank of Indian Creek at its mouth and running up said bank to point opposite the mouth of the Barren fork of said creek; thence west, to the western

boundary line of section twenty two, Range two, Township five, West of Huntsville; thence South with said line, to the Tennessee River; thence South, to a place in said river, fifty yards from its bank at low water mark; thence, running parallel with the bank of said river to a point opposite the place of beginning." The trustees of the town as incorporated were, Thomas Bibb, Wm. I. Adair, John Lindsay, Waddy Tate and Henry Chambers. It is reasonable to assume that these men owned or controlled the landed area in the proposed town. Further Triana was just another "speculation" of the day. There were a dozen of them along the banks of the Tennessee River. Like all others the lots were sold on a credit of three years. An advertisement detailing at length glowing possibilities of the site, may be found in the Huntsville Republican of March 3, 1818. From it we learn that the streets were 66 feet wide, all alleys 16 1-2 feet, and the plan says "every lot a corner lot". How that can happen, you will have to figure. All lots were laid out 99 feet fronting, the streets running parallel with the creek, extending 198 feet deep to an alley. The town was—there is not any there now—in the great bend of the Tennessee, 14 miles Southwest of Huntsville. The trustees predicted that a road from Huntsville to the Falls of the Black Warrior would cross the river there and they further said, "which last place will certainly be the capital of Alabama." As the proposed town was at the "head of the shoals", a batteau portage was anticipated to haul the 8 or 10 thousand bales of cotton which they expected to raise in Madison and Limestone counties, to the "foot of Muscle Shoals". Nine tenths of the cotton crop of Madison and nearly all east of the Beaver Dam fork of Limestone (counties) was to be exported from the mouth of Indian Creek—Triana town. The "mountain" mentioned in the prospectus is that bold spring which today still flows there, described in these words, "a few yards from the right bank of the creek, and near the eastern boundary of the town, a never failing spring of excellent Limestone water discharges itself into a basin which appears to have been formed in a solid rock by the aboriginal inhabitants, the remains of whose dwellings are still visible on the spot". The "Public Walk", evidently intended as a Plaza, was projected on the plain "30 feet above the fountain".

Some "Traditions"

Local "color" says Henry

an office in Huntsville and rose to prominence. He was Speaker of the House in 1823, was in 1832 elected to the circuit bench.

Willis Brewer, the historian, said of him: "though a good judge he paid little regard to legal technicalities." Dr. Waddy Tate was a member of the House of Representatives from Limestone in 1825 and several other times in the 20 years that followed. Dr. Henry Chambers came to Madison County in 1815 from Virginia where he was born in 1790. He was "an educated gentleman, a physician, and a man of property." He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1819 from Madison County, was a member of the lower house of the State legislature in 1820, was twice defeated for governor by Israel Pickens, was a presidential elector in 1824 on the Andrew Jackson ticket and in the Winter of 1825 was elected United States Senator but died, in Virginia, at the home of a brother, on his way to Washington to take his seat. It has been rather uniquely said of them that his death was much regretted for "he was a man of irreproachable morals, an imminent physician, his talents of high order, his oratory chaste, his bearing dignified and earnest." Dr. Chambers was of the same Virginia family as several others of that name who have been prominent in the state's history. John Lindsay's name does not mean much to me, I do not find him in the records.

Perhaps Triana disintegrated because the main artery of travel from Huntsville ceased to be a main artery. The capital went to Montgomery and too much of the river business went to Cottonport, another now long dead boom town.

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Some "Traditions"

Local "color" says Henry Grantland of Chicago (but I am not convinced that Chicago was much more than Fort Dearborn then) was one of the first settlers and that he sold his home site to William Lyle of Petersburg, Virginia, in 1825. Grantland Rice is claimed to be the name-sake of and grandson of this Henry Grantland. The Toneys, Lyles, sometimes spelled "Lile," Roundtrees and Dillardards are credited with being "the builders of Triana." Caleb Toney was Postmaster in 1831 and Edmund was P. M. from 1839 to 1853 (and perhaps longer.) Joseph Wheelright, born in Massachusetts, was the first postmaster and the town had an office as early as 1820. R. V. Mayre was postmaster in 1824 and he is still listed in 1828. J. H. Lyle was the postmaster in 1875 and when the office was discontinued for lack of patronage in 1907, one of the Toney family held the job. For most of the years of its life the office was in a store owned by Charlie Dillard but run by "Dillard and Lyle." It was on the corner of the Huntsville Pike and the Madison Road — Madison Crossroads, sometimes called Madison Station, is a considerable little town yet. Miss Kate Mitchell who lived to a ripe old age was for many of its late years principal of the school. If we may judge from postal receipts the flourishing years of the town's business were from 1830 to 1850. Once there was a bank and a tavern there. Joab Watson was an early "entertainer" on the Huntsville to Triana road and his prices are enlightening for the period. He charged 12 1-2 cents a night for lodging or \$2 board per week. Individual dinners for his guests were 37 1-2 cents but breakfasts and suppers were 25 cents. He sold his grain for horse feed by the gallon at 12 1-2 cents, but he would board your horse by the week for \$1.50. An incidental reference in his advertisement is—"Gentlemen who are fond of reading can have recourse to a large library, some of the best papers published in the U. S., also a fine assortment of large maps, which will serve as a directory to travelers.

The Trustees

Thomas Bibb of the original incorporators of Triana was the brother of our first governor, and he himself second governor by virtue of being President of the Senate and we having no lieutenant governor at the time his brother was killed in 1820. Mr. Bibb was born in Virginia in 1784 and settled in Madison County in 1811, but when Triana was founded he was a resident of Limestone. His old home "Belle Minor" is only a short distance from old Triana. William I. Adair was a native of Kentucky. He came to Alabama in 1818 as a planter, soon read law, opened



Through The Years

Some Alabama Photographers

By PETER A. BRANNON

A technician has said that photography was not invented or discovered — it was developed. Many people at different times discovered facts, or invented devices that taken altogether made photography possible. The first portrait process of impression fixing was that perfected by Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre in 1839. As early as the time of Aristotle, 350 B. C., the theory of the camera, originally camera obscura, which means "dark box" was known, and Alhazen, an Arabian scientist mentioned the camera in the eleventh century, Roger Bacon in 1267 A. D. and Leonardo de Vinci (1452-1519) gives a complete and accurate description not claiming to have invented it. Barbaro, a Venetian, mentions the use of the lens in the camera in 1568.

Before images that were reflected by these forms of cameras could be recorded onto something in a permanent way, it was necessary that recording substances should be found that would be affected sufficiently rapidly by light. Sensitivity of some materials to light has been known for many centuries. Primitive man even must have understood what "sun burn" was. Johann Schulze in 1727 succeeded in forming images on the surface of silver chloride by means of a stencil but made no effort to fix, or make permanent the image so Dr. Quarles of our state university says he should not be, as so often has been done, credited with discovery of photography. Thomas Wedgwood and Humphry Davy, English men, using Schulze's experience and by concentrating the light of the solar microscope, succeeded in forming images on chloride paper by means of the camera, but Joseph Niepce of France made the first permanent photograph about 1826. Capt. Basil Hall of the Royal Navy (British) toured America in 1827-28 using a camera Lucida and judging from the character of his "pictures" illustrating his "travels" he must have been using the Niepce technique. The "fixing" of the ordinary plate in sodium thiosulphat (common "hypo" as we call it today), was suggested by William Herschel to the Englishman Fox-Talbot who was the first man to make a negative and then make a positive print from it.

Early Alabama Advertisers

Old Alabama newspaper advertisements are rich in presenting the "Service" of Artists, Ambrotypers, Daguerreotypes, Sketchers, etchers, and later, after about 1860, Photographers. Huntsville and Mobile papers have been preserved with practical completeness for 125 years and many of the old issues for Jacksonville, Montgomery, Tuscaloosa, Tuscumbia and Selma, may be seen in the state archives collection, so a very good list of men who followed the "trade" could be compiled. "Professor Remington, artist in photograph" has an ad in the South-

that showing the inauguration of Jefferson Davis as president of the Confederate States of America, Feb. 18, 1861. I have often seen the cracked glass plate which was owned by the late Herbert P. Tresslar, son of S. P. Tresslar, a local photographer of the 1880s. The last use of this original so far as I know was when young Herbert, Jr., used it in 1931 to strike off a picture of which to make cut from with which to procure souvenir reprints for the 41st reunion of Confederate Veterans held at Montgomery, June 2-5, 1931.

The firm of Tresslars claimed in a statement printed on this souvenir that they made pictures of Jefferson Davis' visit in 1836 and of his funeral cortege when the body was sent to Richmond for re-interment May 29, 1893. Mr. Tresslar, the original of the name at Montgomery, inherited the plate from an earlier photographer.

Photographers for Harper's Weekly, Leslie's magazine and the Britisher, Dr. Russell, who was here at Montgomery in 1861 at the time of the formation of the Confederacy, made views of the scenes at the time but what the original was, from which the lithograph was made, I have never found out. They are always imprinted, "from a sketch made at the time."

The original lithographers of the burning of the capitol picture made Dec. 14, 1849, is imprinted, "from a daguerreotype by Park made on the steps of the courthouse, during the conflagration." A. G. Park and S. Swan published it and Sarony and Major the well known New York City lithographers, issued it. It was sold at 50 cents each by Sam Swan (who by the way built the Seibels house on Adams Avenue) and a good many firms gave them away as prizes. The firm of Lewis and Co., Mr. Swan being a member, used the "Elephant" size cut as an advertisement.

Legislative Groups

Very interesting among the Montgomery pictures are the groups of the Reconstruction legislatures, and the Constitution Convention of 1875. Mr. Tresslar handed the original glass plates of these down to his son, H. P. Tresslar, Sr., but I do not know who made them.

In later years, particularly in the late 1880s and through 1909, individual pictures of the members were made and these pasted into groups to show the Senate, House, all officers and pages and messengers of the several legislatures. Practically all of these came to the Department of Archives and History through gifts of Mr. Tresslar, W. J. Chambers and Herbert Coleman, all comparatively late Montgomery photographers. Apparently no Montgomery photographers "took" any pictures of the troops mustered out here in 1898 after the Spanish-American War. I never saw one, though the "true blues" and the "grays," local military companies, had quite many photographs made. Some Montgomery photographer made a large num-

has determined upon opening a new gallery over the store of Messrs. D. Browder and Co., on Market street. The patrons of the fine arts, in times gone by, delighted to flock to his extensive and well arranged gallery, the images on whose walls seemed so life-like and natural as to impress one with the idea that he might be saluted by them, and we doubt not he will again offer like inducements to visitors. We have seen some of his specimens, and do not think that they can be surpassed. He is fully up with all of the latest inventions in this art, and his pictures can be relied upon for beauty and correctness. Mr. D. Billings, who has been engaged to coloured photographs, has likewise an extensive reputation here, and needs no commendations at our hands.

Mr. McIntyre's later relatives spelled the name "MacIntyre." His biographical sketch says the Jefferson Davis inauguration picture was the first outdoor photography attempted in the South. This sketch also says that Mr. Billings of the newspaper write-up above, was E. C. (not M. D.) the celebrated American portrait painter. Archibald Crossland MacIntyre was born in Wayne County, Georgia in 1832, son of Dr. Peter, long a resident of Montgomery County. A. B. Hutchens, at 23 Market street, is shown in the city directory of 1859. He went into the Confederate Army as 4th Corporal Montgomery True Blues, Co. G., in the 3rd Alabama Infantry Regiment, which subsequently became Andrews Battery of Light Artillery.

J. H. Lakin had the "Sky Light Photographer Gallery" at 54 Market street in January 1869, so his advertisement in the Daily Advertiser says. His gravestone in Oakwood Cemetery says, he was born July 29, 1838, and died Nov. 21, 1909. Mrs. Lakin, the widow, died in 1922. Mr. Lakin has grandchildren, the dentists Key, in Montgomery today.

S. P. Tresslar and his son, H. P. Tresslar, Sr., were making photographs here for 35 years. The son took the celebrated picture of the group composed of Governor Thomas Seay of Alabama and Governor Bob Taylor of Tennessee with their respective staffs, at the time of the removal of the remains of General John Sevier from Fort Decatur, Ala., to Knoxville, in Tennessee, June 17, 1839.

Paugler, Sexton, Delaney, and Baker of the present generation, all remember. Herbert Tresslar and Herbert Coleman have passed over the river. Jerome Chambers, of the old guard, is enjoying the evening of life in retirement.

the Englishman Fox-Talbot who was the first man to make a negative and then make a positive print from it.

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An interesting entry in the U. S. Census records of Montgomery County for 1870 is that one for Franklin A. Gerrish, 40 years old. His wife Alice R. was 25 years of age. His occupation is shown as photographer. A. C. McIntyre and J. H. Lakin were "making" pictures, not painting them in Montgomery, prior to 1860. J. H. Lacombe "photographic artist" was working in Huntsville in 1861.

Historic Pictures

One Barnes had a Deguerrian Gallery in Mobile in 1860. F. Seiffert at 96 Dauphin Street, Mobile, had a solar camera. We see by his advertisement that he had published 12 photographic panorama views of Mobile, which he sold at \$3 each and was anticipating the issue of 12 more.

Local Montgomery tradition is that the first actual outdoor photograph made in Montgomery was

dated the original glass plates of these down to his son, H. P. Tresslar, Sr., but I do not know who made them.

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Algernon Blair has a fine collection of panoramic views of Commerce Street, North and South Court and Market before it became Dexter Avenue in 1886. The Alabama State Capitol (original of 1851) has been probably the subject of more pictures than any one object in the City of Montgomery. Being the first capitol of the Confederacy has lent an interest on the part of thousands of visitors and local photographers even before the day of kodak picture taking, trained all their machines to show "Capitol in background." Because Dexter Avenue (old Market Street) has been so often compared to Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D. C., the view along that way has been a popular one.

Montgomery Photographers

Under the title the Beautiful Art, in the Montgomery Daily Messenger of Nov. 21, 1856, is found: We paid a brief visit to McIntyre's "Metropolitan Gallery," and found it a most handsomely fitted up place. We examined many of his pictures—Ambrotype, Photograph and Daguerreotype—and they are certainly beautiful, and in the highest excellence of the art. Among others, we saw the picture of a lady, which was just completed, and we say, with all sincerity, that in naturalness, truthfulness in coloring and elegant finish, it has never been surpassed if equaled. We noticed many others of most decided merit, and sufficiently elegant in all particulars; but this picture alone is sufficient to establish Mr. Thomas' reputation as a finished artist. See the advertisement of the Metropolitan Gallery.

While on this subject, we will say that no city in the Union presents more attractions in this branch of the "fine arts" than Montgomery now does. McIntyre's Frear's and Hutchings' Galleries will richly repay a visit from any one, whether citizens or strangers. "The lineaments of the human divine" may be procured so cheaply, too, that we under wonder any person would neglect the opportunities now offered."

That Mr. McIntyre was a good publicity man is attested by the write-up he received about that time in another source. A clipping before me says:

"New photographic gallery. There is probably no gentleman in this city who more thoroughly understands the photographic art in all its ramifications, or who has acquired a more extensive reputation in that particular, than A. C. McIntyre, whose advertisement appears elsewhere. And it will doubtless please his many friends to learn that he

ture of the group composed of Governor Thomas Seay of Alabama and Governor Bob Taylor of Tennessee with their respective staffs, at the time of the removal of the remains of General John Sevier from Fort Decatur, Ala., to Knoxville, in Tennessee, June 17, 1889.

Paugler, Sexton, Delaney, and Baker of the present generation, all remember. Herbert Tresslar and Herbert Coleman have passed over the river. Jerome Chambers, of the old guard, is enjoying the evening of life in retirement.

Through The Years

Mobile Point

By PETER A. BRANNON



A pertinent reference to old Fort Morgan is a news clipping which comes under my eyes: "Hot Shot Early Offense Means.

Hot shot antedates gunpowder. In 54 B. C. the Britons slung heated clay balls into the tents of the Romans with satisfactory results. In 1579, the King of Poland successfully carried out a siege by using hot cannon balls in his guns. From then on the use of heated shot became increasingly important against wooden ships. During the siege of Gibraltar in 1782 a part of Spain's fleet was set on fire and destroyed by hot shot.

At first cannon balls were heated over open grates, a slow and wasteful process, but in 1794 a hot shot furnace was built which simplified the heating of ammunition. Such a furnace was introduced into this country in the early part of the 19th century, being set up by Simon Bernard, one of the outstanding engineers of France. Bernard had been a brigadier-general under Napoleon, who had used hot shot furnaces with great success. Bernard was called by the American Government to make a survey of coastal fortifications and to set up furnaces. One of these, which has been restored, is at Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Ala.—New York Sun, Feb. 1, 1946."

General Bernhard's report on Dauphine Island and Mobile Point, dated March 14, 1822, is before me and I see no specific reference to building the hot shot furnace, but this could be brought out in the detailed plans for "armament," generally noted as \$270,000.00 in this report.

Fort Morgan, said to be named for Gen. Daniel Morgan, (as was Morgan County), was the result of this report transmitted by John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, to James Monroe the president, who in turn recommended the establishment of defenses on Mobile Point (Baldwin County side—the popularly-termed Eastern Shore), and on Dauphine Island. These subsequently became our Forts Morgan and Gaines.

Ft. Bowyer

Mobile Point had a defense as early as 1813 when Gen. James Wilkinson ordered the

was maintained as a U. S. fortification until taken over by the State of Alabama in 1861 and used as a Confederate defense of Mobile Bay until its investment by Gen. E. R. Canby's U. S. forces in March, 1865.

Admiral Farragut's fleet ran under the batteries of the fort Aug. 5, 1864, and destroyed several vessels of the Confederates but the fort nor the town of Mobile fell into the hands of the Union Army until about three weeks before the war closed in 1865.

The State of Alabama immediately after secession in 1861 took possession of Forts Morgan and Gaines and the U. S. Arsenal at Mount Vernon. Receipts by accurate inventory of the arms and materials secured, were made to the President of the United States and Governor A. B. Moore advised the House of Representatives in detail what was procured. In the forts were "some hundred cannon, 32 and 24-pounder guns" and in the arsenal were 22,000 stands of small arms. The machinery equipment, and supplies of the Mount Vernon base (at Fort Stoddert on Mobile River) were moved to Selma and the Selma Arsenal became, with the building of the naval base there, the leading Confederate government industry in the Gulf country. In April, 1861 there were some more than 500 Alabama troops quartered at Fort Morgan but a member of the Marion Rifles wrote home that it would take 700 or 800 men to garrison the defense. Col. John B. Todd of the First Alabama Infantry Regiment, before Alabama became a part of the Confederacy, was in command of the troops stationed there at the outbreak of hostilities.

Restoration

After the close of the war in 1865, the post was allowed to practically disintegrate but on the approach of hostilities with Spain in 1898 restoration was begun and by 1901 the fort was in a more formidable condition than in its history. The garrison consisted of two companies of artillery of 109 men each. At that time the armament consisted of two twelve-inch carriages assembled (guns not mounted), four eight-inch rifles on disappearing carriages complete, one

these, which has been restored, is at Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Ala.—New York Sun, Feb. 1, 1946.”

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Mobile Point had a defense as early as 1813 when Gen. James Wilkinson ordered the erection of a defense and named it for Lt. Col. John Bowyer of the Second U. S. Infantry. Workmen under Capt. Reuben Chamberlain constructed the embankments. It had a glacis which all but concealed it although there was no covered way. On the sea exposure there was a semicircular battery connected by curtain with a bastion which faced the land approach.

Inside it was 180 feet from the summit of the bastion to the parapet of the battery whose arc described a chord of 200 feet. The parapet of the semicircular battery was 15 feet thick, elsewhere above the platform it was three feet. The interior front of the fort was of pine. The redoubt was commanded by sand mounds but they were two or three hundred yards away. Twenty pieces of artillery were mounted, a few being 24 and 12 pounders, and there was one nine-pounder and three four-pounders. Shortly after being fitted it withstood the attack by the British fleet in September, 1814.

Simon Bernard

The French Engineer Simon Bernard was appointed Assistant Engineer U. S. Army Nov. 16, 1816, and resigned Aug. 10, 1831. He died Nov. 5, 1839. U. S. Army records give 1834 as the date of the construction of Fort Morgan though often references say 1837. In either case the point

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Until the opening of hostilities in 1917 Fort Morgan was garrisoned in a limited way and during the period of the war repairs were made and the defense put into some order. Years before the date of Pearl Harbor the reservation for the most part was in the hands of the conservation department of Alabama with the immediate fort area in the custody of a caretaker detailed from the artillery service of the coast defense. During the days of the “depression,” 1930s, the government maintained a “transient” camp there. Today we would call such a group “misplaced persons.” Any how it was one of the points where out-of-work, on-relief, roaming-without-a-home persons could be rendezvoused to be cared for.

It is presently anticipated that the entire area will be taken over by the state parks service to be made a recreation ground and tie into the Gulf coast areas. During the period 1942-45 a contingent of men was stationed on the reservation. These have now been removed. The state holds a revokable lease on the 27 acres at the extreme end of the point and eventually Fort Morgan State Park will be realized.

Through The Years

Dead Post Offices

By PETER A. BRANNON



Many ask me to "write up the dead towns." I think it is much more interesting to develop the "rise and fall" of the old post offices in a given area. In the period of early settlement of a section frequently a post office was there even though there was only one store. Population fluctuations cause many discontinuances. Particularly was that the case in the eastern part of the State in the agricultural section of the Chattahoochee Valley. Dozens of once post offices in Lee, Russell and Barbour Counties no longer exist. Old Franklin in Henry, old Mechanicsville in Russell (now Lee), Cowikee in Barbour, may be cited as long gone and forgotten—except by the professional historian—centers where people came for their most interesting contact with the world—their mail.

I have selected a few from Russell—and one may do the same for nearly any county in Alabama—and am elaborating a compilation made several years ago for the points set out below:

ALTHEA.—On the establishment of the Mobile and Girard Railroad, some time after 1848, a stop was provided at Blackmon's Crossing. The railroad extended only as far as Seale for a number of years and this was the first stop beyond that place. Much later, in 1896, a post office was established with J. C. Brown, a local merchant as postmaster and the office called Althea. The railroad called their station Wende. It never served over three dozen people.

ARAHBURG.—One time Riley's Store, one time Jupiter, lately Lato, existed on the Mobile and Girard Railroad, now the Central of Georgia, about 15 miles southwest of Columbus, Ga. Riley established a store at the first water tank below the terminus of the railroad (Girard) on its building. A tank is still maintained there. The post office was once "Riley's", then changed to Arahburg but the name was not popular. Jupiter in honor of that planet succeeded, but as another post office and station similar to this name existed on another branch of the Central of Georgia Railroad, Jupiter was changed because it so closely resembled "Juniper." The original postmaster was Miss Lena Baker. The last postmaster was Jefferson Sims.

ASHTON.—A post office of the name was listed in 1844 and down to as late as 1890, at its original establishment site, on the north fork of Cowikee Creek, three miles south of Hatchechubbee and due west of Vilula. It was probably on a star route as the Official Guide gives no postmaster there. Thomas W. Perry lived there and gave the name to the place.

CLIATTS.—A small post office in a store owned by William Cliatt; located two miles south of Jernigan on the road to Eufaula. Here was for more than half a century a "pole and weight" well of drinking water, one of the few in the State.

CROCKETTSVILLE.—This point settled in 1837 and made the first county seat, was so-called for that pioneer David Crockett, who served under Andrew Jackson at Horseshoe Bend and who later became famous in

FORT BAINBRIDGE.—In 1850 and 1851 the records indicate that the post office at this place paid as much as \$12 for the first year and a little more than \$2 for the latter year. While the office by this name existed some time, in late years it was known as Borom so called for a local family. The locality is now served by rural route out of Hurtsboro. The point was carried on maps from the beginning of statehood down to and including 1892, as Fort Bainbridge. The mail rider carried a sack to this point as early as 1818. The post was established by John Floyd, a Brigadier General of Georgia Militia in the late winter of 1813-14. It was for some years a stopping point on the roads from Pensacola to Fort Mitchell and from Milledgeville to the Tombigbee country. Here lived Capt. Kendal Lewis, son-in-law of Big Warrior the Creek Indian, and here he entertained LaFayette in 1825.

GLENNVILLE.—One of the oldest communities in the present bounds of Russell County and one which exerted much influence was that one established by John Bowles Glenn and his brother, James E. Glenn, an itinerant Methodist preacher, in 1833. The village perpetuating the Glenn family name started with the erection of a school room presided over by a Mr. Birch who was succeeded by Mr. Saffold. During the first few years two colleges of more than passing note were opened here. One furnished a large contingent of boys for the War Between the States. The other was a girls' college. The post office established in 1837, with D. A. Tarrant as postmaster, was in the store of James Allen in North Glennville. The town was widely known for its cultural influences. Near here was born Maj. William Wallace Screws, that man who wielded a wide influence in Alabama through his editorial work on The Advertiser. The few families still residing here are furnished mail by the rural carrier traveling south of Pittsview. The Americus Mitchell home erected about 1845, standing there, is now the property of B. B. Comer, II.

HOOKS.—On May 23, 1893, J. J. Hooks was appointed postmaster at a small railway station on the S. A. M. Railroad, now the Seaboard Air Line, four miles west of Pittsview. The largest population ever credited to the community was 30. The postal service was discontinued 20 years from the date of establishment. Rutherford station on the railroad in later years furnished the business of the community.

HYRAM.—In 1892 Rev. John Henry Bush, a local Baptist preacher, suggested that a community seven miles northwest of Seale whose population was 41 should have a postoffice. Nearly all the settlers were Bushes and the government appointed W. H. as the first Postmaster. The locality is near the old Hitchitee Indian site and is yet referred to under this name. It is now served by rural route out of Seale.

JERNIGAN.—This place, settled by H. W. Jernigan as early as 1836, had a postoffice about 1878. After the War Between the States,

Tarver and Patrick H. Perry and Wm. C. Clifton were early settlers east of this place and John Gallops lived adjoining on the west. John M. Brannon bought all the adjacent property shortly after 1865. A small stream locally known as Jones Branch on which was once located a furniture shop disappears to again run out some 100 feet east, at a point quarter of a mile off the Federal road at this place. This may have given the name. This characteristic of the stream is yet evident. At this place is a lone grave for more than 50 years surrounded by a picket fence made of cedar and known as "the traveller's grave." A stranger was murdered near here in 1859 and there buried.

OSWICHEE.—On the site of the Indian town of Osotchi, for many years lived a group of Carolinians. While it is only two and a half miles south of Fort Mitchell, for a long time a postoffice was maintained here in the home of Dr. Wilson Whittaker. The Chambers, Nisbet, Patterson, Allen, Hatcher, Wright, Stratford, Pitts and Owens families originally came there. Hardeman Owens, killed by soldiers from Fort Mitchell, under command of Jere Austill, U. S. Marshal in July, 1833 was the first settler. The community is now served by rural route out of Fort Mitchell. The Baptist and Methodist churches long here, are yet active.

PERU.—The very earliest post office on the federal road west of Fort Mitchell was ten miles from the Chattahoochee River at a place first settled by the Tarver family of Georgia. Benjamin Tarver was the original postmaster in the early 40's. Glenn Chapel Methodist Church was later at the place. The Bass, Moreland, Jones, Clifton, Tarver and in later years Lindsay and Broughton families lived near.

SAND FORT.—In 1840 Robert Allen is shown as the postmaster at the site of one of the tavern stops on the federal road. It was 14 miles west of Fort Mitchell. LaTourrette in 1844 calls the place Lexington. The Postal

master. The locality is now served from Pittsview.

UCHEE SHOALS.—From 1838 to 1842 the postoffice formerly at the military post at Fort Mitchell was not in existence, (the soldiers having been removed in 1837), but an office is shown at a point three miles west. It was on the stage route known as the road from Columbus to Eufaula. S. C. Benton was postmaster at Fort Mitchell in 1838 when the change was made and E. Johnson was postmaster at Uchee Shoals in 1842. Postal records indicate that the office was transferred back to Fort Mitchell and he, Johnson, was continued in office for some years. This was locally known in the 20's as Haynes Crabtree's Tavern site.

UHLAND.—A small postoffice was established by James T. Eason on the Wire Road 20 miles west of Crawford, September 15, 1888. It never served more than 25 people. It was discontinued when the Eason family moved to Columbus, Georgia a few years later.

VILULA.—On Oct. 1, 1848 Wm. A. Lester was appointed postmaster to be succeeded at the end of the year by E. M. May. The stage coach from Columbus south passed through the village and an inn of considerable reputation was there. The place is two and a half miles south of Seale. It was formerly a locality of culture and dignity, a number of South Carolinians, among them members of the Calhoun family, one time lived there. Many of them are buried in the cemetery adjacent to the old Methodist Church. The postoffice existed until after 1890. A school of wide reputation was founded there as early as 1854. The village furnished a large number of men to the Confederate Army. Col. Lyman W. Martin, a lawyer of note, lived here many years. The Lesters, Ingrams, Farleys and Brannons lived there before 1860.

Official Guide gives no postmaster there. Thomas W. Perry lived there and gave the name to the place.

CLIATTS.—A small post office in a store owned by Wililam Cliatt; located two miles south of Jernigan on the road to Eufaula. Here was for more than half a century a "pole and weight" well of drinking water, one of the few in the State.

CROCKETTSVILLE.—This point settled in 1837 and made the first county seat, was so-called for that pioneer David Crockett, who served under Andrew Jackson at Horseshoe Bend and who later became famous in Texas. The first court for the County of Russell was held at Girard, (then Sodom, on account of its characteristic reputation), but as soon as a village near the center of the county could be organized the court house was built at Crockettville. The name was then changed to honor Georgia's celebrated jurist William H. Crawford. The postoffice was Crockettville however, until 1843. Some time after 1900 the office was discontinued and the scattered community is now served by rural route out of Phenix City. Here was for many years an active Masonic Lodge whose name perpetuated the head town of the Upper Creek Indian Nation, Tuckabatchee, and the hall erected in 1848, a frame two-story structure is yet remarkably well preserved. The brick and timbers of the old court house erected 1839, were used in 1901 to construct the Methodist Church at this place.

DEXTER.—On a bluff where one of the first bannistered bridges was erected in East Alabama, across Wiwalaste Creek (locally known as Watermelon Creek), was once a Postoffice of the name. Richard P. Dexter many years residing at Montgomery, established a store or commissary on his plantation at the site of the gin, and in this building was one of the first post-offices in the Southern part of the county. It had mail twice a week carried by rider from Seale. When the plantation passed out of Mr. Dexter's hands some time about 1890 the postoffice ceased to exist. Pittsboro was established on the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery now the Seaboard Air Line Railroad some four miles south. Pittsboro soon became Pittsview, named for the Pitts family who moved south to the railroad from Vilula.

EGYPT.—On a branch of and near Big Uchee Creek, east of Marvyn, in 1837, settled Bartholomew Ingram. He was born in Virginia in 1795, settled first in Hancock County, Ga., and on the removal of the Indians in 1836 he came to this county. A mill was built on the stage road (now the "Wire Road" (U. S. 80, so called from the fact that along this road ran the first telegraph line in the State of Alabama. Mr. Ingram's generosity in supplying corn to the early settlers gave rise to the expression "going down to Egypt for corn." The community was settled by the Towns, Stricklands, Ingrams, Houses and Buchanans, and the place held the designation of Egypt for a long period of years. It was served as a star route and as late as 1861 was so known. In after years a religious gathering place was established some fifteen miles west and today Little Egypte camp ground site is celebrated for the large number of rural free mail boxes here comparatively idle.

road in later years furnished the business of the community.

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JERNIGAN.—This place, settled by H. W. Jernigan as early as 1836, had a postoffice about 1878. After the War Between the States, the Tunes, Cliatts and Lesters moved from Vilula, and settled in the community. M. McLendon was the first postmaster.

LOFLIN.—In 1885 M. M. Calhoun had himself appointed postmaster to serve a few settlers in the southeastern section of the county who had moved there from Hog Island, (local name of a community though never a post office).

McLENDON.—Shortly after the establishment of the S. A. M. Railroad in 1892 a postoffice existed two and a half miles west of the Chattahoochee River and served a population of fifty. The McLendon family was prominent in the neighborhood. F. B. Blackstock was the original postmaster. The office has long since ceased to exist. Cottonton village of today has the "trade" and furnishes the mail to all the southeastern section of the county.

MARVYN.—For many years a large community existed two miles east of the line in the western part of the County and due south of Opelika. The Ingram family came into this section during Indians times. The locality is near Egypt, a point one time famous in western Russell. A rural mail rider now serves the village. Roads cross here and formerly many went this way to Watoola, a place long established in prehistoric times.

NATURAL BRIDGE.—In 1844, LaTourrette's map listed a postoffice four miles west of Big Uchee Creek bridge and at a place which was, at least shortly thereafter, the intersection of the road from Eufaula north into the federal road. The point is two and a half miles northeast of Seale. The official Registers do not show a postmaster thereat, therefore, it was probably a star route mail bag office. A settler named Williams owned the site, though Col. Russell Jones influenced the community most. Hartwell and Sterling Bass, Benjamin

office on the federal road west of Fort Mitchell was ten miles from the Chattahoochee River at a place first settled by the Tarver family of Georgia. Benjamin Tarver was the original postmaster in the early 40's. Glenn Chapel Methodist Church was later at the place. The Bass, Moreland, Jones, Clifton, Tarver and in later years Lindsay and Broughton families lived near.

SAND FORT.—In 1840 Robert Allen is shown as the postmaster at the site of one of the tavern stops on the federal road. It was 14 miles west of Fort Mitchell. LaTourrette in 1844 calls the place Lexington. The Postal Guide shows the postoffice at Sand Fort. An office existed as late as 1865 when it was discontinued but thirty years later a star route carried the mail there two or three times a week. At that time it was handled by the local merchant. The place was shown as Royston's Inn about 1835. The sand fort was thrown up there to make a defense against the Indians in 1836.

SILVER RUN.—Station No. 2 on the Mobile and Girard railroad of the late forties was first called "Silver Run", for the small "run" or stream (the early settlers being from Virginia), which flowed there. It soon became "Seale's Station" for Captain Arnold Seale the engineer who built much of the road bed. Some time later when the commissioners moved the court house from Crawford the place became "Seale" and the town was the county-seat until 1943. The telegraph company on the completion of the road to that point fixed a code call using the first letters of the name; "S. R.", and that is still the Seale "call". Silver Run was founded by P. H. Perry and a man named Strong who built a saw mill on Silver Run (creek), in the early fifties and profited materially when the railroad went that way. The Harris and Ford families lived there when it was Silver Run post office.

THOMPSON'S STORE.—Formerly the mail rider carried a pouch from Glennville to the business place of Willis Thompson one and a half miles northwest, proceeding thence east to two or three other small offices. Mr. Thompson was the only post-

members of the Calhoun family, one time lived there. Many of them are buried in the cemetery adjacent to the old Methodist Church. The postoffice existed until after 1890. A school of wide reputation was founded there as early as 1854. The village furnished a large number of men to the Confederate Army. Col. Lyman W. Martin, a lawyer of note, lived here many years. The Lesters, Ingrams, Farleys and Brannons lived there before 1860.

Through The Years

Nicknames

By PETER A. BRANNON



Many times I have asked why girls named "Margaret" were called Peggy but no one could tell me. "Becky" can be worked out of Elizabeth, but I don't know how we can get Peggy. All of which reminds me that the published volumes on nicknames are to me most incomplete. Dr. George E. Shankle has done by far the best effort along that line but patriotically speaking, he does not mention Montgomery at all and he had a great chance to call it the "Cradle of the Confederacy," particularly as he refers to Charleston, S. C., as the "Cradle of Secession." He does call us Alabamians "Lizards" a sobriquet which I profess I never heard until I began to assemble material for this paper when I found that the Columbia, S. C., Southern Chronicle, in June, 1845, published us as the "Lizard State."

We are told that in early times many lizards lived along our streams and that the people who lived on the borders of these streams and in the woods near by were, as respected their lives, analogous to lizards. Perhaps so, it's new to me. I would far rather we were called "Yellow hammers" which name is from the yellowish colored coarse cotton trousers with the black stripe down the side, worn by some of our troops in the War between the States. Birmingham as the "City of Executives," "because so many ex-governors live there," is stretching the imagination for when J. R. Hornady in his Book of Birmingham, named it that only three had ever done so and one of them, Governor Wm. D. Jelks, never called it home for he went to Eufaula every weekend. Gov. Joseph F. Johnston and Gov. B. B. Comer were at home there in their late life. It's all right to call Birmingham the "Pittsburgh of the South." Back in 1892 John Goff of Louisville, Ky., called Mobile the "Picnic City" because so many Northerners spent their winters at the resorts on Mobile Bay. This fixes a rather early date for the East

son; the "Pathfinder" John C. Freemont; "Light Horse Harry" General Henry Lee (father of Robert E.); "Mad Anthony" Wayne; "Swamp Fox" Francis Marion; "Tippecanoe and Hard Cider" William Henry Harrison; "Marse Robert" General R. E. Lee, and "Stonewall" Thomas J. Jackson, are a few of dozens of American characters who have been given affectionate nicknames.

One Time Alabamians

Henri de Tonti, companion of La Salle in the explorations of the Gulf Country, and who died at 27 Mile Bluff, Fort Louis de La Mobile, of Yellow Fever in 1704, was called by the Indians "the iron handed man" because he had a mechanical substitute for one of his hands, it having been lost in fighting the wars in Europe.

General Nathan Bedford Forrest of Cavalry fame was "The wizard of the Saddle" because he accomplished much which was seemingly impossible with mounted troops.

Captain Aleck, Captain Isaacs, Big Warrior, Jim Boy and Great Mortar, Indians, bore those English designations which were nicknames, not the interpretations of their Indian names. Shoolashummashtobe is an Indian name and the French called him "Red Shoe" which however is not an interpretation of the word.

Most of today's Alabamians know who the "Little Colonel" was. Some will recall the "Duke of Birmingham", and the "Sturdy Oak of Wilcox". Older ones will remember the "one-armed orator of Henry," "Rufus Sanders", "Simon Suggs", (these last two "pen names" of old writers). Moderns know to whom is referred when we speak of the "Brown Bomber", born in Chambers County Alabama, and all Southerners know who "Bill Nye" was and have read the rabbit in the briar patch stories of "Uncle Remus". A dictionary of American Nicknames gives Alabamians, the "Kissing Bug" and the "Paul Jones of the South". As was Dorothy Dix interested in prison reform so was the "Angel of the Prison"

we were called "Yellow hammers" which name is from the yellowish colored coarse cotton trousers with the black stripe down the side, worn by some of our troops in the War between the States. Birmingham as the "City of Executives," "because so many ex-governors live there," is stretching the imagination for when J. R. Hornady in his Book of Birmingham, named it that only three had ever done so and one of them, Governor Wm. D. Jelks, never called it home for he went to Eufaula every week-end. Gov. Joseph F. Johnston and Gov. B. B. Comer were at home there in their late life. It's all right to call Birmingham the "Pittsburgh of the South." Back in 1892 John Goff of Louisville, Ky., called Mobile the "Picnic City" because so many Northerners spent their winters at the resorts on Mobile Bay. This fixes a rather early date for the Eastern Shore places and is about the time of the "Chamber of Commerce" kind of publicity enthusiasms for the Gulf country which the railroads were promoting. The name might fit better now.

State Nicknames

"The Southern Chronicle, Columbia, S. C., June 25, 1845, gives the following States with the nicknames by which their people are known. An inquiry into the origin of these designations would doubtless be curious if not profitable. The names are: The inhabitants of Maine are called foxes; New Hampshire, granite boys; Massachusetts, Bay Staters; Vermont, Green mountain boys; Rhode Island, gun flints; Connecticut, wooden nutmegs; New York, Knickerbockers; New Jersey, clam catchers; Pennsylvania, leatherheads; Delaware, musk-rats; Maryland, crow thumpers; Virginia, beagles; North Carolina, tar boilers; South Carolina, weasels; Georgia, buzzards; Louisiana, cre-owls; Alabama, lizards; Kentucky, corn crackers; Tennessee, cotton-manies; Ohio, buckeyes; Indiana, hoosiers; Illinois, suckers; Missouri, pewks; Mississippi, tadpoles; Arkansas, gophers; Michigan, woolverines; Florida, fly-up-the-creeks; Wisconsin, badgers; Iowa, hawkeyes; N. W. Territory, prairie dogs; Oregon, hard cases."

Historical Characters

"Old Hickory" Andrew Jack-

sons of their Indian names. Shoolashummashtobe is an Indian name and the French called him "Red Shoe" which however is not an interpretation of the word.

Most of today's Alabamians know who the "Little Colonel" was. Some will recall the "Duke of Birmingham", and the "Sturdy Oak of Wilcox". Older ones will remember the "one-armed orator of Henry," "Rufus Sanders", "Simon Suggs", (these last two "pen names" of old writers). Moderns know to whom is referred when we speak of the "Brown Bomber", born in Chambers County Alabama, and all Southerners know who "Bill Nye" was and have read the rabbit in the briar patch stories of "Uncle Remus". A dictionary of American Nicknames gives Alabamians, the "Kissing Bug" and the "Paul Jones of the South". As was Dorothy Dix interested in prison reform so was the "Angel of the Prisons", Miss Julia Tutwiler of Alabama. Alabama politicians will remember that one-armed gentleman "Simon" Allgood—Miles Clayton Allgood—so called because some one said, all good was simon pure. Mr. Allgood was Auditor and State Commissioner of Agriculture, as well as in the U. S. Congress for 12 years. So do the fans know who are the "Crimson Tide" and Military historians know who was the "gallant" Pelham. Alabama University graduates remember the "Druid City", as do A. P. I. graduates recall the "village of the plains". Southerners know "F. F. Vs" and "Goober Grabbers" as well as most Americans know of "Buffalo Bill" and the "Georgia Peach".

There may have been many "boy preachers", but our own A. A. Lipscomb long time Methodist minister here at Montgomery and college president at Tuskegee and at University of Georgia make him well known in the South.

Captain R. F. Kolb of Alabama was sometimes called "Run Forever" Kolb and Mrs. Ferguson, sometime Governor of Texas, whose initials were M. A., was camed "Ma".

Other States Tributes

Most Tennesseans would know the location of the "Dimple of the Universe"—(Nashville); Virginians are still proud of "the Old Dominion". The "Alligators" to the South of us, the "Mudcats" to the West, the "Big Benders" to the North and the "Crackers" to

the East, identify our friends across the State line.

Mobilians should know about the "Petticoat Insurrection" and Union Springsites were once members of the "Patterrollers". Jackson County, the "High State of Jackson" in Alabama politics, raised the "Raccoon Roughs" for 1861 service. People in Washington County know a "Razor Back" whether they do in Jefferson or not. Menawa's "Red Sticks", were routed "By the Eternal" at Horse-

shoe Bend on March 27, 1814 and Davy Crockett lived to bugle,

"Home Ergin, Home Ergin,
Now We'll drink old Tennessee gin,
Ole Zip Coon, Turkey in the Straw,
I'd ruther go to hell, than ag'in go to war".

Through The Years

Apr. 28 - 1946

The Thirteenth U. S. Infantry

By PETER A. BRANNON



An act of Congress passed Feb. 11, 1847, provided for the raising of 10 volunteer regiments of Infantry for service in Mexico—the war having been in progress since 1846. The 13th U. S. Infantry one of these outfits, was officers in part by Alabamians and Georgians, Col. Jones M. Withers of Huntsville being Lieut. Colonel, and that outfit has gone down in the records as an Alabama Regiment, rather stretching the facts in the case. There appears to have been very little written on the subject of Alabama's part in the war with Mexico—in fact so little that my friend Fred Thornton was, a few days ago, frightened off his purpose to develop the story of the centenary of the event.

Honestly Alabamians never in very many cases distinguished themselves very gloriously. Tenant Lomax saw garrison duty

and Captain James Cante (then an officer in the Palmetto Regiment from South Carolina), was there and some of the Alabama units, notably that of Capt. Thomas E. Irby, reached Mexico, but most were, as Andrew Jackson had said on a former occasion about some others, "too late." Perote town, now in Bullock County, then when founded in Pike, got its name because of the presence of an Alabama soldier in the fighting near a castle called that down there. Most of the Alabama Volunteers stayed, not because of their own preference, too long in Mobile waiting to be mustered into service. The Alabama Department of Archives and History has a few scattered individual records—coming from the Nunnally family, from Mrs. Virgil Griffin of Mobile, and Judge Irby Pope of Marion—and has the U. S. official rosters (except for the Thirteenth) from the War Department at Washington, but these rosters have no attached historical data. But, getting back to the Thirteenth, the National Archives now agrees to furnish rolls of that regiment so we may yet learn a little of it.

Some critics have said that the military history of a state has little contributing value but I am not in accord with this view for the men who make a name in military activities are the ones who generally are the outstanding politicians, business men, educators, and make the economic life of the future. You may see this illustrated in the officer personal of the Thirteenth Infantry of 1847. Col. Jones Mitchell Withers was made Lieutenant-Colonel April 9, 1847, with R. M. Echols as Colonel. Lieut.-Col. Withers was a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point. Col. Withers was transferred on September 13 of that year and put in Command of the Ninth U. S. Infantry another of the specially raised volunteer regiments, resigning from that out-

Militia and later on the Staff of Gen. Thomas S. Jessup U. S. A., in the Indian War Campaign of 1836. He was sometime Secretary of the State Senate, Private Secty. to Gov. Clay, a Director of the State Bank, Commission Merchant, Mayor of Mobile, member of the State Legislature, Practising Attorney, Colonel of the 3rd Alabama Infantry Regiment C. S. A., and rose to rank and command as a Major-General of the Confederacy. For many years he edited the Mobile Tribune. Thus showing the part this military man played in the life of the State.

Jere Clemens

Jeremiah Clemens, born in Huntsville in December, 1814, went in Mexican War Service as Major in the 13th Regiment but was transferred and became Lieut.-Col. of the Ninth. His biography shows that he was discharged in July 1848 to become chief of the depot of purchases. Mr. Clemens was for a short time in the U. S. Senate when he defeated Ex-Governor Benjamin Fitzpatrick for the unexpired term of Dixon H. Lewis. He took a leading part in the proceedings of the Secession Convention, being opposed to immediately leaving the Union. Even so, Gov. A. B. Moore at the outbreak of hostilities appointed him Major-General in command of the Alabama Militia, but he saw no active service. He was a Unionist in feeling during the period of the war and spent much of the time in Philadelphia. Gen. Clemens was the author of several novels, the Rivals, a story of the times of Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton, being his best known one. He wrote Tobias Wilson, a story of the Great Rebellion, (the War between the States). He left incomplete, a history of the War (from his viewpoint), when he died in May 1865.

Colonel Echols

R. M. Echols, made Colonel of the 13th on organization on April 9, 1847, was born in Georgia and appointed to the Army from that state. The U. S. official register shows he died Dec. 3, 1847, so it is not likely that he saw any active service. He was not a West Pointer.

Past History

The old Thirteenth Regiment organized on July 16, 1798, was mustered out in less than one year. The thirteenth organized for the second war with England on January 11, 1812, had P. P. Schuyler as Colonel. Colonel Peter Philip Schuyler, son of the old Major General of the name in the Continental Army, while

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Coincidentally, the Thirteenth Regiment as reorganized in May 1861 had William Tecumseh Sherman of March-to-the-Sea fame as Colonel and obviously there were no Southerners in its ranks.

Through The Years

May 19-1946.
Monroe's Hat

By PETER A. BRANNON



My attention has been called recently, several times to James Monroe and his connection with the life of the early Republic. Mr. Monroe paid Alabama a visit while he was Chief Executive—the first president of the new United States who did—one of the few presidents who ever have, and no one has apparently seized on the incident to develop a story of that early time in our state's history—except me, though few seem to have read what I said so perhaps it, or parts of it, will bear repeating.

Before me is a comment on Mr. Monroe's hat:
"Monroe Fond of his Cocked Hat."

President Monroe was known as "the last of the cocked hats," which indicated his preference for that type of headgear. He liked to remind people of his service in the Revolutionary war, of what it had meant to his country and people. He was a formal man, with his doeskin breeches, top boots, dark blue coat and buff waistcoat and always the cocked hat. His very costume presented a true picture of the last era of the aristocrats in government."
—New York Sun. Visualizing his looks—on horseback—the three riders who "appeared" at Huntsville in 1819 no doubt created attention.

The Huntsville Republican, June 5, under a one line heading Arrival of the President, (not even in all caps.) said in part:

On Tuesday last the President of the United States with Mr Gouverneur his private secretary and Lieut. Monroe of the Army, very unexpectedly arrived in Huntsville, and put up at the inn. No intimation of his intention to visit our town had been received by any individual in it; but the citizens solicitous to show their respect to the Chief Magistrate of the Union, appointed a committee to wait upon his Excellency and invite him to a public dinner on which occasion C. C. Clay Esqr. addressed him nearly in the following words:

Sir—In behalf of the citizens

of Huntsville, we have the honor to wait upon your excellency, and to communicate the joy with which we hail the arrival of the chief magistrate of the nation, in our remote and humble village. Be assured, sir, we duly appreciate the motives which have promoted you to a repetition of the labours, we have already seen you perform in the north, by your visit to the southern portion of the United States. We are sensible of the great advantage of adding practical observation to that extensive information, which we have before seen so happily illustrated.

Permit us to congratulate you on the general tranquility and prosperity which have prevailed and on the valuable acquisition of territory which has been made in our vicinity, under your enlightened administration. We assure you, that we contemplate with feelings of national pride, and happy result of a policy founded in principle, and which has for its sole object the exaltation of our country. If sir, your time and convenience will permit, we should be happy to give you some feeble testimony of our respect and affection and to have the honor of your Excellency's company, at a public dinner, on tomorrow.

To which the President answered in substance, that, he had undertaken the task of visiting different portions of the United States, more particularly with a view of examining the situation of the fortifications and of selecting suitable sites to be put in a state of defense against foreign aggression, in the event of a future war, which he was happy to say, there was no immediate prospect of that he conceived it the duty of the chief magistrate of the Union to acquaint himself with a knowledge of the interior country over which he presided, and as far as was practicable to ascertain the state of society, and of improvement in agriculture, manufactures, etc., and also to inquire into the condition of the Indian tribes which are dispersed through the western portion of

the Union. In pursuance of these views he had made his former tour and now intended to continue as far west as his other official engagements would permit. He stated it was necessary for him to return to Washington by the 15th of July, when it was probable the Spanish treaty ceding the Floridas to the United States would be received at which time his presence at the seat of government would be indispensable. He congratulated the committee on the acquisition of the Floridas which he deemed so essential to the future security of this territory from Indian hostility in that quarter and concluded by accepting the invitation to dinner."

Continuing the paper says that on Wednesday at 4 o'clock the President "and suit," together with more than one hundred of the most respectable citizens of Madison County sat down to a sumptuous entertainment prepared by Captain Irby Jones at which Col. Le Roy Pope acted as "president" assisted by C. C. Clay and Henry Minor Esquire, as "vice-presidents." After the cloth was removed 21 "sentiments" were drunk accompanied by the discharge of cannon and appropriate songs. After that then the President of the United States was presented and spoke to the toast, "The Territory of Alabama." Col. Le Roy Pope spoke to the toast "John Adams of Braintree." Mr. Clay spoke on "Public Sentiment—The Best Shield of Merit."

The paper says the company rose from the table about sunset highly delighted with the entertainment. The sixth toast drunk was titled "Our Distinguished Guest," and the news item characteristically says: "After this toast was drunk, the President rose and returned thanks to the company for their kind expressions toward him." One will have to surmise where the wine for twenty-four hundred filled glasses came from when the ads in the paper don't show any one of them presenting such wares whereas at Florence James Jackson and Company, listed in their grocery stock "rum, brandy, gin and wines."

Mr. Jones the Host

Mr. Jones who served the dinner has an advertisement in this issue of the paper that he has just "opened a house of accommodation" in the house "formerly owned and occupied by Mr. Cheatham and recently by R. Turner." The Huntsville Inn was "on the public square," according to another advertisement.

Col. Le Roy Pope

Col. Pope, "president of the day," a local way of saying chairman of the meeting, or toastmaster, was the founder of Huntsville even though John Hunt of Tennessee was the original settler there. He was the grandfather of Le Roy Pope Walker, Mr. Jefferson Davis' secretary of war in the first Confederate cabinet formed here at Montgomery. Mr. Clay was a Virginian who settled in Huntsville in 1811 when the town was called "Twickenham" (in honor of Col. Pope's family ancestral home in England), was later senator in Congress, governor of Alabama, a member of the Supreme Court, and otherwise prominent.

Alabama was admitted to the Federal Union as the 22nd State on Dec. 14, 1819, less than six months after Mr. Monroe was at Huntsville. The constitutional convention which framed the document required by the Enabling Act, accepted by Congress, was in session in that town less than 30 days after Mr. Monroe's visit. It was during the 1819 session of the Legislature held at Huntsville that Gov. Bibb was directed to select a permanent seat of government and that the site at the junction of the Cahawba and Alabama Rivers was chosen.

Monroe County in Alabama was created as a sub-division of the Mississippi territory and named for James Monroe who was then in June, 1815, secretary of State in the cabinet of President James Madison.

Through The Years

Sun. June 23 1946

Carrollton In Pickens

By PETER A. BRANNON



The question was put to me recently as to whether Charles Carroll of "Carrollton in Maryland" ever signed the Declaration of Independence. I said yes he did, though at the time I could not prove it. Since then I have read the very interesting reference in Garrett's "Public Men in Alabama," to the address of Henry W. Hilliard at the time of the death of Mr. Carroll Nov. 14, 1832, wherein is the reminder that he was the very last signer of that memorable document to pass away. Col. Garrett's reference is:

"To those old enough to remember the sensation created in the public mind by the death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, on the fourth of July, 1826, just fifty years after they had signed the Declaration of American Independence—one its author, and the other its strongest advocate on the floor of the Continental Congress—it will readily occur how much interest was felt in Mr. Carroll, as the last of the fifty-six signers. He was born in 1737, in Maryland, and died in that State in 1832, at the age of ninety-five years."

Carrollton Alabama

Our Alabama Carrollton, named for the plantation home of the Marylander, was according to Brewer, "laid out" in 1830. The first white settler at the place was Josiah Tilley who came from Tuscaloosa County in 1817. He is said to have migrated to Texas with the Choctaws when they went West. Jonathan York his brother-in-law, was the second settler in the county and his (York's) daughter was the first white child born in that area.

The Legislature by act of Dec. 13, 1821, fixed the voting places of the county, at Jacob Dansby's house, at Mullen's on the Columbus, Miss., Road, at James Hephins (Smith the local historian says this should be "Heflin") and at Ezekiel Nash's. The first court was directed to be held at the house of Jacob Dansby. Brewer says the first voting places were at Cox's on Coldfire Creek, at Charles M. Holland's, at Jesse Clement's, and at Rober Bridges'. Through the two statements we add to our knowledge of

1821. He represented the district in the State Senate in 1825 and Miss Armes says was on the original board of Trustees of the State University. Samuel B. Moore, for a short time governor of Alabama, in 1831, died Nov. 7, 1846, in Carrollton and is there buried. He was born in Franklin County, Tenn., in 1789. While serving as President of the Senate in March 1831, on the resignation of Governor Gabriel Moore to become U. S. Senator, he succeeded to the office of governor and served to the end of the term not seeking re-election.

John Herbert Kelly, a distinguished Confederate Soldier, was born in Carrollton, March 31, 1840. He left West Point Military Academy in 1861, a short time before graduation, to report at Montgomery and offer his service. While in command of a division and leading a charge at Franklin, Tenn., Aug. 20, 1864, he was killed. His remains are interred at Mobile. General Kelly was a nephew of Hon. William Kelly who succeeded John Crowell as Alabama's lone Congressman in 1821, but resigned in 1822 to succeed Dr. Chambers as Federal Senator. Thomas C. Lanier another of Carrollton's early citizens had a distinguished career in the Confederate Army. He went in the middle sixties to Palatka, Fla.

The Stansel family come to Pickens County in 1824 from Washington County, Georgia. Col. M. L. Stansel opened a law office in Carrollton in 1845. He

went into Confederate service as Major of the 41st Alabama Infantry and soon rose to the Colonelcy. He served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867.

Lewis Maxwell Stone, born in Baldwin County, Georgia, in 1820, located to practice law after graduating at Harvard College in 1843. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1861.

The Court House

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He came to Montgomery County in 1861 when he became Secretary to President Jefferson Davis of the Confederacy. Mr. Clitheral married a Mass Hayes of Pickens County. He served as a Probate Judge of Pickens County, as Circuit Judge, was Clerk of the House of Representatives, was a member of both the Senate and the House, of Alabama, and was assistant secretary of the Confederate Congress under Johnson J. Hooper in the Provisional sessions. Jesse Van Hoose was a Dutch family coming to New York before the Revolution. He was in the Mississippi Territory as early as 1815 and came to Pickens in

1822 to succeed Dr. Chambers as Federal Senator. Thomas C. Lanier another of Carrollton's early citizens had a distinguished career in the Confederate Army. He went in the middle sixties to Palatka, Fla.

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The Court House

Even though Carrollton was chosen as the county-seat about 1830 the Court House was not removed from Pickensville until 1834. Federal troops burned the Court Records in 1865 and the present Court House was built a few years after the war. The Phoenix Hotel across the street from the Court House dates from about 1845 (with some additions however) and local tradition says a Ku Klux Klan unit of 1867 was organized there. At the front stands a crooked oak tree planted by Matt Thaxton in 1868. It is known as the Forrest Oak for Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest is said to have tied his team to it about 1870 when he was there prospecting a railroad through Pickens County.

The first newspaper in the county was established by W. D. Lyles at Pickensville in 1840 and even though Carrollton was the county-seat there was no paper to carry the county advertising at the place until the "West Alabamian" was established there in 1849. Nelson F. Smith's History of "Pickens County" was printed in 1856 at the Pickens Republican office in Carrollton. Ten years complete files of the West Alabamian recouped by Dr. Thomas M. Owen, are in the Alabama Department of Archives and History collection. If there were any other sporadic efforts at newspaper publishing in the county before 1900 the Archives Department has no copies of these papers.

That section belongs to Alabama but many of the interests of its people are centered in Mississippi, just over the state line.

Through The Years

Moving Capitol To Montgomery

By PETER A. BRANNON



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By an act of the Legislature of 1844-45 a proposition was made to submit the question of the removal of the Capitol from Tuscaloosa (spelled then with a "k"), this of course having to be done by constitutional amendment. The election was held in the Fall of 1845 and 27,320 Alabamians voted against removal. But, 33,798 of our voters declared for removal, and Representative J. C. Wilson of Lauderdale County, on Jan. 7, 1846, introduced a bill "for the removal of the seat-of-government from Tuscaloosa and for other purposes." This bill provided that the seat-of-government "shall be and remain in the city of Tuscaloosa, . . . until a State House equal in every respect to the one now occupied by the general assembly, is erected, and completed, and fully finished, at such place as the Legislature may hereafter select by joint ballot of the two Houses, free from public expense, and the keys of the same tendered and given to the Secretary of State, as a present to the State, together with sufficient quantity of land on which said State House shall be built." The act as approved Jan. 21, 1846, also provided that the State archives and furniture housing them should be moved to the new seat without expense to the State. It provided a building commission of five men and said that "a good and indefeasible title to the said land shall be made and delivered to the State of Alabama at the same time when the keys are tendered."

Balloting

On the 28th of January, 1846, in compliance with the provisions of the said above act, the Senate and House met in joint session, in the House, and balloted 16 times when finally Montgomery received 68 votes, a majority of all cast. On the first ballot the vote stood: For Tuscaloosa, 39; Wetumpka, 28; Mobile six; Montgomery, 33; Statesville, two; Selma, nine; Marion, four, and for Huntsville, six.

Those who voted for Montgomery on the first ballot were: Messrs. Gilchrist, Hardaway, Kendrick, McClung, Oliver, Scott, Shorter and Ward of the Senate; and Messrs. Barnett, Bates, Bibb, Billingslea, Cooper, Cook, Ellsberry, Grady, Hobdy, Judge, Long, McGriff, Merrick, Robertson, Sanford, Shanks, Snowden, Stallworth, Stringer, Tarver, Taylor of Butler, Warren of Coffee, Watts, Williams of Henry, and J. Williams of Jackson. On the 10th, 11th, and 12th ballots Blount Springs, Greensboro, Decatur, Tuscumbia and Maplesville received votes. On the (16th) ballot the vote was:

Tuscaloosa 39; Wetumpka nine; Mobile, three; Montgomery 68 and Selma 11. Those who voted for Montgomery on the final ballot

Court, recorded in Book X, p. 417, the deed from the City of Montgomery to the State of Alabama, signed by the then Mayor, N. E. Menson, and L. B. Hansford, city clerk. The city conveyed "that parcel of land lying within the corporate limits of the said city at the head of Market Street, bounded east by Union St., and west by Bainbridge St. and measuring on Union and Bainbridge Streets three hundred feet, and measuring East and West on the lines of said lot four hundred feet, forming an oblong square, being that parcel of land in the City of Montgomery, on which the new state house has been erected and which was set apart for that purpose on the original plan of the City of Montgomery called New Philadelphia, together with all the appurtenances belonging to the said lot of land, to have and to hold, the same to the State of Alabama forever."

Moving the Archives

When the attorney for the Secretary of State pronounced the deed "ample" he returned to Tuscaloosa and made ready to convey the records to Montgomery. They were packed into 113 boxes and loaded onto 13 wagons and set out for Montgomery in charge of James H. Owen, doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. The weight of the records was 25,704 pounds and the cost of transportation was \$1,325.00. This item was, according to the providing act moving the Capitol, paid by the City of Montgomery. The wagon train which hauled the State records to Montgomery came over the "Centerville Road" a route differing not much from the present day Tuscaloosa-to-Montgomery highway except that it crossed the river at "Hall's's Ferry," years later, and may be then, known as Coosada Ferry.

The First Governor At Montgomery

Reuben Chapman was the first Alabama Governor to serve at Montgomery and he was inaugurated in the Hall of the House of Representatives Dec. 16, 1847. Rev. Basil Manly, then President of the University of Alabama, acted as Chaplain on the occasion—Coincidentally the Reverend Dr. Manly, then pastor of the First Baptist Church of Montgomery, (when it was on Bibb, North Court and Tallapoosa Streets) served as Chaplain when Mr. Jefferson Davis was inaugurated in 1861, as President of the Confederate States of America.

This new "Montgomery Capitol" was destined to be short lived. It burned two years later, Dec. 14, 1849, three days before the scheduled inauguration of

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Building Commission

Miles W. Abernathy, George Steele, Daniel Pratt, Johnson J. Hooper and A. B. Clitheral (so Simpson the Capitol historian says, though Owen's history says John K. Collins) were named by the Legislature as the commission to examine the new structure and see that it (and the Montgomery citizens) complied with the requirements of the act. The town of Montgomery did not learn of its selection as the seat-of-government until the late afternoon of the 30th (January 1846) when the news came by stage.

The City Council of Montgomery immediately issued bonds in the sum of \$75,000 and at the suggestion of Col. Charles T. Pollard, they were all bought by local business people.

The Montgomery Committee to direct the building of the structure was Charles T. Pollard, chm.; Wade Allen, Silas Ames, N. E. Benson, Charles Cromelin, Wm. Knox, Thomas Mays, John Whiting, Justus Wyman and the Mayor. The plan for the Capitol was drawn by Stephen Decatur Button (who is generally credited to Philadelphia) of Columbus, Ga. — that is the Muscogee Democrat who writes a story of the letting of the contract, etc., calls his "our fellow-citizen" — and the constructors to erect the structure were B. F. Robinson and R. N. R. Bardwell both of whom were City Aldermen in Columbus. A clipping from the Huntsville Southern Advocate, before me, gives an account of the laying of the corner stone July 4, 1846, by the Masonic Grand Lodge, and names the ten items placed in the stone. One of these was "a list of the present legislature." One was a bible with a silver key, and one was the current local newspaper. November 5, 1847, the building having been completed and turned over to the Secretary of State in October, H. W. Watson, clerk of the Montgomery County

highway except that it crossed the river at "Hall's Ferry," years later, and may be then, known as Coosada Ferry.

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Representative Benjamin H. Baker of Crawford in Russell County, and Senator James Abercrombie a planter of the same county must be given credit for prompting a fight to have the State rebuild the Capitol at public expense, and Thomas H. Watts then a member of the House from Butler, championed Montgomery's claim for the new structure though there was a hard fight to carry the seat of government back to Tuscaloosa. Nicholas Davis of the House (of Limestone County), chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, adversed the Baker bill to have the State rebuild the Capitol but A. H. Kendrick of Coosa leader of the minority fought Davis and with the aid of Senator Robert J. Ware of Montgomery they finally won again for this city. The "financial condition of the treasury" was, at that time, as it has on many other occasions, blamed with the unwillingness of the Davis Committee to have the State bear the expense of rebuilding.

It is learned from the current journals that when it was proposed to move the Capitol from Montgomery a suggestion was made for the State to refund the City of Montgomery \$80,000.00, to repay it for building the Capitol and for beautifying the grounds, so the cost of the original structure must have been accordingly. The present central unit, what we term "the old Capitol" cost the State \$62,527.00 and Nimrod E. Benson and Justus Wyman got a \$1,000.00 each for supervising it, but the story of that building is not a part of this.

Montgomery tradition is, and I guess it is so, that the hill at the head of Market Street where the town goats gathered each day was set aside in 1817 by Mr. Andrew Dexter as the site of the State Capitol which he predicted would some day be here. Certain it is he conveyed it to the town and never sold it to a private owner. Thirty years later the legislature moved the Capitol to Montgomery and the Montgomeries put it on Goat Hill.

Through The Years

Colonel King's Court Martial

By PETER A. BRANNON



There was a "holden" at Montpelier, in Alabama, on the 23rd of November, 1819, a general Court Martial to "try" Colonel William King of the Fourth United States Infantry for conduct most unbecoming (according to the charges), and the Colonel was convicted on some of the charges. His pay was suspended for five years.

A small folio of ten pages, measuring five-and-one-fourth by three-and-one-half inches, was published by the Adjutant and Inspector General's office (of the U. S.) as a General Order on February 7, 1820, signed by D. Parker, Adjutant and Inspector General—actually signed, something quite unique for a printed document to be signed by hand—and sets out five charges and thirty-one specifications against the Colonel. Certain historical facts, not mentioned in this Order, set out that the Court Martial was held at Montpelier to transfer the activities of the court from Fort Montgomery which was the Army headquarters of the Southern Military Division,

and likewise the scene of Colonel King's indiscretions. Lieutenant Colonel William Lindsay was president of the court.

The Charges

Colonel King was charged with violating the 14th, 39th and the 31st Articles of War and of unbecoming and unofficer-like conduct, with several other minor charges. It seems he entered into contracts with certain non-commissioned officers of his Regiment to become overseers of his Negroes and as a compensation he discharged them months "anterior to the expiration of their term of service." As well, the Colonel was accused of using private soldiers as coachmen and waiters.

From the charges—none of which the Colonel denied, though he entered a plea of not guilty to all of them—we learn quite a bit of the history of the period and of that section of the Gulf Country.

The Colonel must have had a plantation on the Bayou near Fort Montgomery. It seems that being ordered to his post at Fort Scott (on the Chattahoochee River in Southwest Georgia) and put in charge of a company of recruits for the Fourth Infantry to bring them to the Alabama Territory, he "did ship on board the transport GENERAL HAND at the public expense, a large quantity of flour and other provisions—a part of which he speculated on and sold at Mobile on his arrival—thirty Negroes, slaves, or thereabouts, a heavy carriage which he immediately shipped to New Orleans to sell, four wagon loads of household furniture, etc., etc." and in addition he caused the United States

to pay for his private purposes, the sum of \$1,175.00. Then too, he borrowed money, as well as reshuffled it, from the Quartermaster and speculated on Pensacola property. He was accused of doing many other things too numerous to mention here, as well as not doing some he should have done. If this court "findings" is typical of the conduct of the time, the ordinary soldier was truly a "soldier of fortune," and he did not have much fortune either. Corporeal punishment and "bread and water in dark holes" seems to have been customary. One poor fellow was sentenced to have his head shaved, his left ear cut from his head, and "to receive on the grand parade in Pensacola fifty lashes on his bare back and then drummed out of service." In this case, (that of Private W. Newby of the Fourth Infantry) Colonel King, then commanding the Eastern section of the Eighth Military District, approved the findings of the court but "re-mitted" all but the lashes and ordered the soldier to be returned to duty.

Sutlers' Fees

The violation of the 31st Article of the Rules and Articles of War was that the Colonel "did lay a duty or imposition of five per centum on all the moneys collected for goods sold by Messers Nelson and Randolph, Sutlers of the 4th Infantry, to the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates," whereas he did not charge this 5 percent above what they would pay anywhere else to the officers. The alledged imposition of this five percent was for the support of a band but it seems they never had a band and no account of the collected money was made. However, the court found that Col. King did not get this money, but that it went back into the regimental exchequer.

The Paymaster

Col. King was charged with imposing on the confidence of Major John B. Hogan by asking him for a loan of \$300 to be returned next pay day. The colonel had to have \$1,000 to repay the Sutlers. Next month after this request the colonel preferred charges against the Quartermaster (Major Hogan), for violating the 39th Article of War. The court convicted Col. King of unofficer-like conduct, but exonerated him of ungentlemanly conduct on the loan charge.

John Benjamin Hogan was born in Baltimore in 1787. He served through the War with England, 1812-1815, and then entered the regular army wherein he served till 1821. A short time later we find him in Tuscaloosa. At the time of the visit of Lafayette in 1825, he was on the Staff of Governor Pickens and was with him at the reception at Montgomery. Major Hogan moved to Mobile in the '20's and was several times Senator from that district. He was a colonel in the Alabama Militia, served in the Indian War of 1836 after having been an Indian Removal Agent by appointment of Pres. Andrew Jackson, and was the Collector of the Port of Mobile during Pres. Van Buren's administration. The family is still residing—that is the grandchildren do, at Mobile.

Capt. John McIntosh, of the Artillery Corps, served as president of several Courts' Martial in the Eastern division of the 8th Department in the period of the Territorial days. One of that name was later in

revenue cutter or the yacht of the Collector of the Port—if he had such in those days.

Officers of the Court

Lieutenant Colonel Lindsey of the Artillery Corps, who signed the findings against Col. King, as president of the Court, was a Virginian who entered the Army in 1812. He served in the Army till his death Sept. 15, 1833, becoming colonel of the Second Artillery, April 26, 1832. Stokeley D. Hays of Tennessee was an Army quartermaster, 1812 to 1814, and was made Judge Advocate, southern Department of the Army, on Sept. 10, 1818. D. Parker who signed President James Monroe's order approving the court findings, was Daniel Parker, of Massachusetts who became Adjutant and Inspector General of the Army November 22, 1814. On the reorganization of the Army June 1821, he became Pay Master General and died in 1846. A. M. Houston "acting assistant deputy quartermaster general of the Eastern division of the 8th Military Department," who Col. King ordered to manipulate a five hundred dollar and a \$1,000 item through the quartermaster funds to the Sutlers, was a Tennessean formerly regimental quartermaster of the Seventh Infantry. The one thousand dollar item was to "cover" a transfer from the New Orleans quartermaster to the Pensacola officer and was to repay a Sutler's loan to finance the Pensacola property speculations.

But, I could write about others involved with the colonel if space permitted. It don't.

Col. King was honorably discharged from the Army, on the reorganization June 1, 1821, (so Heitman's Register says), so they must have forgiven the charges. He died in 1826.

The census of Baldwin County for 1820 shows one "W. King" a head of a family and a property owner. Perhaps it was our "William," born in Delaware and appointed to the Army in 1808, from Maryland.

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term of service." As well, the Colonel was accused of using private soldiers as coachmen and waiters.

From the charges—none of which the Colonel denied, though he entered a plea of not guilty to all of them—we learn quite a bit of the history of the period and of that section of the Gulf Country.

The Colonel must have had a plantation on the Bayou near Fort Montgomery. It seems that being ordered to his post at Fort Scott (on the Chattahoochee River in Southwest Georgia) and put in charge of a company of recruits for the Fourth Infantry to bring them to the Alabama Territory, he "did ship on board the transport GENERAL HAND at the public expense, a large quantity of flour and other provisions—a part of which he speculated on and sold at Mobile on his arrival—thirty Negroes, slaves, or thereabouts, a heavy carriage which he immediately shipped to New Orleans to sell, four wagon loads of household furniture, etc., etc." and in addition he caused the United States

this request the colonel preferred charges against the Quartermaster (Major Hogan), for violating the 39th Article of War. The court convicted Col. King of unofficer-like conduct, but exonerated him of ungentlemanly conduct on the loan charge.

John Benjamin Hogan was born in Baltimore in 1787. He served through the War with England, 1812-1815, and then entered the regular army wherein he served till 1821. A short time later we find him in Tuscaloosa. At the time of the visit of La-Fayette in 1825, he was on the Staff of Governor Pickens and was with him at the reception at Montgomery. Major Hogan moved to Mobile in the '20's and was several times Senator from that district. He was a colonel in the Alabama Militia, served in the Indian War of 1836 after having been an Indian Removal Agent by appointment of Pres. Andrew Jackson, and was the Collector of the Port of Mobile during Pres. Van Buren's administration. The family is still residing—that is the grandchildren do, at Mobile.

Capt. John McIntosh, of the Artillery Corps, served as president of several Courts' Martial in the Eastern division of the 8th Department in the period of the Territorial days. One of that name was later in command of an Artillery detachment at Fort Mitchell (in our Russell County), and is referred to by travelers passing that way. Three or four Johns were Georgians.

Fort Montgomery

"Fort Montgomery A. T.," where the 8th Department had headquarters (at the time of Col. King's troubles) was at what we in later years have called Montgomery Hill and Tensas. The site is two miles east of Fort Mims where the massacre of Aug. 30, 1813, took place. The post was established in 1814 by Col. Thomas H. Benton, of Andrew Jackson's army, and was probably named for Capt. Elijah Montgomery of the 7th U. S. Infantry—who by the way resided in later years in the Eastern Mississippi Territory and was in politics. Col. Benton and Maj. Lemuel P. Montgomery, for whom Montgomery County in the territory is supposed to have been named, were not on cordial terms and it is not very likely that he, Benton, would have honored him, certainly in view of the fact that Elijah was at Fort Stoddert nearby when the post near the Cut Off was founded.

The "Bayou near Fort Montgomery" to which Col. King transported his Negroes and 4 wagon loads of household furniture (consisting of "sideboards, tables, chairs, etc.") was obviously Tensas Lake, at the end of the Cut Off, where Sam Mims established himself before 1800. I would wager that the pioneer country of South Alabama had not seen four loads of new Baltimore furniture arrive at one time prior to the coming of the family of Col. King. Those items would make interesting antiques now. The U. S. Schooner Amelia, which the colonel commandeered in the port of Mobile in January, 1818, to bring his family and goods up to the bayou, "at the expense of the United States" so he was charged, was probably a

Through The Years

Aug. 25, 1946.

Audubon And Harris In Alabama

By PETER A. BRANNON



In the Museum of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History is an interesting cabinet of curios brought back from the headwaters of the Missouri River by Edward Harris, the grandfather of Mr. William Ustick Harris of Jackson, Alabama. This collection was made at the time of a visit to the Blackfoot Indians in 1843 when John James Audubon, the naturalist, and the senior Mr. Harris took a trip up the Missouri River in quest of new material for Audubon's work. There are three shirts or coats, elaborately decorated with porcupine quill beadwork, human hair, and beads. The collection at Montgomery is in much better condition and contains several more items than does a similar one which came from the Audubon family to the American Museum of Natural History at New York City. The robes here in the Alabama Museum are in excellent condition, whereas those in the American Museum of Natural History are not so well preserved. In addition to these coats of antelope skin are two pipes, a catlinite one and one made of native stone into which has been hammered, in an ornamental manner, strips of silver; also several buffalo's tails, leggings, moccasins and other things. In the Harris collection are, in addition to those displayed, diaries dating from 1790, notebooks, journals, correspondence, many pictures and numerous family relics.

Mr. W. U. Harris, who has so generously placed this material in the Department of Archives and History that many may enjoy it, was for some years division manager for the Alabama Power Company at Jackson in Clarke County. While he was born in New Jersey, at the old homestead of this grandfather, he has been living in Alabama now for more than 40 years, and considers himself an Alabamian. The grandfather, Edward Harris II, the son of an English hosiery manufacturer, who in 1796 came to America as the American representative of the firm of Harris and Leach of Leicester, England, was a man of many interesting sides of life. He was a wealthy young gentleman with an estate in Moorestown, N. J., who while in Philadelphia on July 12, 1824 made the acquaintance of John J. Audubon who had been commissioned to make a picture of a grouse to be used on a banknote for the State of New Jersey. About a week later Mr. Harris visited the artist and was shown a collection of drawings of American birds. He purchased them at a price which so surprised Mr. Audubon that he later supplemented the lot with others in-

rated. I have met with a reception so warm and generous that the recollection of it will be retained to my latest day. On Tuesday, the day after my arrival, I went with Mr. Audubon and his friend Dr. Wilson to join Dr. Bachman and John Audubon, Jr., at the plantation of Mr. Charles Deazle, where they had gone on the morning of my arrival to hunt deer, we were too late that day to join them in their hunt and amused ourselves with shooting snipe. They brought home two deer that day, the next morning we all went out at 9 o'clock, except Mr. Audubon, Sr., who preferred hunting Pileated Woodpeckers—by one o'clock we had killed 3 deer. This day I killed my first deer, a fine Buck. The customary honors were awarded me, that is to say my face was well daubed with the blood of the deer and the Buck's tail stuck in my cap. We returned yesterday having had a most delightful excursion.

Since leaving New York I have met with nothing worthy of notice in the way of Ornithology except that on the passage, after passing Cape Hatteras and about the latitude of Cape Fear and at 35 to 40 miles from Land I saw great numbers of Phalaropes flying and sitting on the water; I saw a great many flocks and one I think could not have contained less than 200 birds; they appeared to be the Red Phalarope, *P. fulicarius* in the Gray plumage. I saw them again about 25 miles from land off Cape Roman; they were seen the last two days of January and the first two of Feby. Also saw the Frigate Pelican *Trachippetes aquilus*, soaring very high in the air.

17th. Left Charleston this morning by Railroad for Augusta, Ga., distant 130 miles, but it appears that it does not suit the Company to carry passengers entirely through in a day, and we were compelled to stop the night at a miserable village 16 miles from Augusta. This road is located through a level country covered with pine timber and interspersed with swamps. The atmosphere in all this flat country around Charleston during the Summer months,—that is to say from the middle of May until the appearance of frost, is of so deadly a nature that it is considered certain death for a white person to remain for one night only without the limits of the city. The miasma in this region is no doubt as deadly in its nature as the Pontine marshes or the Campagna of Rome.

21st. Reached Montgomery, Ala. this evening by mail stage from Augusta, Ga., which we left at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th and have traveled night

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Trip Through Alabama

Among the material in the Department of Archives and History is a Journal of a trip made in 1837 by Audubon and Edward Harris with John, son of Audubon, Senior, from Charleston, South Carolina to New Orleans through Alabama. They were promised the use of a revenue cutter on arrival at Mobile in order to search along the Gulf of Mexico and the coast of Florida for new species of birds. The journal is:

Jan. 23rd 1837. Left New York this day (in the ship Anson, Capt. Sinclair bound to Charleston) to meet Mr. Audubon and join him on his Southern tour.

Feb. 6. Arrived at Charleston after a tedious passage of 14 days. Found Mr. A. on the wharf looking out for me. I was sorry to learn from him that we could not get a revenue cutter from the Government as they are all pressed into the services of the Florida War.

10th. I have now been four days in S. Carolina and have already learned that the character of the natives for genuine hospitality is by no means over-

covered with pine timber and interspersed with swamps. The atmosphere in all this flat country around Charleston during the Summer months,—that is to say from the middle of May until the appearance of frost, is of so deadly a nature that it is considered certain death for a white person to remain for one night only without the limits of the city. The miasma in this region is no doubt as deadly in its nature as the Pontine marshes or the Campagna of Rome.

21st. Reached Montgomery, Ala. this evening by mail stage from Augusta, Ga., which we left at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th and have traveled night and day ever since over a worst road that I have ever traveled before for so long a distance 320 miles; we passed through the towns of Macon, Milledgeville and Columbus and several small villages; the country is generally a sandy pine barren except in the neighborhood of large streams, until we crossed the (Chattahoochee) at Columbus and entered the Creek Nation, and from the western boundary of the nation, Line Creek, to the Alabama River the land is superior to any I have seen in the South, being a dark tenacious soil, mostly under cultivation and has borne the last year, apparently, good crops of cotton. At the village of Tuskegee within the Nation there were upwards of 70 Indians in the jail who had been concerned in the recent depredations in the neighborhood. Just before entering the village we met one of the principal chiefs of the friendly Creeks, Tuskina, a noble looking fellow, who ought from his noble mein to have been one of the most determined foes to the oppressors of his race. A few miles in advance of the village we overtook an escort of the mounted rangers conducting towards their new home in the far west, the families of the friendly warriors of this part of the nation, who are now in Florida. They numbered about 2000, old men and youths, women and children with a few of the inferior chiefs, a melancholy spectacle of the remains of a brave nation doomed to anni-

hilation—driven from their home by the overwhelming power of their white oppressors. But this is a subject which demands an abler pen, the wrongs of the red man is a theme which will not be neglected by the moralist or poet, my object is to only record facts, It appears that an order came from Gen. Jessup stating that he could soon dispense with the services of the Warriors in Florida and that their families must be sent forthwith to Montgomery where steamers would take them to Mobile, where they would be joined by the warriors and proceed west. In consequence of this order they were compelled to sell all of their effects, which they could not transport on their own backs or those of their miserable ponies, at 2 days notice.

In the way of ornithology I have yet seen little that is new to me. At Charleston I saw the Carrion Crow Vultur the Loggerhead Shrike Lanius Ludovicianus the Orange Crowned Warbler Sylvia Celata, and on the 19th between Milledgeville and Columbus I heard the well known voice of Muscicapa Cooperii, Olive sided Flycatcher, which is I believe new to this region.

22nd. In the morning left Montgomery in the steamer ——— for Mobile and arrived the next evening. The scenery on the Alabama is of a new character, the shores are generally low, with occasional bluffs, the gloomy cypress swamp with its melancholy drapery of black moss, in place

of foliage at this season, interspersed occasionally with the rich green of the canebrake, and again relieved by the settlers cabin and clearing, and now and then a village or steamboat landing with its sheds filled with bales of cotton indicative of extensive plantations in the interior, served to keep us on deck the greater part of the two days we were passing down the river, which to accomplish a distance of about 180 miles in a direct line from Montgomery to Mobile is estimated to run from 450 to 500 miles. The Carolina Parrot Psittacus Carolinensis and the wild turkey were the only new birds I saw — Yes, the Florida Cormorant Phalacrocorax Floridanus. The parrots in great abundance, wild turkeys said to be numerous, saw them but once feeding in a cornfield.

On the 25th Mr. Audubon and I took a trip in a steamer from Mobile to Pensacola, leaving John; on the way I saw the Brown Pelican in pairs and in flocks—They fly by alternately flapping and sailing, generally in a line—when the leader commences flapping or sailing the bird next to him imitates his flight and he is followed by each bird in slow progression to the end of the line. At Pensacola we heard of a bird which Mr. A. believes to be new and which the natives call the Gris or Grey bird, and which Mr. A. thinks may be a new Ibis, which he once shot in East Florida, but from the miry nature of the shore in which it fell he was unable to procure

it. We hope to learn something more of this fellow before leaving this part of the world, so no more at present from his affectionate friend, the writer.

We returned from P. on the 28th, having seen Commodore Dallas under whose orders are the cutters from Mobile Easterly, he was very attentive to us and promised us a cutter on the arrival of Capt. Day in the Jefferson, whom he daily expected from the Havannah. The next day, March 1st, Mr. Audubon started for N. Orleans with John, leaving me to return to Pensacola and endeavour to procure the Gris while he endeavoured to get subscribers in N. Orleans. An accident to the Mobile boat and other circumstances detained me in Mobile until Monday, the 6th, when I received a letter from Mr. A. urging me immediately to join him as he had learned from the collector that the R. Cutter was expected up the river daily and that in 24 hours after her arrival she should be ready for sea again. The next day I took passage in the S. Alabama Steamboat and started at 11 o'clock, the wind blowing hard from the S. E. The Capt. thought it imprudent to attempt the outside passage into Lake Borgne. He therefore took the Pass Serione, where unfortunately he did find sufficient water to carry his boat over the Bar where she lay upwards of 8 hours, which prevented our getting to N. Orleans until next evening. It is now the 23rd day of

March and the cutter only arrived the day before yesterday. We have been daily looking for her with great impatience, had we but known that she would have remained so long we might have made some very interesting excursions at some distance from the city, but unfortunately a very valuable season has been completely lost to us, as many birds have during this time taken their departure for the North, the Whooping Crane we observed on the taking their departure in very large flocks, between the and great numbers of Golden Plovers passed up the river and were shot in considerable numbers.

Observations

Mr. Harris made similar observation on the Indians to most of the travelers passing this way in the 1830s. The date of his visit coincides with the removal West, and his criticism is not unwarranted. In May of 1836, the Indians had stopped at the stage a few miles East of Tuskegee and burned it, killing the driver. Tuskena, the "Chief" to whom he refers, was the son of Big Warrior of the Upper Creeks and for whom Warrior's Stand, a stage stop on the Federal Road, was named. Tuskena, in the Thirties, lived at what today is called Creek Stand. He met an untimely end—becoming involved while under the influence of liquor in a dispute with a white settler. He killed him and enjoyed (rather a cold-blooded way of putting it)

the distinction of being the first man legally hanged in Russell County. The execution took place at Crockettville (later Crawford) after the County-Seat was moved from Girard.

Count Saxe-Weimar, the German Crown Prince, and Captain Basil Hall of the British Royal Navy were travelers through Alabama in 1827, and they, like LaFayette in 1825, and James Stuart in 1830, all took the stage to Montgomery to travel by river boat to Mobile. All made interesting journals of their trip. Count Weimar, in 1827, and Phillip H. Gosse, in 1838, were both observant of the natural history, and from their pens we learn much of the flora and fauna. William Bartram, in 1776, went over the Chattahoochee to Alabama Rivers route, and Sir Charles Lyell was over it in 1851. Mr. Gosse left us in his Letters from Alabama many bird records. Bartram was a botanist, but he recorded many ornithological notes. Lyell was a geologist interested in the current natural history.

Much recent interest in John James Audubon has been aroused by the current exhibit of a large collection of original drawings by Mr. Audubon which are now being shown by the New York Historical Society.

A pertinent news item in the Mobile Commercial Register and Patriot for Saturday Evening February 25, 1837 is:

"Passengers — per Steamboat

IBERIA from Montgomery," (naming 51 individuals and two families) among them Mr. Audubon, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Steele, Mr. Harris. The Master of the IBERIA was Captain Bullard of the family of John Bullard of North Carolina, who came to the Fort Jackson neighborhood in 1816.

On March 1st, the Register and Patriot noted that Mr. Harris and Mr. Audubon returned that day from Pensacola by steamboat WATCHMAN, and under the column which carried uncalled for letters, in the post office, were two for "E. Harris," without a doubt our Mr. Edward Harris.

The Audubon party journeyed West to Texas as far as Galveston.

Through The Years

Alabamians In Camp Chase, Ohio, Cemetery

By PETER A. BRANNON



By PETER A. BRANNON
The Governor's office was a few days ago in receipt of the magazine section of The Columbus, Ohio, Dispatch, in which is a very interesting story of the Confederate Cemetery at the old Federal prison, Camp Chase, near Columbus. Dorothy Todd Foster

has made a very readable story which Leonard A. Pressler of Columbus, thought that we Alabamians would like to see, so he forwarded a copy of it to Gov. Sparks.

Inasmuch as there are 452 marked graves of Alabamians who died as prisoners at Camp Chase, I thought it would be interesting to list these men that Alabamians might check to see whether their Confederate ancestors were among them. Miss Foster did not publish the list, obviously, as there are 2,260 marble headstones in the cemetery and 14 states are represented in the list, although only 13 had regular Confederate outfits), but on the United States Quartermaster's list of Confederate Burials in Northern Cemeteries, a compilation of the Alabamians has been made. Oddly enough Grave No. 1 is that of an Alabamian, J. R. Horton, Company F, 9th Alabama Cavalry. In the forefront of one of the pictures used by Miss Foster is Grave No. 147 which is that of George W. Bolton, Company D, 44th Alabama Infantry. This immediately attracted my attention, hence this story. Mr. Bolton was 34 years old and married. The record roll of the command which is filed in the Department of Archives and History shows that he was born in Alabama and lived in Columbiana. He was wounded in the knee and captured at Raccoon Mountain, Tenn., on the night of Oct. 28, 1863. When the roll of that command was made in January, 1865, he is shown as "absent, captured."

Honoring Confederate Soldiers

Attention to these Confederate graves at Camp Chase was one of the first interests of William H. Knauss, a former Federal officer of New Jersey, who moved to Columbus in 1893. Mrs. Joseph M. Briggs, a Missourian, now 96 years of age and living near by, had a few years prior to that time placed flowers on the graves but she always visited the cemetery wearing a veil as there was a feeling toward those of the community who interested themselves in honoring these Confederate dead. Miss Foster tells of the first formal Memorial Day exercises in Camp Chase Cemetery in 1895. The speaker engaged for that occasion, three days before the services were to be held, decided that his professional standing would be injured and declined to make the address. Col. Knauss without the aid of a speaker, put on a program and from June 5, 1896, until now, once every year, there have been

exercises by those people of Columbus, Ohio, honoring these former Confederate soldiers.

In 1897 the local militia turned out and the magazine (recently sent the Governor) carried an old picture made on that occasion showing this local company with stacked arms grouped around a rough hewn boulder—no markers had been placed that early. A very interesting statement of Miss Foster's is that Rutherford B. Hayes, while governor of Ohio, employed Farmer Briggs, the husband of the old lady who is still living, to clean the cemetery.

The next Governor, Richard M. Bishop, in 1878, countermanded the authorization for the cemetery to be kept in order but his successor, that old Republican that many of us in the South never heard many kind words of, James B. Foraker, secured a governmental appropriation and built a substantial stone wall around the cemetery and directed that henceforth these graves should have attention. From that time on they have been cared for. Funds were contributed by a local citizen, W. P. Harrison, in 1902, and a stone arch to take the place of a wooden one which had been placed there by Col. Knauss was erected, and funds by those Northerners have kept it in order since that time. Judge David F. Pugh, a member of the GAR, made the presentation speech on that occasion, Congressman David E. Johnston of Bluefield, West Virginia, accepted it and Gov. George K. Nash took part in the exercises. The Governor commented that all the bitterness which he formerly held had gone out of his heart in spite of the fact that a Confederate bullet was still in his body.

Camp Chase Cemetery is now under the supervision of the Quartermaster's Corps of the War Department, Francis M. Brockmeyer has been caretaker since 1939.

The cemetery is open to the public only two days a year, on Memorial Day as it is observed above the Mason-Dixon Line and on the Confederate Memorial Day, always the Sunday nearest Jefferson Davis' birthday on June 3. Those who wish to enter its gates on other days must arrange with Mr. Brockmeyer or with the Quartermaster Corps at Fort Hayes.

- Ala.: J. F. Limbaugh, 22nd
- P. Reynolds, 53rd Ala.; John
- Ala.; Daniel Knowis, 36th
- B. Atkins, 24th Ala.; William
- Ala.; Dougal Stewart, 24th
- Henry Morris, 45th Ala.;
- 17th Ala.; E. J. Clark, 54th
- Patterson's Ala. Art.; S. Ferri
- Robert H. Howell, 18th Ala.
- ments, 36th Ala.; John W.
- Ala.; John W. Lee, 16th Ala.
- ley, 36th Ala.; W. R. Grab
- Cav.; Thomas H. Beatty, 5
- Ala.; Stephen J. Minor, 3rd
- L. Simmons, 54th Ala.; Cav
- Daniels, 54th Ala.; J. D. N
- Ala.; B. R. Johnson, 36th Ala
- tin, 4th (Roddy's) Ala. Cav.
- gins, 36th Ala.
- Asa bell, 18th Ala.; J. O. J
- Ala. Cav.; A. W. McDaniel, 5
- Sgt. John T. Malone, 22nd
- Archibald, 36th Ala.; Chas.
- Ala.; John Sanford, Ward's B
- Art.; J. D. Thompson, 28th
- rison, 31st Ala.; A. W. Coway
- J. N. Koen, 32nd Ala.; A. C
- Ala.; George W. D. Roberts
- Cav.; Joseph H. Merrett,
- A. Pitzzenburghen, 22nd Ala.;
- 4th Ala. Cav.
- Stephen Pridgen, 53rd Ala.
- Rangers; Pvt. Dewith C. Brown
- A.; Bradford Cornelius, 18th
- Hitt, 36th Ala.; A. J. Lynn
- Batt'n, Ala. Cav.; D. D. Bu
- Ala.; John Wesley Bland, 54th
- Hand, 58th Ala.; T. Johnson
- Kindry Pinkston, 47th Ala.;
- 19th Ala.; J. W. Baker, 40th
- Dillard, 40th Ala.; J. P. Tra
- Ala.; H. Smith, 2nd Ala. Cav.
- terberry, 32nd Ala.; M. J. C
- Ala.; Columbus Wells, 42nd Ala
- diebrook, 53rd Ala.; Serst.,
- 22nd Ala.
- Daniel McGilberry, 38th
- Johnson, 57th Ala.; Serst. W.
- 55th Ala.; D. McCoy, 57th Ala.
- R. Hall, 4th Ala.; John A. W
- Batt'n Cav. Ala.; Andrew J.
- Ala.; A. T. Currier, 22nd Ala
- Thead, 54th Ala.; Thomas
- Ala.; Robert Sumers, 46th Ala.
- son, 7th Ala. Cav.; James D
- Ala.; J. A. Floyd, 49th Ala.; C.
- Ala. Cav.; Corp. John L. Kelly
- Kinchen Daniels, 57th Ala.
- J. B. Harrison, 36th Ala.; W.
- bors, 25th Ala.; James W. C
- 28th Ala.; Anderson Willow
- Ala.; H. T. Clark, 54th Ala.;
- 53th Ala.; Robert Boyd, 7th
- T. Green, 58th Ala.; J. J.
- Ala.; James Jacks, 54th Ala
- Senn, 18th Ala.; Corp. William
- 31st Ala.; David Huddleston, 1
- A. L. Shaw, 18th Ala.; Hilliard
- Ala.; Corp. James M. Kelly,
- Corp. J. L. Tucker, 23rd Ala.
- cock, 36th Ala.; Corp. T. P. F
- Ala. Par. Rangers.
- Thomas Stogsdelle, 55th Al
- Coffe, 5th Ala. Cav.; John Sh
- Ala.; Simeon Thompson, 18th
- Pearson, 34th Ala.; William
- 29th Ala.; Abner M. Salter,
- Ala. S. S.; William R. Peterso
- Daniel Sanderson, 10th Ala.
- Lee, 19th Ala.; J. N. B. Roger
- sell's) Ala. Cav.; Julius T. C
- (and's Batt'n, Cav. Ala.; Wm.
- Ala.; M. J. Jones, 53rd Ala.; J
- ker, 1st Ala.; S. W. McGowar
- Edgar Scarbe, 38th Ala.; S
- Harper, 20th Ala.; R. Crabb,
- William Camp, 4th Ala.; Jacob
- Ala.; R. A. McDonald, 5th Al
- ley Hall, 23rd Ala.; Corp. C
- 46th Ala.; Phil. Shepherd, 38
- H. Tunison, Stewart's Escort,
- Jones, 18th Ala.; Zach. Martin
- H. J. Newsome, 7th Ala. Cav

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The list of Alabamians follows: J. R. Horton, 9th Ala. Cav., C. S. A.; Daniel Kelly, 4th Ala. Cav., C. S. A.; Sherod Tomlin, 2nd Batt'n., Hilliard's Legion, Ala., C. S. A.; Henry Whitman, 4th Ala. Cav., C. S. A.; Thomas Richards, 48th Ala. C. S. A.; John F. Harris, 30th Ala. C. S. A.; Presley Davis, 53rd Ala. Partisan Rangers; John Barber, 4th Ala. Cav., C. S. A.; John Rogers, 9th Ala., C. S. A.; W. C. Sizmoore, 2nd Ala. Cav., C. S. A.; Lt. Alex P. Ambrester, Ala. Nitro and Mining Corps, C. S. A.; George W. Bolton, 44th Ala., C. S. A.; W. W. Gillum, 35th Ala., C. S. A.; W. H. H. Slatten, Wheeler's Scouts, Ala.; Sergt. Jas. Yeager, 7th Ala. Cav.; J. Holbrook, 7th Ala. Cav.; W. H. Punstill, 7th Ala. Cav.

D. L. Pardean, 7th Ala. Cav.; J. M. O'Bryant, 5th Ala. Cav.; Thomas G. Poe, 28th Ala., C. S. A.; Silas H. Crowe, 3rd Ala. Cav.; Dolan Hollis, 38th Ala., C. S. A.; G. W. Mount, 46th Ala.; James Sparks, 18th Ala.; Corp. Wiley C. Keith, 7th Ala. Cav.; R. C. Hobbs, 38th Ala.; Noah Thompson, 7th Ala. Cav.; Joseph Thigpen, 1st Ala.; Thomas Flurry, 42nd Ala.; T. M. Frizzle, 34th Ala.; D. P. Dunnaway, 34th Ala.; J. H. Fulham, 32nd Ala.; Joseph G. Thomas, 5th Ala.; Jackson Roberts, Ala. Cav., C. S. A.

Robert B. Phelps, 54th Ala.; Jno. T. Cunningham, 54th Ala. Cav.; Willis M. Gossett, 22nd Ala.; John M. Black, 5th Ala. Cav.; T. H. Dalle, 22nd Ala.; Sgt. Nathaniel Bumpers, 24th Ala.; Levi Walker, 42nd Ala.; B. F. Darby, 57th Ala.; W. H. Allen, 5th Ala. Cav.; A. R. Kendrick, 22nd

Cav.; Joseph H. Merritt, A. Pitzburghen, 22nd Ala.; 4th Ala. Cav.

Stephen Pridden, 53rd Ala. Rangers; Pvt. Dewitt C. Brown A.; Bradford Cornelius, 18th Hitt, 36th Ala.; A. J. Lynn Batt'n., Ala. Cav.; D. D. Bu Ala.; John Wesley Bland, 54th Hand, 58th Ala.; T. Johnson Kindry Pinkston, 47th Ala.; 19th Ala.; J. W. Baker, 40th Dillard, 40th Ala.; J. F. Tra Ala.; H. Smith, 2nd Ala. Cav.; terberry, 32nd Ala.; M. J. C Ala.; Columbus Wells, 42nd Ala. diebrook, 53rd Ala.; Sergt. J 22nd Ala.

Daniel McGilberry, 36th Johnson, 57th Ala.; Sergt. W. 53th Ala.; D. McCoy, 57th Ala. R. Hall, 4th Ala.; John A. W Batt'n. Cav. Ala.; Andrew J. Ala.; A. T. Currier, 22nd Ala. Thead, 54th Ala.; Thomas Ala.; Robert Sumers, 46th Ala. son, 7th Ala. Ala.; James D Ala.; J. A. Floyd, 49th Ala.; C. Ala. Cav.; Corp. John L. Kelly Kinchen Daniels, 57th Ala.

J. B. Harrison, 36th Ala.; W. bors, 25th Ala.; James W. C 28th Ala.; Anderson Willot Ala.; H. T. Clark, 54th Ala.; 53th Ala.; Robert Boyd, 7th T. Green, 58th Ala.; J. J. Ala.; James Jacks, 54th Ala Senn, 18th Ala.; Corp. William 31st Ala.; David Huddleston, I. A. L. Shaw, 18th Ala.; Hilliard Ala.; Corp. James M. Kelly, Corp. J. L. Tucker, 23rd Ala.; cock, 36th Ala.; Corp. T. P. F Ala. Par. Rangers.

Thomas Stogsdelle, 55th Ala. Coffe, 5th Ala. Cav.; John Sh Ala.; Simeon Thompson, 18th Pearson, 34th Ala.; William 29th Ala.; Abner M. Salter, Ala. S. S.; William R. Peterso Daniel Sanderson, 10th Ala. Lee, 19th Ala.; J. N. B. Roger sell's) Ala. Cav.; Julius T. C land's Batt'n. Cav. Ala.; Wm. Ala.; M. J. Jones, 53rd Ala.; J ker, 1st Ala.; S. W. McGowan

Edgar Scarbe, 38th Ala.; S Harper, 20th Ala.; E. Crabb, William Camp, 4th Ala.; Jacob Ala.; R. A. McDonald, 5th Al ley Hall, 23rd Ala.; Corp. C 46th Ala.; Phil. Shepherd, 38 H. Tunison, Stewart's Escort, Jones, 18th Ala.; Zach. Marti; H. J. Newsome, 7th Ala. Cav Sanderson, 10th Ala. Cav.; 18th Ala.; J. Harrington, 29th A. P. Beasley, 4th Ala. Cav. Garrison, 57th Ala.

W. L. D. Crow, 57th Ala.; Crane, 7th Ala. Cav.; Corp. 33rd Ala.; Francis M. Register W. H. P. Rushton, 17th Ala.; Bridges, 7th Ala. Cav.; J. Dit Cav.; James D. Hutchens, 17th ry Kight, 58th Ala.; William 18th Ala.; Rufus Jones, 10th J. M. Cullin, 22nd Ala.; A. P. Ala.; W. L. Taylor, 36th Ala.; 7th Ala. Cav.; Allen T. Ed Cav.; John Bolton, Roddy's Es

Thomas Pate, 4th Ala. Co Jenkins, 55th Ala.; N. W. Pitt Ala.; J. M. Landers, 4th Ala. Chappel, 46th Ala.; R. Carr, Pinkney Harris, 1st Ala.; Sam an, 57th Ala.; R. H. Smith, Corp. William Mitchell, 55th Durden, 39th Ala.; Sergt. J 36th Ala.; John Langhorn, 57 A. Nelson, 34th Ala.; A. Seymo 18th Ala.; Wesley Hendrix, Jeremiah B. Wilkinson, 57l Stephens, 33rd Ala.; J. O. Holl W. L. Chambers, 4th Ala. C us O. Martin, 1st Ala.; W. F. Ala.; Moses Sanders, 39th Ala Wright, 42nd Ala.; G. W. No Ala.; J. W. Radford, 56th Rangers; William M. Miller, Corp. Jonathan Wood, 4th James Moore, 20th Ala.; J. N. Ala.; Charles Vick, 27th Ala. Mayhar, 18th Ala.; S. Pateath Sgt. James F. Faircloth, 57th Driesbach, 7th Ala. Cav.; Sergt son, 35th Ala.

R. Rumage, 46th Ala.; John 42nd Ala.; Sergt. Thos. Stewar Sergt. S. W. Dickey, 18th Ala. Smith, 57th Ala.; William The Ala.; Sergt. M. M. Cox, 32nd M. Haynie, 46th Ala.; W. B. S Ala.; G. B. W. Carlisle, 18th Woodall, 4th Ala. Cav.; B. 46th Ala.; J. W. Hill, 36th Wiggins, 4th Ala. Cav.; R. 34th Ala.; R. Lemax, 39th A W. Stokes, 57th Ala.; A. J. G Ala. Cav.; D. H. Mann, 7th Al

Clement Griffin, 30th Ala.; 4th Ala. Cav.; W. H. Blaylock James S. Chapman, 57th Ala.; B. Singleton, 34th Ala.; E. 36th Ala.; Pleasant Tyler, 4th J. Jones, 23rd Ala.; John T. H. Ala.; Cav.; W. H. H. Ford, 54th Burgess, Moreland's Cav. A Warrick, 46th Ala.; J. J. Ewing Edward Rials, 18th Ala.; J. 34th Ala.; J. Ervin, 10th Ala. Freeman, 8th Ala. Cav.

William W. Ewing, 5th George W. Wilson, 33rd Ala.; 46th Ala.; R. Province, 35th Spencer, Moreland's Cav. A

complain has been Grave No. 1, J. R. Alabama ont of one Miss Fos- which is ton, Com- Infantry. acted my tory. Mr. and mar- the com- the De- and His- born in Columbi- in the Raccoon night of e roll of e in Jan- as "ab-

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nfederate as one of illiam H. al officer moved to s. Joseph now 96 near by. that time raves but cemetery e was a the com- d them- Confed- tells of rial Day e Ceme- raker en- n, three were to s profes- s injured address. aid of a ram and til now, ave been

exercises by those people of Columbus, Ohio, honoring these former Confederate soldiers.

In 1897 the local militia turned out and the magazine (recently sent the Governor) carried an old picture made on that occasion showing this local company with stacked arms grouped around a rough hewn boulder—no markers had been placed that early. A very interesting statement of Miss Foster's is that Rutherford B. Hayes, while governor of Ohio, employed Farmer Briggs, the husband of the old lady who is still living, to clean the cemetery.

The next Governor, Richard M. Bishop, in 1878, countermanded the authorization for the cemetery to be kept in order but his successor, that old Republican that many of us in the South never heard many kind words of, James B. Foraker, secured a governmental appropriation and built a substantial stone wall around the cemetery and directed that henceforth these graves should have attention. From that time on they have been cared for. Funds were contributed by a local citizen, W. P. Harrison, in 1902, and a stone arch to take the place of a wooden one which had been placed there by Col. Knauss was erected, and funds by those Northerners have kept it in order since that time. Judge David F. Pugh, a member of the GAR, made the presentation speech on that occasion, Congressman David E. Johnston of Bluefield, West Virginia, accepted it and Gov. George K. Nash took part in the exercises. The Governor commented that all the bitterness which he formerly held had gone out of his heart in spite of the fact that a Confederate bullet was still in his body.

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The list of Alabamians follows:
 J. R. Horton, 9th Ala. Cav.; C. S. A.; Daniel Kelly, 4th Ala. Cav.; C. S. A.; Sher-

Ala.; J. F. Limbaugh, 22nd Ala.; Corp. C. P. Reynolds, 53rd Ala.; John Morris, 24th Ala.; Daniel Knowls, 36th Ala.; William B. Atkins, 24th Ala.; William Brown, 33rd Ala.; Dougald Stewart, 24th Ala.
 Henry Morris, 45th Ala.; John Pierce, 17th Ala.; E. J. Clark, 54th Ala.; J. Finch, Patterson's Ala. Art.; S. Ferrill, 54th Ala.; Robert H. Howell, 18th Ala.; B. F. Clements, 36th Ala.; John W. Bradley, 46th Ala.; John W. Lee, 16th Ala.; James Mobley, 36th Ala.; W. R. Graham, 2nd Ala. Cav.; Thomas H. Beatty, Stewart's Cav., Ala.; Stephen J. Minor, 3rd Ala. Cav.; J. L. Simmons, 54th Ala. Cav.; Joseph V. Daniels, 54th Ala.; J. D. Newsome, 29th Ala.; B. R. Johnson, 36th Ala.; O. C. Martin, 4th (Roddy's) Ala. Cav.; R. L. Wiggins, 36th Ala.
 Asa Bell, 18th Ala.; J. O. Hamilton, 4th Ala. Cav.; A. W. McDaniel, 5th Ala. Cav.; Sgt. John T. Malone, 22nd Ala.; L. H. Archibald, 36th Ala.; Chas. Boyles, 55th Ala.; John Sanford, Ward's Batt'y, Ala. Lt. Art.; J. D. Thompson, 28th Ala.; E. Harrison, 31st Ala.; A. W. Cowart, 45th Ala.; J. N. Koen, 32nd Ala.; A. Wilson, 42nd Ala.; George W. D. Robertson, 4th Ala. Cav.; Joseph H. Merrett, 54th Ala.; A. Pitzzenburghen, 22nd Ala.; Amos Hough, 4th Ala. Cav.
 Stephen Pridgen, 53rd Ala. Partisan Rangers; Pvt. Dewith C. Brown, Ala.; C. S. A.; Bradford Cornelius, 18th Ala.; B. H. Hitt, 36th Ala.; A. J. Lynn, Stewart's Batt'n, Ala. Cav.; D. D. Bumpers, 24th Ala.; John Wesley Bland, 54th Ala.; T. H. Hand, 58th Ala.; T. Johnson, 40th Ala.; Kindry Pinkston, 47th Ala.; James Head, 19th Ala.; J. W. Baker, 40th Ala.; T. E. Dillard, 40th Ala.; J. F. Trainman, 17th Ala.; H. Smith, 2nd Ala. Cav.; I. M. Canterbury, 32nd Ala.; M. J. Carroll, 57th Ala.; Columbus Wells, 42nd Ala.; J. P. Middlebrook, 53rd Ala.; Sergt. A. Morrisen, 22nd Ala.
 Daniel McGilberry, 38th Ala.; H. A. Johnson, 54th Ala.; Sergt. W. T. Venable, 55th Ala.; D. McCoy, 57th Ala.; Sgt. Elijah R. Hall, 4th Ala.; John A. Wilson, Lewis Batt'n Cav. Ala.; Andrew J. Flippo, 49th Ala.; A. T. Currier, 22nd Ala.; James J. Thead, 54th Ala.; Thomas Edgar, 46th Ala.; Robert Summers, 46th Ala.; Omar Wilson, 7th Ala. Cav.; James Douglas, 34th Ala.; J. A. Floyd, 49th Ala.; C. Mosely, 2nd Ala. Cav.; Corp. John L. Kelly, 57th Ala.; Kinchen Daniels, 57th Ala.
 J. B. Harrison, 36th Ala.; William Neighbors, 25th Ala.; James W. C. Kanaday, 28th Ala.; Anderson Willoughby, 54th Ala.; H. T. Clark, 54th Ala.; Wm. Laster, 58th Ala.; Robert Boyd, 7th Ala. Cav.; J. T. Green, 58th Ala.; J. J. Cosby, 18th Ala.; James Jacks, 54th Ala.; William Senn, 18th Ala.; Corp. William D. Hughes, 31st Ala.; David Huddleston, 1st Ala. Cav.; A. L. Shaw, 18th Ala.; Hilliard Smith, 46th Ala.; Corp. James M. Kelly, 57th Ala.; Corp. J. L. Tucker, 23rd Ala.; W. D. Peacock, 36th Ala.; Corp. T. P. Paschal, 53rd Ala. Par. Rangers.
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Gradick, Roddy's Cav. Ala.; R. J. Williams, 7th Ala. Cav.; W. F. Richardson, 13th Ala.; H. O. Barker, 46th Ala.; H. C. Bowles, Warren's Reg't, Ala.; J. L. Suddith, 54th Ala.; John M. Goolsby, 28th Ala.; R. O. Childwood, Roddy's Escort, Ala.; D. L. Mize, 23rd Ala.; E. Daniel, 4th Ala. Cav.; E. Shias, 34th Ala.; Mark Rogers, 57th Ala.; John S. Bush, 33rd Ala.; W. Rencher, 1st Ala.
 John Eiking, 4th Ala. Cav.; Jonathan Prior, 42nd Ala.; Jeremiah F. Willson, 40th Ala.; W. Stevens, 38th Ala.; Leonidas White, 16th Ala.; Lin McGee, 38th Ala.; Thomas J. Davis, 33rd Ala.; W. T. Paulk, 42nd Ala.; J. F. Ingram, 7th Ala. Cav.; G. M. Strothers, 46th Ala.; W. A. Scholer, 10th Ala. Cav.; B. T. Windham, 38th Ala.; J. J. Cook, 30th Ala.; W. C. Raynor, 26th Ala.; M. Brown, Moreland's Cav., Ala.; W. M. Ross, Moreland's Cav., Ala.; R. H. Smith, 57th Ala.
 Sgt. Redding Shipp, 39th Ala.; Geo. Jenkins, 55th Ala.; J. M. Hancock, 7th Ala. Cav.; C. F. Kitchen, 23rd Ala.; T. B. Horton, Conscript, Ala.; L. T. W. Willett, 18th Ala.; W. P. McCoy, Moreland's Cav., Ala.; J. W. Orrell, 5th Ala. Cav.; Irvin Lee, 29th Ala.; Corp. James M. McCrary, 25th Ala.; A. J. Johnson, 21st Ala.; H. A. Lucas, Roddy's Escort, Ala.; J. P. W. Nelson, 20th Ala.; T. O. Gottherd, 30th Ala.; Sergt. A. J. Brown, 22nd Ala.; A. J. McCaughey, 7th Ala. Cav.; W. C. Payn, 20th Ala.; Sgt. Thos. H. Nettles, 36th Ala.; Daniel Anderson, 57th Ala.
 H. Horton, Conscript, Ala.; Henry Crosswhite, 10th Ala. Cav.; James E. Jackson, 38th Ala.; Obediah Williams, 20th Ala.; Charles Quaddburn, 57th Ala.; H. Sheppard, Stewart's Escort, Ala.; N. D. Wood, 11th Ala. Cav.; Capt. W. H. Lindsey, 26th Ala.; Corp. J. Rice, 36th Ala.; P. B. Sellers, 7th Ala. Cav.; Vinson H. Sanford, 1st Ala.; John H. Hampton, 53rd Ala. Par. Rangers; Sergt. A. M. Luker, 32nd Ala.; J. J. Kersey, 23rd Ala.; James M. Hill, 19th Ala.
 William P. Morris, 4th (Russell's) Ala. Cav.; William Hughes, 29th Ala.; Ben. Ingram, 4th (Roddy's) Ala. Cav.; W. Carl, 4th Ala. Cav.; A. Whaley, 17th Ala.; C. A. Johnson, 42nd Ala.; W. Bachelor, 10th Ala.; Wesley Tomlin, 10th Ala. Cav.; N. H. Cagle, 17th Ala.; Benj. G. Hester, 49th Ala.; George W. Nash, 46th Ala.; G. B. Campbell, 7th Ala.; J. W. Drake, 4th Ala.; W. P. Nance, 10th Ala. Cav.; William B. Tomlinson, 17th Ala. Cav.; G. J. Ledbetter, 31st Ala.; Corp. W. G. Mobley,

Cav.; W. H. Hazelwood, 1st Ala. Cav.; Daniel Gunter, 34th Ala.; J. B. Holder, 17th Ala.
 G. W. Harper, 29th Ala.; Newton Murry, 57th Ala.; Sergt. R. R. Taylor, 5th Ala. Cav.; Amburs Vaughn, 10th Ala.; Cav.; John B. Hugg, 18th Ala.; Jesse Casey, Dent's Ala. Batt'y, R. M. Tart, 7th Ala. Cav.; Willis French, 38th Ala.; John Lee, 40th Ala.; W. S. Robertson, 36th Ala.; A. C. McGuire, 46th Ala.; Wm. A. Woodall, 29th Ala.; Sergt. J. W. Burk, 34th Ala.; John H. A. Green, 36th Ala.; W. J. Underwood, 10th Ala. Cav.; J. A. Bushby, 31st Ala.; George W. Conway, 48th Ala.; James K. Stone, Wheeler's Scouts, Ala.
 2nd Lieut. Preston H. Creel, 29th Ala.; George R. Lester, 51st Ala. Cav.; J. A. Hughes, 23rd Ala.; John Clark, 4th (Russell's) Ala. Cav.; Green J. Yates, 1st Ala. Conscripts; D. J. Hoffman, 18th Ala.; F. M. Hood, 54th Ala.; Corp. J. A. Gable, Moreland's Cav. Ala.; Corp. S. V. Knowles, 23rd Ala.; Corp. Geo. F. Williams, 36th Ala.; G. T. M. Wright, 4th Ala. Cav.; Benjamin R. Tobias, 57th Ala.; John W. Summerset, 18th Ala.; J. M. Ezell, 59th Ala.; J. S. Willis, 31st Ala.; Corp. Alfred Eubanks, 28th Ala.; James Speare, 17th Ala.; W. W. Starnes, 23rd Ala.; John D. Bryant, 39th Ala.; John Kay, Moreland's Ala. Cav.
 B. F. Eubanks, 3rd Ala. Cav.; J. A. Cain, 55th Ala.; J. W. Mitchell, 5th Ala. Cav.; W. F. Posey, 5th Ala. Cav.; M. B. Morgan, 4th Ala. Cav.; Zachariah Moss, 33rd Ala.; Corp. E. W. Lester, 57th Ala.; John Ray, 17th Ala.; Wm. H. Hicks, 23rd Ala.; Thomas Lee, 45th Ala.; W. J. Briley, 7th Ala. Cav.; Capt. ——— Brown, Ala. C. S. A.; Surgeon John A. Houston, 27th Ala.
 Wh. Steel, 18th Ala.; L. Gueratt, 18th Ala.; 2nd Lieut. John F. Alley, 1st Ala.; William K. Lindsey, 36th Ala.; G. Tidwell, 22nd Ala.; Daniel McNeil, 17th Ala.; W. H. Worley, 17th Ala.; Corp. William Tillman, 21st Ala.; 1st Lieut. Archie Robinson, 17th Ala.; Henry Martin, 17th Ala.; 1st Lieut. Felix Spaulding, 17th Ala.; 1st Lieut. William Copland, 21st Ala.

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D. L. Pardean, 7th Ala. Cav.; J. M. O'Bryant, 5th Ala. Cav.; Thomas G. Poe, 28th Ala.; C. S. A.; Silas H. Crowe, 3rd Ala. Cav.; Doian Hollis, 38th Ala.; C. S. A.; G. W. Mount, 46th Ala.; James Sparks, 18th Ala.; Corp. Wiley C. Keith, 7th Ala. Cav.; R. C. Hobbs, 38th Ala.; Noah Thompson, 7th Ala. Cav.; Joseph Thigpen, 1st Ala.; Thomas Flurry, 42nd Ala.; T. M. Frizzle, 34th Ala.; D. P. Dunnaway, 34th Ala.; J. H. Fulham, 32nd Ala.; Joseph G. Thomas, 5th Ala.; Jackson Roberts, Ala. Cav.; C. S. A.
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Clement Griffin, 30th Ala.; R. Tipton, 4th Ala. Cav.; W. H. Blaylock, 12th Ala.; James S. Chapman, 57th Ala.; Sgt. Harry B. Singleton, 34th Ala.; E. McLaughlin, 36th Ala.; Pleasant Tyler, 4th Ala.; Cav.; J. Jones, 23rd Ala.; John T. Hampton, 5th Ala.; Cav.; W. H. H. Ford, 54th Ala.; R. F. Burgess, Moreland's Cav. Ala.; Harvey Warrick, 46th Ala.; J. J. Ewing, 32nd Ala.; Edward Riels, 18th Ala.; J. J. Looney, 34th Ala.; J. Ervin, 10th Ala. Cav.; A. W. Freeman, 5th Ala. Cav.
William W. Ewing, 5th Ala. Cav.; George W. Wilson, 33rd Ala.; G. W. Teal, 46th Ala.; R. Province, 35th Ala.; W. A. Spencer, Moreland's Cav. Ala.; J. P.

18th Ala.; W. F. McCoy, Moreland's Cav. Ala.; J. W. Orrell, 5th Ala. Cav.; Irvin Lee, 29th Ala.; Corp. James M. McCrary, 25th Ala.; A. J. Johnson, 21st Ala.; H. A. Lucas, Roddy's Escort, Ala.; J. P. W. Nelson, 20th Ala.; T. O. Gotherd, 30th Ala.; Sergt. A. J. Brown, 22nd Ala.; A. J. McCaughy, 7th Ala. Cav.; W. C. Payne, 20th Ala.; Sgt. Thos. H. Nettles, 36th Ala.; Daniel Anderson, 57th Ala.
H. Horton, Conscript, Ala.; Henry Crosswhite, 10th Ala. Cav.; James E. Jackson, 38th Ala.; Obediah Williams, 20th Ala.; Charles Queddibum, 57th Ala.; H. Sheppard, Stewart's Escort, Ala.; N. D. Wood, 11th Ala. Cav.; Capt. W. H. Lindsey, 26th Ala.; Corp. J. Rice, 36th Ala.; P. B. Sellers, 7th Ala. Cav.; Vinson H. Sanford, 1st Ala.; John H. Hampton, 53rd Ala. Par. Rangers; Sergt. A. M. Luker, 32nd Ala.; J. J. Kersey, 23rd Ala.; James M. Hill, 19th Ala.; William P. Morris, 4th (Russell's) Ala. Cav.; William Hughes, 29th Ala.; Ben. Ingram, 4th (Roddy's) Ala. Cav.; W. Carl, 4th Ala. Cav.; A. Whaley, 17th Ala.; C. A. Johnson, 42nd Ala.; W. Bachelor, 10th Ala.; Wesley Tomlin, 10th Ala. Cav.; N. H. Cagle, 17th Ala.; Benj. G. Hester, 49th Ala.; George W. Nash, 46th Ala.; G. B. Campbell, 7th Ala.; J. W. Drake, 4th Ala.; W. P. Nance, 10th Ala. Cav.; William B. Tomlinson, 17th Ala. Cav.; G. J. Ledbetter, 31st Ala.; Corp. W. G. Mobley, 46th Ala.; Bennett S. Kelley, 46th Ala.; W. P. Hall, 24th Ala.; F. R. Albert, 20th Ala.; Corp. J. W. Black, 17th Ala.; Thomas Terry, 17th Ala.; J. R. Pope, 33rd Ala.; James A. Beasley, 10th Ala. Cav.; Thomas Hatcher, 20th Ala.; D. C. Weldon, 20th Ala. Cav.; H. Alkens, Moreland's Cav. Ala.; Henry C. Roberts, Roddy's Escort, Ala.; Warren Rodgers, 18th Ala.; Marcus M. Freeman, 40th Ala.; John Leonard, 10th Ala.; Sergt. L. G. Cramp, 10th Ala. Cav.; Geo. T. Coleman, 17th Ala.; John N. Kirk, 38th Ala.; Sergt. R. L. Neely, 7th Ala. Cav.; Finney Faerdling, 4th Ala. Cav.
S. H. Johnson, 54th Ala.; James W. Rogers, 18th Ala.; J. A. Parnell, 31st Ala.; Sgt. J. Thomas Northrup, 38th Ala.; Jr. 2nd Lt. P. A. Rutledge, 25th Ala.; William Mackey, 31st Ala.; Thomas C. Hart, 38th Ala.; Salathiel Berry, 4th Ala. Cav.; J. M. Holder, Moreland's Cav. Ala.; Robert P. W. Stalnaker, 46th Ala.; Sergt. M. Harris, 32nd Ala.; John W. Nelson, 29th Ala.; William Wildmon, 55th Ala.; James A. Morgan, 57th Ala.; Moses Johnson, 46th Ala.; Banton Adny, 5th Ala. Cav.; John Rains, 55th Ala.; W. L. Masters, 10th Ala.

Benjamin R. Tobias, 57th Ala.; John W. Summersel, 18th Ala.; J. M. Ezell, 58th Ala.; J. S. Willis, 31st Ala.; Corp. Alfred Bubanks, 26th Ala.; James Speare, 17th Ala.; W. W. Starnes, 23rd Ala.; John D. Bryant, 39th Ala.; John Kay, Moreland's Ala. Cav.
B. F. Eubanks, 3rd Ala. Cav.; J. A. Cain, 55th Ala.; J. W. Mitchell, 5th Ala. Cav.; W. P. Posey, 5th Ala. Cav.; M. B. Morgan, 4th Ala. Cav.; Zachariah Moss, 33rd Ala.; Corp. E. W. Lester, 57th Ala.; John Ray, 17th Ala.; Wm. H. Hicks, 23rd Ala.; Thomas Lee, 45th Ala.; W. J. Briley, 7th Ala. Cav.; Capt. _____ Brown, Ala. C. S. A.; Surgeon John A. Houston, 27th Ala.
Wh. Steel, 18th Ala.; L. Guerrat, 18th Ala.; 2nd Lieut. John F. Alley, 1st Ala.; William K. Lindsey, 36th Ala.; G. Tidwell, 22nd Ala.; Daniel McNair, 17th Ala.; W. H. Worley, 17th Ala.; Corp. William Tillman, 21st Ala.; 1st Lieut. Archie Robinson, 17th Ala.; Henry Martin, 17th Ala.; 1st Lieut. Felix Spaulding, 17th Ala.; 1st Lieut. William Copland, 21st Ala.

Through The Years

Oct. 20, 1946

The First Governor's Last Resting Place

By PETER A. BRANNON



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It was a few days ago at the old William Wyatt Bibb burial place in Elmore County. Nature asserted itself there and trees have waxed long and strong in this little God's half-acre, but time has dealt gently with the grave stones which mark the last resting places of Governor Bibb; his wife, Mrs. Mary Ann Bibb; his daughter, Mrs. Alfred Scott, and her two children, and two members of the Hitchcock family, in that enclosure. All that remains of Mrs. & Holman Freeman, the mother of Mrs. Bibb is likewise within the little iron fence which has for perhaps a hundred years surrounded these stones.

"God has lingered there;
And in its hallowed dust
Time has knelt
In prayer."

Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, Director of the Department of Archives and History, for many years cherished the idea of clearing out the underbrush and restoring these graves and she recently secured the interest of the Victory Club of the Millbrook community. With the cooperation of Mrs. E. P. Russell, Chairman of the State Board of Corrections and Institutions and with the aid of the Alabama Highway Department, which repaired the iron fence, these old grave markers have been set back to place and cleaned, and this hallowed spot made attractive. A committee of the Victory Club composed of Mrs. Bolling Hall, Mrs. James Lyon and Mrs. J. N. Gober, having the cordial encouragement of Mrs. Warren Hall, for the old cemetery is only a few yards from the home of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Hall, supervised the clearing up of this heavily wooded spot, making it possible for those who went that way to read these inscriptions.

Governor William Wyatt Bibb, while riding over his plantation in the summer of 1820, was injured by being thrown from his horse and died July 10, of that year. The official records indicate that he had been in bad health all the year. He was buried in the grove adjacent to his old home and apparently they planted a cedar tree to mark the place. The stone on his grave says:

SACRED

To the Memory of
William Wyatt Bibb
Died 10th July 1820

In his 40th year of his age

He was the first Governor of the Territory and afterwards of the State of Alabama

He was the eldest son of William & Sally Bibb

And was born in Prince Edward County Virginia

Dear Departed Shade
thy many virtues will long
be treasured in the
memory of thy numerous friends:
and whilst they deeply mourn
thy early fall,

cock bears the well-known ornament of New England, the classical urn, and is typical of many grave markers which one may see in Vermont. It is not unlikely that the piece of marble is of that state and that it is the handiwork of an artisan there. The upright slab on the grave of Governor Bibb and his two granddaughters does not suggest that origin but they are entirely different from that of Mrs. Bibb whose monument is a shapely ornamental one of scroll work and carvings.

Mrs. Holman Freeman's slab is of the old time box vault marker and is probably a piece of local stone. A careful check of these pieces has not yet been made but they may be Alabama marble for Mr. Nix and Mr. Herd were both making monuments in the late 1830's and I doubt whether any of these were erected any earlier than that. Nix employed five artisans, stone cutters, had his place of business in Wetumpka, and Mr. Herd was one of the earliest to utilize Talladega marble for monumental purposes.

Bibb's Birthplace

William Wyatt Bibb, according to most of his biographies, was born October 2, 1781, in Amelia County Virginia. His grave stone says he was born in Prince Edward County. The Bibb genealogical records show that William and Sally Wyatt Bibb, (William being formerly a citizen of Hanover County), went to Prince Edward County in 1774. He served as a member of the Convention and the Committee of Safety and as a captain in the Revolutionary Army. They apparently lived there until 1789 when they moved to Elbert County, Georgia. If such is the case and the son, later to be Governor, was born in 1781, obviously then he was, as the grave stone says, born in Prince Edward County. The long heavily hilted sword of Captain William Bibb of the American Revolution is one of the very few things of the Bibb family which is preserved in the museum of the Alabama Department of Archives and History. The late Dr. Thomas M. Owen succeeded in getting that shortly after the department was created more than forty years ago.

William Wyatt Bibb, the oldest son of the Revolutionary Captain, was educated at the University of Pennsylvania. He graduated in Medicine in 1801 and located at Petersburg, Georgia. This point is today a short distance northeast of Elberton, county seat of Elbert County, whence came the family to Alabama prior to 1820. William Barnett, a planter, married Captain Bibb's widow and the Territorial Governor and Barnetts must have reached this section about the same time, either the winter of 1817, or the spring of 1818. President James Monroe appointed Senator William Bibb who had served in Congress, as well as in the U. S. Senate from Georgia and who resigned on November 9, 1816, to be Governor of the newly formed Alabama and he

one of the earliest settled in the middle Alabama country. The Halls, Jackson, Lewis, Rives, Bibbs and several other afterwards well known families came into the Alabama River valley as early as Territorial days. Ellerslie, the Bolling Hall Sr. residence, which is still standing about one mile west of the Post Office at Millbrook, is the oldest house so far as I know west of the river and must have been completed before the admission of Alabama to the Union. I had years ago an old friend who was a descendant of these Halls who never lost the opportunity to remind me that the Ellerslie house was the "oldest one in Alabama" and that all the window panes were brought from Georgia when the original Bolling Hall built his residence. The building is unique in the size of these small panes. They are the characteristically old 8x10 pieces of glass and without a doubt early Pennsylvania or New Jersey glass. The Bibb home which crowned a picturesque site north of the Alabama river (on the west side of the stream but the river flows west at that point) burned about fifty years ago. There is preserved a photograph of it, made by Mr. George D. Clark, though the details of the architecture of the building cannot be determined from this picture. Mrs. Warren Hall who says that her father, Mr. Clark, visited in the house (and whom it was who made this picture) tells interestingly of the circular stairway which led from the right of the center entrance. The front door was flanked by two square columns which reached to the gable of

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Crawford M. General Alab manding the 1 6th Division, 1840, bought from the estate to Dr. Ben V. T. Lary, Lieu Alabama Regi ried Mary Ann lum Jackson eral Crawford ter of this uni Douglas Hall. ent owner, W inherited one- property from Lary, and later the other half handed down eration the s Bibb's early h bama Territor ernor died in him in sight o left within a s Mary Ann B ter of an office Revolution wh General Elija the sister of as the grave s

NOTICE

After 40 years having offices in the block of Commerce St. about 25 or years being in the Vandiver Building announce removal of our offices to 1006-1008 Bell Building.

MAXIE D. PEPPE

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thy many virtues will long be treasured in the memory of thy numerous friends: and whilst they deeply mourn thy early fall, they are consoled with the hope that thou art at rest in the Bosom of thy Heavenly Father

Such alas! is the uncertain stage of human existence!

Today we may wear the crown of highest earthly honors and tomorrow be mingled with our kindred dust!

Mrs. Bibb who survived her husband for some thirty-six years died at Carlowville in Dallas County and was laid to rest by the side of her former companion. On the grave stone are these words:

SACRED

To the Memory of
Mary Ann
Widow of

Gov. Wm. W. Bibb
Born
March 9th 1788

Died
April 29th 1856

A devoted wife and mother

Loved and honored by all who knew her. She lived and died a Christian

H. W. Hitchcock
Montg'y.

The Dallas Gazette, Cahaba, Ala. Friday May 23, 1856, in references in two different places says:—

"Bibb, Mrs. Mary Ann, died at the residence of her son-in-law in Carlowville, on the 29th of April, in the 69th year of her age. Mrs. Mary Ann Bibb, (was the) wife of the late Governor W. W. Bibb."

"She was a native of Georgia, and her maiden name was Freeman. Gov. Gilmer, in his sketch of Gov. Bibb, says: 'He married Miss Mary Freeman, the only daughter of Col. Holman Freeman, the beauty of Broad River.'"

The Hitchcock Name

An interesting association with the ornamental piece of marble on Mrs. Bibb's grave is the name of the manufacturer of the monument. He signs it "H. W. Hitchcock, Montg'y." I recall that I have seen his name often on old grave stones in this vicinity. Mr. Hitchcock's name together with the fact that two of the stones within the enclosure are erected to members of a family of that name leads to the surmise that they were relatives of that interesting old Alabamian, Judge Henry Hitchcock, the first Attorney General of Alabama, one time a member of the Supreme Court and once Chief Justice. Judge Hitchcock was born in Burlington Vermont. He lived only forty-seven years and died of yellow fever at Mobile in the fall of 1839. Judge Hitchcock's mother was Caroline Allen, a daughter of Ethan Allen of Revolutionary fame and Caroline P. Hitchcock, age 17 years, is buried at Coosada. There is undoubtedly a relationship somewhere.

The markers in this little cemetery reflect changing modes. That stone which was erected to the memory of Caroline Hitch-

forty years ago.

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The Halcyon and Tombechee Public Advertiser, a newspaper published at St. Stephens, in the two issues for January 31, 1820, publishes a Thanksgiving Proclamation by William Wyatt Bibb, Governor of the State of Alabama. I know of this through a Library of Congress reference but I have never seen a copy of the Halcyon and do not know the wording of the Proclamation. However, this must have been one of the last public acts of Governor Bibb's. The Legislature adjourned in December 1819, a few days after the admission of the State into the Union, and as the capital had not that soon been moved to Cahaba (the 1819 Session was held in Huntsville), obviously the Governor who did not have very many official duties to do anyhow, had returned home. It might interest some of those early Autauga County families to inject here incidental records pertinent to this date. On December 16, 1819, that is two days after we became a State, James Jackson, William D. Pickett, John A. Elmore, John Armstrong and blank Gaston were commissioned Justices of Peace in Autauga County. Mr. Jackson was the father of Absolum and Crawford Jackson; Mr. Pickett was the father of Col. Albert J. Pickett and John A. Elmore was General Elmore as everybody in that region knew him, but I do not identify Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Gaston. Incidentally the Alabama Official Register for 1819 shows William Wyatt Bibb commissioned Governor November 9, 1819. That indicates that immediately after his election in the Fall he was commissioned. It is an historical fact that there seems to have been a foregone conclusion that Alabama would be admitted to the Union by the next Congress and that the candidates elected in the Fall of 1819 would be the first State officials.

Early Families There

The Coosada neighborhood was

The Years

1946

Last Resting Place

BRANNON



BRANNON
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was an early Baptist minister of
Montgomery. Mary who married
Alfred V. Scott to whom were
born two daughters, was one of
the Governor's two children. Ap-
parently none of the son's family
rest in the cemetery there. Un-
fortunately little is left of the
earthly possession of this Ala-
bama first family, but the Ala-
bama Department of Archives
and History is seeking any pa-
pers, correspondence or relics that
may yet be in private hands.

the second story roof. There were
rooms on either side and in the
back, a long porch leading out
to the kitchen. The "quarters"
were in the left rear. The Bibb
residence was not a mansion in
the sense that we understand
those old homes but one which is
generally spoken of as a wealthy
planter's residence. The Govern-
or probably intended to settle
down and enjoy the life of a
planter's residence. The Govern-
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down and enjoy the life of a
planter had he lived through his
term of office.
Crawford M. Jackson, Brigadier
General Alabama Militia, com-
manding the 15th Brigade of the
6th Division, elected April 20,
1840, bought the Bibb Property
from the estate and later sold it
to Dr. Ben Wilson. Washington
T. Lary, Lieutenant Colonel, 6th
Alabama Regiment, C. S. A. mar-
ried Mary Ann, daughter of Abso-
lum Jackson and niece of Gen-
eral Crawford Jackson. A daugh-
ter of this union married Warren
Douglas Hall, mother of the pres-
ent owner, Warren D. Hall, Jr.,
inherited one-half interest of the
property from her father, Col.
Lary, and later her son purchased
the other half interest. Thus is
handed down to the present gen-
eration the site of Governor
Bibb's early holdings in the Ala-
bama Territory. When the Gov-
ernor died in 1820 they buried
him in sight of the house to the
left within a stone's throw.
Mary Ann Bibb was the daugh-
ter of an officer in the American
Revolution who served under
General Elijah Clark, and she
the sister of Fleming Freeman,
as the grave stone recites, who

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After 40 years having offices in the first
block of Commerce St. about 25 of those
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