

A
DREAM
COME
TRUE

THE STORY OF MADISON COUNTY AND
INCIDENTALLY OF ALABAMA AND THE UNITED STATES

Volume 1

RECORD

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A DREAM COME TRUE

THE STORY OF MADISON COUNTY AND
INCIDENTALLY OF ALABAMA AND THE UNITED STATES

VOLUME I

—1492-1865, History

—Our County Government

By

JAMES RECORD

Huntsville, Alabama

1970

A DREAM COME TRUE

VOLUME I

MADISON COUNTY

—1492-1865, History

—Our County Government

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JAMES RECORD

Author and Publisher

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To Carole and Jimmy, and for
the furtherance of County
Government everywhere.

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AUTHORS PREFACE

"He that publishes a book runs a very great hazard, since nothing can be more impossible, than to compose one that may secure the approbation of every reader."

Cervantes.

Seven years ago I decided, at the suggestion of my wife and with the encouragement of my mother, that I would write a book about county government, listing all former officeholders from 1809 to the current time, in addition to explaining the history, operation and development of what has been called "the dark continent of American politics." Shortly thereafter, both my wife and mother passed away and I decided that the task would be foremost in my mind, next to my two children and my job.

That task grew into proportions that took most of my spare time, inasmuch as I found, as I began research, that I would—and did—accumulate an undreamed amount of information about our Community, State and Nation, much of it previously unpublished. The research is finished and I find that several volumes will be necessary to impart the story I wish to tell. The story covers far, far more than county government. This, the first volume, will tell a story covering the period from Columbus to the end of the Civil War, and, secondly, will cover county government, certainly not of as general interest as the first subject, but to be the most comprehensive story of county government ever written.

I make no pretense of being a professional historian, but I do have an intense interest in history, subscribing to the view that we can learn to "go forward by studying backwards." If the student will take this view and combine it with good, old fashioned "horse sense", this United States of ours will be the fortunate beneficiary.

Not being a professional historian, therefore, I am deviating from the historians pattern of footnoting and of listing bibliography. I could never have finished the task, had I done so, and I am as certain of the facts included as one could possibly be.

I must also make the statement that this work is not designed to be a "literary masterpiece." I am frank enough with myself to know that I could not accomplish this under any circumstances. I was tempted to let an English teacher edit the work, but in the final analysis decided to let the words and punctuation "roll out" as they occurred to me, to avoid any artificiality.

It will be said that some names were left out; that some should have not been included; that some are misspelled; that some facts are not elaborated on enough. There will even be opinions that some events should have been left out, or should have been put in. That which has been included, and that which has been left out, was based on availability of time and material. I wish that I could have included even more names and events, as every person and every event has their own special niche in history. Obviously, however, one could spend forever including more and more facts. Actually, my basic research has consisted of reading old news-

papers, microfilm, minutes, court records, original documents, letters, books, encyclopedias and has included many interviews and visits to libraries, museums and archives over the nation.

History, in its broadest sense, encompasses everything that has happened, even up to the moment the reader reads this sentence. However, I have placed emphasis on earlier days, as we are fortunate in that this day and time has seen emphasis placed, as never before, on proper recording of facts, events and people.

A departure from the normal course of a book of this type will be noticed, in the absence of acknowledgements. Regardless of how much I would have liked to do so, I could not possibly list the hundreds upon hundreds of persons who responded to my request for help in obtaining an "encyclopedia" of facts about a community. My undying thanks to them, however, for their zeal and unselfishness in helping.

Most histories of a community have generally concentrated on the "native", one who is born in the community. I have also done this to a great extent, but have also concentrated on those who have moved into our community, becoming significant factors in our growth and welfare. In a growing community such as Madison County, they have far outnumbered the natives.

Other succeeding volumes will cover significant aspects of our community. These will cover our general history from 1866 to 1970, along with special sections on our schools, churches, politics, early settlers, authors, newspapers, State, City and Federal Government, distinguished visitors, Madison Countians of distinction, and numerous charts and statistical items.

The reader will find frequent reference to the word "Act". The meaning is that of an Act of the Legislature, or a law.

The last volume will include a Digest of the Laws of the area from 1799 to 1969, and will contain the index for all volumes.

Madison County, a giant of Alabama progress, has virtually escaped the historian's pen, and a few comments about the historical content of this volume should preface the first chapter.

Too often the vital connecting links in the pattern of events are blurred, even totally blotted out. Yet, obscured from the world, the inner links lie waiting for embarkation into the past. History, of course, is no single event. Facts and happenings are related like the threads carefully woven into a blanket. Each strand is a part of the whole, but standing alone remains weak, insignificant in many cases, and unnoticed. There is no purely national, local or state history, since each single thread lends itself to the all togetherness picture of the past. I have attempted to blend together a large variety of national, state and local facts, particularly as they relate to Madison County, so that reader can get the "feel" of the community.

The massacre of several hundred Alabamians at the bastions of Fort Mims by enraged Creek Indians brought a relatively unknown soldier named Andrew Jackson through Huntsville to a victorious conquest over the Creeks, heralding what would be the ultimate fate of all Indian tribes in Alabama.

Yet Jackson's appearance on the scene was but a small link

that would later lead him to the Battle of New Orleans, and that, eventually to the Presidency of the United States, strongly backed by his Madison County friends.

And so it was too with Madison County, the State's most prosperous, where much of Alabama's destiny was born—and where man's dream of a great community and of setting foot on the moon changed from a dream to a reality. A Dream Come True.

In this region once lived the oldest known civilization to roam the rugged Southeast and it was here that the first town to be incorporated within present Alabama was born.

In Madison County alone—and vital to the growth of the State—the first Bank was organized; the first State Legislature met; the first State Constitution was drafted; the first Masonic lodge was chartered; and within the 803 square miles of present day Madison County also rose the first Cotton Factory; the first River Canal, and many, many other firsts that will be recorded in subsequent volumes.

And true to its early destiny, the county includes the first lands ceded by the great civilized tribes, the Chickasaws and Cherokees, in present Alabama. Here, claims to ancestral hunting lands overlapped.

Here was Green Bottom Inn, established in 1815, a favorite spot of General Jackson. Here, also, President James Monroe would precede a long line of future Presidents to visit Huntsville, taking a first hand look at the area in 1819.

Unusual as it may seem, the area comprising present Madison County was a region without a permanent owner for about 300 years. Many separate Nations, States and Companies lay claim to her from 1493 to 1865. White men hunted near the county over 60 years before Jamestown was settled.

Until 1805 and 1806, the great Cherokee and Chickasaw nations lay claim to their hunting grounds by ancestral birth, no matter what the claims of the pale faces. Shawnee Indians had been here too, but were driven out by the Cherokees in 1721.

Spain had claimed the New World, beginning in 1493, later making more specific claims to this area in 1513. They relinquished their claim in 1740.

England, the fourth "owner", continuously claimed the entire United States from 1497 to 1783, only to wind up giving it all back, following the American Revolution.

France, not to be left out of the limelight, considered the area to be theirs, from 1524 to 1763. They ceded their claim to England before the War of Independence.

Meanwhile, South Carolina, as a Colony of England, said it was all theirs in 1729, including an area which is now Rabun County, Georgia, being a strip about the width of that county, stretching all the way to the Mississippi River. Previously, the Colony of Virginia had claimed the area, followed by Carolina, prior to splitting into North and South Carolina.

South Carolina ceded the area to the United States in 1787, but records show that the State had also made yet another deal only four years earlier to grant the land to a company composed of

Wade Hampton and others, a transaction that the South Carolina legislature repealed later.

Making matters even worse, the harried early day politicians soon discovered that the Cherokees in 1783 had somehow sold the same land to a company headed by William Blount and others.

Georgia, not to be outdone, had its fingers in the pie, too, claiming ownership of the area from 1733 to 1802, when they ceded their claims to the United States. The claim had been based on action in 1732, when all parts of the territory of South Carolina lying west of the Savannah River were made into the Colony of Georgia.

But Georgia fell victim to the same sloppy shenanigans that had befallen South Carolina. In 1789 and 1795, Georgia sold the area to speculative Yazoo land companies, adding yet another claimant.

Additionally, Georgia had entered into a 1787 alliance with the State of Franklin, whereby Madison County lands would be given to Franklin settlers, in return for certain military alliances.

Untangling the confusion, the United States somehow managed to become sole owner of all lands in what is now Madison County by 1806. The area waited then another 55 years for yet another claimant.

The Confederate States of America became the next owner, from 1861 to 1865, except for a few days when it would be a part of the Republic of Alabama. The United States has held undisputed ownership since.

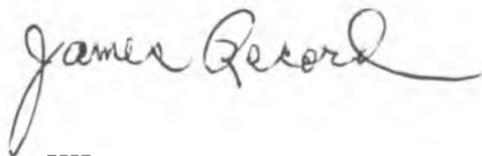
In 1808, the orphan county—one it seemed everyone wanted and everyone claimed—was officially created, and its growing pains became just short of cataclysmic.

As Madison County mushroomed, so mushroomed much of the illustrious past of Alabama, the South, Southeast, and the Nation.

In the chapters to follow, I will attempt to trace the earliest history of the area, the interests and activities of its people and to show some correlation with the times, statewide and nationally, along with a comparative analysis of the influence of the area on Americans, past, present and future.

Any profit made on this work will be donated to Madison County for acquisition of historic records valuable to the county. Histories are not notorious as money-makers, however.

And, as heretofore stated, the research is completed. The facts are in, and I am continuing work on narratives of future volumes. If the Good Lord should decide that I not be permitted to continue, it is my hope that my notes will be preserved and succeeding volumes published by the Madison County Commission, who have been invaluable in their support and encouragement on the project.



CHAPTER I

ALABAMA'S ANCIENT CITIZENS

A LOOK BACK 9,000 YEARS

For 9,000 years or more before the white man set out from European shores, primitive man roamed the region encompassing Madison County. Archeologists believe these primitives to be the oldest known civilization in the Southeast, based on research in Russell Cave, Jackson County, a few miles northeast of Huntsville.

Where these first dwellers came from is a mystery yet to unfold. At least the best speculation is that they may have crossed the Bering Strait once connecting the mainland of Alaska with the Asian continent. Yet another premise is that they just as likely could have come from Mexico, migrating north in search of game and a new life.

Pottery, shell ornaments, bone tools and stone points, relics perfectly preserved and dated back to prehistoric man, provided an unbelievable timetable of life as it once was in the rugged, yet lush forests, mountains and plains around Madison County.

Little could these first residents have comprehended what was to come, and its significance, when Columbus set sail and charted a new beginning, discovering San Salvador Island in 1492, believing mistakenly he had reached India.

Some historians refute the Columbus find, claiming he was at least 500 years late to make the boast of discovering the new world. There is at least more than guesswork that they may have been correct.

A 1440 map discovered in Switzerland in the last century showed an outline remarkably resembling the coast of North America, called Vinland Island. Out of northern Scandanavia in the ninth or tenth centuries had come the Vikings.

A courageous civilization with few fears, they established a commonwealth in Iceland, established frontier settlements on Greenland, and sailed on to "Vinland the Good." Historians still, however, question the exact location of Vinland. The Norse Sagas contend that Leif, the son of Eric the Red, discovered Vinland about 1,000 A.D. And there is considerable evidence that the Norse adventurers may well have visited the coast of Labrador, near the 56th parallel, wherever else they may have explored.

But whatever else may be true or untrue, Columbus knew where he had come from, if not where he had arrived. Proclaiming discovery of a new route to India, he called the new world Natilles India.

It would be another two years, in 1494, however, before the first claim to the new world, wherever it was, would be sanctioned

by Spain and Portugal under the Treaty of Tordesillas. Spain claimed every inch of what is North America.

The expansion of Europe, evident in the claims of Portugal and Spain, in both South and North America, prodded England into action. Although caught in a game of catchup somewhat belatedly, England's rising commerce and growing middle class proved to be her greatest assets eventually in out-rivaling her competitors.

John Cabot, an Italian in service of England, sailed to America in search of a Northwest passage to the Orient, belatedly, however, providing basis for English claims to North America in 1497. He had made an earlier journey to Newfoundland the year before.

In 1498, Columbus would make his third voyage by sea to lay Spanish claim to South America; a fourth voyage in 1501, and a fifth in 1502 to discover Central America.

It was on the fourth voyage that an unknown writer named Americus Vespucci, on his second trip to the new world, accompanied Columbus on his expedition and because of his writings, America was named in his honor, in 1507, by geographer Martin Wol Dseemuller.

Unlike Portugal, Spain intended great colonization for the new world, beginning in 1513 when Spaniard Ponce de Leon discovered and named Florida, kicking off the first of a long string of large scale explorations inland. Spaniard Balboa, meanwhile, became the first European to see the Pacific, on a 1513 voyage.

Spanish adventurers created what was then the first American empire. Cortez began his conquest of Mexico in 1519, Pizarro went to Peru in 1531, Mendoza to the Argentine in 1535 and Coronado went beyond the Rio Grande and as far North as Kansas, discovering the Grand Canyon in 1541. Menendez explored Florida in 1565, and in 1522 Magellan's ships managed the first circumnavigation of the globe, since it was then known that the world wasn't flat, after all.

In between, in 1519, Spain's Alonza de Pineda set foot on the first land in present Alabama at Mobile Bay, followed by De Narvaez at Tampa Bay, in 1528. Spaniards had also, in 1521, explored to a small degree, the Carolinas.

Hernando DeSoto, another Spanish explorer, would be the first to move inland across Alabama in 1540, exploring as he went until he reached the Mississippi river in 1541, where he succumbed to illness and was buried in the vast waters, never again to see his wife Isabel, awaiting him in the Mobile area.

Within the next four decades, almost 200,000 Spaniards settled in the new world. Organized in the vice royalties of New Spain and Peru, the Spaniards would milk the resources of Central and South America, sailing a steady stream of gold and silver to Europe.

France, the weak sister of European commerce, bruised by floundering wars, and torn by religious upheavals, could do little but watch the beehive of activity from across the sea.

Giovanni da Verrazano, Florentine Mariner, commissioned by France, did skirt the North American coast in 1524, at least giving base to another claim to America, this time by France, who also sent Cartier to try, unsuccessfully as it turned out, to establish settlements along the St. Lawrence in 1534-1535.

Civilization was on its way to the new world—the land of the Indians—the natives. The printed word began to find its way with the new world's first printing press set up in Mexico City in 1528, later printing the first book in this vast continent in 1539.

The die was cast. The race was on. The new world and its wealth, its promise, would begin to change drastically. The area around Madison County would figure prominently in plans to come.

CHAPTER II
SPANISH DREAMS OF GOLD AND WEALTH
1519-1580

While most people associate the first settlements in the new world with Jamestown and Plymouth and other Atlantic colonies, European explorers were actually in Alabama 86 years before Jamestown was settled.

A scant 400 miles south of present day Madison County, winds and currents carried Spanish explorers past Florida and to the Gulf Coast and Alabama shores.

Alonzo Alvarez de Pineda, a wise Spanish explorer, is the first definitely known to have walked on Alabama soil, entering Mobile Bay in 1519. Pineda remained in Mobile Bay for 40 days, travelling up the Mobile River about 15 miles and reported sighting at least 40 Indian villages.

Panfile de Narvaez, another Spaniard, touched ground in Tampa Bay with 400 soldiers and 80 horses on April 14, 1528, unloading five ships and proceeding on an exploration which would not end until a handful of his men had travelled all the way across the continent of North America.

One of Narvaez's men, Don Doretoo Teodoro, a Greek, would play an almost unnoticed role in Alabama history later. The expedition, having sailed from Cuba, soon ran out of supplies. In search of gold and food, the Spaniards moved northward through Florida to present day Tallahassee and St. Marks, both close to the Alabama line.

To get supplies from Cuba, Narvaez needed ships—for some reason a possibility he had not considered on his island journey. But Mexico seemed closer. So they built rafts for what they erroneously thought would be a 15 league journey.

Embarking on their journey to what they hoped would be Mexico, the explorers pulled ashore in Mobile Bay after 30 days, for water.

Indians awaited them on shore, offering to get water if the strangers had containers. Teodoro insisted on going with the Indians as well as did his negro servant. Promising a safe return, the Indians, in turn, left two of their men as hostages.

Such was the distrust by the Spaniards, however, that when they did return, neither the Indians nor the Spaniards could agree on who released whose hostages first.

So stubborn was Narvaez to have his way and receive his men aboard first that, when the Indians returned, Narvaez sailed away and left his two men with the Indians at Mobile Bay.

The irony was, that at the time, then, Alabama's non-Indian population for the moment was 50 per cent Negro and 50 per cent Greek. Teodoro and the slave were later killed by their captors. Narvaez simply headed westward through Mississippi Sound and out of Alabama history.

By 1539, the Spanish warrior, Hernando DeSoto, had departed Havana, Cuba, in his majestic flagship, the San Christobal, and his own fleet in which he had personally invested his own fortune, to seek fame and gold in North America.

DeSoto, too, would anchor at Tampa Bay, May 8, 1539 and then march through Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas and Tennessee before turning southward into Alabama in 1540 for what would eventually be called the bloodiest battle between Europeans and American Indians in North America.

DeSoto, in essence, was strictly after private wealth and he may well have suffered as the poorest Spanish diplomat to ever set foot in Alabama.

On his march through earlier territories, DeSoto was reported as ruthless in dealing with the Indian nations, in most cases taking the chiefs as prisoners and demanding labor to help with supplies. His adventurous entourage—mostly Spanish warriors—included 1,000 soldiers, hundreds of Indian slaves in chains, a herd of dogs numbering more than a thousand, and two hundred horses.

It's strange, almost unbelievable, that in the days when communication between villages was almost impossible, the Indians knew of this white warrior long before he arrived in their territories.

DeSoto and his band of warriors foraged and took many prisoners in the march that began where the Tennessee River enters Alabama, but in so doing, he became the first European to discover the Tennessee River, the first to cross Sand Mountain, the first to enter any part of Alabama except on the fringes of the Gulf Coast. He had moved across what is now the counties of Jackson, Marshall, Etowah, St. Clair, Calhoun, Talladega, Coosa, Elmore, Montgomery, Autauga, Lowndes, Dallas, Wilcox, Monroe and Clarke, when DeSoto met his greatest challenge.

At the Indian village of Maubila, a spot about 70 miles north of Mobile Bay, DeSoto would attempt to ply his usual method again, that of talking friendship with the Indians, then taking their Chief as his prisoner.

For once, DeSoto may well have met a man wiser and smarter than he, in the form of an eight foot giant Chief named Tuskaloosa.

DeSoto entertained Tuskaloosa with a horse show and the Chief returned the niceties with a performance by his tribe with

music and dancing. But the social gathering was held far from the famed Maubila Village, Tuskaloosa's headquarters, a walled, well-protected village.

DeSoto dreamed of the riches the village must hold and his desire could not be muffled. After taking Tuskaloosa prisoner in the northern corner of his province, DeSoto demanded that the chief take him to Maubila. It would be there that a Spanish warrior would attack an Indian messenger of the chief, setting off the bloodiest battle in Alabama history.

Yet, Tuskaloosa must have appropriately gauged DeSoto's greed. Still not having the gold and wealth he had come to find, DeSoto chose not to continue South to Mobile Bay or Achusi where ships waited to carry him back to Cuba. Determined to find wealth and mortified that he had been unable to do so, he headed westwards to his eventual death. Stragglers would eventually build rafts and return down the Mississippi to the Gulf and finally Tampico, Mexico where Spanish settlements later told of the adventures and fate of DeSoto.

While DeSoto never found the gold and wealth he sought, he still earned his place in history as one of the great explorers.

It would be 1565 when Spaniard Menendez de Aviles landed in present day Florida, establishing the first permanent city in our nation, St. Augustine. He claimed all of the Southeastern part of the nation again for Spain, even though French Huguenots had explored the Carolinas in 1562. His colonists, for recreation, first introduced billiards to America in St. Augustine.

While the adventurous drive for civilized life continued in the Southwest with El Camino Real, now Highway 85, opening Mexico to Sante Fe in 1581, now the oldest road in the United States, another first occurred that would one day divide the nation.

At St. Augustine, with cheap labor much in demand, the Spanish imported the first negro slaves to America in the year 1581.

CHAPTER III ENGLAND WANTS A COLONY

1580-1699

With the Spanish taking firm hold in the New World, England, already behind in the race for expansion, began its push toward colonization in the 1580's.

A wide range of motivations to grab this new venture and make it pay off existed in England, not the least of them to weaken the status of Spain itself. Statesmen and publicists promoted world exploration on the premise that England was overcrowded. Companies and merchants were eager for the easy dollar across the seas; the church wanted to win converts to Protestant Christianity; and the nation as a whole desired to be economically self-sufficient in the eyes of the old world.

Sir Walter Raleigh was among the first visionaries, sending an expedition to America in 1584 and pulling ashore on an island off what is now Roanoke, North Carolina. Queen Elizabeth named it Virginia. That venture, however, would gain an unwanted special place in history. It would culminate in the mystery of the Lost Colony of Roanoke in 1591. The colony simply vanished.

But it would be in this colony during the first years on American shores that Virginia Dare, the first white child of English parents in the new world, would be born in 1587. Records showed she was the daughter of Ananias Dare, an English colonist.

And, too, it was in this struggling colony that the first beer was brewed in America the same year.

During the waning years of the sixteenth century, English Captain John Hawkins would start his campaign, with the Queen's blessings, to upset the Spanish apple cart in its slave trade; and Sir Francis Drake turned pirate in the name of the Queen to raid Spanish colonies.

Yet, frustration still plagued the English. Sir Humphrey Gilbert was doomed to failure in an unsuccessful attempt to establish a settlement in Newfoundland in 1583.

English provocations upon the Spanish would ultimately lead to one of the greatest sea battles in early history with the powerful English demolishing the Spanish Armada in 1588, gaining full control and domination of the oceans.

It was the fatal blow to Spanish aspirations to fully colonize the new world of North America and rule it all, although to that point the Spaniards had seemed to be in full command.

In 1607, the English would finally start a successful settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, the same year that Quebec was founded by Frenchman Champlain, the same man who discovered the first

of the Great Lakes, Huron, in 1615. Some 40 miles north of Norfolk, the pioneers began the colony on May 14, 1607, the first of the original 13 separate political units, even importing sheep this year for their wool and meat. The story of Captain John Smith, a noted cartographer, and Pocohontas, has its origin here.

In the new colony, cultivation of tobacco—learned from the Indians—was begun; the first representative government on the American continent was formed in 1619; the first Negro slaves of the English were introduced in 1619, and the first Anglican church in America was built. The first Iron Works was begun in Falling Creek, Virginia in 1619 as was the first Blue Law in America.

The Jamestown colony, however, suffered miserably from misfortunes and disease, but held on. Only 17 years after its founding, its population was set at 183. The population had never been large, but it was the beginning for the English aspirations of colonizing the new world, later to result in the founding of Huntsville, first English settled town in Alabama.

Establishment of colonies continued in rapid succession. Connecticut colony was settled by the Dutch in 1614, followed by an English takeover.

Pilgrims landed from England in 1620 at Plymouth Rock and the Colony of Massachusetts began to take shape. The congregational system of government was started and the Puritans established their church in 1630 at Plymouth. Virginians a year later, in 1631, enacted Americas first Road Law.

It was in 1623 that the Colony of New Hampshire was founded, again by the English, followed closely by a Dutch settlement of New Jersey. Here again, though, the English took over the Colony in 1624, the same year that cows were imported to Massachusetts. This same year the intrepid Dutch settled New York, introducing the flour mill to America that year, and shortly thereafter, in 1626, purchased Manhattan Island from Indians for trinkets. England took over the colony by conquest in 1664.

In 1638, still another Colony, Delaware, was settled, again by the Dutch, only again to lose it to the English. In the meantime, colonists began to display their sweet tooth, importing apples to America in 1629. Horses were imported in 1629 and the first Brick Kiln in the colonies was established at Salem, Massachusetts in 1629.

Law and Order finally arrived in 1680, as the first execution was performed at Plymouth, Massachusetts—a hanging.

Earlier, the English settled Maryland in 1633. A year later, America's first water mill for grinding corn was started at Dorchester, Massachusetts, where, the same year, the first town government in America was established. However, it was the original colony, Virginia that set up America's first County government.

There, in 1634, Virginia divided itself into eight Shires (Counties). It was also in Virginia, in 1635, that the free school system originated in this nation.

Roger Williams, in 1636, founded Rhode Island. He was to later found the Baptist Church in America in the year 1639. Progressive colonists in the colony of Massachusetts participated in the founding of Harvard College in 1636. This is now the oldest college in the United States. Again, in Massachusetts, in 1639 another first was recorded. Stephen Day set up the first printing press in the colonies in Cambridge. The same year, Connecticut set up the first written Constitution in America.

In 1642, York (then called Gorgeana) became the first town in America to be incorporated. This was in Maine. The same year, a Massachusetts law authorized punishment to parents who failed to teach religion to their children, a far cry from today's Supreme Court rulings. This same colony, however, displayed some of the bigotry that America unfortunately still displays some today. A law was passed in 1644 that banished Baptists. This colony must have been mighty particular about its religion, not even tolerating Presbyterianism, because Dr. Robert Child and others had to petition the Massachusetts Court in 1646 for toleration of their religion.

Religious groups, however, continued to form. In 1645, Lutherans established their first church at Essingham, Pennsylvania, and in 1654, the first Jews arrived in North America, establishing their first congregation in 1655 in New York. Jews had previously come to the new world, arriving in Brazil in 1642.

Meanwhile, the Indians were fighting with the colonists. Consequently, in 1643, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Haven and Plymouth founded the New England Confederation, remaining a force until 1665. The same year of the forming of the group also found the nations first woolen and fulling mill established at Rowley, Massachusetts.

Although Salem was to get the historians eye later as the "witch" executing state, it was in Hartford, Connecticut that the first "witch" was executed. This was in 1647, but there were no "Joan of Arc" 1431 type burnings at the stake.

Massachusetts, in the forefront of commercialism, had the first Corporation formed in 1650 at Cambridge. Again, in 1652, the first Mint was established in Boston. It was Rhode Island, however, that showed humanitarianism when it passed a law, the first colony to do so, abolishing slavery in 1652.

A long time was to pass before establishment of another Colony. Englishmen again made the settlement, establishing the colony of Carolina. Actually, it was English Virginians who made the settlement in 1670, following issuance of a charter in 1665 for the colony, including all of the area now in Madison County, in fact in-

cluding all of America between 29 degrees and 36 degrees and 30 minutes longitude. The term "North Carolina" was first used in 1691 and South Carolina was separated from the other areas, with a northern boundary of 35 degrees longitude, thereby including Madison County.

The colonists of Massachusetts again showed their religious preference when they banished Quakers, who were similarly banished by other New England colonies in 1653 and by Virginia later. The colony of Massachusetts, however, still showed much progress, with the establishment of the nations first public library in Boston in 1656; by establishment of the nations first Poorhouse at Boston in 1660; and by establishment of the first glass factory in Salem during 1641.

By 1664, the Dutch had been replaced by the English in the new world and were no longer a force.

In 1681, the Colony of Pennsylvania was settled in permanent form by William Penn. Following estalishment of this colony, it would be many years before another colony would be settled. The nation continued to grow, prosper and progress, however. The first newspaper, "Public Occurences Both Foreign and Domestic", was published by Benjamin Harris in 1690. Thomas Neale, in 1692, received a patent to establish postoffices in the Colonies and then, in 1695, the Episcopalians built their first church "Christ Church" in Philadelphia.

Like a sleeping giant, the future began to take form with the French waiting in the wings to add their influence in what had previously been destined for Spanish glory.

CHAPTER IV
FRANCE LOOKS THIS WAY
1699-1763

With Spain still the dominant pioneer in the Southeastern region, France set out to gain a strong foothold in the new world. In 1699, Pierre LeMoyne Sieur D'Iberville set out with an expedition to pull in and explore Mobile Bay.

Off shore, a few miles out in the bay, they would make a horrifying discovery, a mountain of bones of Indians, braves and squaws—all presumably having been beheaded.

They called the nightmarish isle Massacre Island, the present day Dauphin Island. The gruesome scene still in their minds, D'Iberville and his crew set sail up the Mobile River, stopping near Twenty-Seven Mile Bluff, where Fort Louis De la Mobile would be built, to become the beginning of Mobile city, the first white settlement in Alabama. The fort was constructed in 1702.

At the time, the entire colony of Louisiana, of which Mobile would become the capital in 1802, replacing Old Biloxi, consisted of only thirty families, excluding soldiers and Indians.

Further west along the Gulf, France had founded Biloxi (now Ocean Springs) in 1699 for yet another first, the first white settlement in Mississippi, building Fort Maurepas there.

At Fort Louis De la Mobile, in 1704, a Catholic Church would rise, the first church in Alabama, and during the same year, the first white child was born on Alabama soil at Mobile. The child's name was Claude Jousette.

Yet Mobile had a problem, no laughing matter, particularly in the eyes of the men. There were not enough women to go around.

The dilemma led to the immigration of the now famous "cassette girls", French lovelies who volunteered to leave their native France to be wives of the French colonists. The word "cassette" was used because the French government provided each girl with some clothing and a small trunk called a "cassette." The girls would have no trouble finding a male mate, who, however, was casting a wary eye over in the direction of Pensacola, founded in 1696 by the Spaniards.

In 1711, Mobile, then capital of Louisiana, was moved downstream to its present location, because of flooding conditions. Bienville LeMoyne, younger brother of Iberville, who died of yellow fever in Cuba in 1706, became the governor of the area.

It was Bienville who would found Fort Dauphin, Fort Louis and Mobile, gaining acclaim that he was to the Mobile area what George Washington would later be to the United States.

The French undoubtedly explored northwardly, even into Tennessee, and possibly in Madison County, as discovery of a 1715 French map shows a French Fort on the Tennessee River about where Muscle Shoals is located today. The settlement brought the first hints of civilization that would eventually creep eastward into what is now Madison County.

By 1719, the French, like the Spanish and the English and the Dutch, would bring negro slaves to America. Records showed that the French brought slaves into the Louisiana territory that year.

Bienville would eventually be pushed out of the governorship, replaced by a Frenchman whose name would one day be famous. Cadillac was his name, the same whose name would be imprinted on modern automobiles.

Bienville, though, was the man who proclaimed a Masque of St. Louis Holiday in Mobile, the beginning of what one day would be the world famous and popular Mardi Gras, with even Huntsville to later have Mardi Gras.

In 1719, New Biloxi would replace Mobile as the French colonial capital of Louisiana, with headquarters later moved to New Orleans in 1722.

The rugged life still lurked, however. At least 237 Frenchmen were massacred by Indians at Natchez in 1729.

To the east, James Oglethorpe would put the English back into action, settling the 13th English Colony, Georgia, in 1733, while bad blood swirled against the Spanish.

Seven years later, in 1740, Christmas, as we know it today, was first observed, started by the Moravians. Americans—to whom the day had been a work day—thereafter observed the holiday.

Spain still claimed total ownership of the Southeastern region, including Madison County. England did likewise and was equally as stubborn. The result was war.

Oglethorpe smashed the Spanish war machine in 1742, claiming once and for all, England's ownership of all the Southeast. This came about a year after Danish explorer Vitus Bering claimed Alaska for Russia—who was to sell the area to the United States in 1867 for \$7,200,000.

The imprint of French influence in Mobile had not come any too early. The English took over in the 1760's, only to be eased out by the Spanish who marched into the city during the American revolution—and stayed 33 years. The influence on the architecture of Mobile remains today.

In 1762, France secretly ceded Spain the Island of Orleans and all Louisiana Territory west of the Mississippi River. Then, nearly four months after, France ceded Mobile to the English. Again, it became a game of switchero.

Spain ceded England the province of West Florida, with the English occupying it on October 20, 1763, including Mobile. Then France ceded to England their Canadian lands and Territory East of Mississippi.

Thus the Seven Year War between England and France, both using Indian allies, ended in 1763, with the English victory and session by the Treaty of Paris giving England practically all French possessions in North America.

All was not war, though. Life in the colonies of North America began to shape into patterns. In the early 1700's, colonists began to worry less and less about existence and to work towards the finer things of life, to them. The first playhouse in America was built at Williamsburg, Virginia in 1716; the nations first circulating library was established by Benjamin Franklin in 1716; and the first known Opera was held in Charleston, South Carolina in 1735. The first known public concert was held in Boston in 1731, while yet another religion, the 7th Day Adventist, was formed in Ephratt, Pennsylvania by Johann C. Beissie in 1732. The First Methodist Church in the nation was founded in New York in 1760, and the first Masonic lodge received its charter in 1733. The first Law Association was formed in New York in 1747.

Still, there were many problems. Massachusetts, to protect her frontier from Indians, settled the Vermont Area. In 1721, Cherokee Indians, following a war of "40 years and five hundred moons" drove the Shawnee Indians out of the local area, including Madison County. In 1759, Fort Prince George was built in the Tennessee area by South Carolina, (near Fort Loudon being the first Anglo American Fort in the Tennessee area, commanded by James Stuart.)

American Scientists were busy, too, during the 1700's. The first planetarium in the nation was established at New Haven, Connecticut in 1743, certainly much cruder than Alabama's first planetarium built in Huntsville in 1967, but the best of the day. The first Bituminous Coal was mined in the Richmond basin, Virginia in 1750; the first steam engine was used in New Jersey in 1753; and the first candle factory was established at Newport, Rhode Island in 1748. Benjamin Franklin, in 1749, invented the lightning rod and demonstrated electric cooking, followed by his famous kite experiment in 1752, to prove that lightning is electricity. Franklin also demonstrated the first municipal street cleaning machine in Philadelphia in 1760.

To Philadelphia, Pennsylvania went the distinction of having the first hospital in the nation in 1752, the same year that England and the Colonies adopted the new Gregorian style calendar.

Benjamin Franklin received further honors in 1753 when he and William Hunter were named Postmasters General of the Colonies.

CHAPTER V
BEGINNING OF THE END FOR ENGLAND
1763-1777

With the French and Indian War behind them, the British began to stretch their wings, flex their muscles and digest the expanding new world.

But England was spending itself broke with its debts doubling since 1756. The cost of keeping civil and military establishments in America had soared five times over since 1748.

Without doubt, the most urgent undertaking for England would be what to do with the new territories, Indian relations, fur trade, land policies and administration of the new lands.

All the while, the land that is now Madison County had waited, virtually untouched by the white man, the home of wandering Indian tribes to some extent, but primarily their hunting grounds.

In 1763, England, in order to establish property lines, authorized a survey by Jeremiah Dixon and Charles Mason, completed in 1767, and thereafter, becoming known as the Mason Dixon Line. In 1763, a Royal English proclamation would literally close the lands west of the Appalachians to colonists settlement, including Madison County. In reality, King George III was trying to establish a buffer zone to avoid what appeared to be certain clashes with the Indians. Spain had ceded England their province of West Florida and the English had occupied it on October 20, 1796, including Mobile. France this year had also ceded England all lands east of the Mississippi, and King George consequently divided Florida into two provinces, East and West Florida, separated by the Apalachicola River.

Everything North of the 32nd parallel of latitude—which included Madison County—was called Illinois Province and was set aside for the Indians. England, at the time, extended the limits of the Colony of Georgia to the Mississippi on the West and to the 31st degree latitude and the St. Mary's River on the South, thereby providing Georgia their basis for later claiming the Madison County area.

In the same period, 1763, Indians lived on what is now called Hobbs Island, but called Chickasaw Island in early years. Other Indian villages were found in the area.

By 1765, Chickasaw Indians moved into the Big Bend of the Tennessee River in search of more hunting grounds. Thousands were to migrate into the area, but it was an ill wind that blew.

The Cherokee Indians, who claimed ownership of the area, would clash bitterly with the Chickasaw in a vicious, cut throat war. The Chickasaws won, but at such great expense to their powerful nation that they abandoned the area.

The battle, in 1769, apparently convinced the Indian Tribes that Madison County was no place for permanent settlement and Indians seemed to have moved out of the immediate area, leaving only the Indian burial grounds, strange mounds still existing in Madison County at various locations.

Yet civilization was destined to come to the rich land as the push westward continued. In 1769, one year after New York had formed the first Chamber of Commerce to boost its economy, a group settled on the lands of the Watauga River in Tennessee, thinking they were on Virginia ground.

These settlers found it hardly amusing in 1771 to discover that they weren't in Virginia at all, but in the colony of North Carolina which refused to give them protection.

Because of the somewhat embarrassing position, much like the modern day dilemma of Wrong-Way Corrigan, the settlers did the next best thing by becoming the first group of American born pioneers to form their own independent community, drawing up the articles of the Watauga Association in 1772 with their own council, legislature and Sheriff.

Their leaders, records show, were John Sevier, John Carter, Zach Isbill, Charles Robertson, and James Robertson. A settler named William Bern probably built the first cabin in the community in what would go down in history as the first American settlement in what is now Tennessee.

And it was in 1769 that one of the more familiar frontiersmen in American history would set out on his own. Daniel Boone began exploration of Kentucky.

All was not well, though, in Merry Old England. She was plagued by financial problems and growing increasingly afraid of the hints of independence these rugged colonists from the motherland were showing more and more.

The pressure was on. King George III and his ministers treated the colonists as paupers who could not survive without the supreme help of England.

A permanent military force would be set up in America; new Acts of Trade would be imposed and Parliament would levy heavy taxation "without representation" upon the residents of the new world.

The pioneers would retaliate with commercial boycotts, public demonstrations, and terrorization of British officials, culminating in the famous "Boston Massacre" in 1770 when colonists and British Redcoats brawled in Boston's streets, with four colonists killed.

By 1773, the independent minded colonists would heap the ultimate insult with the "Boston Tea Party", where Bostonians,

dressed as Indians, clambered aboard the Tea Ship Boston and dumped the cargo overboard. They had previously strenuously objected to the Stamp Act in 1765.

The same year of the Tea Party, Indians were reported growing cotton in what is now South Alabama.

England responded to the Boston Tea Party with tryanny in the approval of The "Coercive" Acts. The port of Boston was closed in 1774 and Boston town meetings were forbidden. The "Quartering" Act was also passed requiring Massachusetts to provide food and housing for British soldiers.

Colonists retaliated again, but in written form in a petition to the King, an appeal to hear their grievances. The appeal action came at the meeting of the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia in 1774, but it would be to no avail. The British would not budge. Before the second Continental Congress could meet in Philadelphia in 1775, British regulars had already clashed that year with Massachussets "Minute Men" at Concord and Lexington. The Revolution had begun. It was here that Paul Revere made his famous ride to warn colonists that the British were coming.

John Hancock would preside over the second Continental Congress where a gentleman plantation owner named George Washington was appointed Commander of the colony armed forces on June 15, 1775, only two days before the battle of Bunker Hill. It was the same year that the words of **Yankee Doodle** were written by Edward Barnes and set to an old English tune.

Fifteen months would go by from the outbreak of hostilities until the colonists chose to sever ties with England. Several reasons were prevalent, among them the sentimental attachment of the patriots to their homeland, as well as the reluctance of merchants to lose commercial ties. It was a tough decision for the colonists. Not the least reason was passage by England of the 1776 "Declaratory" Act.

So on July 4, 1776, the colonies took the giant step. They adopted the Declaration of Independence.

CHAPTER VI

FROM THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR TO MUSCLE SHOALS

1776-1789

The reality of a creed of independence for the new nation in the face of oppressive British threat brought patriotic charges from the press and pulpit as the colonists began at least sniffing what would be ultimate freedom.

Yet at least one third of the colonists actively backed England, in most cases for business or selfish reasons. Colony governments dealt severely with the Loyalists, imprisoning hundreds of them, banishing others, tarring and feathering even others, even confiscating their property in some cases.

Without taxation of their own, the Continental Congress campaigned for central funds, issuing almost \$242 million in paper money, asking Colony governments for specific allocations. Loans were also obtained from France, Spain and Holland.

George Washington, the Continental Commander In Chief, pleaded for organization of a national army, arguing that state militia, operating independently, would never defeat the British.

It would be October 1776 before the Continental Congress changed its stand for use of state militias only and thereby authorized creation of the Continental Army, although the nucleus of the force was pitifully untrained.

And although the American Navy, founded in 1776 as part of the Army, made up primarily of privateers, dealt misery to British merchant ships, with John Paul Jones a leader, the colonists could boast of no real sea power until the French navy came to their aid in 1780, following a French-American treaty in 1778.

Washington, even with his untrained army, gave the British a taste of what was in store for them with his famous Christmas raid in 1776 at Trenton.

In the bitter cold of winter, Washington navigated the ice swollen Delaware River to attack the British troops enjoying Christmas at Trenton, taking 1,000 prisoners.

The "coup de grace" had come at a time the American Army needed it most, after a division of Washington's Army had been defeated in the battle of Long Island, and after Americans had been forced to abandon Forts Mifflin and Mifflin on the Hudson.

By early 1777, the British had firmly decided to break the back of the patriots with a scheme to sever the colonists, strangling their mushrooming unity. The aim was to concentrate British troops at Albany to divide and conquer the colonists.

General John Burgoyne of the British army was to mastermind the plot, travelling south from Canada on Lake Champlain,

while another detachment, led by St. Leger, was to travel east from Lake Ontario by way of the Mohawk Valley, with yet another detachment to move northward from New York.

The plan was doomed to failure. Howe failed to take Philadelphia. St. Leger abandoned his attempt to take Albany when checked by the American army. Burgoyne was defeated in his attempt to take New York, ultimately surrendering at Saratoga on October 17, 1777 with the remaining 5,000 members of his army.

The same year the Continental Congress adopted the United States Flag, 13 stars and stripes, and on November 15, 1777 adopted the Articles of Confederation, which became effective March 1, 1781. The Articles were the first to refer to the UNITED STATES.

The Saratoga folly was to be the beginning of the downfall of British aspirations to control her colonies. France was delighted, furnishing much help to the colonies and in February 1778 recognized the independence of the United States. France, along with Spain and Holland had also declared war on Britain.

For the next three years, Washington would fight no top important engagements. In June 1778 he had taken the offensive in the Battle of Monmouth, an indecisive struggle, but holding a strong point in the Hudson highlands. The British promptly switched tactics, turning their campaigns to the South, hoping to win Loyalist support in the Carolinas and Georgia.

They were successful in bowling over Savannah in 1778, occupying Charleston in 1780 and managed a crushing victory under Cornwallis at Camden.

However, guerrilla leaders Marion, Pickens and Sumter would see to it that the British would not effectively control the seaport towns of the Carolinas, even though occupied. The British and their Loyalist friends would ultimately be defeated and driven out at King's Mountain by the tough, rugged Carolina frontiersmen.

In 1779, England had already lost control of the Gulf Coast to Spain when that country declared war on the British in 1779. By 1780, Spaniards captured Mobile.

By that time, much attention had been given to slavery. Pennsylvania had seen organization of the nations first Abolition Society in 1775, followed by abolishment of the slave trade in 1778. One year later, North Carolina, expanding, created Washington County, including most of what is present day Tennessee. Fraternalism had progressed, too, with formation of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity at William and Mary in 1776.

American forces, in the meantime, would move into the Northwest territory of what is now Virginia and Kentucky, and finally, Americans broke the British strongholds in those areas a year before the Spanish captured Mobile.

It would be in 1780, though, when American leaders would discover the dastardly act of Benedict Arnold in trying to deliver West Point to the British. Richmond was to experience Arnold, too, as he with British troops, burned the town in 1781.

Lafayette, later to be feted in Alabama, in 1781 was successful in convincing King Louis XVI to send a French army to America. Other French troops under command of Admiral de Grasse followed in 1781.

The decisive blow came at Yorktown where Cornwallis was cornered after his campaigns in Carolina and Virginia. He was compelled to surrender on October 19, 1781.

By 1782, England, enduring opposition from all sides, was eager to make peace with the colonies. In Paris, negotiations by Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and John Jay refused to consider any peace proposals without recognition of independence of the United States.

Somewhat fearful that France would not recognize properly the United States interests in boundaries and perhaps would concede territories to Spain, the Americans made a tentative agreement for peace terms with Britain.

The British conceded in 1783 to recognize United States independence as well as claims to the territory West to the Mississippi River and from the Canadian border to Florida. Their cession agreed that the Southern boundary would be 31 degrees latitude, but the English transfer of West Florida to Spain had not properly defined the limits, so Spain claimed to 32 degrees 28 minutes instead of the 31 degrees.

With the hard years of the Revolution easing, the new nation began feeling its strength in the push westward, pausing occasionally to enjoy the music of Johann Bach, George Handel, Joseph Haydn and Wolfgang Mozart. At the end of the war, the population majority was confined primarily to the 3¼ million brave pioneers living within 200 miles of the Atlantic coast, stretching from Georgia to Maine.

While the war was still on in 1777, the beginning of the colonial push to the west was already starting to bloom as evidenced in expeditionary trips that brought hopeful settlers through what is now Madison County, or at least along the Tennessee River on its South. North Carolina, in 1777, prepared to give her soldiers Bounty Land including Madison County, later learning that Georgia claimed much of the land.

A group led by Thomas Hutchins pushed into what was then the agreed Indian Territory, traveling by Madison County in a rugged journey towards Muscle Shoals where the American frontiersmen hoped to establish a settlement.

That particular attempt failed, as Indians, incensed by the invasion of their territory, attacked and drove the Hutchins band out of the area.

But the die was cast and more were to come to try and tame the Indian wilderness. The area of the Great Bend of the Tennessee, including Madison County, became a prime target. In 1780, Colonel John Donelson led a band of some 160 persons by Madison County along the Tennessee River seeking to establish a settlement where Nashville now stands. Donelson, his daughter Rachel—later to marry Andrew Jackson—and others, including James Cain, Isaac Neely, Benjamin Porter, John White and John Cotton, succeeded in leading the group through the area apparently without incident.

Captain James Robertson followed the same trail in 1780. Along with others they traversed the river to the Muscle Shoals. One of the underlying causes of this westward push was the formation of Washington County, as previously mentioned. North Carolina gave her soldiers land on the new frontier if they were man enough to tame it.

It would be 1780, then, when our neighbor to the North, Nashville, would be founded by Robertson and Donelson after rugged, demanding treks across the wilderness.

The frontier ajar, Thomas Green, along with his two sons and Cato West, journeyed safely by Madison County by boat, in 1782, heading west. A year later, in 1783, the Georgia legislature declared her South boundaries to be 31 degrees latitude, thus including part of Madison County.

With the Treaty of Paris in 1783, and subsequent confusion about Spain's claims, the problem persisted in trying to decide who owned what and by whose right and when.

The confusion began compounding itself in 1783 when Joseph Martin and John Donelson, acting on behalf of a company organized by William Blount and Richard Caswell, bought the Great Bend area of the Tennessee River, including the Madison County area, from the Cherokee Indians.

It was at best a speculative venture prompted for the most part by the clever men discovering that a United States survey authorized by an 1772 act of Congress, showed the Great Bend area lying south of lands claimed by North Carolina and in territory claimed by South Carolina and Georgia.

With the speculative plot thickening, Griffin Rutherford, Anthony Bledsoe and John Sevier would join Martin and Donelson in the "company venture".

By 1784, William Blount had managed to influence the States of Georgia and North Carolina, to consider a new county in the Great Bend. He suggested it be called Houston County, to be governed by a commission of seven men, to include Martin, Donelson and Sevier. North Carolina appointed the commission. This year, incidentally, saw Congress adopt an Ordinance to Settle the West, but the act was not implemented.

The "County" of Houston at least made plans. Donelson was made surveyor, Sevier was made Militia Colonel Commandant and Martin became Indian Agent. Since South Carolina also claimed part of the area, Wade Hampton from that State was brought into the company. South Carolina ceded its claims to the company, but later repealed their action in 1786. Other appointments were also made.

Eighty men moved into the area and established a land office near Muscle Shoals. They appointed military officers, magistrates and, as a member of the Georgia Legislature, Valentine Sevier. The "County" was on the move.

With seemingly everything going their way, the colonists must have overlooked the strength of their foremost adversary. Two weeks after "setting up shop" in Muscle Shoals, the entire group was forced to make a hasty retreat back to civilization with Indian tomahawks whizzing by their ears. Their retreat couldn't have been faster, even if they had use of the motorboat, invented by James Runsey in 1784.

In 1784, North Carolina ceded her Western lands to the United States with specific conditions, but later repealed the cession because of the failure of the United States to meet the conditions. The early colonists must have needed the Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin in 1784 to read all the fine print that must have been involved.

For the moment, the vast territory belonged only to the victorious Indians jealously protecting their heritage to the land of their forefathers.

John Sevier, one of the company members forced to abandon the quest of the territory at Muscle Shoals, meanwhile was active in organizing a separate State government of Franklin in East Tennessee. Assembly meetings were held at Jonesboro.

Franklin would be a "State" to never gain admission to the union despite the efforts of William Locke who went to Congress with a petition urging that the boundary include the Tennessee *Great Bend*, including the Madison County area. They were anxious for expansion, as the Franklin legislature, in 1785, urged by its new Governor, John Sevier, made arrangements to have their military occupy the area with the help of Georgia, which favored granting the area to Franklin, in exchange for military help against the Indians. The North Carolina counties of Washington, Green and Sullivan had formed the "State" of Franklin.

Also in 1785, the Georgia Legislature—the same to establish the nation's first State University in 1785—established the County of Bourbon, for land South of Madison County, but abolished it three years later to avoid a conflict with Spain, who still considered the area as their protectorate. This same year of 1785 had seen the United States Congress adopt a far reaching ordinance setting up

townships and districts and providing for public land sales. The forerunner of powerful agricultural interests made appearance this year, with formation of the nations first Agricultural Society at Philadelphia.

In 1786, the same year the United States Mint was established, Alexander McGillivray, known as Alabama's Creek Chief, would move northward from south central Alabama on an exploratory expedition.

The attempts to make a settlement in the Muscle Shoals area by the "company" could not be found, he later wrote. Referring to the Tennessee River as the Cherokee River, he put it bluntly, "the area in the Great Bend of the river is Indian Hunting ground." And the Indians, it seemed, had left little doubt, they meant to keep it that way.

It would be another year before Colonel James Robertson would attempt another settlement at the Muscle Shoals. And it was the same year, 1787, when South Carolina again ceded her western lands to the United States after the State of Franklin disbanded. It was the year when possibly the most significant ordinance ever adopted by Congress was made law, the 1787 Ordinance for Government of the Northwest Territory, under which the Mississippi Territory and eventually Madison County would be organized. This ordinance provided for the appointment of a Governor and Territorial Judges. When the area reached 5,000 population, a House of Representatives was provided for, which in turn made recommendations for a Legislative Council (Senate). A representative to Congress was also provided for. When the area reached 60,000 population, it became eligible for Statehood.

In 1787, the Philadelphia convention opened May 25 and adopted the United States Constitution on September, to go into effect July 4, 1789.

By this time, religion of the devout colonists permeated the area. The first Protestant church in the Mississippi area—the Church of England—was begun in the province of West Florida in 1779 and the first Protestant church, Congregationalist, was organized in the Louisiana area in 1784. Catholics were now going to early mass, using for the first time an alarm clock, invented in 1787 by Levi Hutchens of Concord, New Hampshire, to make it on time. The Methodist Episcopal church was formally organized at Baltimore in 1784 and in 1789 the Anglican church was absorbed in that movement. New York, meantime, had organized the nations first Theological Seminary in 1784.

By 1786, a national fad was "have you eaten Ice Cream?" Ice cream had been first commercially manufactured in the nation during 1786 at New York.

Three years later, in 1789, George Washington became the first President, John Adams, the first Vice President. Washington was inaugurated April 30 and on September 25, Congress would propose the first 10 Constitutional amendments, the Bill of Rights, becoming law on December 17, 1791.

George Washington would soon display interest in the Muscle Shoals area.

CHAPTER VII

THE NEW GOVERNMENT MACHINERY BEGINS TO GRIND

1789-1805

With the vast frontier world beckoning and the new world at our feet, the new Republic possessed ambitious leaders genuinely motivated to see the new government succeed.

It was 1789 when a flood of decisions dictated formation of the governmental routine. The Department of Foreign Affairs was created, along with the Department of War; Department of the Treasury, and the Postmaster General's office.

The same year, the Judiciary Act of 1789 provided for organization of the Supreme Court; creation of an Attorney General's post and the establishment of federal circuit and district courts. The Department of the Navy later, in 1797, launched "Old Ironsides" and one year later, the Marine Corps was created.

George Washington appointed the best the nation had to offer to the critical posts. Thomas Jefferson was Secretary of State, Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, and Henry Knox, Secretary of War. Washington chose Edmund Randolph as Attorney General, while John Jay became the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Back in what is now North Alabama, a pioneer named Zachariah Cox planted an armed colony at the trouble-plagued site of the Muscle Shoals settlement, destined to withstand onslaughts of the Indians for two years before they succeeded in burning the block house and embryonic village to the grounds, at least the third time an effort to settle Muscle Shoals ended in disaster. United States Colonel Thomas Butler was also instrumental in removing Cox, for whom an order of apprehension was later issued in 1798, by the Mississippi Territory Governor.

In 1790, the United States paused for the first national Thanksgiving, an opportunity to reflect on the rugged past of the new nation, the blessings of the present and the hopes of the future.

About six months earlier, the Southwest Territory was organized. William Blount had been appointed Governor by George Washington in June. If it had not been for the claims of Georgia and South Carolina, the Madison County area might have been a part of this Territory and subsequently, therefore, Tennessee.

Within months, a unique log cabin rose above the soil of what is now Knoxville, Tennessee. The building was the executive mansion for the Territorial Capital.

During the fateful year of 1789, much of the Big Bend area was caught up in a mammoth sale, called the first Yazoo sale, when Georgia offered a one cent an acre sale. More than 25.4 million

acres, embracing the northern counties of the Mississippi area, went to three Yazoo companies for \$207,580. The Tennessee Land Company gobbled up 3.5 million acres for \$46,805, including what is Madison County. Zachariah Cox again attempted a settlement at Muscle Shoals, and was driven out by the Indians.

Back along the Tombigbee River, the Spanish, still claiming the area under Spanish protectorate, constructed Fort Stephens in 1790.

It was only a year before the first United States Bank, federally operated, began, after stormy debate by Congress. The Bank of the United States was to have \$10 million capital stock, one-fifth subscribed by the government and the remainder by the public. During the same year, 1791, Vermont became the 14th State, followed by Kentucky as the 15th, in 1792.

George Washington and John Adams were reelected for another four year term as President and Vice President in 1792. The New York Stock Exchange was founded the same year.

By 1793, one of those singular items that would play a major overshadowing role in the future of the Southern United States occurred. Eli Whitney invented the Cotton Gin. Some of Thomas Jefferson's versatility showed up this year, too, with his invention of the Plow Mould board.

It was, too, the same year that Mrs. Samuel Slater invented cotton sewing thread; the year that George Washington laid the cornerstone for the capitol in Washington and the year that Jean Blanchard managed the first balloon ascension in America.

Mrs. Slater's cotton sewing thread would help to make Slater Mill, Rhode Island, the first successful textile mill in the United States in 1793, at about the same time that the nation's first toll road was opened, between the Pennsylvania towns of Philadelphia and Lancaster.

It seemed down South that civilization was about to come to Indian territory despite the hardships pioneers and settlers had endured. In 1794, fighting with the Cherokees ceased, although the Creek Indians still tried an occasional raid north of the Tennessee River. The Cherokees were even found to be manufacturing cotton cloth two years later, in 1796.

With the future bright, the Southwest Territory legislature was organized in 1794, including among the group John Sevier, former Governor of Franklin and later six times Governor of Tennessee; James Winchester, Griffith, Stockley, Donelson and Fermenes Taylor. Dr. James White was territorial Congressional delegate.

Taylor, appointed to the legislative council, would later be found to be the originator of a trace map showing trails from

Nashville running south by east to the Big Bend of the Tennessee River to a point called Creek Crossing place near the east boundary of the Madison area.

At least one of the almost unbelievable details to crop up in the year 1795 was the action of the second Yazoo sale in which Georgia sold 35 million acres to Yazoo Companies, revived, including the Tennessee Company, Zachariah Cox and others. Records show that the whole of North Alabama went for \$60,000, hardly much more than some attractive industrial sites in Madison County Industrial District would bring today. Not even the newly invented gas light demonstrated in London by William Murdock in 1795, could have shed much light on these transactions, later repealed by a 1796 act of the Georgia legislature and criticised by George Washington. However, the sale was later declared legal in 1810 and Georgia refunded the Yazoo companies in 1814. One bright land transaction of 1795, however, was the 1795 Treaty of Madrid in which Spain agreed to the 31 degree latitude as its North boundary, thereby releasing their claim to the Madison County area.

In 1796, Tennessee became the 16th State in the mushrooming United States Union and also, in the same year, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were elected President and Vice President, respectively. Another important action of the year was the 1796 Land Act authorizing land sales on credit. Two other significant developments of 1796 included the discovery by Edward Jenner of England on how to immunize people against smallpox and the invention by Americus G. Chandlee of a nail cutting and heading machine making possible machine made nails for the first time.

Within two years, the Mississippi Territory was organized and the first public building, a jail, built at Natchez. The April 7, 1798 act creating the Mississippi Territory set its boundaries on the West by the Mississippi River; on the North by a line to be drawn due East from the mouth of the Yazoo River to the Chattahooche River on the South by the 31 degree of latitude. In 1799, the first Mississippi Territory laws, made by Governor Sergeant and Territorial Judges Peter Bruin and William McGuire, were published, establishing four courts and numerous local officials. President Adams, incidentally, had recommended that the Mississippi Territory be formed, as early as June 1797.

The fledgling territory was soon to have Counties. In 1799, Pickering and Adams Counties were created. Pickering constituted the northern part of the territory, thus bordering what was to later become Madison County. Lewis Evans was designated Sheriff for that County. Adams County, constituting the Southern part of the territory, had William Ferguson as Sheriff. The rights of states were clearly defined on January 8, 1799, when the 11th Constitutional Amendment, relating to suits against a State, went into effect. This same year, 1799, saw establishment of Methodism in the Territory, with creation of its first Methodist Church. Mammoth

Cave, Kentucky, destined to become one of the nations leading tourists attractions, was discovered this year. Fort Stoddart, on the Mobile River, was also established this year.

Meanwhile, back in Washington, changes were on the horizon. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr battled to unseat Adams from the Presidency. In succeeding, Thomas Jefferson's bandwagon, with a systematic organization of the Democratic (called Republican then) party, proved the undoing of the Federalist party, in 1800, although the election went to the house between Jefferson and Burr, with Alexander Hamilton supporting Jefferson, later leading to the Burr-Hamilton duel, in which Hamilton was killed. This year, too, was the year that the seat of government moved to the Potomac. Political parties were now an American way of life, somewhat patterned after the world's first political parties, formed in England in the 17th century, as the Whigs and Tories.

At the young Mississippi Territory, freshman legislators would win posts to the House of Representatives (General Assembly). Records show that Henry Hunter, James Hoggett, Anthony Hutchins and Sutton Banks went from Adams County; Cato West, Thomas M. Green, John Burnett and Thomas Calvit, from Pickering County and John F. McGrew from Washington County, although the latter was not seated. The first legislature met in September, 1800. An act of Congress of June 24, 1800 had set the house at nine members, with the first election scheduled for July 1800.

An unusual sidelight to one of the early day heroes of the pioneering effort would shock some. William Blount, instrumental in the early pioneering efforts of the area that brought hints of the first civilization to this frontier, was ousted from the United States Senate, for conspiring with the British. It was the first such action in the Senate since its early formation, and invoked the wrath of Tennesseans.

Formation of government leading to government on a local basis in Alabama was now under way. The area East of Pearl River in the Mississippi Territory was organized, on June 4, 1800, into the first county in what is now Alabama. Washington County was organized, and an 1800 census showed it to have 1,250 persons. Of these, 517 were colored.

One year later, the American Revolutionary War hero, Paul Revere, set up the first cold rolled copper operation in America.

While the first session of the Mississippi Territory legislature began teething on the problems of 1800, a secret action prompted by the inimitable Napoleon of France—which had formed its first Republic in 1792—was under way in Louisiana Territory.

Napoleon, bent on reestablishing the power of France in the new world, was busy secretly bargaining with the Spanish, still claiming Southern areas of the United States.

Thomas Jefferson voiced alarm, knowing that the port of New Orleans would be vital to the expansion west of the Mississippi in the years ahead. He was afraid that the sculduggery between the Spanish and French would close the port. He had accurately diagnosed what the French were about to do, for with the Secret Treaty of San Ildefonso in 1800, the Spanish ceded the Louisiana Territory to the French.

Napoleon's plan, however, was ill fated despite his success in obtaining the region from Spain. By 1802, as reported by the soon to be nationally famous **National Intelligencer**, founded in Washington in 1800, France was facing difficulties with the British in Europe and facing another war. Napoleon therefore became willing and eager to sell France's rights to the Louisiana province.

Jefferson was equally anxious to buy. Congress appropriated \$2 million to buy the port of New Orleans and in May, 1803, the United States purchased the entire province by treaty for \$14.5 million. Other expansions had also been underway, with the Territory of Indiana being formed out of the Northwest Territory in 1800 and with the Library of Congress established in 1800.

To the east, the Mississippi Territorial government moved from Natchez to Washington, Mississippi, in 1802. The new seat of government was near where Fort Dearborn would later be built.

It was the same year that the first college was authorized in the Mississippi Territory. It would become Jefferson College, near Washington, Mississippi. West Point Military Academy was founded the same year.

The year 1802 carried another impact of vital significance. The cotton gin was introduced and set up among the Indians. A year later, 1803, Abram Mordeciah would set up Alabama's first commercial gin at Coosada Bluff near Montgomery.

Meanwhile, in April 1802, Georgia ceded her land claims to the United States for \$1,250,000, including part of what became Madison County. As a small 12 mile strip had previously been ceded by South Carolina, the entire area to become Madison County now, for the first time, became indisputably the property of the Federal Government, waiting for extinguishment of Indian claims to the area. In anticipation, the Mississippi Territory was enlarged on March 27, 1804, to include the area.

The Territory in the meantime had given birth to another county, Claiborne, created in 1802.

Tombigbee settlers, wanting separation from the Mississippi Territory, petitioned Congress in 1803 to separate them. Congress did not approve, and another petition was tried, again unsuccessfully, in 1809.

The year 1803 was significant, however, as the first town in what would later become Alabama was established by legislative

act of November 3, by the name of Maconsbay. The act was later repealed on January 8, 1807. Ohio became the 17th State this year, but even more significant to local settlers was the 1803 act of Congress establishing the first general land measure with two land offices set up in the Mississippi Territory. One was in the County of Adams for land west of Pearl River and the other in the County of Washington (first in the Alabama area), for land east of the Pearl River. The latter land office closed July 3, 1807.

Before the year 1803 was out, Natchez became the first town in the Mississippi Territory to be incorporated.

A year later, in 1804, Aaron Burr, Vice President under Jefferson slayed Alexander Hamilton in a duel. Hamilton, at the time, was Secretary of the Treasury.

Jefferson had George Clinton in 1804 as his running mate for reelection, which he won handily.

With the push on in the Mississippi Territory to attract settlers, another 1804 land act was passed encouraging sale of public lands. Congress also authorized a Judicial District in the Pearl-Tombigbee area this year, which also saw formation of the District of Louisiana and the Territory of Orleans. The 12th Constitutional Amendment became effective this year, too, on September 25.

The year 1804 also saw establishment of the nation's first agricultural fair at Washington, but the big news locally was settlement of Madison County by the first permanent white settlers.

Isaac and Joseph Criner settled near New Market in 1804, on the Mountain Fork of Flint River, becoming the first of a long procession of settlers to discover the rich soil, lush meadows and fine springs and mountains of Madison County.

CHAPTER VIII
THE CALLED IT TWICKENHAM
1805-1808

As more and more brave settlers trickled into this region from Georgia, Tennessee and other areas of the Mississippi Territory, and the South, more and more settlements sprang up in Madison County.

The Big Spring in present day Huntsville attracted the first settler in 1805. John Hunt had the vision to see the value of the great spring (612 feet above sea level), a natural site for a settlement. Hunt had come from Grainger County, Tennessee where he owned land in 1787. It would first be known as Hunt's Spring, but in 1808 was established by legislative act, named Twickenham for Alexander Pope's English estate. Meanwhile, in 1805, another rugged pioneer named John McCartney was attracted to the area that is now Hazel Green. David Bean, who had accompanied John Hunt, returned to Tennessee and settled Bean's Creek, near Salem. The year 1805 also saw the town, Wakefield, established by legislative act, in the Alabama area.

In perspective, the first settlers to call Huntsville home had taken the big step the same year Lewis and Clark's expedition successfully reached the Pacific Ocean after a treacherous journey up the Missouri River, across the Great Divide and into the Valley of the Columbia River, establishing the "worthwhileness" of further settling West.

In what is now Madison County, the great nations of the Chickasaw and the Cherokee still roamed, although they had abandoned war on the white man.

Appeasement was the solution to keep the Indians peaceful while settlers nibbled away at more and more of their life-long hunting grounds.

The Chickasaw Indian Treaty of July 23, 1805 included paying Chinubbee Mingo, King of the Chickasaw Indian Nation, \$100 a year for the rest of his life. The United States also paid \$22,000 to George Colbert for land and services to the treaty arrangement.

Five months, later, January 7, 1806, the United States arranged a treaty with the Cherokees, paying \$2,000, and \$2,000 each year for four years and providing a grist mill and "a machine to clean cotton". An old Cherokee chief named Black Fox was to receive \$100 a year for life.

The area covered by the two treaties formed an approximate triangle of 345,600 acres, later to become Madison County.

The move was on. Coming down the "Great South" Indian trail from near Winchester, Spencer Rice, Levi Mathvin and James Crump settled near New Market. Samuel Davis settled two miles

west of New Market, and Hezekiah Bayless, two miles to the southwest. Stephen McBroom, Thomas McBroom, James Walker and Laban Rice also came in 1805. A new candle burned in the wilderness, literally, since these early settlers used candlelight such as first produced in 1590. They were not yet aware that coal gas was first used for light in the United States this year, introduced in Newport, Rhode Island.

Religion, too, had come with these hardy men and their families. By 1807, the first known church camp meeting held in Alabama occurred in Madison County, led by Methodist Robert Bell. John Ford held Methodist Episcopal classes at Indian Springs in 1807 also. The same year, 1807, Robert Fulton introduced his steamboat, referred to first as "Fulton's Folly", ushering in the Steamboat era.

A year earlier, five Baptist churches in Mississippi Territory, had banded together to form the Mississippi Baptist Church Association. The year 1808 saw the first Baptist Church in Madison County, organizing October 2, 1808 at the home of James Deaton, with John Nicholson as pastor. This was the first Baptist Church to be established in what is now Alabama. Just 17 years before in 1791, the first Baptist Church in the Mississippi Territory had been organized, Enon Baptist Church became the second Madison County church on June 1, 1808, with John Canterbury as pastor. (This church moved to Huntsville in 1861).

Establishment of law and order was still on the horizon of the yet to be organized county. Education was not neglected, although early records are nonexistent. It is known that a Wyatt Bishop taught a school in Huntsville during 1807.

In 1807, an incident occurred on Alabama's frontier that brought the undivided attention of the young nation.

Aaron Burr, who had fled to this frontier for a new start, was arrested on the charge of treason near Wakefield in present day Washington County, Alabama.

Burr had escaped federal officers in Natchez, Mississippi, where he had earlier been captured and was being held for trial on charges of attempting to lead a rebellion against the United States.

Burr, in his attempt to hide, tried to find the home of Colonel John Hinson on the Tombigbee near Wakefield. His slip in asking directions to Hinson's home and the uncanny coincidence that one of the men he asked recognized him led to his undoing.

Burr was captured and later was taken overland a thousand miles to Richmond where he was turned over to federal authorities.

By December of 1808, the region gained its first public officials. Stephen Neal was appointed Sheriff, as well as Justice of the Peace, along with Thomas Freeman as a Justice of the Peace, on December 19, 1808.

Six days earlier, on December 13, 1808, Madison County finally came into its own, being created by proclamation of Mississippi Territory Governor Robert Williams. He also instructed Thomas Freeman to have a census taken, completed January 1809, showing 353 heads of families, with 1,150 free white males, 723 white females, totalling 2,223 whites. There were 332 slaves. This same Thomas Freeman had previously been appointed surveyor for the Mississippi Territory and had, in 1807, established the Meridian Line, running through Madison County, at 86 degrees, 34 minutes and 18 seconds.

Boundaries of the newly formed Madison County began on the North bank of the Tennessee River on the Cherokee line, going North to the Southern boundary of Tennessee, West with the Tennessee boundary to the Chickasaw line and then South across the Tennessee River twice, back to the beginning point.

The selection of the name, Madison, and the formal proclamation of the new county came only six days after James Madison, Secretary of State, was elected to the Presidency of the United States.

Exploration of the United States had begun in earnest now. Further to the West, Lt. Zebulon Pike, for instance, had sighted, in 1807, during his explorations, the mountain later to be called Pike's Peak.

Madison Countians now turned to the business of establishing and operating the governmental processes.

CHAPTER IX
TROUBLES IN MADISON COUNTY
1808-1810

By the time Madison County was formed, the families already settled in the Great Bend of the Tennessee were more than ready for law and order, even in the knowledge that problems would accompany progress. Some of them may have even thought that "progress is the process of swapping old problems for new".

Six or seven hundred of the settlers, according to Territorial Governor Robert Williams, had organized into militia companies with arms to protect their land and families from Indian bands and lawless elements, there being no civil law. Official militia was not long in coming, as Nicholas Perkins was appointed, in 1809, to head the Seventh Regiment. The first countywide muster was held on October 29, 1810, with Governor David Holmes, successor to Williams, on hand.

The area was still a wild frontier where lives were hardly worth a nickel when no civil officers existed. "Considerable lawlessness" existed, as Governor Williams had written Treasury Secretary Albert Gallatin.

Gallatin, on November 15, 1808, had written Williams that President Jefferson figured it was high time that the Governor begin appointing civil officers for the county, not yet organized. On December 11, 1808, Williams, by letter, pleaded with the Secretary of State for a Judge with original jurisdiction in Madison County and stated that he "would send from the town of Washington, Mississippi an active, intelligent officer as Sheriff, who would act in concert with Major Thomas Freeman to ascertain appointments."

The year 1808 was the same year the federal government prepared for selling land in the area. Freeman was given a federal appointment to act as register and in February 1808, Freeman had processed 280 applications for land. He recommended that the land sales be made in Nashville, rather than Huntsville, and the first land sales were then held in Nashville beginning in August, 1809. William Dickson was the first Register of the Land Office and John Brahan was the first Receiver of Public Moneys.

By August, 1809, Freeman, writing from his surveyors camp on Flint River, informed Gallatin that within the confines of what was to become Madison County, there were three mills, grinding corn that was brought from Jefferson County, Tennessee, 120 miles away.

And pioneers being pioneers, they weren't about to do without their "spirits" either. Freeman said on August 25, 1808, that a

distillery was to be in operation in a few days. Settlement by these pioneers was still on the move, as Robert and William Moore from Huntsville settled Mooresville in 1808 and Price's Spring (near present day Jeff) was settled in 1809. The Athens area had been settled in 1805.

Within a year after Madison County was organized, the Mississippi Territory legislature extended the laws of the United States and of the Territory to Madison County. An act of December 24, 1809 called for organization of the circuit and county court of Madison in the same manner as Jefferson, Claiborne, Adams and Wilkinson counties. Laws pertaining to the militia were also extended to the area.

Louis Winston, in March of 1809, was appointed Attorney General for Madison County. Peter Perkins was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court and William Winston was appointed Clerk of the County Court. John P. Perry meanwhile was appointed Deputy Territorial Treasurer for the County. All these appointments were made in 1809.

By April of 1809, the Mississippi Territory had directed Sheriff Stephen Neal to hold an election "on the 18th and 19th of the month" for Mississippi Territory representatives from Madison County, the first countywide election to ever be held in Madison County. William Winston and Edward Ward won election.

Communication between the Territorial capital and Madison County proved, at best, to be bad. William Winston, for instance, on April 27, 1809, wrote the Governor he was getting a bit embarrassed about doing a job for which he had not taken the oath of office.

Two months later, on June 14, 1809, the acting Governor replied, "As soon as the Governor arrives, one of us will visit your settlement, as I see no other way in which the county can be organized."

However, Sheriff Stephen Neal finally was designated the authority to give the oath to Winston. John Carter, appointed as a new Justice of the Peace for the county, had his hands full, too, trying to find men willing to hold public office and passing suggestions on to the Governor. Again, on October 22, 1809, the Governor wrote the Secretary of State of need for a Federal Judge for Madison County. Problems were multiplying, bringing about the second request from residents of the Alabama area of the Territory, for creation of a new territory. The May 1809 request was for the area East of Pearl River to be set up, being bounded on the East by Georgia, on the North by Tennessee, and on the South by the national boundary. Attempts were again unsuccessful.

Money, too, proved to be an endless problem in the new county with the pioneers hardly proficient in deciphering values of a half dozen different monetary systems. Up until 1809, much of the monetary circulation medium had ranged from the Spanish doubloons, dollars, halves, quarters, pistareems and picayunes.

To help solve the problem, the Bank of Mississippi, the first territorial bank, was chartered in 1809 as a private company, later becoming a state bank in 1818.

And somewhere along the way, the new residents of the region overlooked, mistakenly or intentionally, the boundaries of the county. They had no qualms in setting up housekeeping on Indian lands, particularly in Chickasaw territory to the West.

Thomas Freeman, the territorial surveyor, likely was willing to pull out his hair after completing his survey of all of Madison County in May, 1809. He found several hundred families illegally living on Chickasaw land. He had previously written the Secretary of State on March 4, 1809 to tell him that he had found that the Chickasaws would sell all their land East of Elk River and North of the Tennessee line if the President would move all white settlers off the land west of Elk River. Freeman suggested that the area would "make a well shaped County of Madison."

In June, 1809, Freeman reported that several hundred settlers had been forced to move from their homesteads into Madison County—after a bit of arm twisting. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasurer to the President indicated that Freeman, indeed, had carried out the chore.

Soldiers were used to remove 93 of the families from the Chickasaw lands adjoining Madison County, as a letter from R. J. Meigs to the acting Secretary of War disclosed later. Problems still existed, however, as a letter of October 29, 1809 from the Treasury Secretary to the President stated that a Yazoo claimant named Michael Harrison had promised to move. However, Harrison later denied this and later placed ads warning anyone of purchase of land he claimed. A letter of May 4, 1810, however, from the Secretary of War to General Wade Hampton stated that the settlers were to be removed by Spring.

With the land boom on, records showed that some of the first purchasers were LeRoy Pope, William P. Anderson and James Jackson. This trio bought the quarter section containing the Big Spring on August 25, 1809, for \$23.50 per acre or \$3,763.29. The same acreage today, in downtown Huntsville, would be priced in the millions. George Smith would be the first to buy land in the New Market area, while Levi Hinds was first in the Huntsville area and Charles Cabaniss in the Hazel Green area.

Ironically, less than 15 per cent of the original settlers bought land. Almost 24,000 acres, however, were sold by October of 1809 at an accumulated price of \$67,520.

As the county grew, administration grew more and more of a problem with Governor Holmes seeking help from both Winston and William Dickson to suggest public appointments. He wrote both of these men in September.

It was the same year that the Huntsville-Athens road was opened by federal soldiers, improving travel and communications between the two North Alabama settlements, in 1809.

On November 7, 1809, the first county governing body, Justices of the Peace and Quorum, were appointed by Governor Holmes. William Dickson was named Chief Justice. Others were Edward Ward, Peter Perkins, LeRoy Pope and Thomas Bibb. Their first court, the Orphans Court, was held January 4, 1810, probably in the home of John Bunch on Fountain Row. Interestingly, the first minutes referred to the meeting being held in Huntsville. Actually, the town was still legally Twickenham, until an 1811 act changed it to Huntsville.

More militia appointments also came in 1809, including Stephen Neal, first Major; Alexander Gilbreath, second Major and William Winston, Adjutant, all Seventh Regiment. By 1810, there were eight companies in the county, commanded by James Titus, Allen C. Thompson, William Wyatt, William Howson, James Neely, John Grayson, Henry Cox and Joseph Acklen.

During this year the earliest recorded marriage was listed as that of James McGuire and Elizabeth Thornby on April 3, 1809 and the first will was recorded, that of Joseph York on October 8, 1809. Reverend Robert Donnell also began organizing the Cumberland Presbyterian church in 1809.

On December 23, 1809, a commission to select a site for the first public buildings and to select the county seat was appointed by the Governor. William Dickson, Edward Ward, Louis Winston, Alexander Gilbreath and Peter Perkins, composing the Commission, were authorized to acquire 30 to 100 acres and lay out in half acre lots, reserving three acres for public buildings. The lots were to be sold and the proceeds used for constructing the public buildings. The town was to be called Twickenham and was laid out by surveyor John Coffee, after the commission selected the site of the town on July 5, 1810. LeRoy Pope, James Jackson and William P. Anderson, owners, employed Coffee. Pope acquired the others interests and sold the townsite to the commissioners. Because of this, Pope is referred to as the "Father of Huntsville".

During the same month, December 1809, an important change was made by the Territorial legislature in the court system. The Territorial Supreme and Circuit Courts were abolished, transferring the jurisdiction to the Superior Court of Law and Equity in each county.

Returning to the 1809 land sales, it should be noted that Thomas Freeman, the surveyor, proved to be a speculator as well as a surveyor. He was the largest purchaser, acquiring 22 sections. LeRoy Pope, Thomas Bibb and John Brahan ran behind in the land grab. Pharoah Roach, who had surveyed Range 2 East for Freeman, acquired none.

Records of August 1809 show that John Hunt bought two sections near the Big Spring Branch and Brahan Spring. He paid \$80 on one, but by November, LeRoy Pope had taken over the payments. Hunt made two attempts to become a land owner, but succeeded in neither. Possibly his large family of eight, plus the expense of keeping up his five slaves, kept him in a financial bind.

In all, 128 persons bought land during the August sale, but about half lived outside the county. Represented were three counties in Virginia, one county in Georgia, one county in South Carolina (Pendleton) and seven in Tennessee, including Rutherford, Davidson, Wilson, Sumner, Bedford, Maury and Warren.

By today's standards, land was more than a bargain. Land was sold for a minimum of \$2 per acre and at least 160 acres had to be purchased. Terms were a cash payment of \$3 per quarter, plus interest in two or three years. The sales from August 3 to August 31 brought in well over \$60,000.

On July 5, 1810, the Twickenham town Commissioners and private proprietors opened sale of town lots. Twenty-eight lots sold the first day. At the time, there were only three counties in the Alabama area of the Mississippi Territory. Washington had a population of 2,920, while Baldwin—which had been formed out of Washington County in 1809—had 1,427 persons, while Madison had an 1810 census population of 4,699. Our neighbor to the North, Lincoln—with Fayetteville as its county seat—had come into being in 1809. The territory's first academy, Madison, had been chartered on December 5, 1809 near Bayou Pierre, Mississippi. A Mrs. J. L. Posey is known to have been tutoring children in Madison County during this year, also.

The year of 1810 naturally saw a surge of appointments and activity in governmental progress. Among others Gabriel Moore was appointed as the first Tax Assessor and Collector; John Hunt as the first Coroner; David Cobb as the first Constable.

The people of Huntsville were going to the Big Spring frequently in 1810 for water, but some doubts were brought about as to its ownership when, on October 4, 1810, the first deed to be recorded in Madison County (dated July 11, 1808) was filed by Martin Beaty, being a transfer to him by the Tennessee Land Company Yazoo owners, transferring to Beaty 1,000 acres, including the Big Spring, a deed to later be declared fraudulent, on account of previous actions by Yazoo claimants.

The year 1810 found the residents of the county seat beginning to clamor for the name of the town to be changed to Huntsville. Huntsvillians cared not about Alexander Pope, a poet and satirist who would be quoted second to Shakespeare including such quotes as, "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread," "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," "To err is human, to forgive, divine," Pope was English and the town had been named after his English estate. Anti-English feelings were developing. And, besides, they wanted to recognize John Hunt as the towns first settler.

CHAPTER X

A PLACE IN THE SUN

1810-1812

As Madison County began to find its place in the sun, it also began seeking a voice in territorial and national affairs. A March 2, 1810 act of Congress authorized Madison County to vote on a delegate to Congress from the Territory, extending suffrage to County citizens.

The bill also authorized Governor Holmes to appoint an additional Judge for the Superior Court, required to reside in Madison County. This followed a December 24, 1809 petition from the Territory General Assembly and a letter of Thomas Freeman to the Treasury Secretary, stating there were 1,000 persons in Madison County, having come primarily from Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina and Georgia, and that a Judge was needed.

Obadiah Jones was confirmed as the first Judge on March 6, 1810 and on August 4, 1810, Governor Holmes wrote him that County Court Clerk, William Winston, had been authorized to administer to him the oath of office as the Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity.

The first term of the Superior Court was held on October 1, 1810 in the Madison County Courthouse, under construction, but sufficiently completed for use. The first case before the new court was that of Jonathan Wall. The first jury panel drawn was William Campbell; E. Clements, James Cross; Sam C. Woods; Hugh McVay; George Dilworth; William Gray; Sam C. Wilson; John Webster; William McWilliams; William Bird; John Bunch; Benjamin Williams; James Estel; John Grayson; Daniel Yillis; John Allison; Benjamin Berry; Levi Hinds; John Lay; Ebenezer Birnam; James Christian; Joseph Matthews; Randolph Bushare; E. Gray; Charles Hudspeth; John Chisolm; James Titus; Thomas Patton; Bennett Woods; Magnus Teague; John Fletcher; John Sprawls; Allen Christian; John P. Hickman; John Crawford; Silas Fugua; Allen C. Thompson, among others.

The new Superior Court empaneled its first Grand Jury in April 1811, including John Bunch; Little Foreman; John Connally; William Simpson; John Kirksey; Thomas Couch; Jacob Broyle; Alfred Massengale; Andrew Sivley; Spencer Ball; Joseph Acklen; John Bird; Robert Davis; Daniel Gillis; Joseph Matthews; Hugh Rogers; Jacob Pruitt; Rice Ellington and Samuel Wilson. Their first true bill was issued against Embrose Foster.

During 1810, General Wade Hampton arranged for construction of Fort Hampton on the East side of Elk River, near its intersection with the Tennessee River. Meridian and Elkton Roads were also laid out, heralding even closer ties between settlements in Madison County. One wonders if a covered bridge was erected on the road, since the first patent for a covered bridge in America had been issued to a Charles W. Peale in 1797.

King Cotton was showing its worth in 1810, with 22 cotton factories in operation throughout the Mississippi Territory.

And, in 1810, a road extending East and West, the same that now goes by Walnut Grove School, was opened to travel. Today, more than 150 years later, it still bears the name Limestone Road.

Further out in the county, the spur of the Knoxville-Nashville road was built to New Market, replacing the earlier trail. It became known as Winchester Road.

The land boom appeared to still be on as evidenced by a deed transaction of December 21, 1810. Zachariah Cox deeded 40,925 acres to Benjamin Estell and Martin Beaty. Excluded were 1,000 acres previously sold to Beaty, including the Town of Twickenham, declared fraudulent.

Minus all the conveniences of modern day life, the pioneers nevertheless ran into a slight problem when it came to the paths of matrimony. It seemed that prior to 1810 there were no ministers authorized to solemnize the rites of marriage.

Thomas Moore, David Thompson and Lloyd Wood were the first to be authorized to conduct the marriage ceremonies, being authorized by the County Court in July 1810. They were Methodist Episcopal ministers. Later the same year, Bennett Wood and John Nicholson, Baptist ministers, would share the marital chore.

Relating to Estates, Joseph Powell and Samuel Love were appointed in 1810 as the first Estate Administrators, to administer the estate of Thomas Powell. Israel Standerfer, John Council and Archibald McDaniel, John Baker and Joseph Acklin were appointed as the first Estate Appraisers in 1810.

By late 1810, records showed that 53,612 acres of land had been sold in Madison County, that the Browns Ferry road was opened and that a road from Huntsville to Gilbreaths Landing had been marked out. At least 624 families were residing in Madison County, records revealed, with about 20 per cent of them owning 529 slaves. Yet only 177 families owned land. Actually, it was not easy to buy land, as one had to travel to Nashville until 1811, when the land office was ordered removed from there, by August 7, 1811 act of Congress, to Huntsville. The population of the County had grown to 4,016, in 1808. Huntsville had 300.

With roads beginning to dot the county landscape like ribbons, road overseers were appointed, similar to todays street superintendents. The first were William Adair, for the road leading from Twickenham to where the Meridian line crossed Beaver Dam Fork of Flint River, beginning on Washington Street at the square, then David Cole, James Neely, David Bird, Littleberry Adams, William Davis, John Moore and George Grizzle.

At the end of 1810, a horse path had been carved from Brownsboro to Huntsville along the south boundary of the section line

from Flint River to Huntsville, but it would be several years before a wagon road would be opened. The County had grown to 4,699 by the end of 1810, and the Alabama area now totalled 9,046.

Other governmental appointments were to follow in 1811, including Hugh McVay as the first County Surveyor; Bennett Wood as the first County Treasurer; John Martin as the first Road Apportioner and David Cobb as first Overseer of the Poor, along with Joel Rice of Captain John Grayson's company.

But all was not smooth sailing in the settlement. For instance, in 1811, a duel occurred between C. C. Clay and Dr. Woody Tate. The only problem about this is that there are no records to show, in this the first recorded duel in Madison County, who came away the victor.

With civilization creeping in, though, 1811 would bring the first water pollution law passed in what is now Alabama. On December 16, 1811, residents in what is now the Southwestern section of the County managed to have an act passed, making it unlawful to pollute Indian Creek.

And the fraternal life would begin in Huntsville. The first Masonic Lodge in Alabama, Madison Lodge Number 21, received its dispensation on August 29, 1811, with its charter being granted August 28, 1812. Its first officers were Marmaduke Williams, Worshipful Master; James C. Hamilton, Sr. Warden and William Harrison, Jr., Warden.

On November 25, 1811, admirers of John Hunt got their wish. An act on that date changed the name of Twickenham to Huntsville. On December 9, 1811, Huntsville became the first town in Alabama to be incorporated. The first governing body, a five member Board of Trustees, was established, who selected their own President. These trustees were to appoint a Constable, who would fill the role of Tax Collector for the town, as well. Ad Valorem tax, at that time, could not be assessed for over \$200 for any person. The first election for Town Trustees was to be held in February 1812, but intensive reading of 1812 newspapers of the nation during that year disclosed no results.

In May, 1811, an election had been held to select three Territorial representatives from Madison County, as well as a Territorial Delegate to Congress. The three winners in Madison County were Gabriel Moore, 660 votes, Peter Perkins, 610 votes and Hugh McVay, 484 votes, winning over Marmaduke Williams, Louis Winston and John W. Walker. George Poindexter, the winner of the Congressional seat, received 611 votes in Madison County, while Robert Williams mustered only 466. All voting was held at the Courthouse, although Madison Countians were given a second voting place, Haughton's (Horton's) Mill on Flint River by an act of December 24, 1812. The 1810 census had provided three Territorial representatives for Madison County, although the original act of Congress had only given Madison County one.

By January 14, 1811, the county had gained its first claim to the national spotlight. The **National Intelligencer** reported that Madison County, with a 22 square mile area, doubled the cotton production of any county its size in America. In this year, 48,463 acres of land in Madison County was listed under private ownership. There were 696 families with about 29 per cent of them owning slaves. Madison Countians noted, too, in that year, that the Steamer "New Orleans" became the first steamer to traverse the Mississippi River.

In June, 1812, the **Madison Gazette** newspaper—William Parhan, proprietor—was born in Huntsville, the beginning of real journalism in Alabama. The **Mobile Sentinel** had been founded in 1811 as the first newspaper on Alabama soil, but folded not long after. Green Academy in Huntsville was authorized by an act of November 25, 1812 and would have the longest continuous existence of any early academy, until it was burned by the Federal Army in 1864. The first academy incorporated in Alabama, however, had been the Washington Academy, Washington County, authorized by an Act of December 17, 1811.

It was during the year 1812 that another attempt to gain statehood for the Mississippi Territory was attempted. On suggestion of John W. Walker of Madison County, the territorial representative, George Poindexter, urged such action by Congress, but the move was defeated in the Senate.

The year 1812 also brought another development that would be repeated many times over in the years ahead. Madison County's first capital case occurred in December with the murder trial of Eli Newman. The first jury failed to agree, a subsequent special court returned a guilty verdict and Newman was hanged the following year on the Courthouse square. Incidentally, a check of court records showed that John Hunt had served as a juror both in 1811 and 1812. Another development of 1812 to be repeated many times in the future, provided for the first County Tax Levy. An act of December 17, 1812 provided that the amount of county tax levy could not exceed one half of the Territorial tax.

It was the same year, too, that the first known divorce in Alabama would be recorded in Madison County between John and Catherine Carter, on May 11, 1812. Civilization, or so it would seem, had come to Madison County.

In 1812, records show that 916 families lived within Madison County and that 31 per cent of the population owned 1,744 slaves. By then, more than 150,000 acres of land had been bought by settlers and speculators.

The Mississippi Territory was still active in forming counties in 1812, which saw creation of Clarke County in Alabama's area, plus three others in the Mississippi Area, being Jackson, Green and Wayne, the latter two being in 1811. The Territory itself was expanded on May 14, 1812, when the West Florida area (Mobile District) between the Pearl and Perdido Rivers was annexed.

And as Madison County grew, so did others decline. Petersburg, Georgia, from whence several Madison County settlers had come, was practically deserted in 1812.

This same year of 1812 would again see some Madison Countians experience a War, with at least two companies joining, this time the conflict again being with Great Britain, called the War of 1812, brought about when England and France collided in a "trade" war, both boarding American ships. America tried to maintain neutrality, with President Jefferson excluding British manufacturers from our ports under an economic boycott intended to force both France and England to honor the United States policy of neutrality.

James Madison, successor to Jefferson, sought a way to negotiate out of the commercial problems for United States Traders, as well as for England and France. In 1810, he approved reopening trade with both, but warned that if either nation disregarded our neutrality, then trade would be halted with that nation. Napoleon responded favorably, but no such word came from England. Madison then ordered a boycott against English ships was to resume.

With the United States trade seemingly crippled, unable to move beyond British ports, many of the young nation wanted war. Chief among proponents were the pioneers of the West and the planters of the South.

At least one aspect of the conflict was the expansionist theory to gobble up new territory. "War Hawks" wanted control of the British fur trade and the conquest of Canada. In the South and Southwest, there was the prospect of obtaining Florida from Spain, then an ally of Great Britain.

In June, 1812, Madison was compelled to send in a war message, although the country was ill prepared for war. A Declaration of War followed. Financial disorder followed, with the government's credit collapsing during the war.

The United States offensive against Canada was no spectacular and General Hull later had to surrender Detroit to the British on August 16, 1812. Van Rensselaer and Smythe failed at Niagara; Dearborn failed to even cross the border in trying to capture Montreal. At sea, the British moved to U. S. ports to form blockades and cripple commerce. They burned Buffalo on December 29, 1813 and on August 24 and 25, burned Washington and the Capitol.

Meanwhile, General William Henry Harrison, Governor of the Indian Territory, smashed the Indian power at Tippecanoe in 1811, amidst reports the Indians were armed with English guns and ammunition. The frontier became even more convinced that the English must be put down.

British warships later sailed up the Gulf of Mexico towards a monumental confrontation at New Orleans, determined on victory.

Fort Bowyer, guarding the mouth of Mobile Bay, faced the British wrath when the mighty English guns turned on the fort in a cannon ball barrage. The fort, on what is now the site of Fort Morgan, withstood the attack.

Although the British would be soundly beaten at New Orleans by the splendid leadership of Andrew Jackson, they would return by way of Fort Bowyer and attack it again, finally overwhelming the American forces and capturing the installation.

General Wilkinson had captured Mobile on April 15, 1813, while still later, Captain Oliver Hazard Perry won the battle of Lake Erie on September 10, 1813. At the time Wilkinson won Mobile, its population was about 300. Back in Madison County, Madison County reported 1125 families, 32 per cent of whom owned 1,272 slaves in 1813.

Ironically, both the battle of New Orleans and the second attack on Fort Bowyer occurred after the War of 1812 was officially ended with the Treaty of Ghent on December 24, 1814. Andrew Jackson had seized Pensacola against the President's orders and then went on to win the Battle of New Orleans in January 1815, about one month after Frances Scott Key, during the bombardment of Fort McHenry on December 13 and 14, 1814, had written **The Star Spangled Banner**, to become our National Anthem.

The United States lost 1,877 killed and 4,000 wounded in the War of 1812. No casualties are known of from Madison County.

While the War of 1812 left its mark on Alabama history, it was only a small ripple in the stream to the Alabama pioneers of the day, already deeply involved again in confrontations with the Indians even during the first year of the war.

The Indians deeply resented the American thrust to continually keep moving the frontier westward. The Americans were well aware of the close ties many of the Indians felt with their British allies.

Tecumseh, the great Indian chief of the Great Lakes region, came to Alabama with a call to arms for his red brothers, promising support in weapons and food from the British if the tribes would band together and force the frontiersmen out once and for all.

Tecumseh pleaded with the Creek nation to join the uprising. Twenty-nine of the Creek's villages were fired up by the promises.

The onslaught was soon to begin for the Red Sticks (Creeks), the mighty Indian coalition determined to push the white man out of their hunting grounds. Red Stick leaders included William Weatherford, High-Head Jim, Josiah Francis, Menawa and Peter McQueen. The English names were those of half breeds who had chosen to follow the ancestry of their Indian parent.

The plot was set, leading to the bloodiest Indian-American battle ever fought on Alabama soil and a turmoil that would rage for years before the great Indian nations would be whittled to weakness, forced to lay down their arms and migrate westward to Oklahoma territory set aside as reservations for a defeated people.

CHAPTER XI
A GENERAL NAMED JACKSON
1812-1814

It was a hot, muggy August day in 1813 at Fort Mims, 35 miles north of Mobile, where more than 500 settlers had sought refuge from an atmosphere of danger posed by the expectation of an Indian uprising.

Major Daniel Beasley, Commander of the Fort, apparently had placed little faith in the reports, although only a few months earlier settlers, on July 27, had clashed with the Creek Indians at Burnt Corn Creek near the Florida boundary, about 80 miles North of Pensacola.

Colonel James Caller had found Red Sticks moving arms and supplies provided by the British. He attacked the 80 braves, taking the supplies, but failed to track down the Indians who fled.

The Red Sticks later returned, pushing a fierce battle and scattering the militia, killing many, wounding others. It was an episode that left the Americans embarrassed by their ineptness.

Yet Major Beasley at Fort Mims somehow remained confident—or complacent—and showed little apprehension that trouble could be at hand. The gates of the Fort, in fact, were left propped open as if there was nothing to fear.

William Rutherford, High-Head Jim and Peter McQueen, plus other Red Stick leaders seized on the opportunity to teach the white man to respect their power.

More than a thousand blood-thirsty Indians stormed through the gates at high noon on August 30, 1813, bent on a massacre that would shock the nation. When attempts were made by the Fort defenders to shut the gates, it was found that sand drifts prevented it. In the savage attack, the Red Sticks burned, scalped and slaughtered men, women and children alike. In all, around 550 whites lay dead at sundown. Only a few could escape to retell the horror.

A colored woman named Hester would paddle a dugout to Fort Stoddard to pass on the word of the massacre. Even in the days of poor communication, the news of the events at Fort Mims spread like wildfire.

Along the Alabama, Tombigbee, Tensaw and Tennessee Rivers, farmers left their lands to seek protection at forts and stockades. Bands of settlers were dispatched to seek out the Indian marauders.

The makeshift militias of the frontiersman, however, was no match for the Indian war parties and the military forces within the State were too small to cope with the magnitude of the Creek uprising.

Almost unchallenged, the Red Sticks roamed, plundered and terrorized the entire Alabama frontier.

General George S. Gains would send an urgent plea to Tennessee for assistance, seeking the help of Andrew Jackson and entreating that he come to Alabama with as many frontiersmen as he could muster to help in the struggle. The Madison County militia was prompted to build several block houses along the Tennessee River. The militia was reorganized on December 23, 1812, by creation of a second Regiment, The Sixteenth, commanded by Charles Burrus.

Jackson was joined by Davy Crockett, Sam Houston, John Coffee and John Cocke. Troops came in from Georgia, from Louisiana and Mississippi—areas on the border of the conflict—to help put down the Red Sticks.

It was only two months after the Fort Mims massacre that Andrew Jackson, speeding to the aid of settlers to the South, camped in Huntsville October 11, 1813. Jackson had been advised by Huntsvillians that their area was in danger from the Creeks.

In November, John Coffee led a white war party from Fort Strother to defeat the Red Sticks at the battle of Tallaseehatchee in Calhoun County. He then moved to the falls of the Black Warrior to destroy the Creek village there, and finding the village abandoned, burned it to the ground. In the battle of Tallaseehatchee, Coffee had killed 186 Red Sticks and captured another 80 while losing five men. Forty of his men were wounded, one of whom died later.

Earlier in the year, Coffee had camped South of the Tennessee River opposite Chickasaw Island (Hobbs Island) and at another camp near Huntsville before heading South.

Five companies united with Jackson and his Tennessee riflemen in Madison County. Joining with Jackson's army were companies of John H. Eldridge, Eli Hammond, David Grey, James Hamilton and Jack Mosley. The Mississippi Dragoons, commanded by Madison County's A. J. Richardson, also rallied to the cause.

Moving south, Jackson and his band of rugged riflemen attacked Indian villages near Talladega November 9, 1813. Talladega, long a stronghold for the Red Sticks, was a vital link towards turning the tide of the Indian control. Jackson had established Fort Deposit (in Marshal County) on the way.

On November 9, Jackson's army slaughtered possibly 500 Indians and literally destroyed Talladega. He and his army would fight battle after battle, including Enitachopco. At Talladega, Jackson lost 15 killed, and 87 wounded, of which three died. Madison County's James Crump was among those killed. Madison County's Michael Harrison is believed to have been killed there too.

In the latter part of 1813, on October 31, Jackson corresponded with LeRoy Pope, one of Huntsville's founders, about supplies and

prisoners, stating that twenty-eight prisoners were first sent to Huntsville and on November 4, he wrote that another 40 were moved to Huntsville from Tallaseehatchee.

With the prisoners came a three year old Indian boy, Lincoya, that Jackson requested the Pope family to care for until he returned to Huntsville. Reed, Mitchell and Company of Huntsville had contracted to supply Jackson's army, very likely moving it through Camp Coffee, where Jackson had camped from October 13 to October 22, before moving on to Fort Deposit in Marshall County, about four miles downstream from Gunters Landing, later to be called Guntersville.

A road from Fort Deposit to the Tennessee line would replace the former Indian trail (Old South Trail). The road began at the mouth of Thompson's Creek, across Northwest Cherokee lands to the Winchester road about nine miles South of the Hickory Flat settlement.

Records show later that General Coffee, returning from the battle of Tallaseehatchee, camped his group northeast of Huntsville November 22, 1813. He asked then for more volunteers.

The final blow in the Creek War came March 27, 1814, when Jackson's forces combined at Horseshoe Bend (Tohoopeka) to rout the Creeks once and for all.

When the battle was over, 900 Creeks had been killed, while Jackson lost 26 killed and 107 wounded. Additionally, 18 of his Cherokee allies were killed and 36 wounded. Five friendly Creeks were killed and 11 wounded. Jackson had hoped the Creeks would surrender when it became obvious they were in a cross fire, but the Indian warriors chose to fight to the death.

The prowess Jackson displayed would help to lead him to the Presidency a few years later, but for the time being, he had other chores in the Creek War.

Moving down to Hickory Ground, Jackson built a fort not far from Coosada, Wetumpka and Montgomery. The new fort would be named Fort Jackson. Fort Madison had previously been built in 1813 near Suggeville.

The celebrated Red Stick chief, William (Red-Eagle) Weatherford, came to surrender to Jackson while others of the remaining Indians would be rounded up. The Treaty of Fort Jackson ended the war and the United States gained about 14 million acres in the Alabama area. Although the Choctaws, Chickasaws and Cherokees had not banded with the Red Sticks, they, too, would some 20 years later give up their lands.

By April, 1814, Jackson's army moved northward with the exception of troops left to garrison the forts.

Their route would again take Jackson through Huntsville. Like the return of the heroes of later wars, Huntsville chose the occasion to thank the fighting men.

In May, 1814, a committee from Huntsville, along with Captain Winston and his entire company and most of the men of the town, met Jackson in his triumphant march. An artillery salute boomed through the valley.

Jackson, his aides and staff, accompanied by General Coffee, wound in procession to the newly completed home of LeRoy Pope. Colonel Pope, aided by Colonel Peter Perkins—probably Huntsville's first Notary Public—and Captain John Brahan, presided over lunch.

Also at the affair was the little Indian child, Lincoya, that Jackson had sent to the Pope's for safekeeping.

Mrs. Pope returned the child to Jackson and his wife, who had made the rugged trip down the Tennessee to greet her returning husband in Huntsville.

The youngster was reared by Jackson as if he were his own. He died in 1827 while still a young man and was buried at the Hermitage.

A dinner followed the Huntsville welcome that night at Bell Tavern with Jackson and his staff as guests of honor.

C. C. Clay and Benjamin Hawkins spoke, as did Major Walker, to remind the pioneering Huntsvillians that the efforts of Jackson could never be given a just reward.

As one of the Huntsville speakers said, "Our village was threatened with massacre, conflagration and was destined for destruction by the Indians."

Mrs. Pope, in presenting a flag to Jackson, referred to him as "The Hero of Tahoopca, the deliverer of Madison, the conqueror of the Creeks."

Madison Countians had their sorrows, however. All of its brave volunteers had not returned. Other known local casualties had been John Bean and William McCartney, killed. Grant Taylor was wounded and died from his wounds years later. Taylor had been at the second battle of Tallaseehatchee on November 9, 1813. Captain John J. Winston was wounded at the first battle.

The year 1814 was probably the year that Charles Cabaniss had constructed Madison County's first Cotton Factory, near Hazel Green. This followed by about one year Francis Cabot Lowell's cotton factory, the first in the United States to handle the whole process of textile production.

Madison Countians were not again to be involved in war for many years and set about settling the area in earnest.

CHAPTER XII

GROWTH, GROWTH, GROWTH

1814-1816

With the War of 1812 behind them, and the Creek Indians defeated, new land was open to settlers and the Alabama influx of new residents mushroomed.

By 1812, Madison County had 1,379 families with 38 per cent owning 3,553 slaves. There were now 823 families owning land in the majestic valley. Eighteen cotton gins were in operation in 1814 within the continually growing county. Another 27,644 acres were sold to homesteaders in 1814, 19,266 in 1815 and 23,958 in 1816. Actually, during the period 1809 to 1816, 240,308 of the 345,000 acres of land in Madison County was sold. (Madison County today has 519,040 acres).

To the west at Florence, land buyers included President James Monroe, John Coffee and Andrew Jackson. Towns seemed to be springing up everywhere—at Clayton, Russellville, Claiborne, Athens, Demopolis, Eaglesville, Cahawba, Selma, Northport and Montgomery, to mention a few. A presidential proclamation of May 26, 1816 provided for sale at Huntsville of lots for the town of Marathon, near Muscle Shoals.

In Madison County, Huntsville town commissioners and other property owners placed more Huntsville lots up for sale on July 5, 1815. Throughout the State to be, Huntsville remained the most important settlement, the cradle of civilization for the State's growing population. An act of December 12, 1816 authorized the County to complete the Courthouse and to buy a jail lot. A new office, created by an 1812 act, was in operation, with William Parham holding the title of County Ranger, in 1814.

Madison County's Robert Beaty received, in December 1814, the second appointment to the Mississippi Territorial Senate, following James Titus' appointment as the first on July 2, 1814. A congressional act of March 27, 1814, provided for an additional territorial Judge to live near the Tombigbee settlement and another new office, that of Keeper of the Weights and Measures, was created by an Act of December 23, 1815 with John Martin appointed to the position on October 16, 1816.

It would be in 1815 when the Green Bottom Inn would be built by John Connally near what is now Normal. Here Jackson and Coffee and other early sportsmen came to witness horse races and practice their own skill at horsemanship.

With a population growing within the confines of Madison County, efforts at law and order were also increased, including 14 militia beats (later called precincts) to keep the peace. An act of 1814 required the Territorial Judges to hold a Supreme Court of

Errors and Appeals, but the Judges of Washington and Madison Counties were not required to attend, because of the distances involved and because of their busy schedules.

In the center of Huntsville, near Big Spring, a brick market house was built, along with a wooden jail, according to 1815 accounts by J. W. Walker.

LeRoy Pope, having finally gotten his patent, on September 1, 1815, deeded the town the 30 acres (previously acquired) for the town site for \$705.

Greene Academy was given more attention in 1814, in the form of \$25,000 lottery held for its benefit, managed by Samuel Allen, Francis E. Harris, James McCartney, John Brahan, Nathaniel Power, William Leslie and William Edmondson.

Personal taxes in these days were enough to make today's taxpayer envious, to say the least. In 1815, Madison County citizens were taxed 20 cents on each \$100, a territorial tax of 50 cents per slave, 62.5 cents for each free male between 21 and 50, 20 cents per \$100 on city properties, and 25 cents per \$100 on merchandise sold during the year. The city government was now, in accordance with an Act of November 29, 1815, operating in the same fashion as the town of St. Stephens, located on the Tombigbee River.

During 1815 Dr. William H. Glascock founded the town of Manchester about a half mile above the three forks of Flint River, along what is now the Huntsville-Winchester road. Glascock's town was later to meet its Waterloo, but not in the same fashion that Napoleon met his in 1815. The town just didn't grow.

Meanwhile the Charles Cabaniss Spinning Mill, at Barren Fork of Flint River, was in operation during the period. More than being the first cotton factory in Madison County, it was the first cotton spinning factory in Alabama.

Flour was deemed very important by these early settlers. In fact, an act of December 12, 1816 established the office of Inspector of Flour at Ditto's Landing. Thomas Austin received this appointment in 1818.

A candle factory was now in operation in Huntsville, yet to be a long way off from lighting by gas, since the year 1816 saw the first city in the United States, Baltimore, lighted by gas.

In 1815, the **Huntsville Advocate**, a newspaper to serve the growing city, began publication, another step towards the beginning of journalism, in Alabama. It was followed by the **Alabama Republican** in 1816.

The size of Madison County's vote in elections held on May 22 and May 23, 1815 gives an indication of the growing influence of Madison County in the Territory. The elections for representatives to the General Assembly of the Mississippi Territory disclosed the

fact that 1,570 Madison Countians voted. At the same time, the combined counties of Jefferson, Claiborne and Adams voted only 1,420. Election results showed Gabriel Moore elected and Hugh McVay reelected. William Winston was elected in place of James McCartney.

The Mississippi Territory legislature, realizing the need for division of the territory, memorialized Congress on December 5, 1815 and then on November 27, 1816, recognized Madison County's growth by providing for four representatives from Madison County.

With a desperate need for banking, an act authorizing the creation of the Planters and Mechanics Bank in Huntsville, Alabama's first bank, was passed December 11, 1816. Its name was later changed to the Planters and Merchants Bank, on December 13, 1818. The original Board of Directors included LeRoy Pope, John P. Hickman, David Moore, Benjamin Cox, John M. Taylor, Thomas Fearn, Jesse Searcy, Clement C. Clay and John W. Walker. The bank opened in 1817, but had its charter annulled in 1825.

Census reports showed only six counties in existence in the Alabama area in 1816, and Madison County was by far the most populous. Baldwin County showed 1,163 (down from the 1810 census); Clarke, 4,117; Mobile, 1,300; Monroe (organized June 29, 1815) 5,268; Washington, 2,559 (down from 1810) and, Madison, 14,200, lacking only 207 of being more than all the other counties put together. Montgomery County was not included, as it was not created until December 6, 1816.

In comparison, the entire Mississippi Territorial census was 75,512. Hence, Madison County had almost one-fifth of the entire population of the territory.

Meanwhile, a congressional act of March 3, 1815 had created another land office, at Milledgeville, Georgia, which was to sell more Madison County land, made available from Indian cessions.

A Chickasaw Treaty of September 20, 1816, added land north of the Tennessee River when the Chickasaw nation relinquished title. Levi Coltart would receive \$4,500 for helping to swing the deal.

The same year, 1816, Thomas Martin built the first "mansion" near the Cold Spring on Monte Sano Mountain. The house was later to boast yet another first for Madison County.

The house was reputed—as reported many years later by a national trade magazine—to have had the first indoor bathtub in America. The tub, records show, was hewn out of limestone rocks.

And—in England—a surveyor named MacAdams in 1816 began the first system of "mackadamizing" (placing crushed stone on roads), a system that was to come in for attention in Madison County from about 1823 to today.

Also in 1816, **The Huntsville Republican** was begun by Thomas B. Grantland, taking over the **Madison Gazette**. Its name was changed to the **Alabama Republican** in 1818. The paper lasted nine years.

Congress was now to begin paying attention to the wishes of this area, as never before.

CHAPTER XIII
THE TAB OF ALABAMA TERRITORY
1816-1818

The unbelievable growth of the region and the sprinkling of new settlements cropping up overnight brought dissatisfaction from the pioneers who resented being governed by the far away government of the Mississippi Territory.

Although settlers in what is now Alabama had representation, most felt that they were capable of self rule, wanting to break away from the territorial claim.

An act of March 1, 1817, by Congress established Mississippi as a State and delegates met and adopted the Constitution August 15, 1817. The Mississippi convention met in the town of Washington, beginning July 7, 1817. David Holmes was elected President and Louis Winston as Secretary of the Convention. The first Mississippi legislature met in October 1817 and elected David Holmes as Governor, Thomas H. Williams, Senator and George Poindexter as Congressman.

On the same date that Mississippi's Constitution went into effect, August 15, 1817, Alabama became a separate territory, in accordance with a congressional act of March 3, 1817. A bill, incidentally, had first been introduced for territorial status, titling the new territory to be "Mobile Territory." The new Alabama Territory included the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, Washington, Madison, Clarke, Limestone and Lauderdale.

President James Monroe appointed Dr. William Wyatt Bibb as Governor of the new Alabama Territory. Marmaduke Williams, of Madison County, whose appointment was urged by his brother, former Territorial Governor Williams, was unsuccessful in obtaining the appointment.

The new territorial capitol was set up at St. Stephens, a former Spanish fort. Bibb began setting up the governmental machinery by December of 1817, when he arrived in St. Stephens, following his appointment on September 25, 1817.

By the time the first territorial legislature met January 19, 1818, there was no capitol building and the site for the meet turned out to be the Douglas Hotel at St. Stephens. The session adjourned February 4. Alabama was divided into three Council Districts, with Lemuel Meade, Dr. Henry Chambers and James Titus of Madison County being appointed as Council Members (Senators). While the legislature was meeting, Madison County was completing its courthouse, as William Atkins and John Hickman, on June 10, 1817, had been given a contract to complete it. An act of the Territorial Legislature, signed February 13, 1818 authorized the county governing body to levy a tax, not to exceed one half of the territorial tax, to more speedily complete the public buildings.

Gabriel Moore of Huntsville was the first speaker of the house, chosen by the same 12 members of the Alabama delegation of the Mississippi Territorial legislature who, in effect, would remain in posts in Alabama until new elections. Moore had also served as Speaker of the Mississippi Territory legislature. Moore removed during his term and his place was taken by Samuel Walker.

James Titus of Madison County, former member of the Senate in the Mississippi Territory legislature, was a one man army for the Senate Council at St. Stephens.

Titus was the only member of the old council to show up at St. Stephens, but didn't hesitate to go ahead as a one man upper house. Titus, all alone, called the council to order, answered the roll call composed of only himself, elected himself President of the Council, voted on bills, appointed a Secretary and Doorkeeper and finally gaveled the Council to an adjournment.

Legislation was enacted in 1818, establishing another bank in Alabama at St. Stephens. An act also established Alabama's first Steamboat Company, the St. Stephens Steamboat Company.

Among Governor Bibb's first actions was to seek aid for education, improve transportation across the territory and get acquainted with the legislators.

Madison County's citizens were still playing an important role. Shortly after Congress created the Alabama Territory, John W. Walker of Madison County was nominated by the President as United States Attorney for the territory.

Although Walker never accepted the post and the appointment was withdrawn on December 15, 1817, he was still commissioned Territory Secretary on December 16. The only problem was that Walker had never been officially informed of the post appointment, as he wrote a letter to this effect on March 27, 1818, and actually never served. Nathaniel Ware, Mississippi Territory Secretary, did the honors until March 20, 1818.

But it was obvious the President indeed was impressed with the calibre of residents living within Madison County. At the time, Huntsville was the only official town in the Tennessee Valley.

Land sales were still moving. Israel Pickens had been appointed as land office register on March 6, 1817 for the district East of Pearl River, headquartered at St. Stephens, for a district south of lands attached to the Madison District, in accordance with a congressional act of March 13, 1815. Pickens had taken the place of Lewis Sewall.

Alexander Pope, too, of Madison County, the brother-in-law of W. W. Bibb, had been appointed Register of land offices at Mill-edgeville, Georgia, on March 7, 1817, and John Coffee, one of the heroes of the War of 1812 and the battle with the Creeks, was appointed Surveyor General for the Northern Mississippi area on March 6, 1817.

LeRoy Pope would receive a federal appointment. He was appointed Pensions Agent for the United States Secretary of War to pay invalids and army pensioners, following the first United States pension grant by act of Congress on March 18, 1818.

In December 1817, Huntsville had no church buildings, as one eyewitness, traveller Anne Royal, wrote on January 1, 1818. She also observed that there were 260 houses, a bank, courthouse and market house, 12 stores facing the square, Bascomb Institute and a Presbyterian College.

Culture had also arrived on the frontier. Huntsville had a private art gallery and a statuary, valued at \$75,000.

Huntsville was by no means poor, compared with other towns in the State. Twenty well known families, for instance, had an accumulated wealth of \$6 million.

John Walker had earlier written in 1817 that the public square in Huntsville had about 3½ acres lying immediately back of the Spring cliff. He claimed there were about 30 stores in addition to the wooden jail, market house and a brick Courthouse.

LeRoy Pope meanwhile had deeded two acres to Huntsville for the first city cemetery. The land was deeded September 3, 1818. Five Indian reservations were still listed in Madison County a year earlier, including 40 acres confines of Challenge, Giles McAnulty, Thomas Wilson and William Wilson, along with a twelve square mile area near what is now New Hope.

Madison County was enlarged by an Act of February 6, 1818, which added about three townships or 173,000 acres. This was brought about by the Chickasaw treaty of September 20, 1816, and brought on more land sales. The Western boundary of Madison County was now established as Range 2 West, running from the South boundary of Tennessee to the Tennessee River. The same act provided that islands in the River would be owned by the nearest County.

The first steam mill to open in Madison County had only been in operation since July 29, 1817, operated by Whiteside, Hall, Balch and Kingsby. A local editor commented that there were no doubts now that Huntsville could be abundantly supplied with meal and flour. The same year, 1817, saw a smallpox scare, as physicians met at the Huntsville Inn, then Talbot's Inn, East side square to discuss the problem.

A map of Alabama also showed some progress in transportation in 1818 with the map showing a road leading from Pulaski, Tennessee, through Elkton to Huntsville, crossing the Tennessee River at Ditto's Landing. An act of Congress the same year established a post road between Huntsville and Cahawba. An 1817 map by Huntsville's F. Sannoner showed the creek system, including Barren Fork of Indian Creek; Hurricane Fork of Indian Creek;

Aldridge Creek; Briar Fork, Beaverdam Fork, and Hester Creek. The map still showed Camp Coffee across from Chickasaw Island.

Madison Countians were still active in settlements within and without the county. Hillsborough Town, 16½ miles Northeast of Huntsville on the Winchester Road—called the Post Road to Knoxville then—was platted in 40 lots by Thomas Miller, near the intersection of Hester and Davis Creeks, in 1818, with a cotton gin already in operation since 1817. The same Thomas Miller advertised a stone for the cure of Hydrophobia. Joseph Fenwick also laid off Meridianville in lots the year of 1818, the same year Montgomery was chartered. The 1818 land sales at the land office brought in nearly 6 million dollars, mostly from prominent Madison Countians.

Cotaco County was created by an act of February 6, 1818 and Huntsville's John Boardman was appointed the County Clerk on February 12, but resigned October 18, since he could not move to the new County, which was later to acquire the name of Morgan County by an act passed June 4, 1821. Huntsville's John T. Rather was appointed Tax Assessor and Tax Collector. Lawrence and Franklin County were also created in 1818.

The town of Mooresville became the first town in Limestone County to be incorporated in the year 1818, and was named after Dr. David Moore of Huntsville. Huntsville's John Brahan was one of the original trustees.

The town of Cottonport, in Limestone County, was also incorporated in 1818. Huntsville's John Read and Robert Beaty, along with John Coffee and John D. Carroll had acquired the land and laid it out in lots. Athens became incorporated in 1818, very shortly after Mooresville.

The Presbyterians were active in Madison County this year, as they organized their church on June 15, 1818 at Huntsville.

Meanwhile, Huntsville's Clement Comer Clay, destined for greatness in Alabama, was elected to his first office as territory representative, receiving 1,419 votes. The 1817 election for representatives to the Mississippi Territory legislature sent the last men from Madison County to this legislature, as they would soon be representing Alabama Territory. Gabriel Moore was reelected, with votes of 1,211 and 1,816 respectively. John W. Walker received 862 votes to beat William Winston.

The title of Territory for Alabama would be short lived. The population increase, coupled with the settler's influence on the national scene and the drive of the residents, dictated that Statehood was not far away.

CHAPTER XIV THE FIRST STATE CAPITOL

1818-1819

Bound and determined to gain statehood and join the other 21 states in its rightful place in national affairs, the second Alabama Territorial legislature set out on a new course in November of 1818, the year that the United States and Canada finally agreed on their boundary line.

Meeting at St. Stephens, the representatives set out to make more laws and to make Alabama a State. Meeting from November 2 to November 21, much progress was made and populous Madison County would stand out to them as the most suitable temporary capitol. C. C. Clay and James Titus of Huntsville, along with William F. Adams and Samuel Dale were selected to find a location, and agreed that Cahawba would be the capitol, with Huntsville selected as the temporary capitol. Several compromises had to be made, in order to reach the final decision. Even so, the territorial legislature created the counties of Lawrence, Blount, Limestone, Franklin, Lauderdale, Cotaco, Morgan, Tuscaloosa, Dallas, Marion, Shelby, Cahawba, Conecuh, St. Clair and Autaga — fifteen in all.

And, back at Huntsville, the first Library in Alabama was organized at an October, 1818, meeting at the Courthouse. Dr. David Moore, John M. Taylor and Henry Minor were chosen to draft a Constitution to be adopted in November. The Library was organized and set up at John Boardman's printing office, on the East side of Madison Street, just behind the Southwest corner of the square. It was incorporated December 29, 1823.

On March 2, 1819, the national Congress gave the approving nod for the territory to prepare a constitution to join the ranks of statehood. Congress issued its own mandate that representation in the constitutional convention should be an issue decided by the population itself, although the number was established. Madison County was allotted eight seats. Madison County, naturally, favored representation by population, primarily because it was to the advantage of the more populous counties.

Strangely enough, it's a battle still raging today between North Alabama and South Alabama, battling for the balance of power. Even then, a controversy raged behind the scenes as to the location of the capitol. It was known as the Battle of the Rivers.

During the second session of the Territorial legislature, the die was cast, and South Alabama emerged the victor, with Cahawba (Cahaba).

The fervor with which this new territory sought statehood did more than attract the attention of President James Monroe. Monroe visited Huntsville June 1, 1819, the first of a succession of ten presidents or future presidents to come to Madison County. Monroe was feted at a dinner by the local dignitaries on June 2,

a month before the constitutional convention convened. The President stayed at the Huntsville Inn, a facility that was rented on January 30, 1819, by E. Baker, and, as stated in Baker's January ad, was "lately occupied by Clayton Talbot, now the property of John McKinley". All must not have been well with the Huntsville Inn, however, for an ad in September announced a "scheme" to dispose of the Huntsville Inn, value \$30,000, plus one negro woman and child, value \$800 and cash prizes of \$50, by a lottery route. LeRoy Pope, John Read, and John Brahan certified to the value of the property.

On July 5, 1819, forty-four delegates from 22 counties throughout the territory met to deal with the problems of making Alabama the 22nd state of the Union. They had been entertained the day before at a banquet chaired by John W. Walker and Dr. David Moore.

Again, Huntsvillians would be in the spotlight. John W. Walker served as President of the convention and John Campbell as Secretary. The first meeting was held in a building on the corner of Gates and Franklin Streets.

Among the other representatives was William R. King of Dallas County, ultimately to attain the highest national elective office ever held by an Alabamian. He later was elected Vice President in 1852.

While 44 delegates attended the convention, the herculean task of drafting the constitution rested with a committee of 15. In all, the Committee of 15 included King, Clement Comer Clay, Henry Hitchcock, John M. Taylor, Arthur F. Hopkins, Israel Pickens, George Phillips, Richards Ellis, John D. Bibb, John Murphy, Beverly Hughes, Thomas Bibb, John Watkins, Henry Chambers, and Reuben Saffold. Clement C. Clay was to do most of the work. Notably, a majority of the committee was prominently identified with Madison County, hence, the original constitution of the State of Alabama may be said to be mainly the doing of Madison Countians, for better or for worse.

An even more unusual twist that would astound the voters of today is that the constitution was drafted and adopted without being voted on by the population of the state.

By August 2, 1819, Alabama had its constitution adopted, sealed and delivered. One of its perhaps unexpected powers was the dictate that forbade importing slaves from Africa. The constitution, by today's standards, was conservative, but in the 1800's it was ranked as one of the most liberal among the states including no discrimination against religion, liberal suffrage provisions and ruling out discrimination between the rich and poor.

Congress, on March 2, 1819, had authorized admission of the State, providing for 45 representatives to be elected May 1819. The act had provided, on the income to be derived from 16th section lands, that 5 percent would be reserved for public roads, three fifths of the five per cent in the state and two fifths for roads

leading to the state. It gave 1,600 acres to Alabama for a seat of government, also providing land for a seminary of learning.

On October 25, 1819, the legislature met in temporary quarters in Huntsville, meeting in the house of Irby Jones (Huntsville Inn), while the Senate later met in the house of John K. Dunn.

Within a month, however, beginning on November 7, representatives began meeting in the Madison County Courthouse on the ground floor. The legislative session ended December 17, three days after Congress passed a resolution on December 14, 1819, declaring Alabama admitted to the Union. John W. Walker of Huntsville emerged as the first United States Senator to take his seat in Washington. Huntsville's John Boardman was selected to print the first laws. Boardman had been appointed on January 14, 1818 to publish the public laws of the United States, on recommendation of Senator Charles Tait, a staunch supporter of Alabama's statehood.

William Wyatt Bibb, the territorial governor, took on a new title, too, being inaugurated as the states first Governor, in ceremonies at the Madison County Courthouse in a joint session of the legislature on November 9. Bibb had been in Huntsville since June 20, 1819. All records had been moved from St. Stephens to Huntsville.

The election of 1819 under the new constitution saw Bibb manage a 1,202 margin — a close shave — over Marmaduke Williams of Huntsville. State voters cast 15,482 votes. In Madison County, the vote was 1,225 for Bibb and 1,294 for Williams. For United States Congressman, the county gave _____ Henry 2,383 votes and John Crowell 215. Crowell was the winner.

Alabama, too, had gained the undivided attention of Andrew Jackson. He visited the legislature in Huntsville on November 9, 1819 to see the formation of the new state in action. Obviously, Jackson felt very close to Huntsville.

It was the same year that the legislature set up six election precincts in Madison County and for their setting up four divisions of the Alabama Militia, with Madison County being in the first, along with Jackson, Limestone, Limestone and Lauderdale. Madison County had two regiments, the Second and Third, of Infantry, holding two musters each year.

At the time Bibb took office, Madison County listed 486 square miles within its boundaries, although it is now 803. For the first time, too, Madison Countians were exposed to a formal state tax, paying \$9,254.94 in state taxes. There were 15 attorneys and 22 physicians listed in Huntsville in 1819. The 1819 legislature created the counties of Butler, Green, Henry, Jackson, Jefferson, Perry and Wilcox.

In 1819, the legislature made its first appointments in Madison County, appointing Clement C. Clay and Joseph Eastland as Judge and Solicitor, respectively, of the Fifth Judicial Circuit. Appointed as Judges of the County Court were David Moore, LeRoy Pope, Charles Betts, and Robert Davye, the latter soon replaced by John Withers. The Governor appointed Andrew P. Veitch as Madison County's first Auctioneer, a new office.

An act of December 17, 1819 had changed the governing body of the county from that of Justices of the Quorum to Justices of the County Court. A Chief Justice was established, vested with powers of the orphans court. A clerk of the County Court was provided, as was a Clerk of the Circuit Court and a Sheriff. School Agents and Trustees were provided for to operate the public schools.

Alabamians, too, seemed to take to politics, and the interwoven relationship of taking their place with statehood, like ducks take to water.

In the first election after adoption of the 1819 constitution, twenty-seven candidates filed for the legislature, twenty-one for Sheriff, five for Circuit Court Clerk and six for County Court Clerk. In the election 2,300 voted and elected Stephen Neal, Sheriff; Thomas Brandon, County Court Clerk; Lemuel Mead, Circuit Court Clerk; Dr. David Moore as State Senator and Samuel Walker, Epps Moody, Griffin Lampkin, Samuel Chapman, John L. Townes, James G. Birney, Frederick Weedon and Isaac Wellbourne as Representatives.

Madison County acquired its second incorporated town in 1819, when the legislature passed an act on November 13, 1819, incorporating Triana, designating that trustees would be elected December 1819. The Trustees to be had bought 390 acres in the 1818 land sales. The first sales in Triana would bring in \$90,000.

Luckily, Huntsville apparently had few fires early in its history, for it was not until December 10, 1819 that the Huntsville Fire Engine Company was incorporated. They remained a fire bucket brigade, however, for some time, since a fire engine was not acquired until later.

Huntsvillians got into the Steamboat Act in 1819, too, as an ad stated that "the next election for electing a President and four Directors of the Alabama and East Tennessee Steamboat Company would be held on April 8 at the office of Henry Minor. This was the year that the first steamboat would cross the Atlantic, the "Savannah."

Expansion of Huntsville was sure to come. An act of November 1818 added lots of Elisha B. Clarke; Alexander A. Campbell; William W. Harris; George W. Harris; Frances Newman; Fleming Ward; Daniel Murphy; Nicholas Stieffield, William Clarke, Andrew Cross, William Stillman and Thornton H. Cook to the city limits.

The County limits were expanded, also, by an act of December 13, 1819, extending the limits to include "all that tract of land lying between the present line and Flint River." This was brought about by the Cherokee Treaty of February 27, 1819. The treaty also ceded to the United States, in trust, a tract of land 12 miles square (in Madison County) for benefit of the Cherokee school fund.

The County, in 1819, had replaced its old wooden jail on the Northeast corner of the square. LeRoy Pope was paid \$350 for a lot and William Price was paid \$3,000 for a building per contract. Thomas K. Robert was paid \$665.13 and Samuel Kelly \$1,300, in connection with the Jail building. The County had been without a jail for a short time, as indicated by a June 14, 1819 letter of John W. Walker. Walker had written Washington officials that he was resigning the Territorial Judgeship appointment tendered him as of May 28, 1819. In this letter he stated "there is no jail in Madison County."

Many towns were now incorporating this year, including Russellville, Moulton, Courtland, Tuscaloosa and Mobile, the latter first being incorporated in 1814.

Road building continued at a brisk pace, with William Leeman "cutting out a gap in the mountain three or four miles below Ditto's Landing". Leeman provided stock pens, a ferryboat and cabins on both sides of the Tennessee River and apparently did a thriving business. Another road was let to the Round Top Mountain (now Burritt Museum), owned by Thomas Guy.

Special elections began to be called, even as today, to fill vacancies. An election was held on July 4, 1819, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Hugh McVay, territorial representative.

Of importance to ladies of the future, in 1819, was the introduction of the Tin Can to America by Peter Durand. It was this year, too, that the name of William Council, famed later in education circles, was seen in the advertising columns of the newspaper as a cabinetmaker in Triana.

Madison Countians continued to help settle the rest of the State. The Florence Cypress Land Company was organized in Huntsville in 1819 with Trustees being LeRoy Pope, and Thomas Bibb, among others. Hunter Peel was given two lots by the group for services as Assistant Surveyor. Huntsvillians thus had a part in founding Florence.

CHAPTER XV
"CULTURE" COMES TO MADISON COUNTY
1819 - 1820

Madison County and its county seat, Huntsville, feeling its way as the first capitol and afterwards, may well have been the most sophisticated, advanced town in the state in 1819.

The Nashville Dramatic Corps proposed in February 1819 to build a theater in Huntsville. And in November 1819, "Huntsville Thespians gave their first public performance at the theater". The play was a comedy, **Speed the Plough**. A Haydn Society, also, gave a concert at the Huntsville Inn for the benefit of a fire engine in 1819. The outstanding event, however, was the appearance of the legitimate theater in 1819. Noah Ludlow, a professional actor, organized a makeshift theatre company in Nashville in 1818 and brought the troupe to Huntsville for the first professional theatre show.

Ludlow had among his troupe a 15 year old orphan boy; two cabinetmakers; a tailor from Pittsburgh; another tailor from Nashville, and a sailor with one leg, plus Ludlow's wife. They played in a room over a confectionary store used occasionally for dances. This was Constitutional Hall, scene of the 1819 Constitutional Convention.

The year 1819, too, seemed to be another year of Cupid in Madison County. Records show there were 170 marriages in the county during the year, compared with only 23 in 1809. By comparison, there were 36 in 1810; 49 in 1811; 79 in 1813; 92 in 1814; 95 in 1815; 148 in 1816; 168 in 1817 and 191 in 1818.

Andrew Jackson, in Huntsville in 1819 on a mission to comfort his dying friend and partner, John Hutchings, again showed his humanitarian side by taking his friend's son after his death, managing his estate and rearing Andrew Jackson Hutchings, the six year old son.

Running afoul of the law in Madison County proved something less than a novelty for the offenders during the early years, if records are any indication. In early 1820, for instance, Judge Clement C. Clay gave one convicted slave stealer what he considered a break. Instead of a death sentence which *could have* been dealt under the law, he meted out six months in jail, ordered the thief to be branded on the right hand with the letter "T" and to receive 39 lashes for stealing two Negro men. In the terminology of the day the lashes were to be "well laid on."

In another case, a white person convicted of perjury was fined \$300, made to stand at the pillory in the square for two hours, in addition to receiving 39 lashes. These sentences were meted out at the first session of the new court, under the new Alabama law.

The first public pillory had been built on the Northwest corner of the courthouse grounds in early 1819. The public was invited to witness punishment.

But entertainment for the thirsty population was much in evidence, particularly for the sportsmen. At Green Bottom Turf, advertised by John Connally, horse races were run November 7, 1820, with something more than a few friendly bets tossed around.

The Masonic order, as always, was busy. An act of 1820 authorized a lottery to be conducted for them to build a hall, with the act later extended December 31, 1822. Trustees of the lottery were Edward Kyle, David Moore, Alexander C. Erskine, Edwin Hickman, William Atwood, and Edwin Jones.

And a little money, it seems, went quite a way in those days. Bacon, for example, for 10 cents a pound; butter 25 cents a pound and cotton was 17 cents a pound. But coffee was 62.5 cents a pound.

Huntsville's life as the state capitol was to be short lived. Before the end of 1820, the legislature would meet at Cahawba. The other principal towns in Alabama at the time were Huntsville, Florence, Montgomery, Claiborne, St. Stephens and Mobile.

CHAPTER XVI
CRANKING UP THE POLITICAL MACHINE
1820 - 1824

Dashing William Wyatt Bibb, a striking gent with a magnetic personality, took to the governorship of Alabama from the temporary Huntsville capital with what modern day politicians would call "with gusto".

But what dreams Bibb may have had for the struggling new state would never be known, after July 10, 1820, when Bibb, an avid horseman, died in a fatal fall from his horse.

Thomas Bibb, his Madison County brother and then President of the Alabama Senate, succeeded him to fill out the unexpired term, at the age of 36.

For the struggling state and its new government it seemed a matter of needing everything done at once. The intricacies of government had to be set in motion.

Thomas Bibb was still Governor when the capital was finally moved from Huntsville in 1820, but Israel Pickens was inaugurated in 1821 as the first full term governor at the Cahawba capital.

The first session of the legislature assembled at Cahawba on November 6, adjourning eight days later.

Pickens would, incidentally, win the title of "constructive governor", following the guidelines established by the two Bibb brothers, plus his own innovations. It was during Pickens' four years in office (1821-1825) that rival political factions began to rise, almost along a party line basis. Until that time there had been hardly a hint of party politics in Alabama.

In earlier years, the most powerful men in Alabama politics had been allied with what was termed the Georgia Machine, friends of William H. Crawford, William Wyatt Bibb, Bolling Hall and Charles Tait.

Pickens, on the other hand, had come from North Carolina and while he had been friendly with the Georgia leaders who had come to Alabama, he would soon break the ties.

Pickens was the key to the first true rival political faction in the State, under the guise of the North Carolina machine.

Politics and all, however, the state continued to flourish. Cahawba County got a new name (Bibb) in 1820, named after William Wyatt Bibb. The same year Huntsvillian James Manning had a profitable idea and built the first hotel at White Sulphur Springs in Morgan County, later to be known as the famous Valhermosa Springs. Another Madison Countian, Simeon Gideon, opened the Sulphur Springs, 16 miles Northeast of Huntsville, in 1824. These are the first "mineral spring" resort operations noted in the area.

By the end of 1820, the census showed 1,364 in Huntsville, 17,481 in Madison County, 127,901 in Alabama, and 9,538,191 in the United States.

The capital was moved from Huntsville but Huntsville's boom appeared to only be beginning. The town was made a terminus for the first through stage line in Alabama in 1820. Of interest in the human relations field this year, the Alabama legislature, which had been granting divorces, passed an act on December 21, requiring circuit judges to first issue the decree, thence to be approved by legislative act.

The stage line referred to was the main route between Knoxville and Nashville. At first, the stage serviced only one weekly trip, but by 1823, it was two trips a week, and by 1825, three weekly trips were made and the line extended to Tusculumbia.

By May of 1820, Congress had established a mail route from Washington, Tennessee to Huntsville and to St. Stephens.

There were other "firsts" in store for Alabama in 1820-1821, in Madison County, including organization of the first African Baptist Church in the state at Huntsville by slave William Harris, the first pastor. The church was the forerunner of St. Bartley's Primitive Baptist Church. Another first was the incorporation of the first canal company, the Indian River Navigation Company, by act of December 21, 1820, with LeRoy Pope, Thomas Fearn, Stephen Ewing, Henry Cobb and Sam Hazard designated as Commissioners to sell stock.

Another first, not for Alabama, but for Huntsville, was the construction of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1821, being the first church building constructed in the town. It was built on the West side of Gallatin Street between Clinton and Holmes Streets. Practically all church meetings up to that time in Huntsville had been at the Courthouse or private homes.

Other communities in Madison County would incorporate. Hazel Green joined the ranks of incorporated cities June 15, 1821. The town of Brownsborough, although not incorporated then, was platted by James and John McCartney, on the site where John Brown had built a dam in 1821. The lots were offered for sale on July 23, 1821. Also, Alexander Wason advertised 10 building lots of one half acre each adjoining Huntsville on the west, lying in the village of Mechanicsville, on the left side of the street leading to Athens and Brown Ferry. This ad appeared in 1824. The village was not incorporated. Further South in Alabama, the towns of Elyton and Selma were incorporated in 1820. At Triana, the trustees offered more property for sale on January 7, 1822, and by the end of 1821, four more counties had been created—Pickens, in 1821 and Covington, Decatur and Pike in 1821.

And it would seem that the early townfolks had a yen for the fine arts of gambling. Judge Clement C. Clay fined a defendant \$500 for operating a roulette table and sentenced him to stand at

the town square pillory one hour each day between 1 and 3 p.m., for three days and forever, if necessary, until the fine and costs were paid. Jurors of today's time would have been unhappy at the judge, too, because he fined James H. Clear, Woodward Hilliard, Edmund Pettus and Thomas Carroll \$2 each for not attending as jurors when summoned in January 1823.

Four miles west of Huntsville, Lewis H. Deloney figured a new race track was needed. He was to call the track Fairfield. The track apparently opened, but somehow failed to receive enough support and folded.

A historic landmark would die in 1821 in Huntsville, however. The original Constitution Hall was torn down. A theatre, the first "designed" theater in Alabama, was built in its place by Sannoner and Weakly, but burned to the ground August 5, 1821. A temporary theater opened in its place August 7, 1822. Huntsvillians were determined to have their theater.

Although Huntsville was mushrooming, the town had still not gotten around to obtaining the much desired fire engine, but it was successful in 1822, prior to the Huntsville Fire Engines Company being authorized by an act of December 10, 1822.

Apparently the new 1819 jail was not too much to brag about, either. In a five day period, April 4 to April 9, 1821, fifteen prisoners broke jail, the first in a long line of jail escapes in Madison County, almost every year. The county took action, after temporary repairs in 1821, for a major repair job on the jail, authorized on February 2, 1824.

Politics being what it was in those days, it didn't take long before the power structure (it is called "the organization" nowadays) would bemoan a most familiar cry today: inadequate representation in the legislature based upon population.

Backers stormed to the courthouse for a meeting on April 14, 1821 to protest the legislature failing to reapportion. On hand were LeRoy Pope, Lemuel Mead, Dr. Thomas Fearn, Beverly Hughes and a Mr. McClung. Another meeting was held at the "Bell Tavern", now called that since John Bell, Walker Otey and John Moseley had bought it in 1819. This same tavern, to be used for many years for public meetings, had previously gone by the name of "Cheatham's Tavern", and subsequently "Turner's".

What these protesters finally got for their efforts for certain wasn't what they had in mind. They may have done better to have kept their mouths shut.

The legislature obligingly agreed to reapportion on December 14, 1821 and Madison County wound up reduced from eight to seven representatives!

Early Madison Countians were grateful for a good job done by their public servants and on April 10, 1821, the first public tribute affair to a Madison County official was given in honor of John W. Walker.

With the Tennessee Valley attracting more and more men of vision, Decatur County, to the east of Madison County, was created December 7, 1821, as all that tract of land lying West of Jackson County; South of the Tennessee line; East of Madison County and North of the Tennessee River. The same act created the counties of Covington and Pike. Decatur County did not last long, however, as an act of December 8, 1824, abolished it. The reason stated was that it did not have enough population. However, officers had been elected, including David Boshart as Sheriff and William B. Jones as Clerk, on August 4, 1822. A commission was appointed to select the temporary seat of justice for the county, consisting of Robert McCarvey, James G. Holmes, John Counimore, John Snow and Alexander W. Dulaney. Woodville was selected as the county seat. The same year, 1821, the first town to be incorporated in Jackson County was Bellafonte.

Progress in Madison County had been on the upswing since an 1819 census had shown that Madison County's population had stood at 19,501, including 6,362 white males, 4,740 white females, 9,255 slaves and 54 free colored persons. Acres under cultivation had been shown to be 69,938, with 6,402 farm hands busy with the plough and furrow.

Huntsville's boastful claims of "first" wasn't always the kind of thing to mouth around.

It managed another on a rather suspicious occasion October 13, 1824, with the first bank robbery in the county. Planters and Merchants Bank was held up and robbed of approximately \$25,000. LeRoy Pope, bank president, offered a \$2,000 reward, but whether the bandits were ever caught isn't recorded.

That, by the way, had followed on the heels of another "first" in April that same year when the first recorded mail robbery in Madison County occurred. The carrier to Bennett's Store was robbed, in 1821.

But life went on as usual. The town of Whitesburg was again incorporated in 1824, with trustees to be elected in January 1825. James A. Wall, John Ballew, John Turner and John Hardie were named to supervise the election. Dr. James Manning began construction of the "Grove", in 1824, a brick mansion that would see many Huntsville parties over the years.

Also in 1824, Joseph Harding erected a cotton spinning factory at Dr. Ford's Mills on the mountain fork of Flint River, 18 miles from Huntsville; M. Munn leased the Bass Mills at Three Forks of Flint to grind wheat and corn, and the Jones Cotton Factory at Three Forks of Flint, with five carding engines and 342 spindles, began operation.

In 1816, Maple Hill Cemetery, later to be thus named, was begun, with the transfer of property to the city by LeRoy Pope, coming in 1822, at the corner of Wells and California. The old cemetery on what is now Green Street, was moved to the location.

Pope also, in 1823, transferred 3,300 square feet of ground to the Masons, their present location, and they began construction of a Temple in 1823, laying their cornerstone on November 22, 1823. They had a statewide meeting in Huntsville in 1824 and Huntsville's A. Hutchison was elected Grand Knight.

The elements had not been too good to Huntsville, however. A tornado struck in 1820 and 1822. Lightning struck the Courthouse on April 15, 1822, but fortunately only broke out windows.

A noteworthy event happened in August 1821. The first Commissioners of Roads and Revenue to be elected ran for office. Elected were Charles Betts, Gross Scruggs, James Manning and Samuel Walker. The Legislature also appointed Madison County's first County Court Judge, Samuel Chapman, in 1821.

On April 21, 1820, Congress established a Federal Judgeship for Alabama and Charles Tait received the appointment. An act of March 10, 1824 by Congress divided Alabama into two districts, North and South. Huntsville was headquarters for the Northern District. Huntsville's William Crawford was appointed judge in 1826.

In 1823, Huntsville's Ferdinand Sannoner had published a map of Alabama and in 1824, Finlay's Map of Alabama showed the communities of Hillsborough, Meridianville, Huntsville, and Ditto's Landing, the same year that Huntsville shivered, in February, with a temperature of five degrees below zero.

Also in 1823, **The Democrat** newspaper was begun by William B. Long. He was succeeded by Philip Woodson Jr. in 1825, who in turn was succeeded by John Withers Clay in 1856. Clay continued until 1896. The paper's name was changed to **The Huntsville Confederate** (in 1862, when the Union Army occupied Huntsville) when it moved to Chattanooga and subsequently to Marietta, then Dalton, Georgia in January 1864. The paper name was changed again in 1863 to the **Daily Huntsville Confederate** (first daily in our history), then again to the **Weekly Democrat** in October 1866, then the **Huntsville Weekly Democrat** in 1874, with J. Withers Clay still editor until 1896. His daughters subsequently took over and operated the paper until 1919, thus having been published for 96 years.

The political machines were now operating at full steam and one "truism" of today, "If there's anything wrong with politics, it's because not enough people take an active part", was definitely not so in the 1820's. It seems that most every Madison Countian took a hand in "politicking".

CHAPTER XVII

A TRAVELING CAPITOL

1824 - 1826

Cahawba, with its floods and dangers of floors, was not destined to remain long as the capitol of Alabama. One particularly bad flood practically inundated the town, and the legislators didn't relish the prospect of legislation by rowboat.

When the capitol building began to crumble, legislators found plenty of time to decide to move the capitol elsewhere — and not a single esteemed politician called for a filibuster. The last session of the legislature then met at Cahawba, adjourning January 4, 1826.

Where to move the capitol was a thornier problem than when Cahawba wanted to keep the capitol, soggy and all, but Autaugaville, Montgomery, Selma, Greensboro, Centreville, Wilson's Hill and Tuscaloosa all put in bids.

Tennessee Valley representatives joined forces with central Alabamians in favoring Tuscaloosa. Tuscaloosa it became, in 1826. The first session of the legislature was held there November 20, 1826.

It was the same year that John McKinley, prominent in Madison County affairs, succeeded Israel Pickens in the United States Senate. McKinley, during the administration of President Martin Van Buren, in 1837, would wind up on the United States Supreme Court, the first of three distinguished Alabamians to ultimately serve on the high tribunal. Huntsville's William Smith had declined the nomination for the Supreme Court.

In the United States Senate, Huntsville's John Walker resigned in 1822 and was succeeded by William Kelly, who then later unsuccessfully tried for a full term, being beaten by Huntsville's Dr. Henry Chambers. Chambers, tall, thin, and striking, never got to serve, however. He died on his way to his Washington post and was replaced by Israel Pickens, twice Governor of Alabama, being succeeded as Governor by Monroe County's John Murphy, from 1825 to 1829.

If Alabama could ever have claimed a distinguished visitor, it came in the person of Lafayette, the great hero of the American Revolution, from France. Israel Pickens, during his second term as Governor, in 1825 would host the great Lafayette, touring the capitol at Cahawba and later through Montgomery. Records indicate, too, that Lafayette probably turned north and visited Huntsville, among other cities, north and south.

The throbbing, determined community of Huntsville still held the spotlight in Alabama. And politics seemed to have become a way of life. Many residents even "hit the stump" for John Quincy Adams, President from 1825 to 1829.

Barbecues were the accepted thing in presenting candidates for office to the people, much as it still is today. In 1825, for instance, barbecues cropped up at E. Johnston's at Flourney's Cross Roads; Hazel Green; Geron's Springs at Miles H. Powers four miles south of Hazel Green; John Bellew's at Ditto's Landing; James Scarborough' Blacksmith Shop two and a half miles from Ditto's Landing; George P. Harrell's Spring eight miles northwest of Huntsville; Levi Hind's Spring near Major John Griffiths; the French Tavern at Hazel Green; A. S. Wright's house, six miles northwest of Huntsville near John Seay's Tan yard; Francis Bell's Spring two miles from Ditto's Landing; Section school house two miles from Samuel Moulhrum's, Triana; Big Prairie in Madison; Mullens Flat, eight miles Southwest of Huntsville and about the same distance from Triana; Pulaski Road and Woodruffs Spring near Blevins Gap in the Little Cove. Huntsville, too, had a barbecue at "The Grove", sponsored by Andrew Cross. Another was held at William Derricks Muster Ground, seven miles northeast of Huntsville.

More of the fine arts would come to Huntsville, too, including a theater at the Southwest corner of Clinton and Lincoln Streets, completed in December 1825, by James H. Caldwell and Alex M. Wilson. The property, lot 24, had been deeded to the Huntsville Thespian Society by LeRoy Pope. Benjamin L. Pope, Samuel Cruse and others sold stock. The building apparently survived until 1884, when razed. The theater opened in 1826 with the play "Heir at Law".

Another newspaper made its debut in 1825, **The Southern Advocate and Huntsville Advertiser**, begun by Dandridge Farris. The name was shortened in 1826 to **Southern Advocate**. The paper lasted 40 years.

All was not smooth sailing in Huntsville, though, as evidenced by the folding of the Huntsville Bank, February 1, 1825. Governor John Murphy (1825-1829) proclaimed it closed and the charter forfeited. A local editor stated that the bank "departed this life" on that date.

During the same year, 1825, what may have been the first counterfeit ring was reported operating in Huntsville, apparently coming north from other Alabama settlements.

If other things seemed shaky, at least the municipal waterworks (privately owned) was doing nicely. Joshua Cox was listed as its proprietor, in 1825, having taken over from Peel and Barclay. The library was still active, too, having moved to the second story of a brick building on Eustis Street, nearly opposite the Postoffice, over the **Southern Advocate**.

There were some interesting sidelights to 1825. It seemed that physicians were offering cures for any ailment, even including some that still mystify the modern day doctor.

Take a physician named Dr. Turner, for instance, who lived at the forks of the Triana, Mooresville and Huntsville road, near Captain Ben Coliso's. He seemed to be doing quite nicely.

His rates included the following: riding per mile, 25 cents each way, plus one dollar per visit, within 15 miles riding; riding at night, 50 cents; bloodletting, 50 cents; pull tooth, 50 cents; mid-wife service, simple \$10.

On the side, Dr. Turner offered to undertake to cure the following diseases: Cancer \$10 to \$50; Consumption \$100; Syphillis \$20; Rheumatism \$50. The strange point was that he advertised—no cure, no pay. The poor, incidentally, got his attendance free.

Another sidelight of 1826, particularly interesting to the modern day farmer, was the announcement by LeRoy Pope's manager, George Tilly, that 13 hands picked over 209 pounds of cotton each during one day.

Other items of interest included the visit of 12 Creek Indians, with their Chief Mad Wolf, to Huntsville in 1826 to buy \$2,000 of blankets. An 1825 census, incidentally, of Alabama's Indians had shown 15,000 Cherokees in the state.

One of the intriguing ordinances adopted in Huntsville during 1826 brought up a problem which is still a controversy today. It concerned the so-called "Blue Laws". The Huntsville governing body adopted an ordinance concerning "Sabbath Violations." Presumably it was the first recording of "Blue Laws" in Madison County.

Also, during 1826, Decatur and Florence were incorporated and Huntsville found out that its jail was not secure. Six prisoners broke out, and their escape was blamed on the fact that one story was not enclosed. Another Huntsvillian, John Wesley Shepherd gained fame in this year, with publication of his **Digest of Alabama Reports.**

In 1825, two other significant events occurred. Adams and McClung Streets were opened and the Madison and Bethesda Masonic lodges combined into the present Helion Lodge Number One.

Triana, still trying to outdo Huntsville, had its town limits extended by an act passed December 22, 1826. The act also authorized the town trustees to build wharves upon the West side of Indian Creek opposite the North side of 3rd Street and a point opposite the North side of Broad Street. The trustees also acquired 621 acres more for the town, and Edward R. Hatchett opened a circulating library in Triana at the residence of William Johnson.

The year 1826 saw lengthy alterations to the Courthouse, during which time the County Court Clerk occupied a room adjoining Allen Cooper's commission store in May, with the Circuit Court Clerk having moved to a house known as Bunch's old tavern, on Fountain Row. Court resumed in the Courthouse on October 29,

1826. Three more counties were in operation; Walker since 1823 and Fayette and Dale since 1824.

Mobile, in this period, significantly began a public school system in January, 1826, that was later to form a basis for the State's first public school system in 1854. Interestingly, Mobile, too, had the only Catholic Church in Alabama, in 1825, the same year that the so called Georgia group, referred to as the Royal, or Bank, party, ceased to be a factor in Alabama politics.

Ditto's Landing, long a name to remember in Madison County history, got a new name in 1825, when George McLeod, postmaster there, advertised that an 1824 act had changed the name of Ditto's Landing to Whitesburg, and that "the Postoffice is following suit."

In 1826 a map was recorded in the deed records, listing the Prison limits of Huntsville. The map, in addition to listing the original 1810 streets, listed the Meridian Road, Mountain Road, Pulaski Road, Triana Road, and Ditto's Landing Road.

Circuit Judges of Alabama were probably made unhappy by an act passed January 14, 1826, as it required that they would alternate over the state. They truly became "circuit riding" judges.

CHAPTER XVIII WHEN IN DOUBT, CALL A DUEL

1826 - 1829

While Madison County continued moving progressively forward, violence was still prevalent in 1827, with the culprit being politics.

Crusading Andrew Mills, editor of the **Huntsville Democrat**, was shot and killed in a duel July 23, 1827. William McClung, State Representative, was the victor. He was later acquitted on a plea of self-defense.

The year 1827 brought to a head displeasure of local citizens concerning the waterworks. A newspaper story of the **Southern Advocate** on May 18, stated that "a new dam, engine house, and machinery are in a state of forwardness." "The citizens have previously paid a tax of \$3,000 on the old unsatisfactory waterworks and now the waterworks has to be done over again." Another **Southern Advocate** story of June 22 gives much food for thought reporting the death of Mrs. LeRoy (Judith) Pope stating, "She was the first and oldest (lady) inhabitant of the town, having arrived here in 1810."

But 1827, too, was a year to bring acclaim to Huntsville, as well. In April, the Indian Creek canal was completed two and a half miles from Huntsville to haul cotton to the Tennessee River for the water voyage to market. It would be the first such canal in Alabama, although it would have seemed more logical to presume that such a feat would have occurred more likely in Mobile. But the credit went to Huntsville. Others, though, even in Madison County, had gotten into the act. A legislative act of January 18, 1827, had created the Flint River Navigation Company. Accolades were in order at the time, but both ventures were ill fated. Even today, neither the Indian Creek, Huntsville Spring Branch, nor Flint River are considered navigable waterways.

Life was easy — at least the cost of living, anyway — comparing the life of Madison Countians in 1827. Bacon, for instance, was only eight cents a pound. Coffee was 25 cents per pound, and cotton was six and a half cents per pound.

Whitesburg was still on the move. The community was incorporated by an 1827 act, describing its town limits as "running from Aldridge Creek up the river 400 yards, then North 1,600 yards, thence South 1,000 yards to the river." A "Boatsman" in 1828 complained, however, that the town officials were collecting one dollar from each boat, but had not maintained Ditto's Landing, where the fee was collected.

On the mighty Tennessee nearby, tragedy would strike the same year. The Steamer Atlas, captained by S. D. Conner, was sunk on Bird Iron Shoals, below Ditto's Landing. There are no

records of any fatalities and presumably the crew swam to safety. The vessel was later raised. Steamers were not too numerous, but it should be noted that another steamer was named "The Huntsville."

The steamer Atlas had held to its credit the honor of being the first such vessel to cross the Muscle Shoals. That occasion had come with Joseph Wyatt, brother of Huntsville's Peyton, on board. When finally raised from the sand bar, the steamer was renamed "The Enterprise."

The Tennessee River Muscle Shoals came in for much discussion in 1828, including a September 17 meeting at Huntsville, attended by many north Alabamians and Tennesseans.

In the year 1828, Huntsvillians were unhappy with the town's reservoir, and decided to get rid of an irritating eyesore. "That ill-shaped goose pen of a building to the end of the courthouse, called "reservoir", one editor wrote, was ordered torn down by the Commissioners, in May.

By 1828, then, the town would be busy not only building a new reservoir, but a new town hall and market house on the square. The city governing body, on March 28, 1828, voted \$900 to Thomas A. Ronald, and then in April contracted with him to build the new reservoir and town hall. The same month, April 1, they voted to buy the upper part of the Market House from William Feeney. William Leach was given the contract, on April 4, for woodwork on the Market House and on April 6 the city fathers voted to dispose of the old Market House, as well as to receive more proposals for construction. At the time of their decision to buy from William Feeney, they had stated that a market house would be built that would be 50 feet by 15 feet, with the roof not to project more than five feet on each side, and the roof to be at least eight feet from the pavement. On July 4, 1828, Peter Poland was given a contract to put the floor in the new market, and finally, the Market House was occupied by September, 1828, the same month Huntsvillian's saw a blinding meteor. Poland had been paid for having torn down the old Market House and for setting up the foundation of the new building.

Huntsville's entire expense for city operations in 1828 was \$2,116.81, with revenue being \$2164.54. The 1827 expenditure had been \$611.77, with revenue of \$1,200.87. The 1826 expense had been less than 1827, according to a report of John H. Lewis, last person to ever hold the position of President of the Huntsville Board of Trustees. Lewis also reported in January 1828 that Huntsville's proportion of the 16th Section fund was not sufficient to support a public school and stated that the city had studied formation of a school on the Lancasterian plan, with an authorized lottery to provide funds. Things were somewhat smoother though in 1828 for the University of Alabama, as Huntsville's Dr. Thomas Fearn joined other Trustees of the University in picking Tuscaloosa as the site for the University.

But November, 1828, brought about real excitement for the populace. Madison County's hero, Andrew Jackson, won overwhelming endorsement at the polls over John Adams. Jackson's electoral ticket, including Huntsville's Thomas Miller, defeated the Adams ticket, having Huntsville's James G. Birney as an elector candidate, by a margin of 1980 to 204. No doubt the results were published in the **Cherokee Phoenix** at New Echota, the Cherokee Nations newspaper started this year.

City Hall was occupied in May, 1829. On January 2, the Mayor had been authorized to secure a stove for Town Hall, as well as a desk and a dozen chairs. Minutes of the city governing body on March 22, 1829 describe the facility. "The Reservoir is to be eight feet square and ten feet high of wood. The building will include some brick, will be two stories high, 26 feet, eight inches square, including pilasters, with tinned roof. A second story will be about nine feet high with four glass windows, all with venetian blinds. The first story will be used as a reservoir. A flight of stairs will be constructed leading to the second story." Then on May 11, 1829, the city prepared for the big day. The minutes disclosed that meetings thereafter would be held at Town Hall. The Constable was directed to move the corporation table over to Town Hall and to acquire candles and candelabra. A "well lighted" seat of government was now prepared to hear the voices of its people, on numerous matters. There was little doubt the city fathers meant business. If there was any doubt, Aldermen Lowe and Donegan found out the hard way. They were fined a dollar each for missing a meeting.

The town was now bigger. An act of January 9, 1828 had extended the town limits to one square mile, excluding the property of John Boardman and the quarter section on which Henry W. McVay resided. A later act of February 12, 1818, again placed the limits at one square mile and, December 20, 1818, another act placed the Boardman tract within the city. The County was still in a process of settlement, too, as William Cloud, in 1829, founded Clouds Town, later to be called Vienna and then New Hope. Cloud also moved on and settled Cloud's Cove. The area around New Hope then was referred to as New Madison, along with much of the present eastern section of Madison County.

Another factory of lasting influence in Madison County had opened in 1828. The Bell Cotton Factory was begun by Joseph Harding, manufacturing cotton bagging at Rudolph Boshart's old mill site, near Three Forks of Flint River. Meanwhile, the Cumberland Presbyterians built their first church building in Huntsville.

Government in Huntsville was also changing. In January, 1828, the Trustee form was changed to the mayor-alderman form.

Congress in 1827 had granted the right to sell the 16th sections reserved in counties for schools, provided the township consented. The intent was clear. Congress wanted to see more public schools

over the country. Huntsville responded, although they did not sell land to do so. The city governing body, in accordance with an Alabama act of January 15, 1828, voted to conduct a \$2,500 lottery to build a school on the Lancasterian plan. There was another stipulation as well. Any money left over was to be used to buy a town clock.

Another noteworthy event was the formation of the North Alabama Medical Society, the first in North Alabama, at Huntsville.

A tremendous crowd was drawn to the square in February 1829, but unfortunately not being drawn there on some mission for the good of the town. The entire west side of the square was burned down, with the exception of one building. An editor reported that all buildings were brick, but were very old. Another crowd was drawn later to see a slave of LeRoy Pope's receive 100 lashes for his conviction of killing another slave.

The year 1829 was also quite an eventful year for the poor people of Madison County. The County governing body acquired its first poor house, buying 160 acres from John Powers for \$1,000, being a part of the Southeast quarter of Section 3 Township 4, South, Range 1 East, near today's Quick Mill area. The first poor-house Superintendent appointed was John Powers and the first physicians were Drs. Fearn and Erskine.

CHAPTER XIX

ANOTHER GOVERNOR FROM MADISON COUNTY

1829 - 1833

In the gubernatorial election of 1829, Gabriel Moore, resident of Madison County, captured the Governors chair without opposition. He would successfully support the first amendment to the 1819 Alabama constitution, placing Judges on a six year term, rather than that of good behavior. The amendment was ratified June 16, 1830. But Moore was surprised to learn that Madison County had voted unfavorably, 1,333 to 1,054. Of interest locally was an expedition, unsuccessful, far away of a group attempting to find remains of Noah's Ark on Mount Ararat, preceding by 139 years another expedition that included Huntsville's Dr. Lawrence Hewitt as a member. The Ark is still missing.

Meanwhile the lush Tennessee Valley continued to flourish. In 1830, Robert Owens laid out the lots of Vienna (New Hope) from lands entered by him and James McCartney. William B. Fant surveyed the area in 1832, the same year a branch bank of the State opened in Decatur. The 1830 census showed 27,990 in Madison County, 309,527 in Alabama and 12,866,020 in the United States.

Huntsvillians of today would lick their lips at the city tax structure of 1831. The tax rate was 27 cents on each \$100 and there was a poll tax on white males of 25 cents each. The tax didn't bring in much, but neither did the county taxes. Madison County's governing body could only find \$31,313.39 to spend during the year. The populace didn't complain much about this, but they probably agreed with the Sheriff in his report of December 5, 1831 that the County jail was unsuitable. The old saying that "the wheel that squeaks gets the grease" was true in that year, as the County governing body appointed a committee to look at the jail. They also appointed a committee to examine the Cupola on the courthouse, with instructions to report back as to whether to repair or replace it. The city jail was apparently not much better off than the County's, because a report was made that "the ditch (by the jail) leading into the Spring by the Indian Creek Company, turning from its original channel, across from Rison's, would become a public nuisance".

Just the previous year, 1830, Huntsville's James G. Birney had been given a mission to go north to find a president and faculty for the University of Alabama. The same year, the Reverend and Mrs. James Rowe began classes of the first known school on Monte Sano, beginning classes in February. Monte Sano, meaning Mountain of Health, had been named that in 1829 by Dr. Thomas Fearn. Prior to that time it had been referred to as the Flat Top Mountain, although some referred to it as Rowe's Mountain, for a few years, after establishment of the school there. Also, on January 4, 1830, Huntville opened its first town supported public school in the Masonic Hall, taught by Jesse H. Posey, Jr. The first such public school in Alabama had opened in Mobile in 1826.

In 1830, too, the town of Triana was formally laid out by Engineer H. Saromi, and in 1832 more lots were sold. Even more permanent settling in the Madison County area was brought about by the much desired act of Congress of August 29, 1830, allowing squatters to buy land on which they had settled.

Far to the east of Madison County, another innovation would appear, one that would ultimately play a major role in Alabama commerce. The first railroad in the South began at Charleston, South Carolina. In the north the same year, the first American coal burning steam locomotive — the Tom Thumb — was operated by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in 1830.

Back in Alabama, the first railroad was chartered. This was the newly invented Marine Railway, chartered in Mobile January 16, 1830. This was followed in a few days by incorporation of the Tuscumbia Railroad Company, destined to become the first railroad to operate in Alabama, following it being taken over by the Tuscumbia, Courtland and Decatur Railroad June 12, 1832.

On April 5, 1831, three months after Huntsville shivered in one degree below zero temperature, keel boats began gliding down the Indian Creek Canal, beginning at the Spring in Huntsville. The public joined in celebrating the event. Plans were being made for improvement of the Tennessee River, too, particularly the Muscle Shoals. The Tennessee River Canal Commission had met February 25, 1830 at Courtland and organized for business. Nicholas Davis was President and John Boardman was Secretary. Other Commissioners were William I. Adair, J. J. Ormond, John Craig and J. Lane.

Birney's trip up north must have been successful, for on April 17, 1831, the University of Alabama opened with 95 students. A Board of Trustees had been selected in 1827. In Huntsville, the Huntsville Female Academy — later to become the Huntsville Female College — opened in January. Americans were now swarming into Alabama to settle on a new land. The population from 1820 to 1830 doubled, with the 1830 census showing 309,527. At Huntsville, in 1830, Episcopalians were busy, as they organized their first church on June 15, 1830, having followed the first parish organized in Alabama during 1825 in Mobile.

Road improvement was still in the forefront in Madison County during 1832. An act of December 17 had authorized improvement of the road from Flint River near Bryant Cobb's through the Big Cove to Ditto's Landing.

Governor Gabriel Moore, who resigned in 1831 to enter the United States Senate, and his successor, Samuel B. Moore, had done much to foster a new educational climate in the State. Not only did the University of Alabama become a reality, but La-Grange College, a Methodist institution near Leighton, and Spring Hill College, a Catholic institution near Mobile, began operating. An act of January 15, 1831, established a female seminary in Huntsville.

In 1831, John Gayle succeeded Samuel B. Moore as Governor. He would play a vital role over the issue of Indians remaining on Alabama soil.

Gayle and now President Andrew Jackson were far from agreement over how the Indian affairs should be handled. During the period a census showed there were 20,000 Creek Indians still in the state. Trouble was brewing.

President Jackson stuck to his guns concerning Indian rights and sent a representative, Francis Scott Key, to Alabama. The author of the National Anthem established rapport with Governor Gayle, successfully working out a compromise over the fate of the Indians. A little more grass would then grow under their feet before the Indians would be forced to migrate to new territory in Oklahoma. No doubt Jackson would have preferred to come to Alabama, himself, to stop on the way at Huntsville to observe the Jockey races operated by Otey Robinson. But Jackson could travel very little, with the problems facing him. He was interested in 1832, in the actions of the Democratic party, which held its first national Convention this year, to select the first Presidential nominee by convention. He was also troubled by the State of South Carolina issuing its famous Ordinance of Nullification, defying the federal government on the Tariff problem. The ordinance passed December 10, 1832, and Jackson was forced to issue a proclamation against the Ordinance. It was finally repealed by South Carolina on March 15, 1833.

Again, back in Huntsville, it must have been somewhat of a startling effect deep in the night, to hear a police patrolman screaming out the hour and the half hour, to daybreak, an order set by the town on October 12, 1831, a throwback to the days of the Town Crier in Merry Old England.

Commerce in the waterways gained momentum in 1831 as well. Several ferries were operating in Madison County, including Alexander's Ferry over Paint Rock River; Crabb's Ferry and Cobb's Ferry. Even with the economy on the move, however, local tailors must have had some of the same thoughts as Huntsville's T. T. Terry, of later years, who operated a store with the sign, "Great is the Power of Cash". The tailors in 1831 banded together and came out with the statement "We will only accept cash hereafter, as credit is ruinous". Possibly the merchants at Hillsborough had not heeded this advice, for, by 1832, all stores in the town had closed.

The Bell Factory, already in operation and probably having become the most significant cotton factory in Alabama and perhaps the South, was incorporated by Act 29 on December 29, 1832. This same year, the Methodists of Huntsville gave a contract to Thomas and William Brandon to build their church at the corner of Randolph and Greene Streets, on April 22, 1832. The church opened on March 3, 1834. Mills were springing up over the county during the period, also. An act of November 20, 1832 had authorized Joseph G. Garrett and James W. Hill to build a mill in Section 13, Town-

ship 6, Range 2 East.

Meanwhile, on the national level, events were transpiring to later vitally affect the Madison County area. Cyrus McCormick invented the Reaper in 1831, the year that Michael Faraday discovered the principles of electro magnetic induction. Samuel Morse invented the American Telegraph in 1832, obtaining his patent later in 1840. The mystery of the Mississippi River was settled in 1832 when its source was discovered at Lake Itasco in Minnesota. New Yorkers saw the first streetcar in America start off, also, in 1832.

Even with their trials and tribulations, merchants in Madison County were generally prospering. An act of December 28, 1832, incorporated the first Insurance firm, the Merchants Insurance Company, in Huntsville, while an act of January 21, 1832, affected Triana, establishing the Triana Academy. For those who would believe that this was only the day and time of the scrub board for washing, it should be noted that John Halsey was advertising the sale of a washing machine in 1832, the Revolving Steam Washer. Even today, the name Halsey appears in the advertising columns in Huntsville, that of the W. L. Halsey Wholesale Grocers Company.

On October 20, 1832 the Chickasaw Indians ceded their lands east of the Mississippi River to the United States for a handsome sum, opening up an even more fertile frontier to ambitious settlers. The Creek Indians had previously, on March 24, 1832, given up their land East of the Mississippi, also. They received \$12,000 annually for five years and \$10,000 for fifteen years along with \$100,000, with which to pay debts. Other small payments were designated for several items, and the Indians agreed to leave the state.

Once and for all, the great Indian nations prepared to leave Alabama soil, together with their legends, their pride and their customs. Plans would not run smoothly, however, as later events (described in a subsequent chapter) showed. Some of the seven militia divisions guarding Alabama, established by an act of January 21, 1832, would learn this, first hand. Madison County at the time was in the first Division of the Militia, along with Jackson, Limestone and Lauderdale Counties. The first Brigade in Madison County was headed by a Brigadier General.

Another significant act of the Alabama legislature on January 14, 1832 established the first separate Supreme Court for Alabama. The Supreme Court had heretofore been composed of Circuit Judges, meeting as a Supreme Court. Branch banks were also incorporated this year at Montgomery, Mobile and Decatur.

The year 1833 had shown considerable growth for Huntsville. In this year, there were 74 business firms, three churches and seven schools. Business firms included 12 dry good stores; 2 saddle and harness shops; 4 blacksmiths; 1 brewery; 3 drug stores; 1 tin manufacturer; 2 printing offices; 3 tanneries and 4 public taverns. Counties had grown too, with Lowndes created in 1830 and those of Barbour, Calhoun, Chambers, Randolph, Russell, Sumter, Talladega, Tallapoosa, Macon and Coosa in 1832.

CHAPTER XX
THE NIGHT THE WORLD WAS TO END
1833 - 1835

Omens, too, had a role in energetic Madison County in the early 1830's.

When the sky literally appeared to be crashing down in the most terrifying display of meteors ever to slash through the North Alabama skies November 13, 1833, Madison County residents must have thought the world was coming to an end.

But, then, too, the celestial event may well have pointed to the day when Huntsville, ultimately the Space Capitol of the world, would go to the stars instead of the stars coming to it.

For the sleepless thousands that November night, coinciding within a day 166 years later when American astronauts would head off for the second landing on the moon, pandemonium was prevalent.

Frantic observers watched as thousands of meteorites lit the night sky, literally turning night into day. The hand of God, they thought, was meting out Doomsday.

"Huntsville was the scene of great commotion, particularly among the black who were praying and shouting, thinking the day of judgment had come," a Huntsville editor wrote. "The Heavens were on fire as 10,000 meteors fell in one hour."

Undoubtedly some terrified onlookers went into a crash program of prayer, hoping to find forgiveness for their sins and amend their own consciences — before it was too late — if it wasn't already.

At the Pulaski Pike Race Track where Tennessee Valley sportsmen had thronged for the annual holiday of horse racing, card playing and cock fighting, November 13, 1833 didn't quite end up as relaxing as they had planned.

One look at the awesome spectacle, more brilliant here than anywhere else in the world, convinced the sportsmen that all was not well.

In the midst of the wee-hour poker game, wild confusion erupted as sportsmen, planters, sinners and angels alike sought refuge — under chairs, tables, beds — even squatting in corners with their heads covered by their coats.

The shower of the Leonids was visible over all of North America, but nothing like North Alabamians and others in the Southeastern states would experience. Onlookers in Augusta, Georgia, said the stars fell like snow storms. One astronomer claimed one meteor was as large as the moon.

In North Alabama, the celestial spectacular had begun about midnight with the sky turned to day during the maximum shower between 2:30 a.m. and 4 a.m.

The shower of the Leonids would be seen every 33 years thereafter, but nothing like the brilliant display of 1833 would ever be recorded again.

Be that as it may, Madison County residents would be a long time in forgetting the horror, the fear of the night, which even startled the students working in the Library, now located in the Town Hall since September. Very likely, residents of the newly laid out village of Viduta that year, on the top of Monte Sano, got the best view.

Like everything else, though, life went on as usual although witnesses would expand, elaborate and exaggerate the event. The song "Stars Fell on Alabama", written in modern times, could well have been written in the early 1830's, then.

The year 1833 was also eventful in many other ways. Daniel Pratt built his first cotton gin in Alabama; the Ebenezer Presbyterian Church, with John Allen as pastor, was founded on October 25 on the Whitesburg-New Hope road, as the town of Cahawba was practically obliterated by another flood. Paving the way for a future business in Huntsville and America, Jacob Ebert of Coding, Ohio, patented the first soda fountain in America and in this same year, the local library must have looked with envy at the Library in Petersborough, New Hampshire, opening in 1833 as the nation's first town supported library. Possibly this was brought to the attention of the aldermen, who were summoned to meetings at the Town Hall by a bell. After the first alderman arrived, the bell was rung again, and those present waited 15 minutes to begin their meeting.

The year 1834 was still a time for more improvements in transportation. A stage line was established from Huntsville to Decatur in 1834 and the Indian Creek Navigation Company reorganized, changing its name to the Huntsville Canal Company.

On the national scene, Andrew Jackson had begun his second term as President, surviving his demands for tariffs to support the federal government, even with South Carolina's action in having declared the collection of customs duties as null and void, necessitating Jackson's stationing warships in Charleston harbor and holding troops in readiness to put down insurrection if necessary.

The art of compromise had played an important part. Calhoun and Clay, fearful of civil war, had cooperated in securing the compromise which allowed a scaling down of tariff schedules until they reached 20 per cent ad valorem within 10 years.

Inflation had been the culprit, and Jackson sided with the debt-ridden West, complaining of high interest rates and bank

failure to try to head off higher inflation. Jackson was to veto the United States Bank for failing to help in the inflation crisis. He openly attacked the institution before Congress. Although he didn't say it, he suspected the bank of anti-Jackson political activities, believing the money men wanted him out of office.

He claimed the bank was unconstitutional and that it was a dangerous monopoly playing string puller for the rich eastern industrialists and foreign capitalists.

Henry Clay had become convinced he could undo Jackson in the Presidential campaign of 1832, but he was sadly mistaken. Jackson triumphantly won reelection.

Clay had miscalculated the powerful and popular prejudice against the big money men. In Madison County, for instance, residents voiced approval of Jackson's veto of the United State bank.

Upon reelection, Jackson pulled funds of the federal government from the United States bank and had all deposited with "pet banks" selected by his administration.

The money pinch had reverberated all the way back to Huntsville where, in 1833, it was reported that the city had only collected taxes of \$1,901.58. Events strengthened the desire of Madison Countians to obtain a branch bank of the State in Huntsville and they successfully pursued their goal. An act of January 10, 1835 established the bank, and Directors were chosen. They were Thomas Brandon, Joseph Bradley, Hugh Caperton, Richard Campbell, Daniel Coleman, James Donegan, Stephen S. Ewing, Alva Finley, Thomas Fearn, A. F. Hopkins, Francis T. Mastin, Benjamin Pateson, Edward W. Parker, John Read, Henry Stokes, and Preston Yeatman. The President issued a call in February to organize and James Penn was selected as Cashier; Samuel Cruse as Teller and George Cox, Jr., as Bookkeeper. In July, specie arrived to put the bank into operation. Plans were made to build a new bank building and Andrew's brothers offered for sale the "house and lot now occupied as a bank on the square".

During 1834, transportation along more than a half dozen major roads proved vital links with the growing area. Roads led from Huntsville to Mooresville; Huntsville to Triana; Huntsville to Meridianville and Hazel Green; Huntsville to Hillsboro and New Market; Huntsville to Woodville; Huntsville to Larkinsville and Bellafonte; Hazel Green to Athens; Huntsville to Claysville; Huntsville to Whitesburg; and Hillsboro to Hazel Green. These roads appeared on an 1834 state map. The village of Vienna did not appear on this map. Many ferries were in operation, including a newly authorized 1833 ferry of James Hill, over the Paint Rock River, two miles from Vienna (listed in County minutes) at his mill. William Fleming had a ferry across Paint Rock on the road from Vienna to Claysville. James Young was authorized a ferry over the Tennessee River in Township 5, Range 2 West, being authorized by the county to charge 75 cents for a 4 horse wagon, loaded; empty 50

cents; a 4 wheeled pleasure carriage 50 cents; two wheeled 25 cents; man and horse 12 cents; one cart loaded 37½ cents, and for each footman 6¼ cents.

The county also seemed to desperately need a new courthouse, as it was labelled unsafe, ramshackle, tumbling and dilapidated. A public meeting of December 21, 1833, presided over by George Fearn, with P. W. Wyatt acting as Secretary, called for a new building and also for macademizing of the square.

The jail was in no better condition as evidenced by reports of George Steele, George Cox, Thomas Bibb and John C. Thompson, who, on December 2, had been appointed by the county to examine the structure. They reported back on August 18, 1834, stating that the jail was in decay and that all of it needed repairing.

In 1834, Madison County residents showed their concern for prisoners. They voted in favor of establishing a state penitentiary, but the rest of the state, at least at that time, wasn't interested. The measure was defeated by statewide vote, although in Madison County the vote was 1,906 to 318 in favor.

Huntsville's Big Spring began to get more attention in 1834. On March 12, LeRoy Pope deeded it to William H. Pope and the Huntsville governing body on August 5, 1834, voted the first known public tax supported aid to the spring area. Thomas and William Brandon were paid \$408.50 for building a stone wall "across the ravine leading to the Spring from White's Corner to Childress' house."

Another "village" showed up in 1834. An advertisement of Scarlet Cox pushed a Barbecue in the village of Pinhook. Another barbecue was also held this year at N. Kirklands at the Bird Spring. Although a theater was listed as being in Huntsville on East Clinton this year, it does not appear that political gatherings were held there.

In August, 1834, the county decided that it could at least make plans for a new courthouse. On August 18, George Steele, Edward Pickett, William A. Ackley, James Lamb and John Thompson were appointed to draft a plan. However, on February 3, 1835, the county found it necessary to appoint three separate groups, each asked to submit a plan. The three groups consisted of (1) Thomas and William Brandon; (2) George Steele and A. Gray; and (3) Thomas Fearn, A. F. Hopkins, Benjamin Patterson and George Cox.

On August 29, 1835, plans of Architect George Steele were adopted, but it would be nearly a year later before proposals would be taken, even though Act 124 of January 10, 1835 had authorized the new courthouse with the county given authority to levy a tax not exceeding \$10,000 for its construction. Some consideration may have been given for lottery, but they were outlawed, by 1834 act, hence the tax was necessary.

The county on August 21, 1835 rented the building of Stephen Ewing at the southwest corner of the square (west side of Madison Street) and on September 7, 1835 appointed a commission to receive building proposals in May 1836.

In 1835, too, the Huntsville Canal began heavy shipments of cotton to Looney's Mill. Thomas and George Fearn had advertised on July 20, 1835 to sell stock to widen the canal and make it navigable for larger boats. In December they advertised "The Huntsville Canal is in good order for transporting cotton to Looney's Mill". Meanwhile, roads were still not being neglected, as the Madison Turnpike Company, incorporated January 14, 1834, was authorized to build turnpikes from Green Bottom Inn to Huntsville and from Huntsville to the top of Russell's hill. The roads were to be 30 feet wide, with a 21 foot road bed. The county was required to appoint three persons to serve as Inspectors of the Turnpikes. Officers of the company were David Moore, Stephen Ewing, John Hardie, James J. Donegan, Francis T. Mastin, John Read and Henry Stokes.

Entertainment was not neglected in the area in 1835. In July, a Menagerie and Aviary, accompanied by the Baltimore Military Band, appeared in the Hickory Flat at Thomas Miller's.

In October, the worst fire, to that time, struck Huntsville, destroying at least eight businesses. The Huntsville Inn burned, along with the warehouses of Lowes and Jones; Cines Confectionary; Gormley and O'Neals Saddlery Shop; Posey Drugs; Fackler Dry Goods; John Read and Company; B. M. Lowe and Withers and Hunter stores. The county had not gone unscathed, either, as a terrible storm had struck in the northwest section in 1834, taking several lives.

The issue of abolition of slavery had already risen by 1835 and Huntsville, like most towns of the young nation, was concerned. The Negro had been the backbone of cheap cotton labor in the South, requiring only food, clothing, and housing for slaves and their families. A public meeting was held by 160 persons to officially protest the advocacy of abolition. They voted to form vigilante committees in 16 divisions, possibly the forerunner of what one day would be a somewhat similar organization, the Ku Klux Klan. Thomas Fearn acted as Chairman of the meeting, with Caswell R. Clifton acting as Secretary.

Probably not much was reported around Huntsville in February 1835, however, as an editor stated that snow had covered the ground for a whole week, and that he could scarcely write before "the ink freezes in my pen". He did, though, report that the city had passed an ordinance to shoot stray dogs and that the county had approved a road from the intersection of Randolph and Lincoln Streets by the Seminary to meet the road leading to the Cold Spring. Bryant Cobb was also authorized by the County to operate a public ferry across Flint River at Cobb's Ford. It was also proud-

ly announced that bids were to be taken in April 1835 to macadamize Whitesburg Pike and from Huntsville to the Green Bottom Inn.

The cold days of 1835 found Madison Countians continuing to take frozen waters, to be put under sawdust in ice houses for future use as ice. They still did not know that Jacob Perkins had invented the first refrigerator in 1834, an ice making machine, although it would seem that word would have trickled down and been discussed at some of the muster beat meetings in the County. A topic of conversation at the meetings, however, was concerning formation of the Whig Party on a national level in 1834. The name had been in use since 1832, but the party of John Calhoun, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster did not reach prominence until 1834. Muster Beats in Madison County during 1834 were commanded by Captains William R. Hunt, Sneece, William B. Burks, Davi, Valdana H. Garrison, Alfred Marshall, Slaughter C. Harwell, Benjamin Kuykendall, Leaman, Hill, John Elliott, Atkins, Darwin, Cortez Kavanaugh, Strong, Jacob H. Pierce, John Norman, Williams, Lovell Coffman, Williamson, Flanagan, Dvanay, David Hunter, Drake, Richard H. McCravey, Allison, Eldridge K. Rivers, Derrick and B. S. Anyan. Precincts for voting for the May 1835 election were Brownsborough, McNulty Town, New Market, Hazel Green, Meridianville, Cross Roads, Farley's, Petty's, Triana, Whitesburg, Grayson's Store, Vienna, Cobbs, St. Helena and Huntsville.

Events were now transpiring that were to bring the Militia of Madison County to the forefront again, in the very near future.

CHAPTER XXI

A TRAIL OF TEARS

1835 - 1840

While giant paddle-wheelers and keel boats glided peacefully up and down the Tennessee River south of Huntsville and residents worried about a new courthouse, while yet enjoying the unprecedented prosperity of the latter years of the Jackson administration, it was another story a thousand miles to the southwest.

It was early 1836 and a climate of rebellion and war existed in Texas. Some Madison Countians chose to actively join the Texas War of Independence. Captain Peyton S. Wyatt, who organized a company; John C. Grayson, Green Hamlet, William Wilson, James V. A. Hinds and Peter Daniels (who lost his life in the struggle), among others, would join with the valiant Texans in trying to stave off Santa Ana and his Mexican Armies. The First Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General William A. Aiken, was also reorganized late in 1836.

So Madison Countians, in addition to holding many public meetings to raise money and support for Texas, also backed Texas' fight for independence with arms, playing their own role in that part of American history.

In February, 1836, the Alamo was under attack, the last great outpost. Mexicans, almost 3,000 of them, annihilated the 187 brave defenders in the 11 day siege. When it was over on March 6, the courageous Americans lay dead, including Colonel William B. Travis and Davy Crockett. Had Samuel Colt patented his six shooter earlier (it was patented in 1836) the story might have been different.

So incensed were Americans over the slaughter that the attack on the Alamo may well have provided the desire and the determination to drive the Mexican warriors across the border once and for all.

General Sam Houston, with the aid of thousands of patriots, defeated Santa Anna at San Jacinto, April 21, 1836. The Independent Republic of Texas was established the same year, gaining national recognition as a Republic on March 3, 1837.

Back in Alabama, however, the Creek Indians were giving trouble. Huntsville's C. C. Clay, the third Madison County Governor, succeeding John Gayle in 1835, was forced to issue a proclamation about the troubles and called on volunteers to help. Madison County's General Benjamin Patteson would command the Alabama Volunteers and another native son, Colonel J. R. H. Acklen, would command a regiment. A later legislative act of 1840 would make an appropriation to Captain William Robinson's company for services at Mount Vernon.

The most pitiful event of the era, though, was exemplified at Gunter's Landing (Guntersville) on the Tennessee River. It was the time of the Creek Indian removal from the state.

The Creeks and Chickasaws had already given up their lands and rights to territory East of the Mississippi. The Cherokees had given up the land in 1835 and by 1838, the Choctaws and Cherokees were gone.

Several thousand bedraggled, dead spirited Indians stood on the river bank that hot, muggy day in August 1836, while an army of guards watched over them.

It would be dead winter, however, when the band would eventually reach their new home in Oklahoma Territory, but behind were left the graves of the weak, the old, unable to withstand the march west. Some reports placed the dead at nearly one half of those beginning the march. Some deaths and burials were reported at Three Forks of Flint in Madison County, where camp was held.

For generations to come, "The Trail of Tears" would live on. Ironically, though, the Oklahoma lands, believed useless and of little value to the white man, would ultimately make many of the descendants of the marchers over "The Trail of Tears" wealthy, as the lands held the nation's greatest resource of oil. From deep within the earth, the black gold would fill the pockets of some of these descendants of the destitute forced to surrender the Alabama land of their forefathers.

Tears were in order, too, during 1836, for former Madison Countian James G. Birney, who ran unsuccessfully for president on the Liberty (Abolition) Party ticket. He was defeated again, overwhelmingly, in the 1840 presidential campaign.

Only a small number of Indians remained in Alabama on a scattered number of reservations, but the power and majesty of Indian greatness was now dead in Alabama.

In this year of 1836, the branch bank of Alabama building was completed. This is the present building on the west side of the square today occupied by the First National Bank. The bank had been located on lot 42, Southwest corner of the square, during construction. Later in May, 1839, the bank opened proposals to enclose the bank with an iron railing.

In 1836, too, the county ordered for advertising of proposals for the much awaited and needed new courthouse. On August 29, 1836, the county appointed Thomas Fearn and J. I. Donegan as Commissioners to receive the proposals. An ad of November 14, 1836 disclosed that the courthouse would be 112 feet long, 56 feet wide, with two stories above the foundation.

Preparing for the construction, the county, on August 21, 1837, voted to rent the building at the Southwest corner of the square which Stephen S. Ewing had bought from the branch bank on March 10, 1837. They employed Pleasant J. Mitchell to repair an area for the Courtroom. The county records show that the building was rented until January 1840.

In the meantime, the firm of Mitchell and Wilson had won the proposal to erect the courthouse, and on April 2, 1838, George Steele was employed by the County as Superintendent of the construction. At the time of his employment, it was noted that the building should be ready within a year.

The exact center of the square must have been known, for the county, on February 5, 1838, authorized James W. Fant \$5 for services in so ascertaining the center. The old courthouse was then authorized in 1838 to be sold at auction and minutes of May 3, 1841 show that Jesse Scott was paid \$5 for having sold the courthouse for \$419. Who bought it is not known.

In 1839, several changes were made in the courthouse plans. The county governing body decided to replace a tin roof with copper and on July 22, issued a contract for building a stone wall with an iron railing, enclosing the structure. Thomas R. Rayon was to be paid \$4761.25 for the stone wall and R. Parker was to get \$4,000 for the iron railing and gates.

The Bell Tavern, in 1836, was anticipating continued growth and added 20 rooms, giving it a total of 66, a large number for those years.

As an unusual sidelight, Huntsville, better than most southern towns, withstood the first great depression of 1837, with no business failures reported. This story was reported by a Mobile Journal of Commerce correspondent.

The great land boom in the West, inflated prices and false monetary values had led the nation to the brink of collapse. It was difficult to admit that prosperity and progress had led to the downfall.

But when European creditors tried to realize their profits in the open market for their American securities, eastern banks — pressed to meet up to their obligations on foreign exchange — were unable to do so. Banks closed; factories and shops shut their doors, and the crop failure of 1837 set a serious plight for the growing unemployed. Yet Huntsville miraculously managed to keep every business operating, if historical reports are accurate.

New ideas were still coming in Madison County. John C. Grayson was authorized to erect a toll bridge over the Flint River near the road leading from Huntsville to Claysville, as well as to build a five foot dam with a lock near Slippery Shoals. The Madison Turnpike Company was authorized by a December 1836 act to construct a turnpike from Russell Hill to the forks of the road leading to Brown Ferry and other places. They were allowed ten years for completion and proceeded immediately to construct the road, employing John H. Wilson as engineer and superintendent. The sum of \$26,000 was spent in 1836 in construction costs, alone.

Other turnpikes were on the horizon. Act 133 of February 2, 1839 incorporated the Meridianville and Hazel Green Turnpike Company, with the purpose of building a turnpike from the Green Bottom Inn to the Tennessee line.

Meanwhile, the Tennessee River Canal commissioners were looking into the possibility of a canal at Muscle Shoals. James Irvine, James Jackson, Isaac Lane, Thomas Fearn and James Donegan managed to get just such a canal built a year later. In 1839, Paint Rock River began to get attention, too, as the legislature appropriated \$10,000 for its improvement. Appointed as Commissioners to get the job done were W. B. Robinson of Marshall, Eldred Williams of Jackson, and Dr. Alfred Moore of Madison County. All the cotton farmers, it seems, wanted to get their cotton to the Tennessee River for ultimate disposition at New Orleans. Shipping costs were \$2 a bale, including insurance. The journey took three days to New Orleans.

An 1836 act authorized John Lawler to erect a Mill Dam near Brownsboro over the Flint River and a new bridge was reported to be built across Flint at the Three Forks.

Another event of noteworthy importance in 1837, was an act of December 23, detaching a small portion of Madison County in the southeast region, adding it to Marshall County, being the only time Madison County ever lost territory. A previous act of January 29, 1836, Act Number 47, had added a part of Jackson County to Madison County, being the portion west of Paint Rock River. An act of 1836 had created Marshall County, out of portions of Blount and Jackson County. Huntsville, too, lost territory, later in 1839, by virtue of Act 124, which exempted the property of William Smith, supposedly having been included in the town limits erroneously.

At Huntsville's Big Spring, meanwhile, even the early settlers seemed to have had its band of "beautification" engineers, or influential garden clubs, if you will.

In 1838, the city decided to place the first steps down to the Spring. The cedar steps, costing \$173.12, went down by Colonel James White's store. The cost was quite a bit different from the Big Spring beautification program of 1969, costing many thousands of dollars, but for the first time truly beautifying the area consequentially. The year of 1838 also found the city fathers discussing purchase of the waterworks, owned then by Thomas Fearn.

The city fathers were also interested in another market and engine house as they discussed, on September 17, 1839, such a possibility. This ties in with a subsequent editorial comment of later years which stated that the first Market House had been located near the Bell Tavern and that it was moved about 1838.

A "for what it's worth" action of 1838 was a report to the city fathers on June 1, 1838, that an inspection had found there to be 55 muskets and seven bayonets and scabbards in the town.

By 1839, too, city fathers had indeed become education oriented. On February 23 of that year, they declared there should be a free school where "a first rate English education" should be taught

for all branches. It is not recorded whether they had looked askance at the action of Oberlin College in becoming the nation's first co-educational school in the nation during 1837.

Shakespeare's "to be or not to be", insofar as the town of New Hope was concerned, started in 1836. This was the year that New Hope was incorporated by an act of December 20. But it was incorporated as Vienna. Yet, a local ad about public speaking there referred to it as New Hope in 1837. The town was to be alternately referred to as Vienna and New Hope for nearly 70 years. It also became the "incorporatingest" town in Madison County. The name Vienna was officially dropped because of another Alabama town in South Alabama having the same name. The name New Hope seems to have come from the Methodists of the town, expressing feeling for the town's future. At the first election, held in May 1837, Edward Vann and William Waddy were authorized to conduct the election, but no record of its results has been found.

The residents of New Market, so named since the area replaced an old Market area closeby, also decided to incorporate and were authorized to do so by an act of June 30, 1837. Its limits were described as "beginning at the south end of the lane running through the town, thence at right angles 200 yards on the east side of the road, thence running parallel with the same, north so far as to include the dwelling of Francis Hill." The election was set to be held at the store of W. B. Miller and Company in August 1837, under supervision of William D. Hayton, William B. Miller and Albert Johnson. No record of any election returns has been found, but a George Allen was later referred to in newspaper accounts as having been Marshal of New Market in the late 1830's or early 1840's.

The inhabitants of Madison County during 1837 to 1839, regardless of drive towards expansion, were still not neglecting their entertainment. They went to the Bell Tavern by the hundreds in 1837 to see two families of dwarfs and again went there in 1839 to see their first ventriloquist. On September 8, 1837, they had the opportunity to see the Warren, Raymond and Company Menagerie, Circus and Museum, billed as "the largest collection of animals ever exhibited, carried by 30 carriages and pulled by 100 matched gray horses." They should have easily been able to afford it, as the legislature on January 9, 1836, had abolished Direct Taxation in Alabama, looking to the Branch Banks to make enough money to support the State. Incidentally, State expenditures in 1836 totalled \$85,000. Governor Clay had done a good job and was elected to the United States Senate, resigning the governors chair in 1837. His term was completed by Madison County's Hugh McVay. McVay was succeeded by Arthur P. Bagby in 1837. He served to 1841.

Many of the local Huntsville citizens were still going to the local library in 1837, located in the town hall. They were also still attending Barbecues. That year, one particularly large gathering was held at John Hatchcocks at Cross Keys, 13½ miles northeast

of Huntsville, only a few miles from the North Alabama Jockey Club, which was advertising — through Treasurer John Kinkle — for proposals to lease their tavern and race track. If they were interested, they could now go to a new Alabama College, Judson, opening in 1838, followed by Howard College in 1841.

At the national level, in 1839, four inventions were announced that would later affect Madison Countians vitally. Daguerre and Niepce invented the Daguerrotype and Fox Talbot brought mass production to the field of photography. Samuel B. Morse, who had seen his telegraph gain approval in 1836 when Congress appropriated \$30,000 to build a line between Washington and Baltimore, became the first United States citizen to take a photograph with the new process. Morse would later, on May 24, 1844, send the first dots and dashes (Morse Code) over the first system in America, at Washington.

The name of Erastus B. Bigelow became indelibly impressed in American history this year of 1839, when he invented the power loom, being America's first great contribution to the carpet industry.

But 1839's greatest contribution, in the form of an invention that would later attract the largest number of participants in a game, was the invention of baseball by Abner Doubleday, at Cooperstown, New York.

The name Charles Goodyear reached prominence, too, in the year 1839, when he discovered the vulcanizing process. He probably used the phosphorous match in his experiments, since it had been newly invented in 1836.

The court system in Alabama, in 1839, underwent a drastic change. An act approved on January 26, 1839 established Chancery Courts. Madison County's first chancellor became E. Woosley Peck, who in turn appointed the first Register, Septimus D. Cabiness.

The two party political system had now begun to take hold in Alabama. State Democrats became the first to hold a state convention. They met in Tuscaloosa on December 9, 1838, with representation of 142 delegates from 41 counties. The Whigs had their first convention, also at Tuscaloosa, in 1839, having 52 delegates from 18 counties.

Alabama and Madison County were now prospering and were receiving attention from national political figures. The state was now set for national "politicking" in Alabama and Madison County. Three more counties, Marshall, Cherokee and DeKalb, since 1836, were in the picture.

CHAPTER XXII

A LOG CABIN ON WHEELS COMES TO ALABAMA

1840 - 1846

Political factions blamed the first great depression of 1837 on Andrew Jackson's vendetta with the United States bank, ultimately leading to the formation of the Whig Party.

Jackson's influence was powerful enough in 1836 to insure the election of his own candidate, Martin Van Buren, to the presidency. The Whigs, in turn, had voted for a number of candidates, including Daniel Webster and William Henry Harrison, hoping to throw the election into the House of Representatives.

At least in one vein, it was similar to a presidential campaign 132 years later when the American Independent Party, headed by former governor George Corley Wallace, hoped to toss the election into the house. It didn't happen to Wallace, Hubert Humphrey or Richard Nixon, and likewise, it didn't work for the Whigs in 1836.

But in 1840, the Whigs were destined to succeed in getting their standard bearer into the White House. They projected an image of William Henry Harrison as the frontier hero of Tippecanoe, distinguished by coonskin caps, log cabins and cider barrels.

Harrison, 68, with his health failing, came to Alabama in 1840 travelling around the nation in a log cabin mounted on a wagon pulled by oxen. His slogan was "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too."

Whether Harrison visited Madison County isn't known, but he did travel to Montgomery. The rigors of the tough campaign and his rudimentary means of travel showed up on Harrison there.

A Dr. Thomas Brown, who owned a plantation a few miles east of Montgomery, gave the President-to-be medical attention. Regaining some of his lost strength, Harrison was driven to Montgomery in Dr. Brown's carriage, and made a few appearances and talks. Harrison would never forget the gentle attention of the Brown family.

As a token of affection, Harrison promised Dr. Brown's daughter, Mary Eliza, that his log cabin on wheels would be ideal for a playhouse. He had it fitted out in just the right size furniture and gave it to the delighted youngster.

For many years, the traveling log cabin stood at the plantation, a lasting reminder of the campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

Within five weeks of his inauguration, Harrison was dead. The rugged campaign, the tough traveling over hundreds of miles, had been too much for the aging gentleman. John Tyler, Vice President, succeeded to the Presidency.

In Huntsville, sorrowful citizens wanted to pour out their hearts to the wiry, personable Harrison who had, in effect, know-

ingly given his life for a change in the White House. On May 10, 1841, Huntsvillians thronged to the Courthouse to plan a suitable solemn occasion in Harrison's memory. Cannons, fired by the Alabama Fencibles, would later boom to salute the fallen President. Church bells rang out from 6 to 10 p.m. on the fateful occasion.

It was the same year that the State Bank of Alabama, caught up in the inflationary trends experienced during the depression and unable to recoup, tottered and collapsed, shaking the state to its very foundations. The people of Madison County must have seen it coming, as it was discussed at many meetings. One particular meeting of January 18, 1840 at the Blue Spring had expressed serious concern about the stability of the bank.

Colonel James W. McClung of Huntsville ran for Governor on the Whig ticket in 1841, but Benjamin Fitzpatrick came out the winner, riding the scandalous bank issue to victory. Huntsville's Henry Chambers had also run unsuccessfully for governor in 1821 and 1823.

In Huntsville in 1841, the new Market House was completed in May, resplendent with stone steps and a stuccoed front and pillars. B. M. Lowe had been paid \$565 on account for the lot in December 1840 and the market house had been planned, to be 135 feet by 35 feet and 8 inches, at the intersection of Washington and Clinton Streets, to be built according to plans of George Steele approved September 9, 1840. The plans also included an Engine house, but the latter could not have been designed for a Steam Engine, as the first steam engine used in America was not seen until the next year, 1841, in New York. It should be noted that a later newspaper account of 1859 referred to the Market house being 62 feet long, with nine stalls, in the lower story with a limestone front. The upper story, brick on the outside, had three rooms for a calaboose and police office. Also noted is the **Huntsville Democrat** issue of December 15, 1853, stating "the Market House was completed last year." (It was reported burned in 1850.)

In December, 1840, Irvin Windham was appointed as Superintendent of construction of the Market house and Thomas Bibb was selected for the carpenter work. The carpenter work was approved on March 2, 1841 and a contract given to James M. Brundidge for plastering of the upper room staircase, for the ceiling, and for the entry to the building. His work was completed on May 4, 1841, and the building was whitewashed, being occupied about May 6. In the meantime, the city fathers had voted on January 5, 1841 to erect a stable next to the Engine house.

The Market House was the center of commercial activity. The beehive of activity went on Monday through Saturday, in accordance with an Ordinance approved July 23, 1841.

Sold at the market was butchers meat, tallow, wax, poultry, eggs, meal, flour, butter, lard, bacon, pork and vegetables. An ordinance forbade the products—brought to town by farmers—to be sold elsewhere.

The market bell tolled at daylight to summon buyers to market and the market continued until 8 p.m., operating from the first day of April to September 30. From October to March, the market operated until 9 p.m.

The Town Constable was Clerk of the market. Stalls were rented to the highest bidder. A stall, bench and hall were located on the north side of the market house along the curbing of the sidewalk for sale of fish, for which no rent was charged.

In 1841, too, a city overseer of slaves had charge of street work and received \$900 a year and was furnished a family house, meat, corn, meal, firewood and 150 pounds of lard for his efforts.

On June 1, 1841, city fathers voted to rent out the town hall and on September 6, 1842 authorized the Huntsville Mechanics and Benevolent Association to use the hall. In 1843 they allowed the Episcopalians to use the hall on Sundays.

There must have been a great deal of talk about public buildings in 1840. The new courthouse was occupied by March 5, 1840, as an ad disclosed that the firm of Blunt and Adams of that day stated that they had taken the southwest corner of the square, formerly occupied as a courthouse.

With the Texas War of Independence raging, Madison County sympathizers again, in 1842, showed their colors. Donations totaling \$1,000 were provided by residents to help the brave frontiersmen. Jeremiah Clemens took a company from Madison County to the Texas frontier to join in the war against the Mexicans. James Hickman headed another company.

With the State Bank of Alabama already defunct, the branch bank in Huntsville was ordered liquidated on February 4, 1843, by Act 49 of the legislature. It was not until 1858, however, that liquidation of all assets of the state bank would be completed.

The year 1843 saw Huntsville acquire the Big Spring finally, as city property. The inspirational spring, the site that first attracted John Hunt, was deeded to the city by William W. Pope on October 14.

The county now had approximately 50 miles of first class and 80 miles of second and third class roads. The year before, 1840, records disclose that there were 8,714 horses and 23,070 cattle in Madison County.

Ditto's Landing was a booming inland port; a new town reservoir was being constructed by Thomas Brandon in 1843; and George Steele was drafting plans for a new jail. The county governing body had heard enough about the unfit jail, listening to requests for a better jail in 1831, 1833 and 1837, and probably much more.

On February 7, 1843, an act authorized Madison County to levy a tax for building a new jail, not to exceed 25 per cent of the

county levy. In turn, officials were authorized to sell the old jail and on March 6, 1843, the county asked George Steele to draft plans for the new jail.

The first hints at zoning began cropping up in October 1843. The city fathers voted to force Alex P. Jones to remove his horse stand on the corner of Fountain Row and Henry Street, calling it a nuisance. The same month, they issued the same instructions to Preston Yeatman to remove his stable on Greene Street between Eustis and Gates streets.

Huntsville, too, would receive a new town charter January 16, 1844, by virtue of legislative act 216, setting the town limits at one square mile and retaining the proviso that the governing body was still to be elected in December of each year. On the financial side, the city tax levy was 50 cents on each \$100 of assessed property in late 1843. Bacon was selling for 10 cents per pound, coffee 12 cents, and cotton 9 cents per pound.

Meanwhile the city had begun a turnpike road to the farm of Alex P. Jones, as authorized by an election held in December 1844, and an act of January 1, 1844, had authorized the county to borrow \$10,000 to build a courthouse. The levy was not to exceed collections of \$2,500 per year. The county's finances must not have been good, as the courthouse had already been built.

Huntsville's land sales must have been still quite active. More land sales had started in 1840, the year that the land office had moved to the back room of a newly constructed fireproof warehouse on Eustis Street, occupied by Turner and Coleman as an auction house. It was on the north side of Eustis Street, being the first door East of Lowe's corner towards the postoffice. In 1844, the land office moved again, this time to the courthouse, in the Circuit Court Clerk's office.

Population shifts to South and Central Alabama, however, would have an effect on Madison County, with the county losing another representative by legislative Act 127 of 1845. The period had also seen the second amendment to the Alabama 1819 Constitution, changing the terms of Representatives from one year to two year terms. The 1840 census showed 25,706 in Madison County, 590,756 in Alabama, and 17,069,453 in the United States.

Education, too, was taking a firm hold statewide. By 1845, there were seven colleges and high schools with an enrollment of 676; 131 academies with a enrollment of 2,317 males and 2,949 females. There were 858 common schools with an enrollment of 12,353 male and 9,630 females. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, elected as Governor in 1841, glowingly referred to progress in education during his last year in office, 1845.

The "elements" had not been on their best behavior in the 1840's. A drought was sustained in Alabama in 1840, with Huntsville only getting 29.08 inches of rain for the year. Then in 1843, Hunts-

ville experienced an eight inch snow, its heaviest in ten years. A slight earthquake jarred the area in 1843 and, in 1841, the famous Bell Factory sustained a \$40,000 fire loss, only covered by \$20,000 insurance. The factory was rebuilt, however.

Local road construction and politics, much as of today, became increasingly the subject of conversation in the 1840's. Coroner James Gaston had to serve as Sheriff for a short while in 1843, while an election contest was raging between Sheriff candidates Nowlin and Kavanaugh, the latter emerging winner. Several temperance societies were organized in the county, making their influence felt in local affairs. One such society was organized at Section (Maysville). A barbecue was held at Liberty Mills by John Grayson in 1840, as was another at McAnulty Town by Richard McAnulty. Balls were also frequently held at these affairs.

Another road was built at New Market the same year that Act 28 was approved in 1840 to revive the incorporation of New Market, previously authorized in 1837. On November 24, 1842, Huntsvillians approved the proposal that Clinton Street be continued from Lincoln Street to Greene Academy, at a width of 50 feet. The street, Calhoun, was also approved in 1842, named after Meredith Calhoun. The year 1844 brought Steele Street into existence, named after George Steele. And the long disputed Jackson-Madison County boundary line was finally resolved by an act of December 14, 1841, providing that a permanent line between the two counties be established by a survey.

Two disputes concerning public facilities arose in 1841. A January contract was made with Dr. Thomas Fearn to erect a reservoir on Pope's Hill, but problems arose and work was stopped. Another dispute, to be much more long lasting, was brought to light January 19, when aldermen defeated a proposal to prohibit hitching of animals to the Courthouse fence. This cry would be heard many times for over a half century.

Citizens of the area shouldn't have had a hard time getting their bearings, however, as Richard W. Anderson, in memory of his family, had erected a huge monument in the cemetery marking the meridian line. This was done in 1840.

In 1841, Madison Countians were enjoying a new diversion in their reading, as the first murder story—in book form—ever to gain national popularity, **Murder in the Rue Morgue**, was written by Edgar Allen Poe.

In 1842, the year that America's first direct election primary was held in Crawford County, Pennsylvania and the year that Alabama restored direct taxation, the beginning of one of Madison County's most popular legends began to take shape. A local editor discussed "Shittim Wood" growing in Madison County, noting that the wood had been used by Noah in constructing the Ark. The legend developed that the wood only grows two places in the world

—The Holy Land and Madison County. Possibly the Jews heard about the Alabama legend, as the first Jewish religious group in Alabama was organized in Mobile during 1844, the same year American Baptists split into North and South Conventions.

Although automobiles and other gasoline powered devices were to be a long time coming to Madison County, the gasoline engine was patented by Stuart Perry in 1844. Local inventors were busy, however, as Huntsville's John F. Lehr patented an improvement in saddles, to aid the local form of motivation in transportation.

Transportation was to play an important role to Madison Countians shortly, as many of them would soon be transported to another war. But before they went, some of them would enjoy **The Raven**, by Edgar Allen Poe, published in 1845.

CHAPTER XXIII OFF TO WAR AGAIN

1846-1850

It was a crisp day in 1846 when the Huntsville Volunteers, bearing their muskets and swords in what must have been frontier garb, marched away from Huntsville again to war. Governor Joshua L. Martin, who served one term from 1845 to 1847, backed them wholeheartedly.

Admittedly it was a war more than 1,000 miles from their home fires, but to Captain B. F. Hammond, leading volunteers from the County, and Captain William Wilson, Commander of the Huntsville Volunteers, it was a war of national pride.

The cry "Remember the Alamo" had lived on since Santa Anna first routed and killed the defenders of the outpost. Colonizers in the vast territory, some of them from Alabama, wanted statehood.

To the Mexicans, the belief existed that there was a plot afoot to totally disrupt the affairs of their own country.

So determined were the Mexicans that they refused United States envoys in Mexico City offering to purchase the territory.

By now President James Polk, well known to Madison Countians since a previous visit and speech in Hazel Green, saw the danger and that war might be in the offing. When the Mexicans marched in force across the Rio Grande to try and push down what they must have considered a rebellion by the colonists, the die was cast.

War was declared on Mexico May 13, 1846, with President Polk telling Congress the Mexican aggressors had brought it upon themselves by their armed act of crossing the Rio Grande, attacking Americans on April 26.

By June, the Texas Congress had accepted annexation with the United States, ratified by a special election October 13. Texas was admitted to the Union, then on December 29, 1846.

The United States was now deeply committed to protect the Texas pioneers.

Another company of soldiers from Madison County would soon join the struggle. Officers of a Madison County company, led by Captain H. L. Clay, were eager volunteers. Trudging off to the Mexican war with Clay were H. C. Bradford, first lieutenant; N. Davis, second lieutenant; C. M. McClung, second lieutenant; William B. Dennett, first sergeant; Franklin R. Geron, second sergeant, and an undetermined number of others, including Francis M. Aday, Caswell C. Bishop, John Flipp, Rufus Halbrook, William Hughes, Cyrus R. Todd and Robert M. Rountree. During the year 1846, the Madison Guards were also incorporated.

At least one Madison Countian gave his life in the Mexican War. Records show that Lt. Josephus J. Tatum, a Madison County native and a member of a company of Mississippi Volunteers, was killed in the struggle.

The American expeditionary forces ultimately would win out with brute strength. Monterrey was captured by General Zachary Taylor on September 25, 1846. By his side was Colonel Jefferson Davis, one day to be the President of the Confederacy. Taylor later became President in 1849.

In August, Americans occupied Santa Fe and Los Angeles and other Mexican territories, to start a great campaign.

On March 29, 1847, General Winfield Scott captured Vera Cruz and then Mexico City on September 14. Captain Robert E. Lee, one day to be another important figure in the Civil War, and Franklin Pierce, one day to be the 14th President, served under Scott.

It would be July 31, 1848, however, before the last United States occupation troops would leave Mexico, some five months after the peace treaty was signed February 2, 1848.

United States casualties in the war were announced as 1,721 killed or died as a result of battle, while 11,155 died of disease and 4,102 were wounded.

By the time volunteer companies marched home victorious, the United States would have acquired 1,193,061 square miles of territory as a result of the war. Now in United States hands were California, Arizona, Nevada, Utah and parts of New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming, as well as Texas. Also, in 1846, England and America had settled their dispute over the Oregon region and the United States acquired this territory. Meanwhile, Madison County's fifth governor, Reuben Chapman had been elected in 1847, serving one term until 1849.

Life, though, had gone on pretty much as usual in Alabama, although many of her native sons chose to march off to the Mexican War.

The state capitol had been moved from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery, based on a statewide vote. The legislature ordered it moved by Act 24, passed on January 21, 1846. The last session of the legislature at Tuscaloosa met February 15, 1846, and the legislature afterwards, in accordance with an act of February 4, 1846, would be elected biennially and have biennial sessions, an action that Madison Countians had approved of in an August 1845 election, approving by a margin of 1,825 to 108. The County, however, had not approved the moving of the government to Montgomery, voting 1,806 to 121 against it, even though the state vote approved the change.

The original capitol building was completed in Montgomery in 1847 and the first legislature met there on December 6. The capitol would accidentally burn December 14, 1849, but a new structure

—the present building without the wings—would rise in its place, after the legislature voted \$60,000 to rebuild it in 1850. A significant act of the 1848 legislature “reforming the evils of local legislation” had provided that divorces thereafter did not have to be approved by legislative act.

In 1847, the Tennessee River flooded, as it was to do many times before the Tennessee Valley Authority days, roaring from its banks and washing away several houses near the busy port of Ditto's Landing. In the year 1847 also, Huntsville city fathers reported owning 20 slaves and that city expense for the year was \$4,816.28.

During 1848, the Caldwell Hotel, located on the north side of the square, was doing a good business, although it would later be destroyed by fire, along with other buildings there, in 1850. Huntsville experienced its worst fire in history, on May 2, 1850, with much of the center part of town being destroyed. On the North Side of the square, the two story brick house of J. M. Caldwell; a vacant frame store adjoining George H. Warwick; Thomas Cain's shop and dwelling; a frame house occupied by J. D. Cross and L. G. Figg as a saddler and silversmith shop; **The Democrat** newspaper office; a large three story brick on the corner occupied by Dr. Welkinson, a dentist, by J. Johnson as a grocery, by Parker and McKenzie as a barber shop, belonging to Dr. Thomas Fearn and Thomas W. White, all burned. Burned on Jefferson Street were the J. A. Slaughter grocery; the Schaudies Shoe Shop; R. Terrill's Bath and Barbershop; Mr. Callahan's Carriage Shop and dwelling; a livery stable on the corner; and dwellings of Dr. P. B. Robinson, Dr. Newman and J. B. Trotman. Burned on Washington Street were the residence of J. Gaston; George H. Warwick house; V. Small's Grocery; the Brown and Pickard livery stable; the city Market House; the City Engine House; D. M. Bradford's two story brick house occupied by A. B. James; the dwellings of Mr. Rebman, Charley Jones, B. Ferguson and Mrs. Robert Graham. Burned on Holmes Street were Mrs. Dr. Moore's mansion; Britton Frank's house and many small buildings belonging to Thomas Brandon. Burned on the Cross Street by the Market House were George W. White's livery stable and a small frame house belonging to D. M. Bradford. Losses were estimated at \$150,000, with only \$1,800 insurance. Townspeople got up subscriptions to help those burned out. Also, in 1848, the North Alabama Mutual Insurance Company was organized in Huntsville and Christopher and Mary Sears deeded land for a church building to the Walnut Grove Society of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church near New Hope. The First Baptist Church had been founded in New Market in 1846.

Physicians of Madison County, in 1848, decided to band together for a common cause and the Madison County Medical Society was born. Dr. Fleming Jordan was President; Dr. F. H. Newman, Vice President, and Dr. J. Y. Bassett was Secretary. The organization preceded by one year the formation of the Alabama Medical Association at Mobile, and the American Medical Association, also in 1849.

Matthew Jordan was authorized to establish a ferry at Brown's old mill, Flint River, on the road leading from Huntsville to Belafonte, on January 28, 1848. Huntsville, too, was authorized to sell the west turnpike road, to the Madison Turnpike Company, according to Act 57 of February 17, 1848. Act 77 of February 2, 1846 had authorized Huntsville to build a toll gate on the macadem road constructed from the town's west boundary to the junction with the Athens Road.

Madison County's new jail was completed April 16, 1849 and had its share of customers. George Steele had erected a house, smokehouse, and servants rooms, as well as the Jail. John Otey, County Court Clerk, had advertised on February 12, 1847 for proposals to build a jailer's house and prison on "the lot now occupied by such houses." Bids were to be accepted on the first Monday in April. On January 9, 1852, the county voted \$50 to build a stable on the Jail lot, and on February 10, 1852, Act 452 of the legislature authorized payment of \$32.75 to the late Sheriff T. M. Moseley for having had paid A. L. McKinney, Limestone County Jailor, for victualling Philip Pritchett, charged with murder, "there being no jail in Madison County at the time."

The city also added to the cemetery in 1849, paying LeRoy Pope Walker, administrator of the estate of William H. Pope \$50, extending the cemetery south of the original plat and extending east from California Street to the base of the Meridian.

A landmark, long to be a symbol of Huntsville to this day, would rise the same year. The Courthouse clock was cast, in 1849.

On its side were the raised metal letters, "J. D. Custer, Morristown, Pa." On the bell, beneath a bust of George Washington, were the words "Huntsville, Madison County, Alabama, ordered by W. Veitch, Philadelphia."

On the opposite side were the words "Cast by T. I. Dyre, Jr., Philadelphia, in 1849." Around the bell's upper rim were 32 stars. Bushings for the wheel were phosphorus bronze, and the escape wheel was of manganese bronze. The clock was placed in operation in December 1849. The clock is still, even today, on top of the courthouse. The county had voted \$300 towards its cost on April 6, and the city also participated.

More and more roads crisscrossed the county in 1849. Names of roads included Meridian, Winchester, Triana, Browns Ferry, Athens, Belafonte, Upper Elkton, Bryant Ford, Deposit, Powell, Wade, Mulberry, Limestone, Hillsborough, Lecman Ferry, Mooresville, Bell Factory, McCartney's and Sullivan and Ward. Whether any Madison Countians headed out on any of these roads to join the 49'ers of the famous California gold rush is not known, but it is known that the local folks used some of their equivalent of gold dust to attend the Raymond and Company's Menagerie in 1849 and to see the Welch, Delavant and Nathan National Circus in Huntsville.

Teachers of Madison County, probably taking a cue from the physicians similar action of 1848, set out in 1849 to form a teachers association. A meeting was called in the school room of J. M. Cleveland, in the basement of the Methodist Church, for this purpose. Some of these same teachers undoubtedly would later look askance at an 1848 publication of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, **The Communist Manifesto**, signalling the beginning of the Communist Party.

"To be or not to be" was still the situation in 1849, insofar as New Hope was concerned. It was usually called Vienna in this year.

Giant steamers now navigated the Tennessee River, and a mail steamer ran between Decatur and Gunterville, stopping on its regular run at Whitesburg.

In the community of Loweville, in the eastern part of Madison County near Hurricane Creek south of New Market, meetings were under way in 1849, in favor of getting railroad service for Madison County.

In December, Huntsville was authorized to appropriate money for the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, incorporated by Act 206 of January 7, 1850, in Alabama. The same railroad had been incorporated in Tennessee on February 2, 1846. The road was organized in May 1850, for Alabama, and Huntsville's George P. and Robert Fearn were elected Directors, along with Huntsville's Samuel Cruse, Treasurer. Commissioners for the road in Madison County were John W. Otey, F. J. Levert and Cruse.

Although the railroad was soon to come to Madison County, stage lines were still a vital link in the transportation system. A line in Huntsville, with R. M. Kinkle as agent, in 1850, ran from Huntsville to Montgomery, requiring two days and two hours for the one-way trip overland.

The most significant governmental action in 1850 was the act of February 11 that established the Probate Court, abolishing the old Orphans and County Court. An election was called for in May and John W. Otey was elected as Madison County's first Probate Judge. The third amendment to the 1819 Alabama Constitution had provided that all Judges, except Chancellors, would be elected by the people. The term of the State Senators was also increased to four years in 1850.

An April 1850 meeting held in Huntsville was to have a good deal to do with the future of Madison County. The meeting was held to determine the feeling of the people about a telegraph line. The meeting was favorable.

Good news was on the way now for the farmers of America. The first artificial fertilizer, later called Guava, was developed in 1847 by J. J. Mapes of Newark, New Jersey. This was the same year that S. Page patented the revolving disc harrow.

Historians of the day were made happy with the 1846 news that the Smithsonian Institute had been founded, but Alabama historians were even happier with the formation of the Alabama Historical Society at Tuscaloosa on January 8, 1850. An event of significance to all Americans occurred on January 4, 1848, when the cornerstone of the Washington Monument was laid.

In the "for what it's worth" category, the doughnut hole was invented by Hanson Gregory of Camden, Maine, in 1847. One cannot help but ponder if the "Mr. Doughnut" or "Krispy Kreme" of today's Huntsville would have been in existence, had the "hole" not been brought about. The English Sparrow was imported to America in 1850 and one wonders, "So what?" But, then the people of 1848, now singing "Oh! Susanna", written by Stephen Foster that year, could probably have cared less.

New Market was again in the news in 1850, as its third act of incorporation passed on January 30, calling for an election at the store of Whitman, Saxon and Smith, to be held in February. The election was to be managed by Jesse Randolph, F. T. Spivey, John Sanders, James F. Scurlock and James A. Clopton. The town limits this time were to "begin at the street on the south end of the lane running through town, thence at right angles 200 yards on each side of the road, running parallel with same, so far as to include the graveyard and lot now owned by Miss Coffman."

Another meeting in Huntsville in May 1850 was to be one of the more significant meetings in the history of Madison County. Meetings held in this month concerning a proposed Nashville meeting concerning abolition were favorable and on June 10, 1850, nine slave states met to discuss the problem. Fiery Robert Barnewell Rhett, later to become a resident of Madison County, dominated the convention, favoring the extension of the Missouri Compromise West to the Pacific, a route not suitable to the Northern States.

The stage was beginning to be set for conflict, although the economy was booming. Three more counties were interested, since creation of Coffee in 1841, along with Choctaw in 1847, and Winston in 1850.

CHAPTER XXIV A STRUGGLE OF CONSCIENCE

1850 - 1856

The issue of slavery, long simmering in the shadows, soon became a major issue in political affairs of the country.

Although shipment of slaves had been outlawed for more than 20 years, Congress had allowed those slaves already in the hands of cotton growers and plantation owners to remain as personal property.

Many factors were used to justify the existence of slavery, particularly in the South. The most obvious reason was that the slaves were the backbone of the cotton economy.

Without them, the factories, the fields would lie idle in waste. In Madison County, in 1851, there were 1,080 farms, 2,046 dwellings and 92 manufacturing plants. There were 2,047 families.

The census of 1850 also showed something else. Out of the county population of 26,427, there were 14,326 slaves, thus outnumbering the whites. In fact, Madison County had more slaves than any other county in the state. Madison Countians were indeed concerned about the talk in the north of abolishing slavery. The population of Huntsville was 2,863, while the state had 771,623.

The livelihood of the South was the main argument. Southern states were already talking secession from the union if the northern influence was determined to wreck the economic stability of the south.

Southerners in general, did not view it as a moral judgment, but a concerted effort to smash the Cotton King. But for the time being, Madison Countians were willing to wait and see.

In August, 1851, an election was held in Madison County to gauge the attitude of its people toward secession. Overwhelmingly, the county opposed secession from the union. But the shadow loomed.

What was this cotton story? On October 9, 1850, at Cotton Grove, Benjamin Lawler's plantation, it was announced that 25 negro hands, age 8 to 55, picked 6,273 pounds of cotton in one day. Even more indicative of King Cotton, however, were the plantations. Near Hazel Green, the plantation of Edmund Townsend gave some idea of the role of cotton. The plantation covered 2,000 acres near the crossroads and another 1,551 acres near Hazel Green. East of Hazel Green was the Slaughter place with 1,920 acres. The Mullins and King place covered another 1,280 acres west of Meridian Road near McDavid's Mill. All of this, the Townsend estate, would be put up for sale by Samuel and John E. Townsend, executors of the plantation, in 1854. Much of the plantation was planted

in cotton and literally hundreds of slaves were used to till the soil and pick the cotton.

With the executors sale of the plantation went 300 slaves as well. Things were tense. During the sale, a James Burton was shot and killed by Matthew Grubbs, who was later released, after the sheriff's investigation determined justifiable homicide.

Meanwhile, back in Huntsville, the city fathers appointed the town's first Marshal, Brittain Franks, acting as Police Chief, in 1850. They later passed an ordinance in 1854 placing a toll of \$2 on each slave sold if licensed in advance. If not the toll would be \$5.

A number of floggings were reported in the county this year, one being in the community of Berkley. Presumably the reason was more talk about freeing the slaves and consequent ill feelings about the matter.

The Negro slaves still, though, were living in their own isolated section of society. In 1851, for instance, Huntsville passed an ordinance establishing "Sunday Police", whose primary job was to prevent slaves "who visited the groceries on Sunday" from purchasing liquor.

It even took a county governing body vote, on April 17, 1854, to permit Billy Harris, a "free man of color", to sell his "succulent and savory pies" at the courthouse. At this same meeting, the county prohibited the sale of slaves in the courthouse yard, except on the first Mondays in each month. Possibly this is how the "First Monday" sales at Scottsboro later originated.

There was little wonder, however, that the pulsating nation was suffering growing pains. The census of 1850, for instance, clearly showed that from a nucleus of not more than 3.9 million pioneers in 1790, the population now stood at 23.1 million in 1850, the same year that the 16th and 17th Territories were formed, New Mexico and Utah, and the same year that numerous "Plankroads" (wood) and institutes of learning were authorized in Alabama.

In 1790, nearly 95 per cent of the population lived east of the Alleghenies, but by 1850, it had decreased to 55 per cent. Meanwhile the rate of growth between 1830 and 1850 was 10 per cent for the Northeast, 40 per cent for the South and Southwest and 75 per cent for the Northwest.

The first 50 years of the 19th century had struggled through painful, but progressive changes in industry, transportation and communications. Of interest locally was the chartering of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, although it was not completed until 1859. Even with the growth in Alabama, however, the federal government, in 1850, still owned 16,164,518 acres of Alabama's 32,462,080. This fact was reported by Harpers Magazine, founded in 1850. The magazine also reported the activities of three presidents in this period; Zachary Taylor, 1849-1850; Millard Fillmore, 1850-1853; and Franklin Pierce, 1853-1857.

From the day when Samuel Slater completed the first full fledged cotton mill in 1790, the machine industry had grown by leaps and bounds. By 1850, mills and factories were valued at more than a billion dollars, far surpassing the value of agricultural products.

In 1851, the same year Albert Picket published the first history of Alabama, the Memphis and Charleston Railroad began operations in August. An act of February 6, 1852 authorized the line to build a branch to Tuscumbia and Florence, and further east.

Madison County's governing body—then referred to as the Commissioners Court—had soaked \$100,000 in funds into the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Bonds and were authorized to invest another \$50,000 in bonds of the Winchester and Alabama Railroad. The county fathers had agreed, on June 6, 1851, to make the investment, subject to a vote of the people. The people agreed at an election in August, voting 1,195 to 726 in favor. An act of December 9, approved and authorized levy of 60 per cent of the state tax for raising the money for the railroad bonds.

The town of Maysville was incorporated by Act 191 of January 30, 1852, with an area of 1½ square miles. Bascomb Female Institute was incorporated in 1852, as was the Northern Bank of Alabama in Huntsville, with a capital stock of \$834,000. The bank was authorized by Act 105 of February 10, 1852 and opened for business in 1853, in the same building formerly used by the Branch Bank.

February, 1852, also saw passage of Act 177, authorizing incorporation of the North Alabama Telephone Company to connect with the Morse or Southern Telegraphic line at Florence or Tuscumbia. Main stockholders included James Donegan, Thomas H. Patton, Robert Fearn, George P. Beirne, C. C. Clay, Sr., Samuel Crush, James H. Weakley, William Cooper, George G. Canale, Richard Powers and the great inventor himself, Samuel B. Morse. This was four years since authorization of the first Telegraph in Alabama, that of the Washington and Orleans Company, who completed a line in 1848. It was still to be many years, however, before a telegraph line would reach from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Coast. To be exact—February 17, 1855. The same year, 1855, a map of Alabama, showing telegraph lines, only showed lines running through Tuscumbia and Florence, North and South, and running through Montgomery, East and West. The name Western Union was as yet unknown, as it was 1856 before the New York and Mississippi Valley Telegraph Company, organized in 1851, changed its name to Western Union.

Meanwhile the Winchester and Alabama Railroad, approved by Act 137 of February 10, 1852, and later incorporated on January 25, 1856, received rights of way through Madison and Marshall Counties. The line was designed to pass within three-fourths of a mile of New Market and extend to Huntsville, by Brownsborough,

through the valley of the Flint River, close to the village of Vienna, to connect with the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad at Guntersville. Stock of \$500,000 was authorized. Leaders were Isaac D. Wann, Dr. David Moore, John W. Ledbetter, John Allison, Colonel William Jones, Fleming Jordan, Francis H. Steger, William Wright, Benjamin Lawler and Joseph Hambrick of Madison County. James Fletcher and David Rickett of Marshall County were organizers too. The line was not completed to New Market until June 1859.

The year 1852 was a year for Alabama in national politics. William R. King became the only politician in the state yet to win a national office. King was elected Vice President in the Pierce administration, taking his oath in Cuba while ill, but died in 1853 before serving. On the local level, Act 396 of 1852 made the office of County Treasurer elective for the first time. Daniel Johnson was elected. Huntsville had its town limits set at 1 mile square by Act 260 of 1852 and reported spending \$7,000 for the year. Huntsville also paid off its bonded debt this year. Another college was organized by Act 226 of 1852, the North Alabama College. Act 4 of 1851 had reduced Madison County's representatives from three to two and also at the State level, Act 12 of 1851 had increased the Supreme Court to five judges.

The Whig Party was now out in the open in Madison County. Dr. Thomas Fearn was elected county President of the move in 1852. The Republican Party had still not formed, as it was 1854 before it was founded at Ripon, Wisconsin, not receiving its name until two years later in July 1854 at Jackson, Michigan. The party was formed as a result of the congressional resolution about the Missouri Compromise. A year later, the American, or "Know Nothing" party was formed in Alabama, in 1855. The "Know Nothing" party gained strength rapidly in Huntsville, as in December 1855, the party, headed by Jeremiah Clemens in Huntsville, won the city municipal election. Z. P. Davis was another local "Know Nothing" leader. At the state level, Madison County's sixth Governor, Henry W. Collier, completed his second term in 1853. Having been first elected in 1849, he was succeeded by Madison County's seventh Governor, John A. Winston, first native born Governor.

The great P. T. Barnum appeared in Huntsville on June 5, 1853, bringing his "colossal museum and menagerie" here, featuring General Tom Thumb, ten elephants and many lions. A circus had shown at Vienna in 1851, the year that Madison County residents were enjoying many Muscadine Vine parties. For the record, an 1853 map showed the community of New Hope, rather than Vienna.

The Bascomb Female Institute got its cornerstone, too. The institute, named in honor of a Bishop Bascomb, had its big day on January 24, 1853, during two degrees below zero weather. More than 5,000 persons proceeded to General Lowe's grove to hear an oration by Colonel A. E. Mills.

It must have been a gala event, from historical records. Participating in the cornerstone ceremonies were Mayor Samuel Peete

and Aldermen D. Fariss, W. B. Figures, A. J. Johnson, W. J. Jones, J. Patton, O. D. Sledge, T. M. White, and J. Windham. The aldermen were unanimous in this! The building had been erected by D. B. Turner, T. S. McCalley, William H. Moore and William J. McCalley. Honored at the ceremony, also, was the building architect, George Steele, who had been architect for the Courthouse, Bank, Female Seminary, Jail, Episcopal Church, Cumberland Church, Market House and many other fine homes and buildings. An interesting footnote, in 1855, is the note that the Huntsville governing body graded the sites of this and the Huntsville Female Seminary, both private schools.

During the year 1853, the city officials were not paid much, but even that was too much for some people. Annual salary for the Mayor was \$300; the Clerk \$100; Marshal \$500; Overseer of Hands \$350, among others. An irate citizen wrote "When the city streets were macadamized, there was not a single, solitary person from Mayor to the humblest citizen drawing a salary." Too bad that a photograph of this citizen could not have been recorded by Huntsville's first known commercial photographer, W. H. Thomas, who set up shop in 1851.

In outlying areas, progress was the keyword too. A covered bridge, 150 to 170 feet long, covered with cedar shingles, was built across the Flint River a few hundred yards below Cobb's Ford and near the site of a dwelling house on the old Vance homestead. Other covered bridges were built in Madison County but this 1853 bridge is the oldest record found. Unfortunately, no covered bridges exist in Madison County today, although several are in existence in Alabama, and The Alabama Historical Commission is active in an attempt to preserve them.

Out at Maysville, however, the battle seemed to be aimed more at prohibition of alcohol than slavery. The Sons of Temperance reported in February, 1853 that "King Alcohol" had been driven from their village, reporting that not even a gallon of "Ardent Spirits or a retail liquor store could be found".

A year later, one of the most important steps ever taken by the state was to occur February 7, 1854. Act 6 established a system of free schools in Alabama, sponsored by Alexander B. Meek of Mobile, destined to become known as the father of public schooling in Alabama. A State Superintendent of Education was appointed by the legislature and provision was made for election of two persons for two year terms, who, along with the Probate Judge, would be Commissioners of Free Public Schools in each county. These three persons could be termed Madison County's first County Board of Education. Our first were Dr. Charles H. Patton and William Wright, elected May 1, 1854, to serve with Probate Judge Ferdinand Hammond. Three trustees in each township had also been provided for, to be elected May 8.

The first County Superintendent of Education was provided for by Act 47 in 1856, to be elected for a two year term. William

McCay was elected. He had served as teacher in September 1854 at a public school in Huntsville that had been established by the Trustees of Township 3, Range 1 West. The 1856 act also allowed each county to levy 10 cents on each \$100 of property for school purposes. Madison County did not choose to make the levy, however.

The year 1856 saw many additions in the educational field. The Alabama Education Association was organized, as was Birmingham Southern College. The East Alabama Male College was also founded in 1856, eventually to become Alabama Polytechnic Institute in 1899, then Auburn University in 1960.

The year 1853 also included other noteworthy items, including establishment of the Maysville postoffice, with B. B. Skelton as Postmaster; the election of former Huntsvillian Dr. Charles Pope as President of the American Medical Association; the dedication of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church on November 6; and at least two citizens meetings of protest. One group berated the fact that the "courthouse railings are bent and broken and the gates in horrible condition", while another group urged the city to "open Maiden Lane" giving a through route to the Cemetery. The latter group stated they had been urging this for the past 20 years. Even then, the wheels of democracy seemed to turn slowly!

Mother Nature, in 1854, seemed to be on a rampage in Madison County. Heavy rains in January and February, accompanied by temperatures below zero, caused the Tennessee River to flood where Whitesburg could only be reached by boat.

On June 16, a tornado ripped through the southeastern part of the county, cutting a mile wide swath from the mouth of the Flint River and passing within a few miles of Vienna. Crops and houses were destroyed and fish thrown up on dry land. The previous year, 1853, a hail storm had struck in the northern part of the county around Hazel Green. No wonder the crops were destroyed, as reports had the hail the "size of turkey eggs" covering the ground. But Mother Nature made the kids happy on Christmas Eve, 1853, when an editor reported that "Huntsville would have a White Christmas", with four inches of snow on the ground.

In 1854, William F. Bladridge established the first commercial fruit nursery in Madison County and, in that year, the Christian Church was built, a two story frame building on Randolph Street. City fathers, also in 1854, reported opening a new street between Holmes and Clinton Streets, near the new Bascomb Female Institute.

Tragedy was not to let Huntsville alone in 1855. The famed Bell Tavern burned to the ground, sustaining a \$25,000 loss, with only \$15,000 covered by insurance. Huntsville's most popular inn was no more, and only the Franklin Hotel, owned by Thomas Cain at Franklin at Gates, and the Southern Hotel, owned by Major Hutchinson, were left to serve the needs of the travelling public. Another tragedy occurred when the Huntsville Steamer Number Two burned at Hamburg on the Tennessee River.

Huntsvillians were not about to go without a fine hotel, however. A public meeting was held on October 13, 1855 to discuss ways and means of obtaining another hotel, and on December 14, 1855, Act 322 of the legislature incorporated the Huntsville Hotel Company, to fill the void. Opening the books for subscription were S. W. Harris, Thomas S. McCalley, George W. Neal, John W. Scruggs and Septimus Cabaniss. It should be noted that the Governor vetoed the bill setting up the hotel, but his veto was overridden by the legislature.

Duels were still not over in Madison County. A much publicized duel saw John Spotswood killing William Bradford in a pistol duel, brought about by political differences.

To the west the tracks of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad were started at Decatur toward Huntsville in April, 1855, and then, on October 13, 1855, the big day arrived. As one spectator put it, "the greatest day in the history of Huntsville, since John Hunt." The train reached Huntsville, followed by regular freight service beginning October 22. The railroad bridge over the Tennessee River at Decatur had finally been completed, after three years of tough, rugged construction work. The first "venerable iron horse" was now in operation. Huntsville's first railroad agent at the time was Thomas B. Dunn. On the tragedy side, the first railroad fatality in Madison County was also recorded. R. A. Wiggins was run over and killed by a train. Some five months later, in March 1856, the track was completed to Stevenson, Alabama.

Huntsville's mayor, in 1855, was directed to take the necessary steps to open Jefferson Street to the railroad. Washington Street had been opened to the area in 1854, the same year that Gabriel Moore, Jr., made a survey of the graveyard and that the city again discussed, on August 15, purchase of the water system from Dr. Thomas Fearn. The same year, William Echols of Huntsville was appointed to West Point, one of the earliest known appointments for a Huntsville boy.

The Huntsville governing body, in 1855, passed several interesting ordinances, including one to prohibit bathing in the Spring, "the matter having gotten out of hand." Another prohibited chicken fighting, while yet another placed a tax on dogs and hogs, running at large. It seems that the hogs were "rooting" up too many streets. The assessment for the County in 1855 was:

Value Town Lots	\$ 706,510
Acres of land 397,071	Value \$3,415,730
Gold Watches	312
Gold Charms	86
Silver Watches	207
Clocks kept for use	603
Bowie Knives	7

Revolving pistols	39
Gross Income Doctors & Lawyers	\$ 63,345
Gross Amount of Auction Sales	\$ 7,800
Private Sales, Auctioneers	\$ 7,300
Fees charged by Commission merchants	\$ 3,024
Sales of merchandise	\$ 528,127
Fixed salaries over 500	\$ 3,650
Income Foreign Insurance Companies	\$ 7,357
Value vehicles except for plantation use	\$ 72,652
Value of horses & mules kept principally for harness	\$ 30,602
Value studs & Jacks	\$ 6,175
Number of slaves	12,659
Money at Interest	\$ 74,312
Money hoarded	\$ 2,000
Money employed in regular exchange business	\$ 45,000
Money loaned at more than legal interest	\$ 2,000
Total State Tax on real estate \$8,497.14 Personal Property	\$ 14,252

In 1856, a depot was built by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Madison Station, even before one was built in Huntsville. It was built on lands of James Clemons. Thomas J. Clay was appointed depot agent. He was also appointed Postmaster of Madison Station, established the same year.

The big year of the public utility occurred in 1856 for Madison County. Although privately owned then, the Telegraph finally came in April 1856, giving Madison County contact with Memphis and Montgomery. The North Alabama Telegraph Company completed the line, built for it by Coleman and Montgomery. The first telegraph office was located in the land office on Eustis Street.

Next came gas. A new light was flickering. The Huntsville Gas Light Company (changed to the Huntsville Gas Company in 1860) was organized in April 1856 with a capital of \$7,325. Such a move had been urged by public meetings as early as March 1850. A newspaper report of March 19, 1856 stated that the new company had Dr. F. H. Newman as President; J. Withers Clay, Secretary; George W. Neal as Treasurer, with Board Members George P. Beirne, Egbert J. Jones, Thomas S. McCalley, William Echols, Jr., Samuel Coltart and Thomas White. Later reports indicated John S. Dickson was President and William Echols, Secretary Treasurer. The Company acquired a ten year lease from the city in May, 1856, to use a lot acquired from the estate of William Lewis, to build a plant on the north end of the lot, (corner Spring and Gallatin) on which to manufacture gas made of rosin. One wonders how many Madison Countians were then using the newly patented 1854 kerosene lamp, or how many were using the Howe sewing machine invented in 1846, or the new Singer machine put on the market in 1851, or even the 1852 patented Wheeler and Wilson sewing machine.

In the political arena, attempts to have a constitutional convention fell by the wayside, as the state voted against the move. Madison Countians, in May 1856, voted against the proposal 699 to 161. Later, on October 1, 1856, Huntsvillians flocked to hear the Governor of Tennessee, Andrew Johnson, later to become President. The state reported an 1855 debt of \$9,231,888, compared with \$4,484,606 in 1853 and \$9,232,555 in 1847. The expenditure reported for 1855 was \$665,215.68.

Huntsville, Madison County, Alabama and the United States were on the move. Commercial fishing in Madison County was recognized by an act authorizing a fish trap at the "Grand Cutoff" about eight miles from the Flint River's mouth; the Huntsville Mining and Manufacturing Company was incorporated with organizers being W. D. F. Laurie, B. F. Gibson and Robert Lusk and, on November 1, 1855, trustees of the North Alabama College bought the residence and grounds of George Harton, advertising on June 20, 1856 for construction of a building 136 feet long, 81 feet deep through the center, to be three stories, no basement, to be built in the Grecian style. The Territory of Washington was organized in 1852, the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas in 1854, being the 18th, 19th and 20th territories. In 1853, Commodore Matthew Perry negotiated the treaty that opened Japan to Americans.

The years of 1856 to 1860 had not passed, however, without a murder sensation. The Circuit Court records of 1857 contain one of the more interesting and controversial cases in Madison County's history. In connection with a book "Defense of Abner Tate against charges of murder preferred by D. H. Bingham," Mrs. Elizabeth Routt-Abner Tate's neighbor who D. H. Bingham was courting—filed a \$50,000 suit against Tate for defaming her character, quoting in part from his book that she was referred to as "the woman around whose marriage couch six grinning skeletons were already being." Tate was referring to her six former husbands whose deaths were supposedly from mysterious circumstances. Legend has it that she hung a hat up in her closet of each former husband. She had previously been set free on murder charges. Other "juicy" quotes from *the book*, "every time her lips touched his, desire must have fled in horror, as if from the cold, clammy taste of a putrid corpse." Another quote, "She has not been fortunate in respect to her husbands and in Bingham's opinion was entitled to all the consolation an industrious, sober man can bring to the bed around which nightly assembles a conclave of ghosts to witness the endearments that once were theirs and shudder through their fleshless forms at the fiendish spirit which wraps the grave warm in the bridal garment and enforces a lingering death with a conjugal kiss."

The case had its beginnings several years before. In January 1856, Tate had been tried for murder, on charges preferred by Mrs. Routt (referred to in 1856 as Mrs. Barbara Hazel of Mississippi).

Mrs. Routt had advertised her property, Pleasant Mound, East of Hazel Green, for sale in 1854 and presumably was not long thereafter in moving to Mississippi. Adding more interest to the story, Mrs. Routt's slave, Jacob, had been found guilty of murder and sentenced to hang. He was hung on March 31, 1855, with several thousand watching.

However, Madison Countians were not too interested in local civil problems, and were not pondering Shakespeare or Vienna's "To be or not to be." "To leave or not to leave," that was the question.

The Steel Age was now ushered in, too, with E. Bessemer's discovery of the process of manufacturing steel using air rather than fuel. But looming ahead was the struggle that would bring the South to its knees and halt the progressive region of North Alabama's prosperity. The statement of Washington Irving, who in 1854 had coined the phrase "The Almighty Dollar", to designate the "great object of Universal Devotion throughout the Land", would mean little to the area, in years to come.

CHAPTER XXV
A CASE OF "JITTERS"

1856-1860

The slavery question reached a boiling point in early 1856 when the Kansas Civil War raged between May 15 and May 21. Anti-slavery as well as proslavery forces sent representatives into Kansas to test the slavery question. A Huntsville-Kansas Migrating Society was formed in Huntsville in January 1856, with A. Withers as President and R. S. Spragins as Secretary.

While life was reasonably peaceful in Madison County, blood letting was the order of the day in Kansas. Proslavery men elected a majority of the territorial legislature in 1855 and established a government at Shawnee Mission. The free-soil forces held a convention at Topeka and framed a free-state constitution.

The Pierce administration supported the Shawnee government, providing little consolation for those in Kansas who wanted no part of slavery. Proslavery forces stormed and wrecked the free-state capital of Lawrence. John Brown retaliated and led a band to attack a settlement near Pottawatomie Creek where five proslavery men were viciously murdered.

Guerilla warfare was going on all over the territory despite growing forces of United States troops. When President Buchanan took office, he promised to restore law and order in Kansas. Yet Buchanan himself supported proslavery factions who advocated that the only slavery question was whether to admit further slaves to the state, not whether slavery itself should be abolished.

By 1857, the famed Dred Scott decision increased the hostilities between pro and anti-slavery factions. Dred Scott, a slave living in Missouri, had been taken by his master to the northern part of the Louisiana purchase where slavery had been forbidden by the Missouri Compromise.

Scott sued for his freedom and the case traveled to the Supreme Court. A majority opinion of the court, written by Chief Justice Taney, on March 6, 1857, held that no Negro slave could be a citizen of the United States and therefore Scott could not bring suit in federal court. The Supreme Court further decreed that Congress had no right to prohibit slavery in the territory and that the Missouri Compromise had been illegal since the day of its enactment.

The South was delighted with the decision. In their eyes, the Supreme Court was protecting slavery with constitutional guarantees in every national territory. They eagerly looked forward to the next reports in the *Eclectic Magazine*. As Winston finished his

second term as Governor, Madison Countians proudly pointed to the fact that seven of the fifteen Governors from 1819 to 1857 had been born or lived in Madison County.

The Republican Party, led by a tall, lanky gentleman named Abraham Lincoln, was on the defensive. Lincoln would emerge a potent leader of the Western Republicans. His debates with Stephen A. Douglas made him the foremost spokesman of the Republicans, leading to his presidential nomination in 1860.

The issue would hit hard at home, too, in Madison County. George P. Beirne would cause an uproar October 17, 1858 by petitioning Huntsville to free Negro slaves. Many wanted him placed with the twelve prisoners in Madison County's jail.

In October, 1859, John Brown, an abolitionist, with 21 men seized the United States Army Depot at Harper's Ferry. Brown was fanatically deluded into believing he could incite slaves to insurrection. He was captured by United States marines, tried and hanged by the State of Virginia on December 2, 1859.

The Brown attempt was labeled by the South as an invasion of the state by a murderous gang bent on inciting slaves to murder helpless women and children. They blamed the principles of the Republican party.

Later, on December 6, 1859, the Huntsville governing body passed an ordinance for removal of all free persons of color out of the city who had come into Alabama since February 1, 1832, an obvious effort to put down the freed slaves who might encourage insurrection with the Negro slave workers.

It was 1859, too, when "Dixie" was composed by Dan D. Emmett for a minstrel show and was first sung in "yankeeland" at Mechanics Hall in New York City. It is doubtful that it was sung at Huntsville's Crisp Theater in that year when the theater was located on Lincoln Street, opposite where the Jewish Synagogue stands today.

One wonders what was on the city fathers mind, specifically, when they took steps in December 1859 to cover the waterworks with a building, (bids were taken in March 1860 to enclose all the Spring for protection, and on 6/5/1860, James McHale was paid \$250 to enclose the Springhouse) or why the decision in 1859 to erect gates at the negro graveyard. There is no question, however, as to the reason behind the county governing body appointing the first County Health Board in 1859. The first board was composed of Doctors Fleming Jordan, J. J. Dement, D. Shelby, Lewis C. Pynchon, A. R. Erskine, A. R. Bassett and Henry A. Binford.

Some other interesting notes concerning the year 1859 are that the postoffice, located on the East side of Madison Street between

the square and Gates Street, began using its first adhesive stamps in 1848 and had made the first registered mail available in 1856. There were 824 postoffices in Alabama, as of April 1, and locally, a new tin roof was placed on the courthouse and the First Presbyterian Church was completed. And in politics, F. L. Hammond unsuccessfully contested the election of J. W. Scruggs as Probate Judge.

The Midway Islands were discovered by the United States in 1859 and Charles Darwin's **Origin of the Species** appeared, stirring up a hornet's nest about the theory of evolution. What is now the oldest grocery chain in America, the Atlantic and Pacific, got its start in 1859, about the same time of year that George M. Pullman introduced the forerunner of the modern railroad sleeping car, and the same year that the first demonstration of electrical home lighting—by battery—was demonstrated. J. B. Turner and S. J. Shanklin, the same year of 1859, probably wished electricity had never been heard of, as they had 83 sheep killed by lightning on a field eight miles west of Huntsville. Probably in August 1860, when a brilliant meteor illuminated the whole heavens around Huntsville, these men rushed to their flocks again.

On August 30, 1860, a mass meeting of 3,000 met in Huntsville from North Alabama counties to express support of Stephen A. Douglas for President (National Democratic Party nominee) against Black Republican rule, as they commented. William Wright was Chairman and J. H. Scruggs, the Vice Chairman.

Later, on October 25, Douglass spoke to several thousands in Huntsville. He was welcomed to the community by Nicholas Davis and was introduced by D. C. Humphreys.

Then, on November 6, Douglass easily carried Madison County. He carried every precinct except Madison Station. The Collier's precinct gave him 77 of their 78 votes; the county vote was 1,300 for Douglass, 591 for Breckenridge and 400 for Bell. Douglass and his wife returned to Huntsville on their way to Washington November 27. In spite of his nationwide defeat he was cheerful while thanking the many who came to see him at the Huntsville Hotel. Some of Douglass' known supporters were J. J. Donegan, O. D. Sledge, D. B. Turner, S. H. Allison, W. B. Figures, J. W. Scruggs, Isiah Dill, J. J. Pleasants, J. L. Watkins, Wm. M. Holding, F. L. Hammond, J. G. Cochran, S. S. Darwin, J. C. Bradley Luke Pryor, J. R. B. Eldredge, Hugh N. Moore, John N. Drake, Nicholas Davis, D. C. Humphreys and John A. Winston. A few supporters of Bell are known to have been Zebulon P. Davis, J. J. Dew, G. W. Lane, Addison White and Joseph R. Morris.

But Abraham Lincoln was destined for a role in national history. In the presidential election of 1860, Lincoln won easily, but his triumph at the polls was practically all from block votes in the states of the North.

Troubles still lay ahead, and few doubted that war might ultimately come. In the background, almost obscured by the war atmosphere, other things were nonetheless happening in Madison County.

Huntsvillians were still enjoying their forty-sixth year of bowling, now at a new bowling establishment of George W. Yuckley. He was licensed to operate a ten pin alley in the building near the spring, formerly known as Ables Senate. Jenny Lind tables were in use. The license was \$50 per year.

In 1857, the complete Memphis and Charleston Railroad line between Stevenson and Memphis was finished and the first train run April 1, 1857. Huntsville sent representatives to Memphis in May to help celebrate the occasion.

Prices seemed to keep up with times, too. Eggs were 12½ cents per dozen; butter was 20 cents and wood was \$3.50 per cord. The ever present editor stated, "prices are too high in this year 1857!" The same editor had reported the Tennessee River frozen over in January, 1857, and that digging of the foundations for the new Episcopal Church had started in February, 1857. Another editor, Robert Barnwell Rhett of the Charleston Mercury, engaged in a duel with a Judge Cooley. Cooley did not survive but Rhett did and later became a resident of Huntsville.

Now that the railroad was a reality, the railroad company had provided Huntsville with its first engine house in 1857, followed by a frame passenger shed and ticket office in 1858, having used temporary quarters before this.

Matthew Steele, in 1857, was given a \$42,000 contract for the new Huntsville Hotel, to be a 125 foot wide building on Jefferson Street, reaching back 142 feet on Randolph (Spring) Street. The building was opened in September, 1860. The 1857 directors of the Hotel were Joseph C. Bradley, President, George W. Neal, Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas Fearn, and W. T. Blunt. The building was on the site of the old Bell Tavern. Three other hotels, the Johnson House, Madison House and Venables, were also operating. Brick-laying began on the new hotel in August 1858.

The residents of Huntsville in March, 1858, were horrified to see the gas works burn, but the works was quickly restored, and in November, Huntsville finally got its first truly "public" utility. The city fathers voted five to three to finally purchase the water-works from Dr. Thomas Fearn. They paid \$10,000 and immediately appointed John W. Weaver as the first Water Superintendent. Fire plugs were added to the system in 1859. Meanwhile other improvements were going on. Colonel J. J. Donegan built a block of business stores on the north side of the square this year. The city 1859 report showed expenditures of \$16,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$49,000. Expenditures of the city had reached \$15,000 in 1858.

The Winchester and Alabama Railroad was nearly completed to New Market, June 1859. A tremendous barbecue was held to celebrate the occasion, in New Market. Back in Huntsville, the city fathers were sprucing up, appointing a committee to paint and put up names of the streets there.

Madison Station, in the meantime, was laid off into 50 lots by James Clemens, in 1858. After his death, executor R. S. Spragins extended the survey to include 50 more lots, preparatory to auction sales held in 1859.

Maysville again was developing. An act of February 6, 1858, incorporated the community with its limits to "Begin at a point 40 rods southwest of the southwest corner of Section 16, Township 3 South, Range 2 East and running southwest to a point so as to include the dwelling and outhouses of Fleming Jordan, thence northwest to a point beyond and near the dwelling where John Byrne lives, thence southwest to a point so as to include the dwelling and outhouses of John Thompson, thence southwest to the beginning".

The courthouse was beginning to show growing pains. In 1859 the Probate Judge, Circuit Court Clerk and Sheriff were occupying the second floor, while the third floor had the courtroom and two rooms for the jury and witnesses. The first floor (basement) had the United States Federal Court, United States Land Office and William Terrell, a barber. The Probate Judge, however, issued a statement that after November 1858, the courthouse would only be used for official business offices. Prior to this time, a prayer meeting had been authorized in May 1858 to be held in the courthouse each day from 4 to 5 p.m.

Huntsville was continuing to grow. An 1859 map showed Adams Street; Arms; Athens Road; California; Church; Clinton; Eustis; Fountain Row; Franklin; Gallatin; Gates; Greene; Henry; Holmes; Jefferson; Limberg; Lincoln; McClung; Madison; Maiden Lane; Monte Sano Road; Meridianville Road; Mill; Pulaski Road; Randolph; Spring; Triana Road; Washington; Whitesburg Road; and Williams. Union Street was built later in 1859 and Henry Street, on April 7, 1860, was extended south through property of Nicholas Davis to the Dry Creek. Rock placed on these roads was still crushed by hand, as it was 1858 before the rock crusher was patented by E. W. Blake of New Haven, Connecticut. State cartographers of 1859 were now recognizing the village of Brownsboro on maps.

The church movement was still extremely active in Madison County. The Bethesda Methodist Church was built in 1858, just south of the Tennessee line, on the east side of the Meridian Road and a new Methodist Church was dedicated in 1859 at Meridianville. On January 29, 1860 the Church of the Nativity (Episcopal) was consecrated, and on May 8, 1860 the First Presbyterian Church was dedicated. The first Catholic Church was organized in 1860,

with J. F. Tracy as priest. The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church (their first in Huntsville) and the Diocese of the Episcopal Church both held their 1858 conventions in Huntsville, the year that Huntsville had its heaviest rain, when six inches fell overnight during April. Housewives were not in need, then, of the nation's first true mechanical washing machine, patented by Hamilton E. Smith of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1858, a forerunner of the 1910 electric powered machine.

In September, 1858, a local editor had said that things were really on the move in Huntsville. He had commented that the new Episcopal Church was nearly completed; that the new Presbyterian Church was beginning to show form and comeliness; that the Cumberland Presbyterian Church had been completed with the addition of front pillars and belfry; that the Missionary Baptists, with E. Strode as pastor, had organized a Church; that the Methodists were raising funds to build a second church; and that the new Hotel was under construction. (Note: The Methodists later bought the residence and lot of Mr. Yeatman in September, 1860 for their site). He might well have added that the city fathers were still discussing erection of a town hall, having first discussed, on November 27, 1857, the possibilities of erecting one on top of the Market House at a cost of \$5,000. Nothing came of the idea, however, as later, on March 20, 1860 they voted to buy a part of the old Bell Tavern lot from the new Hotel management for \$3,000, with a frontage of 160 feet on Clinton Street and 40 feet on Jefferson Street. A new two story town hall was planned, but it would be well after the Civil War before plans were brought to fruition. In the meantime, the Mayor had to be satisfied with his office on the West Side of the square.

Meanwhile in early 1860, Act 343 had authorized the North Alabama Telegraph Company to extend their lines from Stevenson to the Tennessee line and from Tusculumbia to the Mississippi line. The company had previously completed a telegraph line in April, 1858, from Huntsville to Stevenson, being laid along the Memphis and Charleston railroad track. The Monte Sano Turnpike Company, providing road service to Monte Sano, had been authorized by Act 176 of 1860 to collect tolls on its road.

One of the earliest references to hospitals in Madison County is found in an 1859 Huntsville ordinance which regulated hospitals, following nuisance complaints. Possibly use of the hypodermic needle, invented by Alex Wood in 1853, was bringing about noises emanating from the mouths of kids receiving their first inoculation, a sound still heard today.

On July 3, 1860, the city decided to look into the cost of acquiring a steam engine, while, down at Montgomery, the legislature took another progressive step by establishing the Insane Hos-

pital at Tuscaloosa and the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Talladega. The Insane Asylum, opening in 1861, had previously been authorized by an 1852 act, following pleas of Dorothea Dix to the legislature in 1850.

The Tax Assessors of Alabama were also pleased with the 1860 act which made their terms two years. The Tax Collectors had already been given two year terms in 1855.

Limestone Countians were pleased too that they would get ahead of their Madison County friends by having their first County Fair in October, 1860.

But the topic of the day in Madison County was not of things such as the formation of the Pony Express in 1860, nor the development of linoleum in 1860, nor even the first successful dime novel by Erastus Beadle, leading to four decades of Frank Merriwell stories and stories by Ned Buntline, but—to leave the union or not.

Only the months ahead would show the way. Going into 1861, Alabama had 6,462,987 acres of improved land, 108,701 mules, 127,205 horses, 234,045 milk cows, 92,495 work oxen, 452,643 head of other cattle, 369,061 sheep, 1,736,559 swine, 743 miles of railroad in operation, with the value of real and personal property being \$495,277,078. Much of this would be used up or destroyed in the war years ahead. Huntsville itself, in 1860, had a tax rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent on property, with a poll tax of 25 cents and a street tax of \$2 per person. The state's annual expenditures had reached approximately \$1,500,000. Its 1857 bonded debt had been \$4,190,856. Chattanooga, our neighbor to the Northeast—a place where many Madison Countians would later go—had only 3,500 population. Madison County had 26,451 inhabitants, including 14,765 colored. Huntsville had 3,664 including 1,585 slaves and six free persons of color. Alabama had a population of 964,201, and the United States had 31,443,321.

CHAPTER XXVI
THE CONFEDERACY IS BORN. HUNTSVILLE AS CAPITOL?
1861

The road toward secession was never more clear to Alabama and the Southern States than the handwriting on the wall in 1860 when Abraham Lincoln took the presidency.

Lincoln, called by Southern pro-slavery factions the high priest of "Black Republicans," had chosen to demand that all slaves be freed.

It may well be difficult for today's generation to understand the depth of passion, hatred and disgust that boomeranged throughout the South with an economy, basically dependent upon slaves working the cotton fields, now in dire jeopardy.

With Lincoln's election also came the obvious. The North was already dominating both houses of Congress and, in essence, virtually excluded Southerners from the new territories, struggling with the questions of whether to permit or totally deny human bondage.

The split was more pronounced than ever with Alabamians highlighting the dilemma as another of hundreds of grievances against the powerful North.

For Alabama's Governor, Andrew B. Moore, there was only one recourse. He began the fateful course to take Alabama out of the Union.

That same year, Jefferson Davis, a professional soldier, one time Secretary of War under President Franklin Pierce, and now a cotton planter in Mississippi, came to Huntsville in 1860. He again returned to Huntsville in 1861 on his way to be inaugurated president of the Confederate States. He spoke to a large crowd at the railroad depot on February 14.

Davis was undoubtedly gauging the feelings of Madison County residents over what appeared to be an inevitable split between the North and the South.

Davis, fully aware of the economic impact the abolition of slavery would have on the South—even on his own cotton plantation—thought as most Huntsvillians. He prayed there was another way other than secession.

So opposed to secession were many from North Alabama counties that the possibility had at least been considered that they might band together and secede from the State of Alabama. A letter, dated January 11, 1861, from H. L. Clay to C. C. Clay, Jr., noted that it was at least a possibility. C. C. Clay, Jr. of Huntsville would later serve as Senator in the first Confederate Congress.

Of all the counties in North Alabama, only Calhoun definitely favored secession. Others were tied more closely with Madison County and Winston County. By comparison, Clarke County, in South Alabama, voted secession by a vote of 733 to 180.

So decidedly against secession was Winston that residents had an official protest meeting with 2,500 attending. It was from that meeting that the county gained its nickname of the "Free State of Winston." A die-hard spectator had screamed, "Winston Secedes, Hurray for the 'free state of Winston'."

Madison County, although favoring cooperation with the North, but, at the same time, trying to remain loyal to most of the state, was caught in a vicious bind.

As the state's first capitol, Huntsville had never shirked its duties or responsibilities. The unrest was apparent in March, 1860, when the city approved a secret police officer. How he was used was never fully explained.

On November 20, 1860, the Huntsville governing body accepted the offer of the Madison Rifles, organized in 1855, to protect the town. Apparently there was fear of federal troops moving in with a surprise attack to capture the stronghold of wealthy Madison County.

On Christmas Eve, 1860, voters trudged to the polls throughout Alabama to select delegates to the Secession Convention.

Preceding the election, a public meeting had been held on December 8, attended by those against immediate secession. The meeting recommended Jeremiah Clemens and Nicholas Davis. Another group, meanwhile, favoring outright secession, had recommended George B. Beirne and Dr. M. R. Roberts. Beirne and Roberts were referred to as Secessionists, while Clemens and Davis were referred to as Cooperationists.

The election resulted in overwhelming victory for the Cooperationists. Clemens received 1,487 votes, Davis 1,480, Beirne 404 and Roberts 371. Clemens and Davis carried all precincts except Meridianville. Clemens and Davis carried Vienna precinct by a 320 to 0 vote.

Again, the ever-present sectionalism of North and South Alabama was to creep back to the surface. South Alabama wanted Secession. North Alabama did not.

North Alabama would lose in the convention vote. Secession was favored by a 61-39 poll on January 11, 1861, at the Montgomery convention. Madison County's representatives voted against secession. The day before the Montgomery vote, Madison Countians at a public meeting had adopted a resolution calling on Madison County's delegates to walk out if a secession action was taken that

did not permit the people of Alabama to vote on it. The action taken had not given the opportunity to the people to vote on it, but Madison County's delegates did not walk out. William L. Yancey, who had drawn up the secession ordinance, was the single most influential figure at the convention. Thus, then, from January 11 to February 17, 1861, the Republic of Alabama existed, coming under the Confederate flag on February 17.

Madison County's two representatives also voted with the minority on a 47 to 53 vote in which the majority voted not to let the secession ordinance be voted on by the people. Both delegates refused to sign the secession ordinance, however, although Clemens later did. A March 4, 1861 Huntsville meeting commended Davis for not signing.

A Southern Congress, called to meet in Montgomery, was attended by R. W. Walker, D. P. Lewis and Dr. Thomas Fearn. Jere Clemens identified the latter two as "Cooperationists". Fearn resigned in March 1861, as it was not convenient for him to attend. Lewis also resigned. Nicholas Davis was selected in Fearn's place and Harry C. Jones of Lauderdale County filled in for Lewis.

The New Orleans Picayune, incidentally, in January, 1861, recommended that Huntsville be chosen as the capitol of the Confederacy. Although several meetings were held locally in support of the idea, it never gained momentum. The **Florence Gazette** and a Memphis Paper also plugged for Huntsville.

It appeared at first that some North Alabama counties, including Madison, might possibly rebel against secession. When Davis was elected President and Alexander H. Stephens Vice President of the Confederacy, Madison County may well have done its part to voice dissatisfaction with the state of affairs.

Rumors have it that the United States flag continued to fly over the Madison County courthouse after adoption of secession and drafting of the constitution for the Confederacy, but later the feeling would die and the county plunged into the massive effort of organizing the Confederate States. Huntsville's George W. Lane, a loyal union man, would replace Thomas G. Jones as Federal District Judge, but did not serve.

Other Southern States, some seceding before Alabama and others after, would join in the alliance, including Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. South Carolina's legislature, on December 20, 1860 had voted for secession by a vote of 169 to 0.

Other states joined later after the shooting began. Not much attention seems to have been paid to the fact that the population of the Northern states was estimated to be 23 million, while the Confederate States had an estimated 8½ million, of which 3½ million were slaves. Those who did were heard to say "Quality is better than Quantity."

The eyes of the world focused on the events in Alabama as the provisional Congress of the Confederate states convened in the chambers of the Alabama Senate at Montgomery on February 4, 1861, later moving to the Confederate Capitol at Richmond on May 21, 1861. This first congress, consisting of only one house, without a Senate, had five sessions from February 4, 1861 to February 17, 1862. The Confederate Constitution was adopted at Montgomery on March 11, 1861.

Governor Moore, feeling war with the federal government was inevitable, had already seized the federal arsenal at Mount Vernon, Alabama on January 4, 1861 and Fort Morgan, at the mouth of Mobile Bay, on January 5, 1861.

The action brought loud protests from some Alabamians who still believed war would not come and called it a provocation for the North to retaliate.

A great many Alabamians looked at secession almost with a carnival atmosphere of deliberating the bold move to withdraw from the Union.

The Confederacy decreed that no "foreign forts" should exist within its boundaries. In essence, it was a proclamation for federal troops to abandon every military establishment in any state seceding from the Union.

Such was the case that would lead to the first major confrontation between the Confederate forces and the Union on that crisp day in April 1861 at Fort Sumter at Charleston, South Carolina.

Huntsville's LeRoy Pope Walker, the Confederate Secretary of War under Jefferson Davis, who had been elected Confederate President on February 8 and inaugurated at Montgomery on February 18, 1861, had wanted federal troops to peacefully leave Fort Sumter.

It was a fateful day, April 11, 1861, when Walker wired General Beauregard, standing watch over the federally held fort.

"Do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumter," Walker wired Beauregard. "If Major Anderson will state the time at which, as indicated by himself, he will evacuate and agree that, in the meantime, he will not use his guns against us, unless ours should be employed against Fort Sumter, you are authorized thus to avoid the effusion of blood." Continuing, Walker said, "if this, or its equivalent, be refused, reduce the fort, as your judgment decides, to be the most practical."

General Beauregard rushed to confer with Major Anderson, only to send a reply to Walker the following day. "He would not consent. I write today."

A second communique went to Walker from General Beauregard the same day, April 12. "We opened fire at 4:30."

Three days later, on April 15, 1861, President Lincoln declared war on the Confederacy.

On May 27, 1861, the Postmaster General suspended all mail service to the southern states, in the same year that Owens Cross Roads got its first post office, with William McCaleb as Postmaster. Also in the month of May, the Pinhook area of Huntsville was flooded.

The war struck on all fronts. From Tennessee, federal troops would enter North Alabama, later in 1862, burning and foraging, even managing to obtain 2,500 recruits who opposed the Confederacy.

In Huntsville, the Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian churches had their church bells dismantled and shipped to Holly Springs, Mississippi to be cast into cannon. In May, the ladies of Huntsville organized to help. Mrs. J. J. Fackler was President; Mrs. Alfred Moore, Vice President; Mrs. Wm. Mastin, Secretary; Mrs. Jessee Jordan, Treasurer.

J. R. Young and Company in Huntsville began manufacturing six pound cannons the same year. A town arsenal was provided by the city as "a safe depot for such ammunition as may be necessary for safety." The city fathers agreed, on May 1, 1861, to buy all sulphur available. Up in Jackson County, the J. D. Barin Company began manufacturing Saltpetre at Sauta Cave, near Larkinsville, producing 700 pounds a day.

At Beech Grove and Triana, attempts were made to form home guards in May, 1861. The first Madison County militia company left for war this year. The Madison Rifles became a part of the 7th Alabama Regiment, served in Pensacola, thereafter, going to East Tennessee, then to Bowling Green, Kentucky, later falling back with Gen. Sidney Johnston to Corinth. They disbanded at the end of their 12 month enlistment, going into other regiments.

On May 21, 1861, the county fathers authorized John S. Dickson \$1,000 for "equipping Captain Jones and Captain Tracey's Companies and for furnishing pantaloons to Captain Gaston's Company. They had previously authorized John C. Spottswood, on April 4, 1861, \$150 for going to Fort Pickings to attend a gathering of Madison County volunteers. J. M. Venable had also received \$127.50 from the County coffers for victualling troops. Then, on August 19, 1861, the county furnished Michael Callaghan \$50.92 for bacon furnished the Polish Regiment of Louisiana, while at Huntsville. The city, meanwhile, was doing its part, operating from quarters rented on February 19, 1861, to be used by the Mayor and aldermen, from William H. Moore. The building, built in 1861 by Moore,

was located at the corner of the square and Washington Street. Moore received \$200 a year for the rooms. The city was hard pressed for meeting places. They had discussed, on November 27, 1857, the possibility of erecting a town hall, including the possibility of being over the Market House and, then, on March 6, 1860, had listened to Joseph C. Bradley, from the Huntsville Hotel management, offer to sell property to the North of the Hotel, for a town hall.

Vigilante committees were in action, as well as local militia. The county authorized payment of \$6 to James H. Weaver, Jailer, on April 18, 1861, for feeding Merdica King, committed by the "Vigilance Committee."

It would take money to run a war, and on August 19, 1861, the Confederate Congress levied a Direct War Tax on all property at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. This amounted to about 2 million dollars for Alabamians, but the State borrowed the money and forwarded it to the Confederate government.

There would be destitute persons and in February, 1861, the Huntsville City governing body voted to provide a free market each Saturday for indigent families of volunteers. The Alabama legislature, also in 1861, passed an act authorizing a tax of 25 per cent of amounts already levied, with the proceeds to go to indigent families of volunteers. Tax Collectors were allowed to accept clothing, in lieu of money, if necessary.

Arms had been sent to Huntsville by George Given, captain of Home Companies, during the month of May, 1861, and a three-man committee from the Huntsville city government, called "the committee on military affairs", conferred with the county regarding further relief for troops fighting for the Confederacy.

The Union push intended to bring Alabama and the Confederacy to its knees was only beginning, but Huntsvillians—although opposed to secession from the beginning—would back the state in trying to push back the federal troops. Volunteers began to flock, and many military companies began to form. At least fourteen companies were organized in Madison County by May 1861. The first to leave in March were the Madison Rifles. A May issue of Huntsville's **Southern Advocate** stated "almost the entire male portion of our population is attached to some military organization."

Being a supply depot, Huntsville became a plum which the Union troops sought to conquer, with the railroad the main target. In fact, there was now even a new depot in Huntsville. The old structure had been torn down and replaced with a new brick structure in 1860. On its first floor was a waiting room, employees and conductors rooms, ticket office and baggage room. On the second floor were the offices of the Superintendent, Secretary-Treasurer and other Memphis and Charleston railroad officials, Eastern Division. The third floor had sleeping rooms for officers and operators. The building still stands today, and should become a railroad museum.

Madison County had not become stagnant, however. An 1861

map of Huntsville, published by Hartley and Drayton of Louisville, showed additional streets that had not appeared on the 1859 map previously referred to. These roads and streets were Moores Alley, White, Steele, Smith, Calhoun, Winston, and Locust, the latter having been built in 1860 between California and Adams. A new Turnpike Company, the Huntsville and Big Cove, had also been incorporated by Act 199 of February 25, 1860, with books being opened by Septimus D. Cabaniss, Joshua H. Beadle, James H. Mastin, William Fleming, David C. Humphreys, William Wright, Isaac D. Wann, Thomas C. Owen, Mills Jenkins, Albert R. Erskine, John T. Haden, Thomas C. McCalley, William Echols, James H. Scruggs and Egbert Jones.

The Roman Catholics, organized in 1860, had no place of worship in 1861, and Huntsvillians showed their concern, with many persons pledging money to help them acquire a place of worship. Among those pledging were James J. Donegan, \$1,000; Ellen N. Weakley, \$400; James H. Scruggs, \$100; John W. Scruggs, \$100; Joseph C. Bradley, \$100, and C. T. Maloney, \$50.

During the following year, 1861, the Enon Missionary Baptist Church moved to Huntsville, later dedicating a new building in 1869 at the northwest corner of West Clinton, later becoming the First Baptist Church in 1895. The year 1861 saw the Baptists, as well as practically all religious denominations, not including the Catholics, form into Northern and Southern divisions.

Confederates were really given cheering news in July, 1861. They won the first battle of Bull Run (Manassas). Sobering news came to Madison Countians, however, as they learned of Madison County's first war casualties in 1861. Peter Binford of the North Alabamians, then Victor Venable in June, would die, while serving the cause, of disease.

Even war did not stop all progress and growth, however. Kansas became the 39th state in 1861 and the 21st, 22nd and 23rd territories were organized, Colorado, Nevada and Dakota, respectively. And the first telegraph message from coast to coast went from California to Washington on October 24, 1861. And Congress took another fateful step, levying the first income tax, a 3% tax on all incomes over \$800.

An 1861 State report disclosed a bonded indebtedness of \$3,-445,000. An 1861-62 report showed expenditures of \$3,897,349.32 in the Civil Division, and \$1,884,910.05 in its military division. Alabama, and the South, were, however, on the way to financial ruin.

During 1861 soldiers from Madison County, under command of D. C. Kelly, marched into Hopkinsville, resplendent with brilliant yellow cloth on their uniforms.

So colorful were the uniforms that spectators greeted them with cries of "yellowhammer, yellowhammer."

Soldiers thereafter from "The Yellowhammer State", Alabama's new nickname, would give a glowing account of themselves in the war years ahead.

CHAPTER XXVII
MADISON COUNTY IS INVADED:
THE BLUE AND THE GRAY
1862-1865

Union troops were pouring across the Tennessee line by early 1862 for the invasion of Alabama, concentrating first in North Alabama, first attacking Florence, on February 8, with forces brought in on the Tennessee River. Under General Buell, they moved East, taking Decatur and burned the vital railroad bridge across the Tennessee River.

Several hundred North Alabama "hill people", with no love of the Confederacy, were an essential aid to the federals, serving as guides and pointing out key strongholds and supply links.

Huntsville and Madison County marshalled around the war effort. The County, on February 17, 1862, paid out \$4,000 of borrowed railroad funds to feed and equip its native sons battling for the Confederacy.

On April 11, 1862, the Union Army, having routed Confederate forces, pushed forward to capture Huntsville, having first previously scouted the New Market area on April 5, the first known "yankee" soldiers to appear on Madison County soil. Records from the Madison County courthouse, meanwhile, had been carried by wagon to Blountsville. Captured in Huntsville were 18 locomotives and 100 freight cars of the Memphis and Charleston line, whose operations were taken over by the soldiers. The railroad would later be retaken by Confederate forces in the fall, only to have its operation again taken over in July 1863, not to return to Memphis and Charleston management until 1865.

On July 22, 1862, an Alabama newspaper, **Spirit of the South** reported about the Huntsville occupation. It stated, "In Huntsville when that city was captured by the Federals, there was a Yankee Operator (Telegraph) who suppressed from the citizens the news of the approach of the enemy so that they had scarcely an hours notice of their danger before they were under yankee rule. That smart operator, after his cute yankee trick, soon made it convenient—notwithstanding the presence of Mitchell forces, and the surrender of the city—to retire, to enjoy his fresh won laurels, in a more Northern latitude."

The Federal troops showed no mercy for Huntsville or Madison County, segments of Alabama that had, at first, had some citizens openly continuing to fly the American flag. Even ministers were given harsh treatment, as Reverend Frederick A. Ross could testify. He was arrested and sent North for praying a "disloyal" prayer, in which he prayed, "we pray Thee, O Lord, to bless our enemies and to remove them from our midst as soon as seemeth good in Thy sight."

Although Huntsville was now occupied, Confederates still were sighted in the area and skirmishes were seen on the outskirts on June 4 and 5, 1862, as well as on July 2, 1862. Rumors were rampant and facts were incorrectly reported. One case of the latter was an April 22 issue of the Nashville Daily union stating that the Madison County Courthouse had cost \$4,500!

Whitesburg was burned by the Union Army on July 17, 1862 and the County Jail partially destroyed by the army on June 18, 1862. The County later, on February 23, 1863 voted \$2,500 to E. E. Douglass to repair it. Union General O. M. Mitchell outraged the townspeople of Huntsville, using a veiled threat of pillage and blackmail if the mayor did not meet his every demand.

The mayor was forced to ask the city for \$125 for bacon, for instance, demanded by the troops. The alternative, it was inferred, was that the town would be burned down.

In midnight calls reminiscent of the Hitler regime decades later, Mitchell ordered local citizens arrested and forced them to sign statements designed to make occupation easier.

Put under lock and key on May 31, 1862 were George P. Beirne, William Acklen, G. L. Mastin, A. J. Withers, Bishop Henry C. Lay, Samuel Cruse, Reverend J. G. Wilson, W. H. Moore, Thomas McCalley, Thomas Fearn and Stephen J. Harris. They were not released until June 15.

The outrage undoubtedly played a major role in making the forces of the George P. Beirne Volunteer Company fight much harder against the Union Army. The company had been formed at Maysville by R. W. Peevey, with a force of about 100 men, including officers A. J. Flanagan, Sol T. Dekow, William C. Hall and Thomas Schrimsher.

The total domination of the county by Union forces was intended to force willing submission to the Federal demands and break their will to wage war.

The Presbyterian School (North Alabama College) on College Hill, south side of Big Cove, was razed by the Union Army and the elegant residence of Meredith Calhoun on Greene Street was occupied and used as a hospital. (The Confederate Army later used it for the same purpose). A hospital was set up in the West Huntsville Church as well.

The **Huntsville Democrat** suspended operation on April 11, 1862, but indomitable editor J. Withers Clay moved his operation to Chattanooga, beginning operations there October 8. He later was forced to move to Dalton, Georgia, and Tifton, Georgia. After moving to Chattanooga, the paper was called the Huntsville Confederate. Clay was not alone in his action, however. Many other business places closed.

At New Hope, on May 29, 1862, the Union Army burned everything to the ground with the exception of the Masonic Hall, post-office, Methodist Church and one log cabin.

In part, the Federals were not battling the residents of Huntsville or any part of Madison County, but were punishing those still here for having sons and husbands fighting against the Union.

Dr. Fleming Jordan, returning from the front in 1862, reported 1862 casualties he knew of to be Captain Coleman, killed; Frank Ware, leg amputated; Virginius Smith, mortally wounded; Captain Harris, killed; Captain West, Tyler Russell, William Ware, J. Murphy, Samuel Varner, Captain Leftwich, Captain Robinson, W. Hornbeck and Albert Weaver, all wounded. Unfortunately, no list of Madison Countians who were casualties has ever been compiled, but an attempt has been made to do this in another section of this history. It is at best, quite incomplete.

With an iron clad grasp, the Union troops prepared to stay. A Federal fort was built on Echols Hill in 1862. An 1865 Federal map still showed fortifications there, calling it Patton Hill. The same map showed fortifications at the railroad depot and in South Huntsville.

On August 31, 1862, the Federal Army evacuated Huntsville, leaving 90 soldiers in the hospital, believing large enemy forces were to attack, led by Bragg's forces. They took 1,500 local negroes away with them. Actually, Bragg's was only a diversionary action, and a small band of forces under Captain Frank Gurley occupied the town again for the Confederates.

It was during the same period that the first elected Confederate Congress met, consisting of four sessions between February 18, 1862 and February 17, 1864. The second session held two sessions between May 1864 and March 18, 1865. Two hundred sixty seven men had served in the Confederate legislature, but only 27 of these served the entire four years.

The battle now raged on all fronts. New Orleans surrendered to the Union forces under Admiral Farragut on April 29, 1862, while the second battle of Bull Run was won by the Confederates on August 30, 1862.

Ulysses S. Grant captured Fort Henry and Fort Donelson in February the same year, while Memphis fell to the Union June 6, 1862.

The Union won at Antietam (Sharpsburg) September 17, and near the end of the year, the Confederates came out victors at Fredericksburg on December 13. Butter in some areas was now selling at \$3 per pound, while salt was \$80 a sack. In Huntsville, pork was 10 cents per pound, (bacon was \$10 in some areas). Coal

was \$12.50 per ton and cotton was 8 cents. The Huntsville City revenue for 1862 was \$18,235.21, and doctors, who had been charging \$1 mileage, went up to \$2 because there was an "increase in all costs." Huntsville this year had named James W. Pollard as its first Street Superintendent, the position previously having been called Overseer of Slaves.

Limestone County became the first county in Alabama to be completely occupied during April, 1862, and was the scene of some of the greatest atrocities in North Alabama during the war. Union forces, led by Ivan V. Turchinov, a Russian born officer, pillaged and captured Athens, the county seat. Turchinov (later to be named John B. Turchin) allowed the courthouse, homes and numerous buildings to be burned, with citizens robbed and women ravaged.

So vicious was the attack on Athens that even General Don Carolos Buell of the Union army had Turchinov courtmartialled and sentenced to be dismissed from the army. But the charges, for some unknown reason, were later dropped, and Turchinov promoted to a Brigadier General.

Many Alabamians, previously having much divided feelings about the war, would change because of that atrocity alone, and would later fight to unsuccessfully prevent the burning of Guntersville in 1863.

In North Alabama, other volunteer groups had been forming right and left, during 1861 and 1862, to fight the "feds".

Among them were the New Market Rebels, commanded by Captain Joseph Rice; The Minute Men; Joe Bradley Rebels; North Alabamians, commanded by Captain E. D. Tracy; Madison County Cavalry, commanded by William Matkin; and Ward's Battery, commanded by Captain J. J. Ward.

Also backing the Confederacy were Russell's Regiment, Company C, Fourth Alabama Cavalry, commanded by Captain Frank G. Gurley; Company F, Fourth Alabama Infantry, Huntsville Guards, commanded by Captain Egbert J. Jones; and the Silver Greys, commanded by Captain Thomas M. Moseley.

The lists kept growing, including the Madison Rifles, commanded by Captain John G. Coltart; Pope Walker Artillery, commanded by Captain E. J. Antony; Spring City Guards, commanded by Captain John C. Spottswood; Madison Station Volunteers, commanded by Captain T. G. Lipscomb; and the New Madison Guards, commanded by Captain Thomas H. Owen. Even youngsters had been organized into the Huntsville Cadets by Captain Ed Mastin. The 19th Alabama Infantry was organized at Huntsville in 1862 by Colonel William H. Hundley and a Major Bennett, of another county. Huntsville's Major John S. Dickson would later in 1863 organize Company E, 35th Alabama Volunteer Infantry.

During the year 1862, the Confederate Congress, on April 16, would begin a draft, passing America's first conscription law. The Federal Congress in this same year would also record a first, being the first government grant aiding on construction of a railroad, the Union Pacific. General Albert Sidney Johnston would visit Huntsville in 1862, just prior to his being killed at the Battle of Shiloh.

On September 22, 1862, President Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation, ordering all slaves freed, effective January 1, 1863. His famous Gettysburg speech came later on November 9, 1863. He had already proclaimed a blockade of the Atlantic Coast from South Carolina to Florida, in an effort to starve the Confederacy into submission.

By the close of 1862, the Federal Navy clearly controlled all important ports except Charleston, Mobile and Wilmington, and blockade runners, some loyal to the Confederacy and others strictly after money for their efforts, found the going rough to sneak into the few remaining Confederate ports, with goods, ammunition and food.

The South was busy coming up with a "Secret Weapon", as the Union forces began to fear, manufacturing the first ironclad ship, the Merrimack. The Union countered with its "Yankee Cheesebox On a Raft," The Monitor, launched on January 31, 1862 and the two monsters headed to their fateful, if indecisive, battle on March 9. When the year ended, Richard Gatlin had produced the first cranking gun, forerunner of the machine gun, to be a vital weapon of war.

By the end of 1862, too, Madison County had lost much of its foodstuffs to the foraging Union army and in helping to feed the Confederates. Although Huntsville, New Hope, Whitesburg and New Market had borne the brunt of the worst, scarcely a farm had been untouched, in one way or another.

The year 1863 was also disastrous to Madison County. The Huntsville Confederate reported that the Yankees had invaded Huntsville on July 13, 24 and August 11. It was stated that there had been two or three Brigades the first time, with 200 to 300 cavalry the second time. The third time was reported to be in force, with 3,000 to 7,000 mounted infantry. The editor stated that Mayor R. W. Coltart had been put in the guard house. Mayor Coltart later was released, but in February 1864 was listed as a refugee at the time he replaced B. Patterson, deceased, as Confederate Marshall. Coltart, while Superintendent of the Huntsville Gas Works in 1863, at a time when Huntsville was not occupied by the Union Army, had complained that the Confederate States had monopolized all coal mines and that he could not furnish gas light, since the gas was made from rosin obtained from the coal. This was corroborated by a local editor, who appealed for tallow from his "country friends".

A report of October 12, 1863, revealed that the Union Army had not been in Huntsville in about three weeks. A June 1863 report had stated that portions of two Brigades were stationed at Brownsboro, at the Brick Church, Maysville, and Bell Factory, with the Commander at Brownsboro headquartered at "old Mrs. Halls." On November 18, 1863, it was reported that "the enemy is still at Huntsville, committing their usual depredations, destroying the ferry boat at Whitesburg." "They are stationed at New Market and Brownsboro also." On October 12, 1863, it was reported that 4,000 to 5,000 Union soldiers took Huntsville at 10:00 A.M., taking all provisions in the town, capturing most of Captain Gaston's Company.

In September 1863, the Union Army, in retaliation against Confederate Guerilla Matt Robinson and his small band of 20 men, burned, at Meridianville, the buildings of James Robinson, father of Matt. In September, Huntsville's William McDowell was taken as a hostage by the Union Army. This was done to secure the return of Winston County's Christopher C. Sheats, held by the Confederate Army. Sheats had been expelled from the Alabama legislature as a Union Sympathizer and had later been convicted by a Confederate District Court.

Other known encounters between Union and Confederate forces in Madison County, during 1863, occurred at Maysville on August 21, Buckhorn Tavern and New Market on October 12, and again in Maysville on November 4. Whitesburg, in July, and again on November 16, was damaged.

Vicksburg, in July, 1863, fell to Union control. At Gettysburg, too, the same month, Confederates lost 22,500 soldiers in the raging battle. The Union, feeling some of its reverses, had passed a draft bill on March 3, 1863, bringing about draft "riots" in New York, with 7,000 killed.

In Huntsville, the Union Army took over the Methodist Church. The sanctuary was used as a hospital, with soldiers quartered in the basement. The West Huntsville Church was used likewise.

Huntsville Female College was also turned into a Union Hospital and the building today occupied by the First National Bank, the only bank in Huntsville, was occupied as a Commissary. Ex Governor Chapman's home was confiscated and a regiment of negro soldiers, with Chaplain Stokes in charge, was headquartered at Governor Chapman's house.

The Chattanooga Rebel reported on March 14, 1863, that the Southeast portion of Huntsville had been destroyed by fire.

With destruction of property rampant, there was, however, one public landmark that was deliberately left untouched by the Union Army in Huntsville. The Reverend Dr. J. M. Bannister personally

appealed to the Army commander to not destroy the old, old tree standing in Adams Avenue. His request was granted, and the tree continued to stand until the welcome invasion of newcomers to Huntsville in the 1960's.

The South fought valiantly to prevent the collapse of the Confederacy, despite the awesome defeats at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, as reported by **Harper's Magazine** in story and pictures. The pictures were not in color, however, as color photography was not discovered until 1861 by Englishman Maxwell, and later perfected by George Eastman.

The Confederates took Chancellorsville in May, 1863 and Chickamauga in September, but were routed in the battles of Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge in November. Emma Samson would gain everlasting fame in 1863 when she guided General Forrest's forces, under enemy fire. A bullet went through her skirts and she exclaimed "they have only wounded my dress!"

A new Confederate flag—white with the Battle Flag of the Union—was introduced in 1863, with vertical red bars being added in 1865, along with a change in the flag's proportions.

Grateful Huntsvillians, on May 11, 1863, presented a horse to hero General Nathan Bedford Forrest. Another office was added to the list of government services during the year, also, with appointment of John Lee Rogers as the first Probate Clerk, in accordance with an act of November 27, 1863. The ladies of Huntsville, in June, presented an ensign naval flag to Captain Myers of the steamer, "Huntsville".

As the year neared an end, the Confederate forces were having a hard time obtaining enough food and clothing. Even the Legislature of Alabama, by act of December 5, 1863, gave up the carpets at the capitol, to be used as blankets for the valiant soldiers. A December 1863 war report stated that 2½ months of fighting around Murfreesboro, Tennessee had resulted in Union forces losing 3,000 killed, 6,000 wounded and 5,000 captured. Confederate losses were listed at 1,000 killed and 3,000 wounded, with the number captured not listed.

On the local front, the tempo of activities was stepped up by the Union Army, in 1864, with numerous encounters between the opposing forces, including Kelly's Plantation on April 11, Harrison's Gap on April 21, and Triana on April 16. The Union Army may have reported the action themselves, as they had taken editor Figures press off to Maysville in December 1863 for the purpose of starting a newspaper in February. Union Forces were reported to have 13 regiments in and around Huntsville.

The day of May 17, 1864, would be destined to live long in the memory of residents of Madison Station (Madison). On that day Confederate soldiers, commanded by Colonel Josiah Patterson, assisted by Stewarts Battalion, recaptured the town, capturing or

killing 80 of the towns 400 Federal soldiers, while losing only seven killed or wounded. Soon evacuating the town, however, they burned the railroad station and buried many guns in a sink hole. The Union commander at Madison Station, Colonel Adam G. Gorgan, 13th Illinois Infantry, unsuccessfully chased the group, losing them in the Triana area.

Other Confederate-Union encounters would continue in Madison County. Big Cove was the scene on June 26; Maysville on October 13 and again on November 17, followed by New Market on November 17. Huntsville had seen encounters on its outskirts on October 1 and October 18.

Duquense Hays, a Union soldier attached to the U. S. 41st Illinois Volunteers, was stationed in Huntsville and kept a diary of his service. He was a grandfather of Huntsville's Robert L. Krane, a 1969 resident. The diary contained many interesting references such as "This is a very romantic and beautiful country." "When our soldiers stop at a farmers place, they use his fence for firewood, eat his chickens, hogs and other food, often leaving the poor man a beggar with a large family of children to support." Mr. Hays had left Nashville for Huntsville on May 26. When he arrived, he said the railroad was in good order and thoroughly guarded. He was placed in a camp due South of Town in a "fine grove of beautiful forest trees." On May 31, he recorded that he had been "on fatigue duty cleaning off the addition that had been made to the cemetery of the city by the U. S. to inter its brave soldiers." He had earlier recorded, in 1862, that "onions had been 3 for \$1.00, Butter \$1 a pound, eggs 35 cents per dozen, chickens 50 cents each, a loaf of lite bread 30 cents, coffee was \$1 per pound and none was to be had. Bacon 75 cents per pound." Mr. Hays left Huntsville on June 4, 1864. Another diary of Huntsville's Mrs. W. D. Chadwick also recorded many of the local happenings.

The Methodist Church in Huntsville was destroyed by fire on January 6, 1864, caused by Federal troops quartered in the basement making fires on the wood floor. The church was later, in 1915 or 1916, reimbursed \$6,000 for the damage. Greene Academy was also destroyed by the invading army in 1864, but the local residents were even more concerned, in September, 1864, when it was learned that a native son, General John Hunt Morgan, was killed at Greenville, Tennessee. Another possible damage suffered at Huntsville was the courthouse fence, as a story of 1865 stated that a concert was to be held at the Huntsville Female College "for the benefit of the courthouse fence."

Another addition was made to the local list of governmental offices by an act of 1864, creating the position of County General Administrator. Morris K. Taylor received the appointment.

On March 5, 1864, a "Reconstruction" meeting was held in Huntsville, presided over by Jeremiah Clemens, supported by D. C. Humphreys and Joseph C. Bradley. They passed a resolution denying the legality of secession, apparently believing the war was

nearing an end. This was the same Jere Clemens who had first commanded the Troops of the Republic of Alabama, a prolific writer, who had written the books **Bernard Lile** and **Mustang Grey** in 1856 and who still wrote others, including his last, **To Bias** in 1865.

In the spring of 1864, General Sherman had begun his invasion of Georgia, on his famous march to the sea. He had been in Huntsville, occupying George Beirne's house, in February. He captured Atlanta on September 2. A month earlier Admiral Farragut captured Mobile Bay in the fiercest naval battle of the war. The ship, Alabama, built by England at a cost of \$225,000, commanded by Raphael Semmes, was launched in 1862, becoming the terror of the seas. It was sunk near France in 1864. By December, 1864, Nashville fell.

In January, 1864, Madison County's Bradford Hambrick was tried by a Federal military commission, in Nashville. His crime? He was charged with being a Confederate Conscript officer and with "forcing" peaceable citizens of the United States in Madison County to enter the Confederate service. Hambrick was sent to prison and fined \$2,000. Also in January 1864, butter was \$2.50 per pound and flour was \$25 for a 100 pound bag, but none could be had. Potatoes were \$5 a bushel, but not to be had. There was no meat save beef at \$45 per 100 pounds and "poor at that". Onions were \$1 a dozen.

While Union forces held the Confederates out of Tennessee, Sherman reached Savannah, taking it by force December 20, 1864. Even the news of Maximillians 1864 ascension to the throne of Mexico was not discussed after that march.

Cotton production, at one of the roots of the war's cause, meanwhile fell to 299,000 bales in the south, during 1864. In 1860, production had reached 4,500,000 bales in the same area. The Federal Congress, in 1864, took time to approve the words "In God We Trust" to be stamped on coins. The words E Pluribus Unum" had previously been approved in 1792.

Near the end of 1864, an Alabama legislative act of December 13, 1864, authorized an election for alderman and mayor for Huntsville, as there had "been no election since the occupation." J. J. Donegan, Samuel H. Allison and John Weaver were selected to conduct the election. This year also, baseball was probably first played in Madison County. Organized baseball had begun on June 19, 1846, at Hoboken, New Jersey when a New York team beat the Hoboken Knickerbockers 23 to 1. Also in 1862, the first football club in America, O'Neida, near Boston was formed, although it was 1869 before the first intercollegiate football game was played, when Rutgers beat Princeton six to four.

The grip was tightening around the lifeblood of the Confederacy. Union troops marched into Tuscaloosa, burning the University of Alabama in a fiery holocaust on April 4, 1865. A similar fate befell Selma in 1865.

Grant, with the Army of the Potomac, had previously planned the final blow with a relentless advance toward Richmond in the Wilderness campaign of 1864.

Grant's powerful frontal attacks, costing more Union lives than Confederate, would ultimately bring victory. At the first encounter in the Battle of the Wilderness on his march to Richmond, 17,666 Union troops and 10,000 Confederates were killed. Petersburg fell, and then, on April 2, 1865, Richmond finally fell.

The mounting reverses the Confederates had borne and the loss of control of land and sea made it sheer lunacy for General Robert E. Lee, Commander of all Confederate forces, to further cause needless bloodshed for his ragged, dog-tired Johnny Rebs.

At Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865, Lee surrendered his battle sword and his troops to the Union. General Johnston's surrender to Sherman shortly thereafter formally ended the armed resistance of the Confederacy.

Alabama's General Taylor in turn surrendered the Alabama Militia at Citronnelle on May 5, 1865, following the last engagement of any consequence East of the Mississippi, on Alabama soil, at Phenix City on April 16, 1865. However, skirmishes were still reported at New Market from May 5 to May 13, 1865. The only other authenticated skirmish in Madison County in 1865 was on February 16 at Gurley's Tank. There had been Union scouting expeditions reported at Vienna on April 3 and 4, and at Maysville on April 5 to 7th.

At least one non-combatant death reported in 1865, but relating to the war, was revealed on the tombstone of Shadrick Golden, buried in Bragg cemetery in the Hurricane Valley, reported by Dorothy Johnson, presently compiling information on Madison County cemeteries. The inscription reads, in part, "Was taken off and murdered for maintaining the Union Constitution of the United States."

Another person who had not been in the military service during the war would also go to his death for the same reason. The tall, homely man who called the White House home would never live to see tranquility again on American soil.

Six days after Lee's surrender at Appomattox, an actor named John Wilkes Booth gunned down President Lincoln at *Ford's Theatre* in Washington, on April 14. Lincoln died without regaining consciousness.

In the South, a dejected Jefferson Davis, the father of the Confederacy, was captured May 10, 1865—a pawn for money hungry men who claimed a \$100,000 reward for their uncontested feat.

Huntsville's C. C. Clay, Jr., surrendered and was imprisoned with Davis, both being charged with the later disproved crime of conspiracy in the death of Lincoln. Davis was later released on a

bond signed by Horace Greely, and Clay was ordered released by U. S. Grant, personally, after repeated appeals by Clay's wife, the eloquent Virginia Clay.

The first Alabama Cavalry—Union Troops formed primarily of Negroes—was now mustered out, disbanding in 1865. This unit had been organized at Huntsville in October 1862. The last Confederate troops surrendered May 26. The Confederacy was dead.

Huntsville and Madison County now wanted to pick up the pieces and start a new life, despite the shambles around them.

On September 15, 1865, the National Bank of Huntsville was authorized to begin by the United States Comptroller General. The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company was chartered by Congress March 3, 1865 and Huntsville negro LaFayette Robinson was designated cashier for such a bank in Huntsville, on December 1865. (The bank failed in 1874).

On September 30, 1865 a local editor complained that the Feds had given up the waterworks and left it in bad shape. On a more encouraging vein, he reported that "coal oil lamps are quite an instrument at this time." "They give out bright lights and are cheaper than candles. They can now be found for sale locally, as well as swinging lamps for the parlor."

No civil government existed, in effect, in Alabama, however, after surrender of the Confederacy, until June 21, 1865, when President Andrew Johnson, who had assumed the office after Lincoln's death, appointed Huntsville's Lewis E. Parsons (Madison County's eighth Governor) as Provisional Governor of Alabama. The state had, in the interim period, been under military control. Parsons issued a proclamation on July 20, fixing August 31 as the date for delegates to a Constitutional Convention. At the same time, he issued a proclamation that Justices of the Peace, Constables Judges—except Probate—, County Treasurers, Tax Collectors and Assessors, Coroners and municipal officers in office May 22, 1865, were reappointed. Probate Judges and Sheriffs were required to take the Amnesty oath and serve until others were appointed.

The August election resulted in a favorable vote for the Constitutional Convention, and the Convention met September 12, 1865 for the primary purpose of abolishing slavery and to annul all ordinances of the 1861 convention and constitution conflicting with the Constitution of the United States.

A new Constitution was adopted and the Convention adjourned September 30, 1865, having abolished slavery, nullified the Ordinance of Secession, repudiated the war debt and provided for election of the Governor and other State officers and for Representatives to Congress. The 1865 Constitution was never to be amended.

The first post war elections then were held on November 6 and the first post war legislature met, on November 20 particularly to enact into law various provisions of the new constitution. President

Johnson was petitioned to remove the Federal soldiers from the State. They ratified the 13th Amendment. However, the 14th Amendment was not ratified, and the State was again placed under military rule, commanded by General Wager Swayne. In fact, the 14th Amendment was not ratified until July 13, 1868.

Military rule brought back sad reminders of war days. The struggle was reported by the United States Adjutant General, putting a price tag on the war, to have cost \$8,165,237,000. The true tragedy, loss of lives, was disclosed with a report that 2,772,448 Federal troops and 1,234,000 Confederate troops had been involved in the war, with 385,285 Federal troops and 94,000 Confederate troops killed. Alabama's Governor reported that 122,000 Alabamians had seen service, with 35,000 killed. A local Huntsville citizen estimated that 389 Madison Countians had lost their lives. An 1866 census later reported that 8,957 Alabamians had been killed, while 13,534 had died of disease or wounds, listing 2,629 disabled for life.

Negroes now controlled Huntsville. In 1865 there were only 1,815 voters in the town, and most of them were negroes. White natives were disfranchised from voting for helping the Confederacy, for whatever small reason could be found.

Confederate hero Frank Gurley, for instance, returned from the war and was elected Sheriff in November and was promptly arrested by Federal troops, with Andrew J. Schrimsher appointed in his place. Gurley had been placed on trial in February 1864, but Jefferson Davis sent word that General Forrest had seven hostages for release of Gurley. He had been released. Gurley's troops, on August 5, 1862 had killed Federal General Robert L. McCook, near New Market, following which McCook's troops had burned and pillaged the area.

The war was over, but for Alabama and Madison County, the struggle was only to begin again. Reconstruction was to be a painful process.

War or no war, the United States had continued to grow. The 35th State, West Virginia, who had seceded from Virginia, entered the Union in 1863, the same year that the 24th and 25th territories were organized, Arizona and Idaho, respectively. The 26th territory, Montana, was formed in 1864 and the 36th State, Nevada, entered the Union, also in 1864. In 1865, John D. Rockefeller founded the oil and refining company later to become the vast Standard Company in 1870.

Indicative of the trend of things to come, and the economic situation locally, the year 1864 had drawn to a close with an action of the Madison County governing body to pay a small bill of Britain Franks for services as Bailiff for the September 1865 grand jury. The county voted to pay the bill "**when in Funds.**" The amount of the bill? \$10.20. Madison County was concerned with the question now, "To Live Or Not To Live."

The foregoing pages of history, from the discovery of America, to the year 1865, traced briefly the history of this great country, with emphasis on the Madison County area. The next section of this volume will describe Madison County Government, the men who made it, how it came about, and how it works. Subsequent volumes will continue our history from 1866 to 1970.

PART II

OUR COUNTY GOVERNMENT

"The sole object and only legitimate end of government is to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property, and when the government assumes other functions, it is usurpation and oppression."

Article 1, Section 35, 1901 Constitution.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT. BACKGROUND

County government is 1,000 years old and has its origin in England. From the last half of the tenth century, England was divided into Shires, which after the Norman conquest, became referred to as Counties. Subdivisions of local government also were the Tithings (10 families); Hundreds (10 Tithings); Wapentakes (Wards and Vills); and Townships. The County, composed of several hundreds, and the Hundreds, were jurisdictional units and each had its own court. The officials of the Shire were the Earldorman (Chief), the Bishop and the Sheriff. However, the Sheriff became the chief official about 1067 and the Sheriff's Court (County Court), was the governing body. The word Shire, a Saxon word, came from the words, "to divide." About 1368, Justices of the Quorum became the county governing body, consisting of a group of Justices of the Peace, also becoming known as the Court of Quarter Sessions.

A chronicle of 1675 stated, "it was the policy of our ancestors to establish several courts in every county, not only for the speedy administration of justice, but to suppress disorders in the first notion, before they should arrive to such power to disturb the neighborhood. This was the business of County Courts of Sheriffs and of Tourns and of Leets (Courts). The authority of these courts declining for several years, seems now to be devolved on this of the Quarter Sessions, which yet maintains a form of Judicature."

Once the English came to America, local government began to take shape, patterned mainly after English custom. The Colonists primary local body was the Parish, or Town, which had both an ecclesiastical and a temporal jurisdiction. Hundreds were also used. Next above in importance was the Shire, or County, with an independent magistracy and a judicial and military organization adapted to the needs of a large rural area. The Sheriff was many times referred to as the Provost Marshal. Above all was the Company, with a general rule of government.

On April 10, 1606, King James I granted the Virginia Company letters patent for establishment of Colonies in America, with the government to consist of a Governor and a resident Council of 13 members. A second charter of 1609 gave the power of government to a Superior Council and Governor, serving as the Kings advisory committee, sitting with the Burgesses, a group of local businessmen, usually elected. In 1624, proprietary government was replaced by Royal government, with a Governor and council, seven to thirteen members, in charge.

The third Virginia Charter granted by the King, on March 12, 1612, stated that a "Company of Adventurers and Planters" were to hold a court and assembly every week for the better order and government of the "Plantation". Fifteen persons for the Colony of Virginia, including the Company Treasurer—any five of who were a sufficient number—could hold court, which was to be held four times a year and were called the "Four Great and General Courts of the Council and Company of Adventurers for Virginia."

The first representative assembly held in America convened in Jamestown, Virginia in June 1619. It was known as the House of Burgesses and was composed of twenty-two elected burgesses from eleven plantations. These eleven plantations were divided into four "incorporations" with a capital city in each, which, in turn, were divided into boroughs.

An Ordinance of 1621 set up two Supreme Councils for the better government of the Colony. One was called the Council of State, nominated by Company officials, with the main purpose of helping the Colony Governor, who was appointed by the King of England. A second Council was called to meet yearly by the Governor, and was composed of the Council of State, plus two Burgesses out of each town or plantation chosen by the inhabitants by popular vote. The Ordinance stated that the Government organization should imitate and follow the form of government, laws, customs and manner of trial and other administration of justice used in England. Local government still, then, consisted of Hundreds, Plantations, Cities, Towns and Boroughs, along with the County.

In 1628, a Virginia statute first set up County government nearly resembling the first county governing body that the Mississippi Territory Counties would use in 1799. Eight Commissioners, all having the same rank, comprised the County Court. Any three of them—a quorum—could hold court. In 1662, the word "Justice" replaced the word Commissioner, hence, "Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum", the name the first county governing body Madison County would have in 1809. The word "Commissioner" was again put in use in Alabama in 1821 and the name remains today.

The first County government as such, however, as we know it today, came into being when Virginia established America's first "official" Shires (Counties), in 1634. Eight Counties were formed by legislative act.

American county government continued to follow, in general, the English forms until adoption of the United States Constitution, following which more and more distinctively American forms of local government made rapid progress. The New England area, becoming more urbanized, generally followed the "township" form of local government, while the Southern colonies, less urbanized, followed the "County" form.

Today there are 3,080 counties in the United States, with those in Louisiana being called "Parishes", while those in Alaska are

called "Boroughs". All counties have a form of County government, except Connecticut and Rhode Island. About 82 per cent of the counties fall in the population range of under 50,000. A few counties have a combined county-city government operation.

County governments can generally be classified into two categories. The prevalent form, a multi elected official form, composes about 90 per cent of the county governments. This form has a county governing body and usually has a Sheriff; Tax Assessor; Collector; Circuit Judge; Probate Judge; and District Attorney; along with others. A second form of county government may be referred to as a Quasi-Manager form. This form generally consists of a county governing body which appoints a manager, with other officials being appointed by the county governing body and/or manager. There are several other forms, but the above two comprise about 98 per cent of all county government.

County governing bodies are known by many names in America. There are about 25 variations of names over the nation, while in Alabama, alone, there are 12 names. Among the names encountered are the Board of Commissioners; Board of Supervisors; County Council; Board of Revenue; Police Jury; Quorum Court; Quarterly Court; Board of Chosen Freeholders; Board of Directors; Commissioners Court; County Commission; and Levy Court Commissioners.

The following section on Madison County government traces formation of the various offices in Madison County; followed by descriptions of each office; the office holders and their terms; Federal and State offices with resident officials in Madison County; and various other items of information about county government.

MADISON COUNTY GOVERNMENT, FORMATION

YEAR BEGUN	NAME OF OFFICE	LEGAL AUTHORITY
1808	Sheriff	Act 2/28/1799, 1807
1808	Justices of the Peace	Act 2/28/1799, 1807
1809	Notary Public	Act 1807
1809	Clerk of Circuit Court (Superior Court)	Act 7/24/1805
1809	Clerk of County Court (Abolished 1819)	Act 3/12/1803
1809	Attorney General (Abolished 1819)	Act 2/27/1809
1809	Justices of the Peace and The Quorum (Abolished 1819)	Act 2/10/1807, 12/3/1810 2/28/1799, 3/12/1803
1810	Militia	Act 2/28/1799
1810	Judge of Superior Court (Abolished 1819)	Act 12/22/1809
1810	Road Overseers (discontinued 1935)	Act 3/11/1805
1810	Coroner	Act 4/3/1799, 3/1803
1810	Treasurer (Abolished 1917)	Act. 2/28/1799, 1807
1810	Tax Assessor-Collector	Act 1807
1811	Constable	Act 4/3/1799, 2/1/1805
1811	Surveyor (Discontinued 1935)	Act 12/11/1811
1811	Legislative Council (Senate) Miss. Territory	Congressional Act
1812	Representatives to Mississippi Territory House	Congressional Act
1812	Ranger (Replaced by County Court Clerk 1819)	Act 12/24/1812
1813	Appointing Board for Elections	Acts of 1813, Act 3/3/1875
1814?	Jailor	Act 12/4/1807, 1815
1815	Keeper of Weights and Measures (Replaced by County Court Clerk 1820)	Acts 1799
1818	Representatives and Legisla- tive Council, Alabama Territory	Congressional Act
1819	Inspector of Tar, Lumber	Act 12/17/1819 (Abolished)
1819	Circuit Court Judge (Replac- ed Superior Court Judge)	1819 Constitution
1819	Auctioneer (Discontinued 1852)	Act 12/17/1819
1819	Road Apportioners	Acts 1819 (Discontinued)
1819	County Court Judge (Abolished 1850)	Act 12/17/1819
1819	Justices of the County Court (Abolished 1821)	Act 12/17/1819

1819	Circuit Solicitor (Replaced Attorney General) (Became District Attorney by Act 226, 1965 Amendment 226, 1965)	1819 Constitution
1819	Representatives and Senator, Alabama Legislature	1819 Constitution
1819	School Agents - Trustees	Act 12/17/1819
1821	Commissioners of Roads and Revenue	Act 6/14/1821
1823	Three Commissioners for Township, three Trustees each District, to Administer Schools (Abolished)	Act 1/1/1823
1823	Escheater	Acts 1823
1826	Board of Medical Examiners	Act 12/29/1823
1829	(Abolished)	
1829	Poor House Superintendent	County Executive Order
1829	(Abolished)	
1829	Poor House Physician	County Executive Order
1829	(Abolished)	
1833	Turnpike Examiners	Act 24, 12/20/1833
1833	(Abolished)	
1837	Turnpike Commissioners	Acts 1837
1837	(Abolished)	
1839	Chancellor (Abolished 1817)	Act 34, 1839
1839	Register in Chancery	Act 34, 1839
1840	Administrator (Probate)	Act 86, 1840
1840	(Abolished)	
1848	Board of Equalization (to be the Tax Assessor and County governing body)	Act 1/3/1848
1850	Probate Judge (Replaced County Court Judge)	Act 3, 1850
1854	School Board (Two school Commissioners and Probate Judge) (Abolished)	Act 6, 1854
1856	Superintendent of Education	Act 6, 1854
1861	Medical Board, 3 to 7 persons	Act 31, 1861
1861	General Administrator	Act 113, 1864 & Act 36, 1840
1861	(Abolished)	
1863	Probate Clerk	Act 66, 11/27/1863
1866	County Solicitor (Abolished)	Act 230, 1907, Act 49, 1869
1867	Board of Registrars	Military Order
1867	Attorney	County Executive Order
1868	Guardian Ad Litem (Repealed 1871)	Act 8/3/1868
1871	Jail Physician	County Executive Order
1873	Health Officer	Act 89, 1881, Act 31, 1861
1874	Registrar (Voting Registration)	Act 4, 1868, Act. 17, 1847-8 and Act 377, 1893
1878	Court of County Commissioners	Act 38, 1878

1878	Board of Education (Two teachers and Superintendents)	Act 115, 1878
1882	Keeper of the Clock	County Executive Order
1885	Jury Commissioners (County Commission)	Act 111, 1885 & 337, 1907
1890	Tax Commissioner (Abolished 1915)	Act 204, 1896 & 679, 1897
1898	Road Supervisor (Discontinued)	Act 86, 1907
1899	Board of Examiners of Pensions (Abolished)	Act 421, 1899
1901	Board of Registrars	Constitution of 1901
1901	County Commissioner, District 5	Act 1132, 1901
1902	Medical Board of Pension Examiners (Abolished)	Acts of 1887
1903	Board of Education (Superintendent and four Trustees)	Act 365, 1903
1907	Law and Equity Judge (Abolished 1916)	Act 45, 1907
1907	Game Warden	Act 18, 1907
1907	Dispensary, Dispenser and Board (Abolished)	Act 22, 1907
1909	Board of Equalization	Act 62, 1883
1909	Jury Commission	Act 227, 1909
1911	Custodian (Treasurer) of School Funds	Act 487, 1911
1911	Inferior Court Judge (Discontinued 1957)	Act 213, 1911
1911	Inferior Court Clerk (Discontinued 1957)	Act 213, 1911
1912	County Agent	Act 62, 1911
1915	Court Reporter	Act 745, 1915
1915	Inferior Criminal Court Judge (Repealed 1919)	Act 513, 1915
1915	License Inspector (Abolished in Madison County by Act 538, 1969 effective January 1971. A Deputy License Director will assume duties.)	Act 464, 1915
1915	Register of Circuit Court	
1915	Board of Education (Present form)	Act 220, 1915 & 402, 1949
1916	Home Demonstration Agent	Act 62, 1911
1919	Tax Adjuster (Abolished 1923)	Act 328, 1919
1919	Board of Revenue (Replaced County Commissioners) (Abolished 1923)	Act 482, 1919
1919	Garage Superintendent	County Executive Order
1923	Board of County Commissioners (Replaced Board of Revenue) First Chairman	Act 19, 1923

1923	Child Welfare Director (Replaced by General Director 1935)	Act 369, 1823
1927	Farmers Market Committee (Curb Market)	County Executive Order
1928	Tax Agent (Abolished)	Act 172, 1923
1929	Engineer	County Executive Order & Act 549, 1939
1935	Board of Review (Abolished)	Act 172, 1923
1935	Welfare Board and Director (Renamed Pensions and Security 1955)	Act 65, 1935
1936	Gasoline Tax Inspector (Abolished 1947-1949)	County Executive Order
1936	Forest Ranger	State Order
1936	Commissioner District Foremen	County Executive Order
1939	Barber Board	Act 466, 1939
1940	Garage Stock Foreman	County Executive Order
1941	Pipeyard Foreman (Discontinued)	County Executive Order
1945	Veterans Service Officer	Act 173, 1945
1946	Trustees, Tuberculosis Sanitorium	Act 383, 1931
1947	Voting Machine Custodian	Act 451, 1945
1947	Chief Clerk, Solicitor	Act 470, 1947
1948	Clerk-Auditor	County Executive Order
1948	Building Superintendent	County Executive Order
1949	Chief Clerk, Board of Registrars	Act 401, 1949
1951	Deputy Circuit Court Clerk	Act 19, 1951
1954	Supervisor, Surplus Commodity Program	County Executive Order
1955	Deputy Circuit Solicitor	Act 476, 1955
1955	Chief Clerk, Register	Act 8, 1955
1955	Circuit Court Judge, Place Two	Act 347, 1955
1956	Airport Authority	Act 391, 1957 & 265, 1963
1957	County Court Judge (Re- placed Inferior Court Judge)	Act 66, 1957
1957	County Court Clerk (Re- placed Inferior Court Clerk)	Act 66, 1957
1957	Civil Defense Director (Joint City County)	Act 47, 1955
1957	Hospital Appointing Board	Act 394, 1957
1958	Hospital Admissions Committee	Act 394, 1957
1959	Records Custodian	Act 464, 1959
1959	Cigarette Tax Clerk	County Executive Order
1960	Farmers Market Board	County Executive Order
1961	Records Commission	Act 464, 1959
1961	Convict Guard-Foreman	County Executive Order

1961	Motor Vehicle License Department Director (Replaced by License Director 1965)	Act 490, 1961 Act 103, 1965
1962	Civil Defense Board (Joint with City)	Act 47, 1955
1962	Public Building Authority	Act 682, 1950
1962	Detention Home Superintendent	Act 59, 1963
1963	Circuit Court Judge, Place 3 (Family Court)	Act 207, 1961
1963	Chief Probation Officer, Family Court	Act 207, 1961
1963	Law Librarian	Act 490, 1963
1963	Solicitors Clerk	Act 395, 1963
1963	Circuit Court Judges Secretary	Act 395, 1963
1963	Deputy Circuit Solicitor	Act 492, 1963
1963	Education Study Commission	Act 437, 1963
1964	Recreation Board	Act 350, 1945
1965	Deputy Register, Family Court	Act 101, 1965
1965	License Director (Replaced Motor Vehicle License Director)	Act 103, 1965
1965	Owens Cross Roads Water Authority	Act 461, 1963
1965	Airport Zoning Commission	Act 730, 1930
1966	Administrative Assistant, Solicitor	Act 172, 1964
1966	Water Study Board	County Executive Order
1966	Bailiff - Law Clerk (for Judges)	Act 241, 1964
1966	Huntsville Planning Commission (Two Ex Officio Members on)	County Executive Order
1966	Circuit Court Judge, Place Four	Act 458, 1965
1966	Director of Intergovernmental Relations	County Executive Order
1967	Building Equipment Supervisor	County Executive Order
1967	Courthouse Receptionist	County Executive Order
1967	Chief Telephone Operator	County Executive Order
1967	Courthouse Mail Clerk	County Executive Order
1967	Harvest - Monrovia Water Authority	Act 461, 1963 & 107, 1965
1967	Big Cove Water Authority	Act 461, 1963 & 107, 1965
1967	Maysville Water Authority	Act 461, 1963 & 107, 1965
1967	Hazel Green Water Authority	Act 461, 1963 & 107, 1965
1968	Meridianville Water Authority	Act 461, 1963 & 107, 1965
1969	Northwest Water Authority	Act 461, 1963 & 107, 1965

1969	Mental Health Board (Joint with City)	Act 310, 1967
1969	Sewage Board	County Executive Order
1969	Personnel Board and Director ..	Act 1082, 1969

COUNTY GOVERNING BODY

An act of the Mississippi Territory Governor and Territorial Judges on February 28, 1799, establishing Courts of Judicature, began the first semblance of the County Governing Body in the Territory. A Court of General Quarter Sessions was established and required to meet four times annually. A competent number of Justices in each county were to be appointed by the Governor, which Justices, or any three of them, one being of the Quorum, meeting as the Justices of the Common Pleas, could hold court. An act of April 3, 1799 designated the Court of General Quarter Sessions to divide the County into Townships and for them to appoint annually in each township one or more Constables and one or more Overseers of the Poor. An act of February 28, 1799 had already established a militia and set forth the duties of a Sheriff, Coroner, Recorder and Treasurer. An act of February 28, 1799 had also established a Probate Court, but was not implemented, generally, for many years.

An act of January 30, 1802 of the Mississippi Territory Legislature empowered the County Courts to order laying out of public roads, to establish ferries and to appoint where bridges would be built. Another act of January 30, 1802 set out the public tax and the manner in which the County governing body would provide for assessment and collection.

A principal function of the newly established county governing bodies was to build roads so that people could get around. Different procedures have developed, but the act of the Alabama general assembly of December 21, 1820, which reduced into one act the several acts previously passed relating to Roads, Bridges, Ferries and Highways (such as acts of January 30, 1802, March 11, 1805 and December 3, 1810) gives an insight into the manner that the highway system in Madison County developed in the 1800's. By the act, the County was given full power to lay out public roads, but could not grant a petition for a road unless the person petitioning had advertised the road petition for 30 days at the Courthouse and other places. Following this, the county appointed a jury of seven persons to lay out the road. The jury had to report back unanimous in their opinion. If a property owner along the road was damaged by construction of the road, a jury was appointed to determine damages. All public roads could not have less than 30 feet right of way. To build the roads, the 1820 act provided that all free, white males age 18 to 45 and all male slaves and others of colour, over 18 and under 50, were liable to work. Ministers and teachers were exempted.

The county was required to divide its area into districts or precincts and to appoint overseers to supervise road work, and

apportioners, who distributed road hands to the overseers. Specific duties listed for the overseer were the measuring of all roads and the setting up of posts at the end of each mile leading from the Courthouse or a noted town. He was to mark on the posts the distance. Bridge construction sometimes was beyond the ability of an inexperienced road crew, so the County was authorized to contract for construction, as well as to grant toll bridges and ferries, or license others to do so. No road was permitted to be built between March 1 and July 10. In the early days, no right of way deeds were made, consequently, many of our roads today cannot be located in deed records. Actually, the first record found in deed records of a right of way was in 1888, by Jere Murphy and William T. Duncan.

Further establishment of a county governing body in the Mississippi Territory was made by legislative act of March 12, 1803, being further defined by an act of February 10, 1807, setting out that a County and Orphans Court would be composed of a Chief and Three (Later Four) Associate Justices with powers of probate given it, as well as cognizance over all matters relating to orphans, registry of deeds and the county police. An act of December 3, 1810 authorized the court to do business relating to Roads, Bridges, Ferries, Taverns, Claims, and Retailers of Spirituous Liquors.

Madison County has had a governing body since the initial appointment of Justices by the Mississippi Territory Governor on November 7, 1809, about one year after the County was created on December 13, 1808. The governing bodies have had different names and duties. The first, from 1809 to 1819, was known as Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum (Or Justices of the Quorum). It was a five member group, one being designated Chief Justice. Their term was indefinite. This system continued until Alabama became a State. This Court first met on January 4, 1810, probably in the home of John Bunch.

An Alabama legislative act of December 17, 1819 established an Inferior Court in place of the Justices of the Quorum. This court—the governing body—also consisted of five Justices, styled Justices of the County Court. Another act of December 17, 1819 vested a Justice of this Court with the power of Chief Justice of the Orphans Court and County Court. This system continued from 1819 to 1821.

In 1821, an act of June 14 established the third type of governing body for Madison County. This provided that the County Court Judge, appointed by the legislature for an indefinite term, would preside over a Court of County Commissioners of Roads and Revenue, the latter to be four Commissioners elected for a one year term each. They were given powers of appointment of County offices, as by law directed to do so. An 1827 act changed the term of the Commissioners to three years, while another act provided a limit of six years for the County Court Judge. This system continued from 1821 to 1850.

In 1850, the office of County Court Judge was abolished and a Probate Judge took his place. The Probate Judge thereafter acted as Chairman of the Court of County Commissioners of Roads and Revenue. The Court became generally referred to as the Commis-

sioners Court in 1850, while Act 38 of 1878, as well as the 1867 Code of Alabama, referred to a Court of County Commissioners of each County. The 1896 Code of Alabama also referred to a Court of County Commissioners of each County.

Act 84 of 1882 stated that any election for commissioners rendered necessary in 1882 by reason of the expiration of a term was avoided and the terms extended to the general election in 1884, when terms of Commissioners then became four years. Act 274 on February 16, 1889 required Madison County to be divided into four road precincts by the governing body, while Act 83 of December 13, 1894 divided Madison County into four Districts, staggering, for the first time, terms of office of Commissioners. Commissioners from District Two and Four were first elected for two years, while Commissioners from Districts Three and One were to be elected for four years, all at the August 1896 election. Thereafter all terms were four years. Commissioners had to reside in the District they represented, but were elected by countywide vote. Act 1132 of March 5, 1901 required the County to be divided into five Districts and established the office of Commissioner of District Five. The Probate Judge continued to act as Chairman until 1920.

In 1919, Act 482 established the fourth type of county governing body, a three person Board of Revenue, with one serving as President, all with staggered terms, being elected by countywide vote. Two members were referred to as Associate Board members. Their term began in 1920.

In 1923, the Board of Revenue was abolished by Act 19 of February 3, which also established the fifth, and present, type of county governing body. It is composed of five members, one to be the Chairman who must live in District Five and be voted on countywide, also required to represent District Five directly. The other four Commissioners are required to live in the district they represent and are only voted on by the voters of that district. The Board is required to meet on the first Monday of each month and may meet as many other times as necessary. Act 469 of July, 1931 set out the description of the five Commissioners District by precinct name and number. However, Act 1088 of the 1969 legislature provides that all five commissioners will be elected countywide at the end of their present terms, with each Commissioner required to reside in the district he directly represents.

Duties of the governing body and appointments made by them, some not now applicable, have included the following:

- Lay out or discontinue roads, bridges, ferries, highways, causeways and maintenance of same.
- Establish toll bridges, setting toll for same, as well as ferries.
- Levy Property tax and gas tax.
- Establish election precincts and voting places.
- Build and maintain Courthouse, Jail and other necessary public buildings.

- *Build Public pillory and whipping posts.
- Support Paupers.
- Bury Paupers.
- Transport insane persons to asylum.
- Call elections for school tax.
- Provide and maintain voting machines.
- *Act as voting registrars.
- *Act as Board of Review (Tax equalization)
- *Summon Juries.
- *Act as Jury Board.
- *Mark out prison bounds.
- Set budget for all county offices.
- Open navigable streams.
- *Build and Maintain poorhouse (Alms house)
- Work convicts.
- Provide medical treatment for convicts.
- Supervise feeding of convicts.
- Provide supplies, telephone and space for other public officials.
- *Approve medical and dental scholarships.
- Approve tax collectors list of insolvencies and errors.
- Have Lot and Land book prepared of all property in county.
- Pay election officials.
- Feed and House jurors.
- Approve bonds.
- Approve tax exemption for industries.
- Set salaries for most personnel, including establishing sick pay, vacation and insurance program for employees.
- Administer retirement program for employees.
- Examine, settle, allow claims against the county.
- Act as purchasing agent for all county offices.
- Subpoena, examine and compel attendance of witnesses and production of books, papers before the governing body.
- Punish for contempt by fine, not exceeding \$10 and imprisonment of six hours.
- Audit other offices (If State falls behind too far in their audits).
- Insure buildings and equipment.
- Advertise county resources.
- Select County depository.
- * Not now applicable

DUTIES OF THE GOVERNING BODY CHAIRMAN

- Serve as Chief Administrator for governing body, carrying out their policies.
- Appoint Records Custodian, along with Probate Judge and Register.
- Pay all bills.
- Appoint Courthouse, Farmers Market, Coliseum and other public buildings maintenance personnel, including Superintendents.
- Supervise upkeep of public buildings.
- Supervise accounting and budget records.
- Supervise purchasing procedures.

Prepare budget for submission to governing body.
 Appoint Courthouse Receptionist, Telephone Operators, Mail Clerk.
 Administer the employees insurance and retirement programs.
 Conduct and preside over Board meetings.
 Act as liason with other public officials.
 Represent County at official functions.
 Meet with industrialists about new and expanded industry.
 Supervise and employ governing body clerk-auditor and office staff.
 Serve as Ex Officio Chairman, County Board of Public Health.
 Speak to groups about county government.
 Inspect all roads and bridges in Madison County.
 Act as Commissioner for District Five, including employment and supervision over road crew.
 Act as County Treasurer.

APPOINTMENTS MADE BY GOVERNING BODY (Some not now applicable)

- *Road Apportioners.
Road Overseers.
- *Overseers of the Poor.
Health Officer.
- *Board of Health.
- *Constable.
- *Surveyor.
Airport Authority (Two members and a third jointly with city).
Farmer's Market Board.
- *Treasurer.
- *Notaries Public.
- *Auctioneer.
Gas Tax Inspector.
Welfare Board. (Now jointly with city).
- *Inspector of Flour.
- *Road Viewer Jury.
- *Tax Assessor and Tax Collector.
Jail Physician.
- *Poorhouse Physician.
- *Poorhouse Superintendent.
Keeper of the Clock.
Board of Equalization (Nominee).
- *Court Jury.
- *Coroner.
Hospital Board of Control (Two members).
Voting Machine Custodian.
T. B. Hospital, Two Trustees.
Attorney.
Engineer.
- *Road Supervisor.
Recreation Board.
Water and Fire Protection Authorities.
Water Study Board.

Election Officials.
 Barber Board.
 Coliseum Board.
 Civil Defense Director (jointly with city).
 Commodity Surplus Program Director.
 License Director.
 Road Foremen.
 Garage Superintendent.
 Road Crews.
 Personnel Board (One member).

*Not now applicable.

**COUNTY GOVERNING BODY MEMBERS
 JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND QUORUM**

1809-1811 Perkins, Peter
 1809-1819 Pope, Leroy (Chief 1811-1819)
 1809-1811 Ward, Edward
 1809-1811 Dickson, William (Chief 1809-1811)
 1809-1818 Bibb, Thomas
 1811-1818 Tatum, Abner
 1811-1813 Bunch, John (Didn't attend and was replaced)
 1813-1819 Moore, Dr. David
 1811-1819 Withers, John
 1818-1819 Betts, Charles
 1818-1819 Taylor, John M.

JUSTICES OF THE COUNTY COURT

1819-1821 Pope, Leroy (Chief)
 Moore, Dr. David
 Betts, Charles
 Withers, John
 Taylor, John M.
 Davye, Robert (Short time)

**COURT OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS
 AND REVENUE**

1821-1822 Chapman, Samuel
 Betts, Charles
 Scruggs, Gross
 Manning, James
 Walker, Samuel
 1822-1824 Chapman, Samuel
 Smith, Nathaniel
 Walker, Samuel
 Manning, James
 Craft, Ezekiel
 1824-1825 Chapman, Samuel
 Jackson, Isaac (short time)
 Fleming, William
 McGehee, Thomas
 Scruggs, Gross
 Walker, Samuel

- 1825-1826 Chapman, Samuel
Jones, George T.
Griffin, John
Walker, Samuel
Scruggs, Gross
- 1826-1827 Chapman, Samuel
Scruggs, Gross
Walker, Samuel
Griffin, John
Vining, John
- 1827-1829 Chapman, Samuel
Scruggs, Gross
Walker, Samuel
Griffin, John (resigned)
Power, Holloway (resigned)
(Court began 3 year term)
- 1829-1832 Chapman, Samuel
Jones, George T.
McCartney, James (Died August 1831)
Scruggs, Gross
Biles, Stephen
Ragland, Samuel (Took McCartney's place)
Taylor, Joseph (took office August 1831)
- 1832-1833 Chapman, Samuel
Jones, George T.
Scruggs, Gross
Taylor, Joseph
Ragland, Samuel
- 1833-1834 Chapman, Samuel
Teague, Magnus
Scruggs, Gross
Mason, George
Cobb, Bryant
- 1834-1836 Thompson, John C.
Teague, Magnus
Scruggs, Gross (resigned 1835)
Mason, George
Cobb, Bryant
Stokes, Henry (took Scruggs place)
- 1836-1845 Thompson, John C.
Robinson, John
Stokes, Henry (resigned)
Jordan, Fleming
Patteson, Benjamin
Kelly, David E. (Took Stokes place)
- 1845-1846 Thompson, John C.
Robinson, John
Jordan, Fleming
Kelly, David E.
Pickens, Joseph

- 1846-1848 Clay, Clement C., Jr. (resigned 1848)
 Betts, Edward Chambers (took Clay's place)
 Robinson, John
 Jordan, Fleming
 Kelly, David E.
 Pickens, Joseph
- 1848-1850 Betts, Edward Chambers
 Robinson, John
 Jordan, Fleming
 Kelly, David E.
 Pickens, Joseph
- 1850- Tate, Frederick
 Robinson, John
 Jordan, Fleming
 Kelly, David E.
 Pickens, Joseph
- 1850-1851 Otey, John W.
 Robinson, John
 Jordan, Fleming
 Kelly, David E.
 Pickens, Joseph
- 1851-1853 Otey, John W.
 Robinson, John
 Jordan, Fleming
 Kelly, David E.
 Allison, David
- 1853- Echols, William
 Robinson, John
 Jordan, Fleming
 Kelly, David E.
 Allison, David
- 1853-1856 Hammond, Ferdinand
 Robinson, John
 Jordan, Fleming
 Kelly, David E.
 Allison, David
- 1856-1859 Hammond, Ferdinand
 Walls, Allen
 Sledge, O. D.
 McCrary, Thomas
 Cobb, Dickson
- 1859-1861 Scruggs, James H.
 Walls, Allen
 Sledge, O. D.
 McCrary, Thomas
 Cobb, Dickson
- 1861-1863 Scruggs, James H.
 Walls, Allen
 Beirne, George P.
 McCrary, Thomas
 Cobb, Dickson

1863-1865 Wilson, Robert D.
 Walls, Allen
 Cobb, Dickson
 (unknown, minutes missing.)
 (unknown, minutes missing.)

COURT OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS (Commissioners Court)

1865-1866 Wilson, Robert D.
 Walls, Allen
 Cobb, Dickson
 Humphrey, John M.
 Sullivan, Larkin P.

1866-1869 Douglass, Lewis M.
 Balch, Hezekiah (resigned)
 Colman, Charles (resigned)
 Pryor, Augustus (resigned)
 McFarland, Thomas (elected but declined to serve)
 Moore, James (appointed in McFarlands place, but
 didn't serve)

1869-1870 Douglass, Lewis M.
 Bowhannon, Joseph C. (died 1870)
 Bradley, Joseph
 Vandeventer, J. D. (Resigned February 1870)
 Rice, Francisco (took Vandeventer's place, then re-
 signed November 1870)
 Harrison, Perry L. (took Rice's place)
 Hammond, Ferdinand (took Bowhannon's place)
 Fennell, Isham J.

1870-1871 Douglass, Lewis M.
 Hammond, Ferdinand (resigned March 1871)
 Harrison, Perry L.
 Bradley, Joseph C.
 Kelly, J. O. (took Hammond's place)
 Fennell, Isham J.

1871-1874 Douglass, Lewis M.
 Bradley, Joseph C.
 Fennell, Isham
 Kelly, J. O.
 Ledbetter, John W.

1874-1875 Spragins, Robert Stith
 Whitman, William
 Cobb, Dickson
 Brown, Joseph A.
 Ellis, James B.

1875-1877 Richardson, William
 Walker, E. F.
 Cobb, Dickson
 Brown, Joseph A.
 Ellis, James B.

- 1877-1880 Richardson, William
Walker, E. F.
Cobb, Dickson
Brown, Joseph A.
Teague, Hezekiah M.
- 1880-1884 Richardson, William
Walker, E. F.
Hartsell, Jonathan W.
Jones, James Monroe
Brown, Joseph A.
- 1884-1886 Richardson, William
Powell, J. Peyton
Esslinger, B. F.
Garner, W. T.
Brown, Joseph A.
(Court Began 4 year term)
- 1886-1888 Taylor, Thomas Jones
Powell, J. Peyton
Esslinger, B. F.
Garner, W. T.
Brown, Joseph A.
- 1888-1892 Taylor, Thomas Jones
Garner, W. T.
Wall, Thomas J.
Clopton, John W.
Hamer, W. T.
- 1892-1894 Taylor, Thomas Jones
Smith, John T.
Given, Fred T.
Wright, Lee J.
Love, Frank C.
- 1894-1896 Rice, Dr. Francisco
Smith, John F.
Given, Fred T.
Wright, Lee J.
Love, Frank C.
- 1896-1898 Stewart, S. Morgan
Nance, W. F.
Gooch, J. M.
Russell, J. R.
Rountree, W. D.
- 1898-1900 Stewart, S. Morgan
Nance, W. F.
Lowe, I. H.
Matthews, A. E.
Rountree, W. D.

- 1900-1902
 Stewart, S. Morgan
 Watkins, James A.
 Flippen, W. N.
 Matthews, A. E.
 Lowe, I. H.
 Sugg, C. F. (Appointed as Commissioner March 4, 1901, to newly created District 5) (resigned 1902)
 Bradley, J. J. (took Sugg's place July 2, 1902)
- 1902-1904
 Stewart, S. Morgan
 Baites, John W.
 Hinds, B. W.
 Flippen, W. N.
 Watkins, J. A.
 Bradley, J. J.
 Pulley, R. S. (Took Bradley's place November 21, 1904)
- 1904-1906
 Lawler, W. T.
 Hinds, B. W. (died September 1906)
 Spivey, R. M. (took Hind's place)
 Baites, John W.
 Pulley, R. S.
 Watkins, J. A.
- 1906-1909
 Lawler, W. T.
 Jacks, D. B.
 Spivey, R. M.
 Pulley, R. S.
 Bennett, F. M. (Took Pulley's place May 1, 1907)
 Watkins, J. A. (died December 1907)
 Patterson, J. M.
 George, Morris (Took Watkins place)
- 1909-1913
 Lawler, W. T.
 Giles, T. F.
 Clift, John T.
 Stegall, O. K.
 Spivey, R. M. (resigned to become Tax Collector)
 Grayson, John W. (took Spivey's place April 1912)
 Patterson, J. M.
- 1913-1915
 Lawler, W. T.
 Blanton, George
 McCord, J. E.
 Patterson, J. M.
 Grayson, John W.
 Clift, John T.
- 1915-1917
 Lawler, W. T. (Murdered 1916)
 McDonnell, Archibald (took Lawler's place)
 Blanton, George
 McCord, J. E.
 Williamson, A. J.
 Buford, Isaac D.
 Clift, John T.

- 1917-1919 Jones, Thomas W.
Hammond, Otha
Hobbs, C. D.
Williamson, A. J.
Buford, Isaac D.
Bradley, Joseph J.
- 1919-1920 Jones, Thomas W.
Hammond, Otha
Nunn, James E.
Hobbs, C. D.
Baite, J. W.
Bradley, Joseph J.

BOARD OF REVENUE

- 1920-1923 Pulley, Charles H.
Bradley, Joseph J. (died 1922)
Butler, W. E. (took Bradley's place December 4, 1922)
Hammond, Otha
Kenney, E. C. (took Hammond's place January 17, 1921)

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

- 1923-1924 Fleming, S. W., Chairman
Smith, J. Proctor
Gray, J. W.
Williams, J. E.
Watson, C. H.
- 1924-1928 Terry, E. T., Chairman
Smith, J. Proctor, District 1
Gray, J. W., District 2
Williams, J. E., District 3
Watson, C. H., District 4
- 1928-1932 Terry, E. T., Chairman
Smith, J. Proctor, District 1
Nance, Homer H., District 2
Watson, C. H., District 3
Douglass, David, District 4
- 1932-1936 Terry, E. T., Chairman. (died December 1935)
Van Valkenburgh, Joe B. (Took Terry's place)
Smith, J. Proctor, District 1
Nance, Homer H., District 2
Watson, C. H., District 3 (Died March 12, 1935)
Fleming, Aaron (Took Watson's place)
Douglass, David, District 4
- 1936-1944 Van Valkenburgh, Joe B., Chairman (died April 1942)
McGregor, Edward (Took Van Valkenburgh's place)
Quick, Joe, District 1
Gray, Jim, District 2 (died April 1943)
Shelton, Robert C. (Took Gray's place)
Mann, Clifton O., District 3
Brown, J. Silas, District 4

- 1944-1948 McGregor, Edward, Chairman
 Quick, Joe, District 1
 Shelton, Robert C., District 2
 Mann, Clifton O., District 3 (removed from office
 September 1946)
 Carpenter, Dr. James L. (Took Mann's place)
 Johnston, J. Wall, District 4
- 1948-1956 Stone, Roy L., Chairman
 Quick, Joe, District 1
 Shelton, Robert C., District 2 (killed in auto accident
 February 1956)
 Millsaps, Arthur E. (took Shelton's place)
 Carpenter, Dr. James L., District 3
 Turner, James H., District 4
- 1956-1960 Stone, Roy L., Chairman
 Quick, Joe, District 1
 Jones, Edwin, District 2
 Carpenter, Dr. James L., District 3 (resigned July
 1958)
 Bell, James H. (took Carpenter's place)
 Cobb, Lawrence W., District 4
- 1960-present Stone, Roy L., Chairman (died March 1962)
 Record, James R. (Took Stone's place, March 26, 1962)
 Clark, R. Dudley, District 1
 Jones, Edwin W., District 2
 Bell, James H., District 3
 Cobb, Lawrence W., District 4

(Note: all present commissioners were reelected for their present term which began in November 1968) (a four year term).

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS DISTRICTS

The present composition of the districts that the County Commissioners represent follows:

District One

Precinct 2, New Market
Precinct 11, Meridianville
Precinct 12, Hazel Green
Precinct 17, Plevna
Precinct 23, Sulphur Springs

District Two

Precinct 3, Maysville
Precinct 15, Gurley
Precinct 16, Deposit
Precinct 20, Rock Cut
Precinct 22, Hurricane
Precinct 26, Ryland

District Three

Precinct 4, Colliers
Precinct 6, Whitesburg
Precinct 13, Poplar Ridge
Precinct 18, Elon
Precinct 19, Owens Cross Roads, District 1 (in city)
Precinct 19, Owens Cross Roads, District 2
Precinct 25, New Hope, District 1 (in city)
Precinct 25, New Hope, District 2

District Four

Precinct 9, Harvest
Precinct 10, Madison Cross Roads
Precinct 21, Monrovia
Precinct 27, Bobo

District Five

Precinct 1, Huntsville
Precinct 7, Triana, District 1 (in city)
Precinct 7, Triana, District 2
Precinct 8, Madison
Precinct 14, Dug Hill

COUNTY DEBT AND BUDGET EXPENDITURES

Inasmuch as it is the responsibility of the county governing body to handle the finances of the county, these figures for a number of years are listed:

Fiscal Year Ending Sept. 30	Budget Expenditures (Rounded Off)	Bonded Debt At End Fiscal Yr.
1882	\$	\$ 76,000.00
1888		62,000.00
1919	330,000.00	297,500.00
1920	360,000.00	257,500.00
1921	360,000.00	257,500.00
1926	370,000.00	357,500.00
1935	460,000.00	241,900.00
1939	422,000.00	313,500.00
1940	358,000.00	314,000.00
1941	442,000.00	277,000.00
1942	413,000.00	185,000.00
1943	413,000.00	153,000.00
1944	593,000.00	151,000.00
1945	552,000.00	148,000.00
1946	768,000.00	146,000.00
1947	1,289,000.00	63,000.00
1948	1,350,000.00	56,000.00
1949	1,255,000.00	49,000.00
1950	1,053,000.00	42,000.00
1951	1,100,000.00	35,000.00
1952	1,150,000.00	28,000.00
1953	1,200,000.00	NONE
1954	1,250,000.00	NONE
1955	1,400,000.00	NONE
1956	1,000,000.00	NONE
1957	2,900,000.00	985,000.00
1958	1,800,000.00	945,000.00
1959	1,700,000.00	873,000.00
1960	2,200,000.00	766,000.00
1961	1,800,000.00	925,000.00
1962	3,000,000.00	1,017,000.00
1963	3,000,000.00	893,000.00
1964	3,200,000.00	761,000.00
1965	3,300,000.00	626,000.00
1966	3,600,000.00	486,000.00
1967	4,300,000.00	343,000.00
1968	4,800,000.00	664,000.00
1969	5,094,000.00	

MADISON COUNTY BUDGET
FISCAL YEAR 1950-1951 and 1968-1969

REVENUE	1950-1951	1968-1969
Ad Valorem Tax	\$ 219,000	\$1,800,000
Licenses	53,200	377,000
Courts	6,350	93,000
County Gasoline Tax	300,000	1,050,000
Probate Fees, Licenses & Taxes	5,365	126,000
Tax Assessor and Collector Fees	0	200,000
State, Taxes & Licenses	392,037	998,600
Cigarette Tax	0	390,000
Farmers Market Rentals	0	5,000
Other	124,130	58,035
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$1,100,082	\$5,097,635
 APPROPRIATIONS		
Highways	742,000	2,104,013
(1) Sheriff and Jail	15,725	251,140
Courts:		
(1) Circuit Court Clerk	2,283	12,700
Judges, Jurors and Witnesses	14,332	76,175
District Attorney	1,608	51,760
Court Reporters	0	16,983
County Court	4,000	62,680
(1) Register	725	8,616
Jury Commission	1,200	3,600
Family Court	0	23,652
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total (Courts)	24,148	256,166
Detention Home	0	28,254
Library	5,600	27,000
County Commission	18,000	77,216
Board of Registrars	2,359	21,608
Elections	6,000	17,270
Health Department	32,161	93,542
Hospital	12,000	30,000
Garbage Collection	0	23,435
Forestry Department	3,600	13,250
Civil Defense Department	0	16,442
Extension Service	12,000	44,000
Farmers Market	1,500	18,644
License Department	0	114,170
(1) Probate Judge	4,200	93,038
Records and Reproduction Dept.	0	13,120
(1) Tax Assessor	3,728	89,297

(1) Tax Collector	1,683	70,300
Commodity Surplus Program	0	16,000
Pensions and Security Dept.	43,560	2,400
Recreation Department	0	100,000
Arts Council	0	4,650
Community Action Committee	0	3,000
Public Building Authority	0	10,000
Intergovernmental Relations Dept.	0	15,360
Law Library	0	7,000
(2) Education	3,785	380,023
Soil Conservation Service	0	4,000
Veterans Service Officer	500	500
History Department	0	500
License Inspector	0	100
Barber Board	110	2,600
Coliseum	0	25,189
Law Library	0	7,000
Street Light Department	0	10,000
Payment on Indebtedness	7,000	374,696
Municipalities	0	221,412
Advertising & Industrial Expansion	5,000	63,000
Transport insane and delinquents	1,200	5,000
Board of Equalization	800	800
Coroner	0	2,400
Farmers Home Administration	0	2,000
Agricultural Stabilization Committee	0	2,000
State Probation and Parole Office	100	500
Soil Service	0	500
Federal Crop Insurance Office	0	500
Courthouse utilities, all offices		
Telephones, upkeep and Personnel	32,270	262,500
Bonds, Taxes, Insurance and Retirement Programs (3)		101,500
Security Personnel		20,000
Airport	21,000	30,000
Other		17,300
TOTAL APPROPRIATED	\$1,100,029	\$5,094,335

(1) Fee Officials who paid other expenses out of their fees and commissions. In the 1968-1969 year, only the sheriff, register and circuit clerk remained on the fee system.

(2) Tax moneys go directly to Board of Education and thus do not reflect in the County Commission books. However, the County Commission makes appropriations to aid the school systems, using non-school tax funds.

(3) 1950-51 included in other figures.

NOTE: Twenty six new department appropriations, an increase of 40%, were added in the eighteen year period.

COUNTY CLERK-AUDITOR

The office of County Clerk dates back to March 3, 1809 when the first clerk was appointed by provisions of an act that had been passed March 12, 1803. This act also made the Clerk the Register of the Orphans Court. The Clerk served under the Justices of the Quorum from 1809 to 1819, under the Justices of the County Court from 1819 to 1821 and with the County Court Judge and Commissioners of Roads and Revenues from 1821 to 1850, when the office was abolished. Thereafter, the counterpart of this job was handled by a clerk in the Probate Judges office until 1920, when the newly formed governing body, the Board of Revenue, appointed a county clerk to keep the minutes and other records of the governing body. In 1949, the governing body changed the title to that of Clerk-Auditor. The office now consists primarily of supervision of the governing body's financial, accounting and purchasing functions, and pre-audit of all claims against the county, including verification of their legality. Most of the early functions of the county Court Clerk, an elective office from 1819 to 1850, are now handled by the Probate Office. Clerks prior to 1948 are listed elsewhere.

County Clerk-Auditors and their terms have been:

1948-1962 Record, James R.
1962-1969 Adams, James T. (Died December, 1969)
1969-present Quick, Charles E.

SHERIFF

The office of Sheriff has not yet been traced to its beginnings, according to the book **County Judicatures**, written in 1675. This book stated that "The Shire, or County, is governed by an office which we call Sheriff, signifying Governor and it appears by history that Earls of Counties had the guard of the Counties long before the Norman conquest and which was derived from the Romans and the Sheriff was deputy of the Earl, and the Romans called him Vice Consul. Judges are to nominate three persons of every County to be presented to the King, that he may pick one of them for Sheriff or Governor of the County. The Sheriff takes the place of every Nobleman in the County during the time he is Sheriff and though the Sheriff be not a Justice of the Peace, yet he is a Conservator of the Peace and may imprison persons upon good cause, as Breach of the Peace, suspicion of Treason, Felony, or Hue and Cry". From other writings, it appears that the office of Sheriff, sometimes called Shire-Reeve, or Viscount, or Vicomte, definitely existed prior to 950 A.D.

Following settlement of the American Colonies, an office called Provost Marshal usually performed the duties of Sheriff, but in 1634, a Virginia act re-christened the Provost Marshal as the Sheriff.

The Mississippi Territory Governor and Territorial Judges passed an act on February 28, 1799, setting forth the duties of Sheriff in the Territory and then, only five days after the creation of Madison County, a Sheriff was appointed for the County on

December 19, 1808. A territorial act of February 10, 1807 had again set out the duties of the Sheriff, including "to quell and suppress all affrays, routs, riots and insurrections; to pursue, apprehend and commit to jail all felons and traitors; execute all warrants, writs and other process, which by law appertained to his duties". He was to duly attend upon all courts of record. His duties have remained substantially the same every since, but with emergence and growth of cities, a substantial part of his early work, particularly in Madison County, has been absorbed by city police.

The 1819 Alabama Constitution made the office elective for a three year term beginning in 1822, being ineligible to serve a consecutive term. Article 4, Section 26 of the 1875 Constitution increased the term to four years, beginning in 1880. A constitutional amendment, ratified May 11, 1938, finally allowed the Sheriff to succeed himself. The office has always been on a fee basis, but effective with the next term, will be placed on a salary basis, in accordance with Act 535 of the 1969 legislature.

Sheriffs, Chief Deputy Sheriffs, Jailers and Jail Physicians have been:

SHERIFF

1808-1822	Neal, Stephen
1822-1825	McBroom, William
1825-1828	Neale, John P.
1828-1831	Mills, John F.
1831-1834	Acklen, John R. F.
1834-1837	Turner, Daniel B.
1837-1840	Kavanaugh, Cortez D.
1840-1843	Robinson, William
1843-	Gaston, James (Coroner, who acted as Sheriff during election contest)
1843-1846	Kavanaugh, Cortez D.
1846-1849	Moseley, Thomas M.
1849-1852	Thomas, James
1852-1855	Carmichael, George W.
1855-1858	Dowlin, David S.
1859-1861	Carmichael, George W.
1861-1865	Douglass, Edward E.
1865-	Gurley, Frank (Elected but arrested and removed by Federal Troops)
1865-1866	Schrimsher, Andrew J. (appointed by Governor)
1866-1867	Coltart, John G. (appointed by Governor but removed by Federal troops)
1867-1868	Roberts, H. N. (appointed by General Pope)
1868-1871	Doyle, Joseph P. (resigned)
1871-1872	Cooper, John W.
1872-1875	Brown, James H.
1875-1877	Murphy, Robert E.
1877-1880	Thomas, John C.
1880-1884	Cooper, John W.
1884-1888	McGehee, Joseph T.

1888-1892	Murphy, Robert E.
1892-1896	Powell, J. Peyton
1896-1900	Fulghum, Oscar
1900-1907	Rodgers, A. D.
1907-1911	Mitchell, William
1911-1915	Hereford, Frank G.
1915-1916	Phillips, Robert (Committed Suicide)
1916-	Poole, J. R. (Coroner who became acting Sheriff)
1916-1923	Lowe, John C.
1923-1925	Lane, Charles D. (resigned)
1925-1926	Gardiner, F. M.
1927-1931	Riddick, B. Frank
1931-1935	Giles, Ben F.
1935-1937	Hereford, Frank G. (resigned)
1937-1939	Gardiner, F. M.
1939-1947	Blakemore, Henry C.
1947-1951	Harwell, Claude M.
1951-	McPeters, Oliver (impeached)
1951-	Rigsby, Robert L. (Coroner who became acting Sheriff)
1951-1955	Sanderson, Cecil
1955-1967	Wall, L. D.
1967-present	Crabtree, Charles Jerry

CHIEF DEPUTY SHERIFF

1820-	Brandon, Byrd
1822-	McBroom, William
1823-	Caruthers, W. T.
1827-	Milakan, James
1828-	Burford, Philip
1838-	Rice, O.
1852-	Bradford, L. S.
1853-	Schrimsher, A. J.
1857-	Coltart, R. W.
1858-	Wells, James
1866-1868	Franks, Brittain
1869-1872	Figg, R. F.
1877-	Rice, Ed
1877-1878	Bradley, A. Hayes
1878-1880	Thomas, Charles M.
1880-1884	Cooper, E.
1885-1895	Fulghum, Oscar
1899-	Massengale, Allen
1903-	Word, T. W.
1907-1911	Gardiner, D. C.
1911-1913	Kirby, A. D.
1913-1915	Robinson, Christo
1916-1920	Bates, Lonnie
1920-1927	Tipton, J. E.
1927-1931	Watson, R. S.
1931-	Tipton, Mrs. R. C.
1931-1935	Sanders, Walter

1935-1937	Kirby, A. D. & J. L. Carroll
1937-1939	Crutcher,
1939-1947	Blakemore, Jimmy
1947-1951	Harwell, T. B.
1951-	Talley, Robert
1951-1955	Breedlove, Gerald
1955-1967	Norton, Ed
1967-	Pollard, Buster
1967-present	Daniel, Marcus

JAILOR

1814-	Haynes, John B.
1818-1819	McBroom, William
1819-1824	Rather, Daniel
1824-	Caruthers, Robert
1825-	Neale, James
1825-1827	Caruthers, Robert
1827-1828	White, Fielding F.
1828-1833	Howson, William
1833-1844	Hunt, William R.
1844-1848	Barton, Wellborn and Clark, Joseph S.
1848-1852	Clark, Joseph S. & Weaver, James H.
1852-	Aday, John
1852-1854	Clark, Joseph S. & Weaver, James H.
1855-	McKinley, A. L.
1858-	Weaver, James H.
1861-1863	Sashley, Charles
1863-1867	Weaver, James H.
1867-1868	Schrimsher, A. J.
1868-1869	Roberts, H. N.
1870-1875	Weaver, James H.
1875-1876	Dyer, Winslow
1876-	Kennard, R.
1876-1877	Demasters, W. F.
1877-	Rice, Ed
1877-1880	Turner, A. A.
1880-1883	Winston, William C.
1883-1888	Cooper, Willie
1888-1889	Fulghum, Jim
1889-1893	Penecost,
1893-1900	Barron,
1900-1901	Connally,
1901-1905	Giles, C. H.
1905-1911	Miller, William
1911-1915	Parker, Jim P.
1915-1920	
1920-	Mcon, R. W. & Watson, R. S.
1920-1923	Potts, Charles A.
1923-1924	Lane, Will
1924-1927	Ferguson, Robert
1927-1930	Moore, R. W.

1930-1931	Crutcher, E. R.
1935-1939	Neely, Otis M.
1940-1943	Riddick, Frank
1943-1947	Morris, Tom
1947-	Warren, John
1947-1951	Keel, Fred
1951-	Whitaker, Oscar
1951-1955	Sanderson, Jimmy
1955-1957	Hornbuckle, Charles
1957-1959	O'Neal, Harold
1959-1962	Brannum, C. H.
1962-1963	Cantrell, W. G.
1963-1965	Singleton, Glenn
1965-1966	Lasater, Horton
1966-1967	Clark, Malcolm
1967-1968	Campbell, Dabney
1968-present	Singleton, Glenn

JAIL PHYSICIAN

In 1871, the county governing body established this position, with the responsibility of periodically examining county prisoners, also to be on call for emergency medical treatment. The office was discontinued in 1916 but was reestablished in 1965 due to soaring costs of medical treatment. The physician was also designated as the Juvenile Home Physician. County Jail Physicians have been:

1871-1876	Baldrige, Dr. M. C.
1877-1881	Robinson, Dr. C. (replaced)
1882-1883	Shelby, Dr. A. B.
1884-1885	Lowry, Dr. S. H.
1889-1890	Robinson, Dr. C.
1891-	Lowry, Dr. S. H.
1891-1895	Wheeler, Dr. W. C.
1896-	McDonnell, Dr. H.
1897-1898	Patton, Dr. J. (I?) W.
1899-1901	Burritt, Dr. W. H.
1902-1904	Hall, Dr. B. M.
1905-	Mastin, Dr. Lacey
1906-1907	Hall, Dr. B. M.
1913-	Rand, Dr. Edgar
1915-	England, Dr. W. B.
1916-1965	None
1965-present	Laughlin, Dr. Ed

SHERIFF'S FEES AND SALARY

During September, 1968, much discussion was held about the income of the Madison County Sheriff and the salary of his deputies. A survey of other Alabama Counties disclosed the following:

County	Sheriff's Salary	Chief Deputy Salary	Deputies Average Salary
BALDWIN	Fee	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 5,400.00
BARBOUR	Fee	4,800.00	4,200.00
BIBB	Fee	4,260.00	2,400.00
BLOUNT	Fee	5,100.00	4,800.00
BULLOCK	Fee	—	3,600.00
BUTLER	Fee	4,200.00	3,600.00
CALHOUN	\$14,500.00	6,000.00	5,400.00
CHAMBERS	8,400.00	4,200.00	4,200.00
CHEROKEE	6,000.00	5,400.00	4,800.00
CHILTON	Fee	5,600.00	4,980.00
CLARKE	Fee	6,000.00	5,400.00
CLEBURNE	Fee	—	4,800.00
COFFEE	Fee	6,000.00	5,400.00
CONECUH	Fee	4,800.00	4,800.00
COLBERT	8,400.00	6,000.00	5,400.00
CRENSHAW	Fee	4,200.00	3,300.00
(1) CULLMAN	9,504.00	5,400.00	5,200.00
DALE	Fee	4,500.00	4,200.00
DALLAS	11,000.00	6,996.00	5,088.00
(1) ELMORE	12,400.00	7,200.00	6,900.00
ETOWAH	12,000.00	10,500.00	5,700.00
GENEVA	Fee	5,700.00	—
GREENE	7,500.00	4,320.00	3,600.00
HENRY	Fee	3,900.00	—
HOUSTON	7,500.00	4,860.00	4,200.00
JACKSON	Fee	5,100.00	4,800.00
JEFFERSON	16,000.00	10,000.00	6,500.00
LAMAR	Fee	5,100.00	4,500.00
(2) LAUDERDALE	12,500.00	6,000.00	5,400.00
LEE	Fee	5,940.00	5,040.00
LAWRENCE	Fee	5,499.00	5,199.00
LOWNDES	Fee	3,600.00	3,000.00
LIMESTONE	Fee	5,400.00	4,800.00
MACON	Fee	3,600.00	3,150.00
MADISON	Fee	6,900.00	5,400.00
MARENGO	Fee	—	—
MARION	Fee	4,800.00	4,200.00
MARSHALL	10,000.00	6,000.00	4,500.00
MOBILE	15,000.00	8,400.00	5,900.00
MONROE	Fee	—	4,500.00
MONTGOMERY	15,000.00	8,400.00	6,600.00

MORGAN	Fee	\$5,640.00	\$4,932.00
PERRY	Fee	5,400.00	4,800.00
PIKE	Fee	4,200.00	4,800.00
RUSSELL	Fee	6,300.00	5,100.00
PICKENS	Fee	4,200.00	3,600.00
ST. CLAIR	\$ 8,000.00	4,800.00	4,200.00
SHELBY	12,000.00	7,200.00	5,200.00
SUMTER	Fee	5,820.00	4,200.00
TALLEDEGA	8,500.00	5,640.00	4,860.00
TALLAPOOSA	Fee	5,700.00	4,800.00
TUSCALOOSA	11,000.00	5,700.00	4,800.00
WALKER	12,000.00	5,700.00	5,100.00
WASHINGTON	Fee	4,200.00	3,900.00
WILCOX	Fee	5,940.00	
WINSTON	Fee	4,500.00	<u>3,600.00</u>

(1) Includes Expense Allowance

(2) Gets Expense allowance, in addition.

Note: As can be seen, Madison County paid the top average salary for any Alabama sheriff's office on the fee system.

BUDGET INFORMATION ON MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF AND JAIL OPERATION

(Does not show any information relating to personal income or expense of Sheriff except Items 7, 15, 16. Prepared September 27, 1967)

ITEM NO.	TYPE OF EXPENSE	Budget 1947-48	Budget 1957-58	Budget 1961-62	Budget 1963-64	Budget 1965-66	Budget 1966-67	Budget Request 1967-68	
1	Telephone	\$ 460.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 1,170.00	\$ 1,450.00	\$ 2,250.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 2,300.00	
2	New Equipment	-	1,130.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	2,800.00	2,200.00	2,350.00	
3	Equipment Upkeep	100.00	375.00	300.00	450.00	500.00	700.00	900.00	
4	Jail Cleaning Supplies	2,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,400.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	
5	Utilities and Fuel for Jail	1,740.00	5,000.00	4,300.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	1,000.00	-	
6	Building Repairs, Jail	3,000.00	600.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	
7	Feeding Prisoners, Jail	2,000.00	2,700.00	2,400.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,500.00	
	(This goes to Sheriff Personally)								
8	Prisoners Medical Treatment	120.00	1,100.00	1,600.00	3,00.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	8,000.00	
9	Jail Warden Salary	Included in Item 12 Until 1966-67						6,360.00	6,900.00
10	Assistant Jail Wardens Salary	Included in Item 12 Until 1966-67						27,930.00	57,600.00
11	Chief Deputy, Salary	2,100.00	3,000.00	4,200.00	5,400.00	6,000.00	6,360.00	8,100.00	
12	All Other Sheriffs Personnel, Salaries	4,800.00	28,500.00	42,764.00	67,218.00	129,180.00	112,350.00	170,100.00	
13	Printed Supplies	300.00	500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	800.00	
14	Postage	60.00	70.00	100.00	150.00	250.00	300.00	600.00	
15	Ex Officio Fees	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	
	(Go To Sheriff Personally)								
16	Other Fees	600.00	-	2,000.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	6,500.00	
	(Go To Sheriff Personally)								
17	Uniforms For Deputies	-	-	2,100.00	1,900.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	8,000.00	
18	Office Supplies	100.00	225.00	300.00	300.00	400.00	450.00	450.00	
19	Books and Binders	400.00	300.00	435.00	500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	
	Budget Approved 9-30-66						182,850.00		
	Added to Budget, January, 1967								
	For Gate Guards (Part of Year)						10,607.66	18,092.00	
	TOTAL	\$18,380.00	\$47,960.00	\$72,269.00	\$102,768.00	\$177,180.00	\$193,457.66	\$301,792.00	

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NOTE: Personnel Budgeted:

- 1957-58 11 People in Office and Jail
- 1961-62 17 People in Office and Jail
- 1965-66 26 People in Office and Jail
- 1966-67 32 People in Office and Jail (Now Using 30)
- 1967-68 (Request) 43 People in Office and Jail

(NOTE: In 1959 there were 17 persons on payroll. Sheriff personally paid 1/4 of salary of 9 of these)

NOTE: The figures show the highest per capita budget in the state for a Sheriff's office on the fee system.

COUNTY TREASURER

This office was created by an act of February 28, 1799, passed by the Mississippi Territory Governor and Territorial Judges, defining the office duties. The Territorial legislature, on March 4, 1803, again established the office and later amended the act on December 18, 1811. The Treasurer was at first appointed by the Governor, followed by the County governing body making the appointment for a one year term, in accordance with an act approved December 17, 1819 by the Alabama legislature.

Act 26 in 1839 made the office a three year term, still appointed by the county governing body. Act 396, 1852, made the office elective for a three year term. Act 49 of 1846 kept the office on a three year term, while Act 20 of the 1875-1876 legislature made the term four years, after August 1880. Act 482 of the 1893 legislature kept the office a four year term. Another act provided that the office would be elective for a four year term, beginning in 1903.

The office was abolished by Act 378 of 1915, relating to counties not over 55,000 in population, except as otherwise provided by law. Although no County Treasurer has existed in Madison County since, some doubt about the legality of acts passed existed, so the 1936-1937 legislature passed Act 8, again abolishing the office. A county Depository system replaced the Treasurer, calling for the county governing body to select a bank or banks as the Depository. Duties of the Treasurer had included receiving moneys due the county and drawing checks against the treasury, upon order of the county governing body. The county approved its first depository, W. R. Rison Banking Company, in January 1917. Following that, various banks were selected and today, the county approves all local banks as depositories. County Treasurers have been:

1811-1823	Wood, Bennett
1823-1826	Craft, Ezekiel
1826-1837	Harris, Daniel
1837-1841	Moore, Dr. Benjamin T.
1841-1848	Eldridge, John B.
1848-1849	Moore, Dr. Benjamin T.
1849-1852	Cruse, William
1852-1872	Johnson, Daniel
1872-	Wells, William (died)
1872-1877	Rison, William R.
1877-1884	Wynn, Alexander M.
1884-1888	Robinson, J. Otey
1888-1892	Mastin, Charles J.
1892-1896	Kelly, W. J.
1896-1900	Kennedy, G. D.
1900-1904	Collier, L. E.
1904-1907	Hereford, F. G.
1907-	Bilbro, J. B.
1907-1913	Wright, Lee J.
1913-1917	Lawler, H. J.

CORONER

The office of Coroner appears to have begun in the 10th century. As stated by the **Conductor Generalis** issue of 1722 and later 1749, the latter published by Benjamin Franklin, "The office of a Coroner is very ancient and has been and yet is held in high esteem: For the Lord Mayor of London is held to be Coroner there and the Chief Justice of the Kings Bench is Sovereign Coroner of All England and he upon view of a body of one killed in open view, as a Coroner, may make a record returnable, into the Kings Bench. He is to view the bodies of those where there may be any suspicion of the party dyed not naturally. For he is to know, and certify how the King came to lose a subject". Another early chronicler stated "The office of Coroner hath its etymology or derivation from Corona, being an officer of the Crown, first established by King Alfred and ordained to be Conservator of the Peace. In ancient times he was held in such estimation that none could have it but a Knight." The office was referred to in the 1194 Articles of Eyre as "Custos Placitorium," appearing as a check on the Sheriff.

Following establishment of the Mississippi Territory, the Governor and Territorial Judges passed an act on February 28, 1799, setting out the duties of a Coroner. A legislative act of February 10, 1807 authorized the Governor to appoint a Coroner in each County. John Hunt, founder of Huntsville, was appointed as the first Coroner of Madison County in 1810.

The Alabama Legislature on December 17, 1819, provided that the county governing body would appoint the Coroner for a three year term. This was continued by the 1867 Code of Alabama. Act 49 of 1868 provided that the office would be elective beginning in 1871, for a three year term. The office changed to a four year term in 1880, in accordance with Act 20 of the 1875-1876 legislature. Coroners have been:

1810-1814	Hunt, John
1814-1824	Rather, Daniel
1824-1827	Caruthers, Robert
1827-1830	Purdum, Richard B.
1831-1836	Browne, W. H. T.
1836-1838	Garnett, Lewis G.
1838-1853	Gaston, James
1853-1865	Windham, Jay Irwin
1865-1871	Numban, James
1871-1892	Franks, Brittain
1892-1896	Davis, Z. P.
1896-1900	Bankhead, W. B.
1900-1908	Stewart, E. B.
1908-1914	Laughlin, Humes C.
1914-1921	Poole, J. R.
1921-1925	McCowan, J. A.
1925-1926	Collier, W. H.
1926-1929	Laughlin, Humes C.

1929-1933	Poole, J. R.
1933-1934	Tucker, Robert L. (killed)
1934-1940	Laughlin, Humes C.
1940-1941	Womack, J. B.
1941-1942	Womack, Len
1942-1951	Laughlin, Humes C.
1951-1955	Rigsby, Robert L.
1955-1959	Giles, Jimmy L.
1959-1963	Rigsby, Robert L.
1963-present	Osborne, A. G.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE AND CLERK

The Mississippi Territory legislature, on December 22, 1809, established the Superior Court of Law and Equity for Madison County and the first Judge was appointed in 1810, as was a Superior Court Clerk. On December 13, 1815, a law was passed that required the Clerk to keep his office within one mile of the Court-house. An act of the Alabama Territory legislature of February 6, 1818, established the Northern Judicial District and authorized appointment of an Attorney General for the District, which was composed of Madison, Limestone, Lauderdale, Franklin and Cotaco (Morgan) Counties. On December 14, 1818, the Territorial legislature established five judicial districts, with Madison County being in the fifth. After Alabama entered the Union, the legislature, on December 14, 1819, abolished the Superior Court, replacing it with a Circuit Court. Superior Court (The first court was held October 1, 1810) Judges and Clerks and have been:

JUDGES

1810-1819	Jones, Obadiah
1819-	Walker, John W.
1819-1820	Hughes, Beverly

CLERKS

1810-1811	Perkins, Peter
1811-1820	Harris, Francis Epps

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE

In the early days of England—about 1261—the counterpart of the modern Circuit Court Judge was known as a Justice of the Assize, later assuming circuit riding, from which the title of today's Judge is derived.

An analysis of the court system from the earliest establishment of the Mississippi Territory in 1798 is necessary to properly follow the development of Circuit Court as we know it today. The act of Congress establishing the Territory provided for appointment of a three Judge Territorial Court by Congress, two years later being appointed by the President. An act of this Territorial Court on February 28, 1799 established four courts; the Court of Common Pleas, the Court of Probate, the General Quarter Session of the

Peace with the function of the Grand Jury included, and a Supreme Appellate Court to be held by the Territorial Judge. In 1807 the Territorial legislature passed an act setting out that the three territorial Judges would hold a court called the Supreme Court of the Mississippi Territory and that they would moreover hold a court to be styled "The Circuit Court of (name of County) County", twice in each year. This court had Chancery jurisdiction. Juries were provided.

About a year after Madison County was created, an act of December 22, 1809 provided that Madison County would have a circuit court to be known as the Superior Court of Law and Equity. An act approved December 24, 1809 provided that the laws relating to the Judiciary were extended to Madison County. The Territorial Judges held Supreme Court in each county until January 20, 1814, when a Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals was created to meet two times a year in Adams County. The Judges from Washington and Madison Counties being in the Eastern part of the Mississippi Territory were not required to attend because of the distance and time involved. An act of Congress on March 2, 1810, had vested authority in the Territorial Governor to appoint an additional Judge who resided in Madison County.

The Alabama Territory legislature continued the Superior Court system by act of February 6, 1818 and on February 13, 1818 placed Madison County in the Northern Judicial District. The County was later placed in the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the Territory on December 24, 1818.

The newly formed State of Alabama legislature, on December 14, 1819, established the Circuit Courts of Alabama, in accordance with provisions of the 1819 Constitution, Article Five, Section 1 and 5. Circuit Judges were appointed by the Legislature to hold office during good behavior. The first Amendment to the 1819 Constitution, ratified June 16, 1830, changed the term of the Judge from good behavior to six years. The Circuit Judges of the State jointly acted as the Supreme Court of Alabama until 1832 when a separate State Supreme Court was created. Madison County was made a part of the fifth judicial circuit in 1819. The court exercised Chancery jurisdiction until 1839 when a separate Chancery Court was created.

The Third Amendment to the 1819 Constitution provided that the Judge would be elected by the people, effective 1850. The County Court was abolished in 1850 and the Circuit Courts assumed the former county court jurisdiction in civil suits.

In 1858, an act of January 4, 1826, which had required the Judges to alternate over the State, was discontinued. Then, in 1878, Madison County was placed in the Eighth Judicial Circuit. In 1903, an act created a new 16th Judicial Circuit, including only Madison and Limestone Counties. This act was declared unconstitutional in 1904 and the Counties reverted back to the Eighth Circuit. Madison County then remained in the Eighth Circuit until Act 288 of the 1927 legislature placed us in a separate circuit to ourselves, the 23rd, where we remain today.

The year 1955 established Madison County's second Circuit Judge, Place Two, by Act 347. In 1961, Act 207 established our third Circuit Judge, Place Three, making this Judgeship the Family Court Division, handling only Juvenile and Domestic Relations type cases, the former type case not including traffic cases. A juvenile was defined by Act 207 as one who had not reached their eighteenth birthday.

By Act 458, 1965, Circuit Judge, Place Four, was provided for. The act of 1955 had designated that the Judge with the longest service would be the Presiding Judge. Act 530, 1969 provided that the 23rd Circuit Judges select the presiding Judge. All Circuit Judges—not including the Family Court Judge—have the same responsibilities and duties and draw the same salary. The Presiding Judge has the additional duty of administration and that of appointing the Register of the Circuit Court.

The circuit courts in Alabama are the most important trial courts in the State and are the major courts of original jurisdiction. Original jurisdiction of the court covers those cases which it hears at the first instance. Our circuit courts have original jurisdiction over all criminal cases and in all civil cases involving more than fifty dollars. In some civil cases, such as libel actions and assault and battery, the court has original jurisdiction regardless of the amount involved.

There are thirty six circuit courts in Alabama and these are spread over the state in accordance with the population of the various areas. Each circuit court is divided into two sections, a law division and an equity division.

The Equity side of the circuit court provides certain remedies in civil cases which are not available on the law side. Money damages are the usual award in civil cases at law, but equity courts can force the parties to do certain affirmative acts. The purpose of the equity division is to provide relief for a party who would have no adequate remedy at law. These situations normally arise when a party is seeking to have a contract specifically enforced or where a party seeks to have another party enjoined from doing certain acts which would irreparably injure the rights or property of the complaining party. Although the circuit court is divided into two sections, the same Judge presides over both law and equity cases, although this has not always been the case, since a separate Chancery Court had been established in 1839 for Equity purposes. The Chancery court was presided over by a Chancellor, but was abolished, effective January 1917, by provisions of Act 217, 1915, abolishing the entire separate Chancery Court system.

A circuit judge must be a citizen of the United States and the State of Alabama for at least five years, be at least 25 years old and be learned in the law. He must have lived in the circuit for 12 months preceding his election. A vacancy is filled by the Governor. Circuit Court Judges have been:

PLACE ONE

1819-1822	Clay, Clement Comer
1823-	Ellis, Richard
1823-1825	Minor, Henry
1825-1832	Taylor, John M.
1833-1835	Adair, William I.
1835-1847	Lane, George W.
1847-1856	Walker, Thomas A.
1856-1862	Hale, Smith D.
1862-1875	Harralson, William J.
1875-1880	Wyeth, Louis
1880-1900	Speake, Henry Clay (died)
1900-1903	Kyle, Osceola (resigned)
1903-1904	Speake, Paul (16th Circuit Judge resigned when the law creating the circuit was declared unconstitutional and we returned to 8th circuit.)
1904-1915	Speake, Daniel W.
1915-1922	Brickell, R. C.
1922-1927	Horton, J. E.
1922-1927	Kyle, Osceola
1927-1937	Speake, Paul
1937-1945	Richardson, Schuyler H. (died)
1945-1968	Parsons, Elbert H. (died)
1968-present	Snodgrass, John David

PLACE TWO

1955-1961	Pennington, Harry L.
1961-present	Archer, David (became Presiding Judge on death of Judge Parsons in 1968).

PLACE THREE (FAMILY COURT DIVISION)

1963-present	Green, John W.
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PLACE FOUR

1966-present	Younger, Thomas N.
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LAW AND EQUITY JUDGE

Local Act 145 of 1907 created the Inferior Court of Law and Equity for Madison County to be called the Law and Equity Court, with all the jurisdiction and powers of the Circuit and Chancery Courts. The act called for the Governor to appoint a Judge until the general election of 1910, at which time the term would become elective for a six year term. The court could organize Grand Juries at its January and September terms. The Register of the Chancery Court was designated Register of the court. Act 145 was amended by Act 500 in 1907 and the County Solicitor, whose office was created by Act 230 in 1907 was designated to attend the Law and Equity Court. The Court was abolished, as were other similar courts in Alabama, by Oct 217, 1915, which also abolished Chancery courts. The abolishment was effective January 1917, conveying its functions to Circuit Court. Law and Equity Judges have been:

1907-1910	Betts, Tancred
1910-1917	Ballentine, James H.

CHANCELLOR

The office of Chancellor was created by Act 34 of the 1839 legislature creating the Chancery Court. The Chancellor was authorized to appoint a Register of Chancery. The Chancellor was first appointed by the legislature but Act 49 of the 1846 legislature made the office elective for a six year term, beginning November 1874. The office was abolished by Act 217 of the 1915 legislature, effective January 1917, abolishing all Chancery courts in Alabama. The Circuit Courts, which had chancery functions prior to 1839, again assumed chancery jurisdictions. Chancellors have been:

1838-1839	Peck, E. Woolsey
1840-1845	Bowie, Alexander
1846-1851	Ligon, David G. (resigned)
1851-1854	Towns, Eggleston D. (resigned)
1854-1856	Walker, Abraham J. (resigned)
1856-1866	Foster, John
1866-1868	McSpadden, Samuel V. (removed by Federal Troops)
1868-1873	Skinner, William (died)
1873-1880	Speake, Henry Clay
1881-1885	Graham, Neal S.
1885-1893	McSpadden, Samuel V.
1893-1895	Cobb, Thomas
1895-1915	Simpson, William H.
1915-1917	Horton, James E., Jr.

CIRCUIT COURT CLERK

The office of Circuit Court Clerk was established by a Mississippi Territory act of July 24, 1805, which stated that the office would be filled by a "person of skill and probity". The office appeared in the United States as early as 1621, formed by a Virginia legislative act. Its primary function consists of keeping the circuit court records, on the law side, and of attending court. Article Four of the 1819 Constitution provided for a clerk for each county to be elected for a four year term. The 1868 Constitution changed the term to six years. Act 535, 1969 placed the office on a salary basis, effective 1971. Circuit Court Clerks have been:

1819-1835	Mead, Lemuel
1836-	Wyatt, Peyton S.
1836-1849	Browne, W. H. T.
1849-1852	Eldridge, John B.
1852-1868	Spragins, Robert Smith (removed by Federal troops)
1868-1874	Bone, James H.
1874-1880	Deloney, Dr. Isaac F.
1880-1886	Taylor, Thomas Jones
1886-1898	Roper, Henry Bentley
1898-1904	Lawler, W. T.
1904-1910	Roper, Henry Bentley
1910-1911	Townes, Charles L.

1911-	McDonnell, Archibald
1911-1916	Overton, David D. (resigned)
1916-	Nalls, Charles (arrested and removed)
1916-1917	Pulley, Charles H.
1917-1929	Rice, Carter Harrison
1929-1935	Stogner, James G.
1935-1945	Hughes, Henry M. (died)
1945-1946	Brendle, Neva
1946-1948	Towry, Ernest C.
1948-present	Daye, Sarah J.

DEPUTY CIRCUIT COURT CLERK

Act 19 of the 1951 legislature created the official office of Deputy Circuit Court Clerk. Her duties are to assist the Clerk in all her functions. Deputy Clerks have been:

1951-present Daye, Nelle Frances

DISTRICT ATTORNEY (CIRCUIT SOLICITOR)

The Mississippi Territory legislature, on February 27, 1809, provided for an Attorney General for Madison County to attend its courts. The Alabama Territory legislature on February 3, 1818, also provided for an Attorney General of the Northern District of the Territory, including Madison County. This Attorney General was the counterpart of a District Attorney.

The 1819 Alabama Constitution, Article Five, Section 18, provided that the legislature could appoint as many solicitors as were deemed necessary for the State, to have a term of four years. The Constitutions of 1861, 1865 and 1875 continued the provisions that the solicitor would be appointed for a four year term. However, an intervening constitution, 1868, had provided in Article Six, Section 7, that the Solicitor would be elected by the people for a four year term, to be elected in November 1872. Act 378 of February 17, 1885 provided that the Governor would appoint a solicitor for Madison County at the expiration of the term of the then current solicitor.

The 1901 Constitution provided that the Solicitor would again be elected by the people. The solicitor elected in the 1904 election was to serve for six years and thereafter the term would be four years. Act 720, 1915, provided that the solicitor elected at the November 1916 election would hold office to November 1919 and that the solicitor elected at the November 1918 election and thereafter would be elected for four years.

Act 289 of 1953 created a Solicitors Fund to be used for special law enforcement purposes, under his control. Act 537 of 1969 amended the 1953 act, enabling a special fund to be set up, with checks to be signed by the Chairman of the County Commission, upon requisition from the District Attorney and County Court Judge, the latter in the case of defense for indigents.

Act 599, 1965, proposed a constitutional amendment, suggested by Madison County's solicitor, Tom Younger, to change the name of the Circuit Solicitor to that of District Attorney. The amendment passed overwhelmingly.

The District Attorney is on a salary basis, being changed from the fee system by Act 109 of the 1886-1887 legislature. Various acts have been passed which gives assistance to the office, ranging from clerks to secretaries to legal assistants.

In 1903, a new 16th Judicial Circuit was separated from the Eighth Circuit, of which Madison County had been a part, providing that the 16th circuit would be composed of Madison and Limestone Counties. A Solicitor and Judge were appointed, but the circuit was declared unconstitutional and the two officers resigned. The circuit was then returned to the Eighth Circuit, but in 1927, Act 288, created the 23rd Judicial circuit, composed of only Madison County, with its own Circuit Solicitor and Judge. This is still the situation today.

The District Attorney's office at present is authorized four Assistant District Attorneys, appointed by the District Attorney, who also employs an administrative assistant, office manager, legal stenographer, clerk-typist and clerk-receptionist. Title 13 of the 1940 Code of Alabama describes many of the responsibilities of the office.

The District Attorney is charged with the prosecution of crimes committed anywhere in Madison County. The offenses vary in degree of seriousness and include everything from traffic violations to homicides. From the very moment a law is violated, the District Attorney's office has a direct interest since they will eventually review the investigation, prepare the case for trial and present the facts in trial to judge and jury. The office is also charged with responsibility to assist and advise the law enforcement officers and agencies of Madison County relative to investigation of criminal acts. The office also has the responsibility of presenting evidence of crimes to the Grand Jury and advising that investigative body regarding interpretation of the law and evidence in each case. The office is also charged with the responsibility of taking complaints from individuals and issuing warrants of arrest in criminal cases arising between individuals (and when a law enforcement officer is not called). These cases include such offenses as assault and battery, issuing worthless checks and trespassing. The District Attorney is authorized to issue warrants of arrest and is authorized to direct law enforcement agencies to conduct investigations of alleged crimes anywhere in Madison County. He may also direct the State Toxicologist to perform an autopsy to determine cause of death, anytime it is believed that the person dies of "other than natural causes."

Although the District Attorney is responsible for the preparation of search warrants and supporting affidavits, this is one of the few criminal processes he is not authorized to sign, as only a "committing Magistrate" is permitted to do so. The District Attorney is also specifically forbidden by law to not do certain other things, such as advising a person on a civil matter, as opposed to a crimi-

nal matter. He cannot issue a criminal arrest warrant which is brought for the purpose of collecting a debt. District Attorneys have been:

1809-1817	Winston, Louis
1817-1819	Minor, Henry
1819-1823	Eastland, Joseph
1823-	Hutchinson, A.
1823-1827	Birney, James G.
1827-1828	White, James M.
1828-1832	Lewis, Charles
1832-1837	Asklin, William
1837-1845	Acklin, William, Jr.
1845-1852	Winston, William O.
1852-1855	Adams, James M. (died in storm in Gulf of Mexico)
1855-1860	Davis, Nicholas
1860-1862	Haralson, W. J.
1862-1865	Waldon, John B.
1866-1868	Lowe, William Manning (Removed by Federal troops)
1868-1872	Fullerton, Thomas C.
1872-1876	Dodge, Isaac
1876-1880	Coleman, Daniel
1880-1887	Jones, Henry C.
1887-1903	Lowe, Richard H. (Removed for health reasons)
1903-	Almon, D. C.
1903-1904	Pettus, Erle (16th Circuit declared unconstitutional and he resigned)
1904-1927	Almon, D. C.
1927-1934	Pride, James H.
1934-1935	Richardson, Schuyler H.
1935-1939	McEachin, John E.
1939-1943	Smith, Jeff D. (Went into military service)
1943-1944	Johnston, E. D.
1944-1946	Milner, Robert W.
1946-1951	Smith, Jeff D.
1951-1952	Pennington, Harry L.
1952-1958	Manning, Glenn F. (Went into Military Service)
1958-1961	Weaver, Macon L.
1961-1966	Younger, Thomas N. (resigned to become Judge)
1966-1968	Thomas, David L.
1968-1969	Lemmons, Aubrey (Pro-tem during impeachment trial of Thomas)
1969-	Thomas, David (Won impeachment trial and later resigned)
1969-	Berry, Joe (Temporary)
1969-present	Simpson, Fred

COUNTY SOLICITOR

First mention of a County Solicitor found was by Act 49 of the 1868 legislature, providing for a County Solicitor who could be elected for a four year term in November 1872. However, minutes of Madison County's governing body show that they appointed a county solicitor in 1866. The Constitution of 1875 provided that the legislature could appoint a county solicitor, while Act 378 of February 17, 1885 provided that the Governor could appoint a county solicitor for each of the counties of Madison, Jackson and Dekalb for a four year term to take effect at the expiration of the then circuit solicitors term.

Act 62 of 1903 provided for the election of a county solicitor for a four year term and authorized the Governor to appoint a successor to an existing county solicitor to hold office to November 1910, if the term of any county solicitor expired after February 1, 1905 and before November 1910.

Local Act 230, approved March 2, 1907, established a Madison County Solicitor, providing authority for the Governor to appoint one to hold office until the November 1910 election, at which time the office would be elective for a four year term. The office was, in effect, abolished by Act 720 of 1915, which provided that a Circuit Solicitor would be elected in November 1916 and then in November 1918 for a four year term. The act provided that the Circuit Solicitor would appoint a deputy solicitor, except where County Solicitors had been elected in a circuit of more than one county, said county solicitor would become the deputy solicitor. County Solicitors have been:

1866-1868	Cochran, James G.
1868-1872	Weeden, William
1872-	Davis, Nicholas, Jr.
1886-	Betts, Rostan
1898-1905	Betts, Tancred
1905-1906	Taylor, Douglass
1907-1911	Pride, James H.
1911-1916	Drake, Zac

DEPUTY CIRCUIT SOLICITORS (ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEYS)

Act 476 of 1955 created the office of Deputy Circuit Solicitor, to be appointed by the Solicitor. Act 492 of 1963 and subsequent acts did likewise. These officers are called Assistant District Attorneys. The Chief Assistant District Attorneys have been:

1955-1958	Culver, David
1958-1961	Younger, Thomas N.
1961-	Schwenn, Robert P.
1961-1966	Thomas, David L.
1966-1969	Esco, James C.
1969-present	Watson, S. A.

Other Assistant District Attorneys have been:

1960-1961	Schwenn, Robert P.
1961-1962	Beck, James G.
1962-1963	King, Charles C.
1963-	Noblett, Larry
1963-1965	Brown, Hampton
1965-1966	Esco, James C.
1966-1967	Campbell, Earl O.
1965-1968	Green, Gilbert Wade, Jr.
1966-present	Greene, Edgar W., Jr.
1968-present	Cartron, Clement J.
1968-1969	Padgett, Vernon H.
1969-present	Loftin, Gordon B. II

Act 172 of 1964 created the office of **Administrative Assistant** to the Solicitor, appointed by him, but was not implemented until 1966. Administrative Assistants have been:

1966-1969	Cantrell, W. G.
1969-	Andrews, Nello
1969-present	Dickey, John

Act 1218 of 1969 created the office of **Office Manager** for the District Attorneys office, appointed by him. The Office Manager has been:

1969-present	Perryman, Evelyn
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Act 470 of 1947 created the office of **Chief Clerk** for the Solicitors office, to be appointed by the Solicitor. Chief Clerks have been:

1947-	Haislip, Marjorie
1947-1948	Dowell, Patsey
1948-1950	Mullins, Anne O.
1950-1959	Gallagher, Virginia
1959-1961	Sipes, Janis
1961-1964	Brooks, Charlene
1964-1965	Taddei, Christl
1965-1966	Love, Ester L.
1966-1967	Crauswell, Shirley
1967-	Shelton, Doris
1967-1969	Taylor, Linda W.
1969-	Perryman, Evelyn
1969-present	Marks, Cathey

Act 395, 1963, created the position of **Solicitors Clerk**, appointed by the Solicitor. Clerks have been:

1963-1965	Caldwell, Betty
1965-	Starley, Brenda
1965-1966	Riffe, Robbie
1966-1969	Gordon, Earlene
1966-	Dyer, Dianne
1966-1968	Ellison, Jan W.

1967-	Shelton, Doris
1967-	Newby, Donna C.
1968-1969	Agnew, Brenda
1969-	Smith, Barbara W.
1969-	Harrison, Barbara
1969-	Hutchenson, Judith
1969-present	Toney, Audrey
1969-present	Royal, Cheryl

COUNTY COURT JUDGE

The office of County Court Judge was established by legislative act of June 14, 1821, providing for the Governor to appoint the judge for a term of good behavior. However, an amendment to the Constitution in 1830 placed the Judge on a six year elective term. Act 3 of February 11, 1850, creating the office of Probate Judge, abolished the office of County Court Judge and Clerk, placing previous county court functions relating to misdemeanors in the Circuit Court. This office did not technically exist again until formation of the County Court in 1958, replacing an Inferior Court that had been established in 1911. However, misdemeanor cases were placed under the Probate Judge by Act 198 of 1881 and that Judge then actually acted again as a County Court Judge until 1911, when the Inferior Court was created.

The present Madison County Court was created by Local Act 66 of the 1957 legislature to replace the Inferior Court of Huntsville, established in 1911. Justice of the Peace jurisdiction had formerly been placed in the Inferior Court and the Inferior Court was left existing of record, but no funds were provided for its maintenance. The Inferior Court was not actually dissolved due to constitutional problems involving Justices of the Peace which the local Bar Association and legislative delegation wished to eliminate by depriving them of their powers in the Huntsville precinct. The act creating the new County Court designated the first election for the Judgeship to be in 1960 and the existing Inferior Court was permitted to serve out his term, expiring in January 1961.

This County Court, under then existing Justice of the Peace powers, had jurisdiction over juvenile offenders and handled custody of children proceedings and bastardy cases until 1963, when they were transferred into a new Family Court Division of Circuit Court.

In 1963 the County court completely reorganized its procedures to conform with existing state laws. The handling of traffic cases was put on a different basis and offenders in hazardous moving violations were required to appear in court and plead to the charges. Other criminal cases were handled in the same manner. Felony cases were given a preliminary examination and a preliminary hearing and accused persons were brought promptly before the courts. Many new forms were devised for the court for use in both criminal and civil cases, serving to expedite court administration. These forms are still in use and some of them have been adapted for use in other counties in the State.

Through the courts efforts, and with the sanction of the Bar Association, the Court became the first state court in Alabama to have a paid public defender system at the intermediate court level to handle indigent felony cases. The counsel are assigned from a roster of practicing attorneys in Huntsville by the Judge and are paid for their services as public defenders for indigent felons. They are paid from the Solicitors Fund.

The act creating the Madison County Court in 1957 has been amended several times and under current statutes this court has concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court on civil cases of jurisdiction amount up to \$1,000 and concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court of some criminal misdemeanor cases. In addition, the Court has preliminary jurisdiction of all felony cases prior to indictment by the Grand Jury. The Judge of the County Court sets all criminal bonds on felony cases. With the exception of search warrants, which are issued by the Judge, all other criminal affidavits, process, and warrants are issued by the warrants and complaints division of the District Attorneys office. The latter papers were previously handled by the County Court Judge.

Besides civil and felony cases and traffic offenses, the court handles conservation law violations, health cases, licenses cases and hunting and fishing violations. At present the court is handling some 15,000 cases per year, some of which may be directly channeled through the violations bureau of the Court, established in 1963.

A session of the court is called at 9:00 A.M. each week day morning. Highway patrol cases are set for Monday; Misdemeanor cases for Tuesday; Felony preliminary hearings on Wednesday; Felony examinations, Conservation cases and Bad Check cases on Thursday, and Sheriff's Misdemeanor cases on Friday. A large civil suit docket begins at 2:00 P.M. each Monday. Common drunk cases are called, along with the regular civil docket call, civil default dockets and civil pleadings docket at 2:00 P.M., 3:00 P.M. and 4:00 P.M. each Thursday. Friday afternoon is reserved for misdemeanor trials and consultations. The County Court Judge appoints the County Court Clerk. County Court Judges have been:

1821-1834	Chapman, Samuel
1834-1846	Thompson, John C.
1846-1848	Clay, Clement C., Jr., (Resigned March 1848)
1848-1850	Betts, Edward Chambers
1850-	Tate, Frederick
1850-1881	(County court cases handled by Circuit Court)
1881-1911	(County Court cases handled by Probate Judge)
1911-1957	(County Court cases handled by Inferior Court Judge)
1957-1961	Baker, James W.
1961-1962	Ramey, Curtis (Resigned)
1962-present	McDonald, Thomas

COUNTY COURT CLERK

The office of County Court Clerk is another office that is as old as the County itself. A 1799 act of the Governor and Territorial Judges of the Mississippi Territory provided for Courts and a further act of March 12, 1803 gave the County Court Clerk the additional duty of Register of the Orphans Court. Another act of December 1819 gave the Clerk the former duties of the County Ranger. The office was appointive until the 1819 Constitution made it elective for a four year term. The office was abolished by Act 3 of 1850, which established the Probate Judge office. Functions of the county court clerk were then assumed partly by the Circuit Court Clerk and partly by the Probate office. The office was not again established officially until Local Act 66 of 1957 provided for appointment of a clerk by the County Court Judge. However, an Inferior Court Clerk, created by a 1911 legislative act had performed similar functions. County Court Clerks have been:

1809-1818	Winston, William H.
1818-1819	Minor, Henry
1819-1831	Brandon, Thomas
1831-1843	Purdom, Richard B. (Note: Gabriel Moore was his Deputy)
1843-1850	Otey, John W.
1850-1911	(Duties assumed by Circuit Court Clerk and Probate Office)
1911-1957	(Duties assumed by Inferior Court Clerk)
1957-1962	Bowers, Gertrude (committed suicide)
1962-1966	Sanderson, Alta Ann (Resigned)
1966-	Ryan, Rupert E. (temporary)
1966-present	Uptain, Virgil J.

INFERIOR COURT JUDGE AND CLERK

Local Act 213 of the 1911 legislature established an Inferior Court in the Huntsville precinct in lieu of Justices of the Peace. A Judge and Clerk were appointed to serve until the general election in 1912 at which time an election was held for a Judge with a four year term. The Judge thereafter appointed the Clerk. The court was discontinued in 1957.

Local Act 513 in 1915 created the Inferior Criminal Court of Madison County and, following some controversy, it was ruled by the Supreme Court of Alabama that the Inferior Court Judge already in office under the 1911 act was also considered to be the Inferior Criminal Court Judge. Local Act 45 of the 1919 legislature repealed the 1915 Inferior Criminal Court act. Inferior Court Judges have been:

1911-1913	McDonnell, Archibald
1913-1921	Hawkins, J. W. B.
1921-1924	Hunt, Ben P.
1924-	Hawkins, J. W. B.
1924-1925	Caldwell, Joseph W., Jr.

1925-1929	Young, John Basset
1929-1949	Blanton, William H.
1949-1953	Martinson, Douglass
1953-1957	Baker, James W.

INFERIOR COURT CLERK

1911-1917	Ferguson, J. L.
1917-1921	Stewart, S. M.
1921-1927	Hunt, George R.
1927-	Price, Clementine
1927-1946	Young, Annie
1946-1948	Daye, Sarah J.
1948-1950	Towery, Myrtle Mason
1950-1957	Bowers, Gertrude

REGISTER OF CIRCUIT COURT (REGISTER IN CHANCERY)

Article Five of the 1819 Alabama Constitution authorized establishment of Courts of Chancery, but it was not until 1839 that separate Courts of Chancery were established. Circuit Court had previously performed the function. Act 34, 1839, established the office of Chancellor of the Chancery Court, who in turn had authority to appoint a Register in Chancery.

The Chancery system continued until Act 216 of the 1915 legislature abolished it, effective January 1917, again conveying chancery functions to the Circuit Court. The office of Register in Chancery was also abolished, but in its place, Act 712, 1915, created the Register of the Circuit Court, appointive by the Presiding Judge of the Circuit Court. The office has always been on a fee system, but Act 536, 1969, placed it on a salary basis. Duties of the Register include:

To administer oaths in all cases, and to issue all process from circuit courts as to equity or chancery matters; to make orders of publications for defendants; to grant decrees pro confesso for the want of answers; to hear exceptions to bill, answers and reports; to issue attachments and process of sequestration; to perform the duties of master, unless otherwise ordered by the circuit judge; and to make all interlocutory decrees and orders, not affecting the decision of the controversy between the parties subject at all times to the control, direction and supervision of the circuit judge.

To keep a docket, in which must be entered the names of plaintiffs and defendants, the names of the solicitors of the several parties, a minute of the time when process issued and was returned; the return thereon, and a note of all the orders and proceedings.

To keep an execution docket, and in such docket, as well as on the execution, to enter the name of the solicitor of the party entitled to the execution.

To keep a subpoena docket, in which must be entered the cases in which subpoenas for witnesses examined orally in open court, or before her on references, or otherwise, are issued, the names of the witnesses, the time of the issue and the return of the Sheriff.

To keep a commission docket, in which shall be entered the date of filing interrogatories, direct, cross and rebutting; the names of the witnesses for the examination of whom the commission issues; for what party the witnesses are examined; the date of the issue and return of the commission; the names of the commissioners; the residence of witnesses and commissioners; and the fees for copying interrogatories, issuing notices and commissions and the fees of the witnesses and commissioners.

To enter in well-bound books all orders and enter interlocutory decrees made by the office and all decrees and orders made by the Circuit Judge, in equity and chancery matters.

To record, in well bound books, within six months after the final determination of any cause, all the proceedings in relation to the same except those previously recorded under Section 5 of Title 7 and except as otherwise provided by the Code or ordered by the Circuit Judge.

To issue, within five days after the order or decree is filed, all process necessary for the enforcement of any order or decree made during the term.

To keep all papers, books, dockets and records belonging to the office with care and security; the papers filed, arranged, numbered and labeled so as to be of easy reference; the books, dockets and records properly labeled and to allow parties to inspect the same free of charge.

On application and the payment of the legal fees therefore, to make out and deliver to any person a correct transcript, properly certified, of any paper or record in the office.

To give the plaintiff, his agent or solicitor, if resident in the county, personal notice of the collection of money within ten days thereafter; if not resident in the county and she knows the residence of either of them, she must send such notice by mail.

To administer oaths and take affidavits in all cases in which the authority to administer such oath or take such affidavit is not confined to some other office.

To perform such other duties as are, or may be, required of her by law.

To appoint guardians ad litem for infants or persons non compos mentis.

To notify the governor that the circuit judge of the court will not attend or hold the next session, and if such fact is not ascertained for more than three days before the beginning of such session, shall notify the governor of such fact by telegram.

Within five days after the first of July and the twenty-fifth of December of each year, the register, shall make out and certify a report showing the number of cases disposed of during the half

year and the number remaining upon the docket and send a copy thereof to the chief justice. For any failure of the register to perform any of the duties prescribed, she shall forfeit one hundred dollars to the state to be recovered on motion of the solicitor of any court of record of the county of such register, such register to have three days notice of such motion.

Collect and disburse all alimony and support ordered paid through the Circuit Court.

Process passport applications for travel abroad.

Handle absentee voting, except for city elections.

Conduct all sales for division where property cannot be equitably divided or partitioned among joint owners or tenants in common. Registers have been:

1839-1843	Cabaniss, Septimus D.
1843-1869	Dill, Isiah
1869-1872	Figures, William B. (died)
1872-1880	Wilson, R. H.
1880-1887	Newman, W. P.
1887-1897	Cabaniss, J. B. (resigned)
1897-1935	Cabaniss, Fannie Shepherd
1935-1941	Jones, Thomas W. (resigned to become Probate Judge)
1941-1945	Parsons, Elbert H. (resigned to become Circuit Judge)
1945-1953	Johnston, William D. (resigned)
1953-1955	Giles, Jack (resigned)
1955-1963	Green, John W. (resigned to become Circuit Judge)
1963-present	McCollum, Dovie

DEPUTY REGISTER, FAMILY COURT

Act 101 of the 1965 legislature created this office, to be appointed by the Family Court Judge. Deputy Registers have been:

1965-present Alexander, Joyce

CHIEF CLERK, REGISTER

Act 8 of 1955 created the office of Chief Clerk, to be appointed by the Register. Chief Clerks have been:

1955-1963	McCollum, Dovie
1963-1966	Alexander, Joyce
1966-1967	DeWeese, Sandra
1967-1968	Vacant
1968-present	Jones, Sharon

CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, FAMILY COURT

The office of Family Court Chief Probation Officer was created by passage of Act 207, 1961, which established the Family Court division of Circuit Court in Madison County. The act provided that the Family Court judge would make the appointment. Chief Probation Officers have been:

1963-1964	Bryant, G. Preston
1964-1968	Herring, C. Ed
1968-present	Cowley, William M.

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE SECRETARY

Until 1964, the Circuit Judges of Madison County depended upon their Court Reporter to do what secretarial work they had time for, in addition to their other duties. However, Act 395 of August 30, 1963, provided for a Secretary to serve all the Judges. Under the act, the presiding Judge was designated to make the appointment. Secretaries have been:

1964-	Isbell, Linda
1964-1967	Horton, Shirley
1967-1967	Newby, Donna
1968-1969	Bailey, Paula
1969-present	Owens, Joyce

COURT REPORTER

Act 745 of 1915 established the office of Court Reporter. Act 220 of 1909 had previously provided for a court Stenographer.

Each Circuit Judge appoints a court reporter to perform the duties required in court where said Judge presides. The court reporter serves at the pleasure of the judge, is an officer of the court and is authorized to administer oaths within the circuit where he is appointed.

An official court reporter must attend all sessions of court held before the judge so appointing him and make a verbatim record in shorthand (or by steno type machine) of the oral testimony and proceedings, noting the order in which all documentary evidence is introduced, all objections of counsel, the rulings of the Court thereon and the exceptions taken or reserved thereto. The reporter must make an accurate record of whatever type testimony or proceeding he may encounter, whether in a scarcely understood dialect or form of expression, or in the scholarly presentation of the expert witness. In a typical day he may record the words of the uneducated, the jargon of the alley or criminal world, or the technical vocabularies of the physician, the engineer, the attorney or any of the trades. At the conclusion of a trial or hearing the original shorthand notes of the court reporter are preserved and treated as a permanent part of the court records.

For a party desiring to take an appeal from a decision or verdict rendered in a case, one phase of the appeal procedure is to con-

tact the court reporter and order a transcript of the proceedings. The court reporter is paid a fee for this service by the party ordering same. However, the reporter is paid a regular salary by the State and County. Upon completion of the transcript the reporter files it in the office of the Circuit Court Clerk. Court Reporters have been:

Court Reporter One

1915-1919 Hinds, Lily
1919-1940 Kingsberry, E. P.
1940-present Moore, Marie

Court Reporter Two

1957- Bray, Pat
1957-1958 Collins, Bobby Doyle
1958-present Stamper, Robert

Court Reporter Three

1963-1967 Crim, Laura
1967-1968 Mullins, Thomas G.
1968-present Matt, Darlene

Court Reporter Four

1967-present Camp, John H., Jr.

COURT BAILIFFS

Act 351 of September 24, 1923 authorized the Circuit Court Judges to appoint a court bailiff, but no Madison County Judge elected to do so until 1965, under provisions of Act 241 of September 2, 1964 authorizing each Judge of a County having three judges or more to employ a bailiff. The intent of having a bailiff was primarily to wait on court, but in recent years the Judges have also been using the bailiff as a law clerk. Bailiffs have been:

Bailiff for Circuit Court Judge, Place One

1966-1967 Ball, Ebihard
1967- Harwell, T. B.
1967-1968 Armstrong, Tommy
1968-present Mullis, Tommy

Bailiff for Circuit Court Judge, Place Two

1965-1966 Greene, Ed
1967- Watson, S. A.
1967-1968 Tarver, John
1968-present Burke, Claude

Bailiff for Circuit Court Judge, Place Three

1968-present Parsons, Elbert H., Jr.

Bailiff for Circuit Court Judge, Place Four

1966-1968 Dukes, James
1968-present Hankins, Don

PROBATE JUDGE

The probate court of Madison County, along with all others in Alabama, was first established in 1850 by Act 3, which substituted such a court for the early County and Orphans Courts that had previously exercised probate and other jurisdiction. The act authorized a Probate Judge to be elected for a six year term. In 1799 Mississippi Territory Governor and Judges had passed an act providing for a Probate Court, as had an 1819 Act of the Alabama legislature, but it was not until this year of 1850 that a separate and distinct Probate Court was first organized.

The duties and responsibilities of the Judge are many and varied. Some duties are administrative, some are judicial and some of them are legislative in character. There are several general provisions of the law which are applicable to the manner in which the Judge performs his functions. For example, certain penalties have been established for the failure to perform a duty or neglect in the performance of duties. The 1940 Code of Alabama requires that the Judge of Probate shall preserve all documents, files, papers and letters, together with all attachments required by law to be recorded and/or filed in his office. The records must be kept in a manner to permit convenient reference. Unless otherwise provided by law, all records are open to public inspection. Neither the Judge or his clerks may practice law during their term of office, nor may they act as guardians for minors, or mentally incompetent persons, and they may not prepare papers for use in proceedings in the court of probate. Where the duties are purely administrative, the Judge certifies; records; files documents authorized to be received for record; maintains records and files required by law; issues marriage licenses; performs several important functions in the electoral process; maintains a limited number of fiduciary funds; submits various reports; and performs other miscellaneous duties.

Several different types of records and files must be kept by the Probate Judge. Some of them require probate and recording while others are filed only. Still others require that the judge insure that they conform to state law. The filing and recording of certificates of incorporation are examples of the latter. The following records when executed in accordance with law shall be admitted to record in the office: Deeds; Mortgages; Deeds of Trust; Bills of Sale; Contracts; Other Documents purporting to convey any right, title easement, or in any real estate or personal property; all assignments of mortgages, deeds or trust or other securities for debt or extension agreements with respect thereto; records of deeds made and signed in the United States land offices in Alabama; certified copies of deeds, mortgages, maps, and other papers affecting title to property; notices of liens; bonds for title, or other written contract for the sale of land; purchase money notes; patents from Alabama or the United States to lands in Alabama; conditional sales contracts; leases of personal property; and contracts for the lease, rent or hire of personal property.

The Probate Judge approves, records, and files surety bonds for most county and municipal officials and is responsible for issuance of marriage licenses. He is authorized to solemnize the rites of marriage.

One of the major responsibilities of the office is to probate wills and grant letters testamentary and letters of administration. In the administration of estates, action is usually initiated by petition and upon receipt of a petition, hearings are required in most cases and final actions are confirmed by the court. As to dower, when dower interests can be assigned by metes and bounds, the court may exercise jurisdiction over petitions for the allotment dower. Another duty that is closely related to the administration of estates is the authority for judges to receive petitions, conduct the necessary proceedings, and decide on advancement made from an estate.

The Judge may receive petitions and conduct necessary proceedings on claims for exemptions concerning executions, attachments, and garnishment, and has authority to receive petitions claiming homestead exemption, to conduct the necessary proceedings, and to grant final decrees awarding the exemption when justified. The Judge also has authority to partition personal, real or mixed property held in joint ownership.

The Judge of Probate is authorized to appoint and remove guardians for minor children and mentally incompetent persons, including non-residents who own property in the county. A guardian for a mentally incompetent person may not be appointed until after lunacy inquisition has been held. At any time after the appointment of a guardian, a hearing may be held for revocation of the guardianship upon the receipt of a proper application. The Judge also has hearings to determine mental incompetency, upon receipt of a proper petition, generally referred to as Insanity Court. These cases are tried before the Judge by a jury consisting of six disinterested persons summoned by the Sheriff. If the verdict is that the person is mentally incompetent to handle his affairs, the Judge must issue a decree accordingly and a guardian must be appointed. The Judge also receives applications for admission to state mental hospitals and schools for mentally deficient children.

The Judge has authority to receive petitions for adoption, to hold hearings, to examine parties concerned and to issue final orders on same. The State Department of Pensions and Security investigates such petitions and reports its findings to the court and after receiving the report, a full hearing before the Court is necessary. If the department disapproves the petition, it may make a motion to dismiss the petition. The ultimate responsibility to decide, however, rests with the Judge. Adoption records are confidential and are not open to the public. In the event a child is born out of wedlock, it is the Probate Judge who may legitimize the birth upon signing of a declaration of legitimization by the father. The Judge also has authority to change the name of any person, upon receipt of a declaration from the person wishing it.

The Probate Judge also holds Condemnation Court, receiving petitions for condemnation of land and issues the final condemnation order. The Judge also takes action on petitions to locate and extend boundaries of rural burial places.

The Judge receives petitions, holds hearings and conducts proceedings for the establishment and dissolution of municipal corporations and the reinstatement of dormant cities and towns that had previously been incorporated. He receives petitions and conducts hearings and proceedings for the institution of a commission form of municipal government. He can also appoint Notaries Public.

Duties of the Probate Judge relating to elections begins upon receiving a list of registered voters from the Board of Registrars. He prepares an alphabetical list of electors by precincts or other subdivisions established in the county and by wards established in the cities. The list is revised to add persons newly registered, and to remove those who have been purged. The list is published in a newspaper with general circulation in the county not later than the fifteenth of April in each even numbered year. The lists of persons eligible to vote at each polling place are furnished to election managers at their respective polling places. The Judge is responsible for printing all ballots for primary, general and special elections held in the county. In connection with this duty he receives petitions and nomination for candidacy to offices to be filled by the election, and is responsible for printing poll lists, instructions for voting, certificates of results and oaths. The Judge, along with the Sheriff and Circuit Court Clerk, constitutes a Board for appointing election managers and as a Board for canvassing election returns in general or special elections. In primary elections the board must appoint the election officials for each polling place from a list nominated by the county executive committee of the party holding the primary. If those nominated are qualified voters of the polling places, the appointment is mandatory. The Judge also, in the presence of authorized watchers, is responsible for examining and preparing the voting machines for each election. He receives certificates of election results and, as a member of the Board of Supervisors, composed of himself, the sheriff and circuit court clerk, assists in canvassing election returns except in primary elections. In primary elections the party executive committee canvasses the returns.

Until 1957, the Probate Court exercised Juvenile jurisdiction, when this function was transferred to the County Court, and later to the Family Court in 1963. The Court also had issuing functions for all licenses until 1961 when the Motor Vehicle License department was created and took over tag issuance. In 1965, the license department absorbed all functions of the probate office relating to all licenses, except marriage.

The term of office of the Judge of Probate begins on the first Monday after the second Tuesday in January following his election in November, and continues until his successor is elected and qualified. The Judge must be at least twenty five years of age, have been a citizen of the United States and Alabama for five years preceding his election or appointment, and have resided in the county

for which he is elected or appointed for one year preceding election. The office had been on a fee system until a 1957 Constitutional Amendment placed the Madison County Probate Judge on a salary basis.

The office of Probate Judge is known by various names over the nation, including such names as District Court, Superior Court, Ordinary Court and Surrogate Court. Probate Judges have been:

1850-1853	Otey, John W. (died)
1853	Echols, William
1853-1859	Hammond, Ferdinand
1859-1863	Scruggs, James H.
1863-1866	Wilson, Robert D.
1866-1868	Scruggs, James H.
1868-1874	Douglass, Lewis M.
1874-1875	Spragins, Robert Stith (died)
1875-1886	Richardson, William
1886-1894	Taylor, Thomas Jones
1894-1896	Rice, Dr. Francisco
1896-1904	Stewart, S. Morgan
1904-1916	Lawler, W. T. (Murdered)
1916-1917	McDonnell, Archibald
1917-1935	Jones, Thomas W.
1935-1941	Butler, W. E.
1941-1952	Jones, Thomas W.
1952-present	Todd, Ashford

PROBATE COURT CHIEF CLERK

Although Act 3, 1850, authorized the Probate Judge to employ a clerk at his own expense, it was not until November 1863 that Act 66 was passed by the legislature especially providing a Probate Clerk. Interestingly, Act 405, 1911, provided that women could hold the position. Probate Clerks have been:

1863-1870	Rogers, John Lee
1870-1878	Ware, James H.
1878-1880	Thurston, J. M.
1880-1882	Spragins, William
1882-1886	Vaughan, William
1886-1892	Cabaniss, J. B.
1892-1896	Stewart, S. Morgan
1896	Pace, Frank L.
1896-1900	Vandeventer, George
1900-1904	Roper, Henry
1904-1916	Jones, Thomas W.
1916	Laxson, O. B.
1916-1917	Jones, Thomas W.
1917-1927	Laxson, O. B.
1928-1935	Rogers, Sydney A.
1935-1941	Marsh, Martin
1941-1943	Mitchell, Alex A.
1943-present	Green, Myrtle G.

THE JURY

There are three types of jury in Madison County. In the Probate Court, the Probate Judge calls a jury of six in judging of insanity cases, usually referred to as the **Insanity Court**.

Another jury, and probably the oldest known to the English speaking world, is the **Grand Jury**. This is an eighteen member jury and is an investigating body. It prefers criminal charges called indictments or true bills, but it does not try cases. It does not hear witnesses of a defendant. It can investigate literally anything. An indictment issued as a result of the Grand Jury's investigation is not evidence of a person's guilt, but is simply an accusation. Details of the jury's deliberations are not to be revealed, except what is published by the jury itself. The first semblance of a grand jury seems to have appeared in English laws (Dooms) of the year 1000 which provided for 12 leading Thegns to perform a similar service. Laws of 1166 set up a jury of presentment or indictment and from that point on developed into our present day grand jury.

The third type of jury is the **Petit Jury** (Trial Jury). It consists of twelve persons and passes on the guilt or innocence of persons charged with crime and in some cases fixes the amount of the punishment. In civil cases it decides all questions of fact and determines whether the Plaintiff—the one suing—or the Defendant—the one sued—wins the case. This jury developed between 1250 and 1270, following the 1215 Magna Charter.

Both the Petit and Grand Jury operate as an arm of the Circuit Court system. The Madison County Court does not have a jury.

The Jury panel is the list of prospective jurors whose names have been drawn by the Judge from the Jury Box, kept by a Jury Commission. The prospective list of jurors are examined and asked questions generally to determine their qualifications as jurors in the particular case. Lawyers from each side may strike from the list of jurors by number and the twelve remaining names from the jury panel will constitute the jury to try the case. Prior to 1969, the Jury Commission had, on its own, placed names in the Jury Box, but because of a Court suit, the Circuit Judge ordered that the Jury Box be refilled, using every tenth voter's name from the official voting registration records.

Generally speaking, the Petit Jury will decide factual issues in two kinds of cases, civil or criminal. A civil case usually is one involving issues concerning property or money damages. A Criminal case is an action brought about in the name of the State of Alabama against a person charged with a crime.

The law exempts certain persons from serving on a jury, but jury duty is mandatory, except by a Judge's excusing, to all others. The following are exempt, unless by their own consent.

Judges of the several courts.

Attorneys at Law during the time they practice their profession.

Officers of the United States.
Officers of the Executive Department of the State Government.
Sheriffs and their deputies.
Clerks of the Court and County Commissioners.
Regularly licensed and practicing physicians.
Dentists, Pharmacists, Optometrists and Veterinarians.
Teachers while actually engaged in teaching.
Actuaries while actually engaged in their profession.
Officers and regularly licensed engineers of any boat plying our state waters.
Passenger Bus driver-operators and driver-operators of mobile vehicles hauling freight for hire under supervision of Public Service Commission.
Railroad Engineers, locomotive firemen, conductors, train dispatchers, bus dispatchers, railroad station agents and telegraph operators, when actually in sole charge of an office.
Newspaper reporters while engaged in the discharge of their duties.
Regularly licensed embalmers while actually engaged in profession.
Radio Broadcasting Engineers and announcers when engaged in profession.
Superintendents, physicians, and all regular employees of Bryce Hospital and Searcy Hospital.
Enlisted men and officers of National Guard and Naval Militia of Alabama, during term of service.
Prison guards while engaged in discharge of their duties.

JURY COMMISSION

Selection of the first juries in Madison County were the responsibility of the County Court Clerk and the Sheriff. However, in 1826, an act provided that the Sheriff, Circuit Court Clerk and the county governing body would jointly select jurors. Acts of 1833 and 1841 had the County Court Judge, Circuit Court Clerk and the Sheriff performing the function, while Act 111 of 1885 placed the County Governing body as the Board of Jury Commissioners. Act 21 of January 9, 1886 again placed the Circuit Court Clerk, County Court Judge and Sheriff in charge of the function.

In 1909, Act 227 provided the first Jury Commission of independent non-elected persons, appointed by the Governor for staggered terms of three years. A three member commission was continued by Act 59 of 1939, but the terms were set at four years on a non staggered basis. The Commission in early years was also referred to as the Jury Board.

It is the duty of the Jury Commission to keep a jury roll from which is drawn the juries of Madison County. Most adults are eligible for jury duty, but the Commission must determine those

who are legally qualified and place their name on the roll. A card for each person is put in a locked box, and it is from this box that names are drawn. The Jury Commission is authorized to employ a clerk. The 1940 Code of Alabama, Title 30, describes their function in detail. The Jury Commission has been composed of:

1909-1911	Esslinger, A. J. Toney, Charles L. Blanton, George C.
1911	Toney, Charles L. Blanton, George C. Garth, Winston F.
1912	Blanton, George C. Esslinger, A. J. Garth, Winston F.
1913	Cruse, Samuel R. Esslinger, A. J. Garth, Winston F.
1914-1916	McDonnell, Archie Love, Frank C. Garth, Winston F.
1917-1919	Spivey, J. W. Love, Frank C. Garth, Winston F.
1920	Esslinger, W. F. Collier, Joseph F. Love, Frank C.
1921	Esslinger, W. F. Burwell, Edwin Collier, Joseph F.
1922-1924	Burwell, Edwin Betts, Victor S. Collier, Joseph F.
1925	Spivey, James W. Burwell, Edwin Betts, Victor S.
1926	Lawler, B. F. (Succeeded Betts) Lawler, B. F. Burwell, Edwin Moseley, J. (Took Burwell's place) Spivey, James W.
1927-1928	Spivey, James W. Moseley, J. Lawler, B. F. Collier, Joseph F.
1929-1930	Burwell, Kelly Spivey, J. W.
1931-1935	Baker, R. H. Parsons, R. A. Burwell, Kelly Sanford, W. A. (succeeded Parsons)

1936-1937	Melson, T. J. Burwell, Kelly Baker, R. H.
1938	Graham, Dr. A. T. Ross, W. A. Baker, R. H.
1939-1942	Walker, Bob M. Terry, James H. Price, Walter H.
1943-1946	McCrary, Robert S. Price, Walter H. Terry, James H.
1947	Blair, Roy E. (resigned to become Tax Assessor) Ellett, Jess Tuck, Richard Walker Bingham, Hershel O. (Took Blair's place)
1948-1950	Ellett, Jess Tuck, Richard Walker Bingham, Hershel O.
1951-1952	Coyle, E. L. Schrimsher, W. R. Wharton, A. T.
1953-1954	Coyle, E. L. Bingham, Hershel O. Maples, James Herman
1955-1962	Maples, James Herman Mann, Albert H. Treece, Howard Coyle, E. H. (Took Mann's place 1957)
1963-1967	Coyle, E. L. Rhodes, James R. Treece, Howard
1968-present	Sharpe, A. C., Jr. Rhodes, James R. (Died 1969) Maples, James Herman Brock, Clayton (took Rhodes' place)

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

On December 17, 1819, the newly formed State of Alabama legislature passed its first legislation about schools. Three agents were authorized to be elected in each Township in the State, being authorized to lease out the 16th section of land given by the Federal government. They were also designated as Trustees to hire school teachers and provide for school houses, using proceeds of rented lands towards expenses. The 1819 Constitution did not provide any appropriations for public schools, but provided generally that education should be encouraged. The Constitution also required that the legislature take measures to preserve the lands granted by the U.S. for the use of schools in each township and to apply the funds in conformity with the grant object. The second and third Constitutions of Alabama also did not provide appropriations.

By act of January 1, 1823, the county governing body appointed three School Commissioners for each township. The act provided that three trustees would be elected in each school district within a township, for a two year term. The school Commissioners apportioned any funds and the Trustees employed teachers, after their examination by the School Commissioners. Act 87 of December 28, 1837, provided essentially the same system for operation of the public school system.

Act 6 of 1854 provided the beginnings of the first real public school system in Alabama, establishing that two persons would be elected on the first Monday in May 1854 for a two year term, who, with the Probate Judge, would constitute the Commissioners of free public schools. This could be termed our first Board of Education. The 1854 act also provided for three Trustees for each township to be elected for a two year term. Act 47 of the 1856 legislature provided for the election of three trustees for each public school. The act also provided for the first tax levy in history for the schools, allowing a county to levy 10¢ on each \$100 of assessed valuation. A County School Superintendent had also been provided for in the 1854 legislation.

The 1868 Constitution provided the first direct legislative appropriation to the public schools, since Article 11 established that one fiftieth of the annual aggregate revenue of the State was to be devoted exclusively to the maintenance of public schools. The 1875 Constitution deleted the amount to be appropriated but required the State to appropriate whatever the condition of the Treasury permitted. An act of August 11, 1868 again provided for election of three township trustees for two year terms. Act 31 of the 1869-1870 legislature required the governing body to provide the School Commissioners a room in the Courthouse. Act 189 of the 1876-1877 legislature again provided for election of three trustees in each township, but set their terms at four years, beginning in 1877. The 1896 Code of Alabama continued the County Superintendent, along with two teachers as a County Board of Education, as established by Act 115 of the 1878-1879 legislature. This latter act had not provided for trustees, but had provided for the County Superintendent to appoint a Township Superintendent for each Township, with terms to expire October 1879, then to be a two year term. Act 318 of the 1882-1883 legislature reestablished trustees, with a two year term.

The first Statewide tax for schools was provided by Article 14 of the 1901 Constitution, requiring the State to levy a special annual tax of thirty cents on each hundred dollars of taxable property. It also provided that a local tax could be levied, authorizing Counties to levy a special school tax not exceeding ten cents on each hundred dollars of taxable property. Until 1916, this ten cents (one mill) was all that could be levied for local school support. In 1916 Alabamians ratified Amendment Three to the 1901 Constitution, providing that each County could levy a three mill tax, provided that it be voted by the local people. If voted on favorably,

and thus levied, then a County could additionally levy another three mills. This continued until 1961, when another amendment was ratified that made it permissible for a County to levy a five mill school tax in addition to all other taxes. There is, then, available to every County the authority to levy a maximum of twelve mills school tax. Additionally, some areas have taxed themselves further by voting other constitutional amendments that affect only their own community. Again, in the field of school revenue, the Alabama Special Educational Trust Fund was established by Act 163 of the 1927-1931 quadrennium, setting out several taxes earmarked for schools. Today, thirteen taxes produce the major State school revenue. Act 82 of 1907 authorized a city or county governing body to make appropriations to a County high school and in 1908 Madison County's first public state high school, selected by the State, in Gurley, titled the Madison County High School, was opened.

Act 365 of the 1903 legislature provided another form of County Board of Education. The Chairman of the various township trustees met in August and selected four of the Township Trustees, who, along with the County Superintendent comprised the Board of Education.

In 1915, the type of County Board of Education we know today was established. Act 220 of the 1915 legislature provided for a five member board to be elected on a County wide basis for six year staggered terms. They were required to appoint the County Superintendent and three trustees for each school. Act 403 of 1915 provided that any school district could have an election to tax its property owners three mills. Most districts took advantage of this. Act 469 of 1931 reconstituted the board in essentially the same manner. The school trustees were again required to be elected, however, for each school, by provisions of Act 590 in 1931, to become effective May 1932, with two year terms.

In 1943, Act 350 gave the Board an additional duty, that of nominating members of the County Board of Equalization.

Act 402, 1949, applicable only to Madison County, set out the Board members to represent the districts of Madison County, created by a 1931 local Act 4669. The Board members were required to live in their districts, as they still must do today. The present Board of Education, as finally constituted, was established on August 1, 1961, by passage of Act 174, amending Act 402 of 1949. The amendment provided that residents of Huntsville would not vote on the County Board. The 1940 Code of Alabama, Title 52, covers more duties of the board. County Boards of Education have been:

1854	Patton, Charles H. Wright, William Hammond, Ferdinand
1868	Green, T. U. Smith, A. McCullough, A. W.

1871	Cochran, James G. Green, Thomas U. McCullough, A. W.
1880-1881	Grubbs, L. H. and two teachers
1882-1883	Betts, Rostan and two teachers
1884-1890	Lovett, J. A. B. and two teachers
1890	Mayhew, James H. and two teachers
1890-1896	Murray, M. R. and two teachers
1896-1897	Harris, John G. and two teachers
1897-1904	Humphrey, J. D. and two teachers
1904-1908	Butler, S. R., Chairman
1904-1916	Williamson, Dr. E. (Chairman 1908-1916)
1904-1913	White, A. F.
1904-1915	Lewis, A. H.
1904-1912	Walker, J. W.
1912-1916	Love, F. C. (Chairman 1916)
1913-1916	Phelps, C. E.
1915-1916	Bronaugh, J. B.
1916	Bennett, Gordon
1916-1946	Pollard, Henry C. (Chairman 1916-1946)
1916-1918	Irvin, W. F.
1916-1918	Bradford, Thomas
1916-1918	Baldrige, Alice
1918-1933	Drake, J. K.
1918-1939	Orman, J. O.
1918-1933	Anderson, Milton H.
1924-1932	Given, C. G.
1933-1938	Fanning, William P.
1933-1956	Collier, L. E., Jr.
1938-1950	Peeler, Philip W.
1939-1942	Moore, A. L.
1946-1952	Moore, A. L.
1941-1946	Bennett, M. C.
1942-1952	Butler, W. E.
1946-1948	Stone, Roy L.
1948-1953	Ivy, P. R.
1950-1956	Cobb, Lawrence W.
1952	Phillips, Solon W.
1952-1958	Brewer, Charles M.
1952-1956	Millsaps, Arthur E.
1953-1956	Hereford, Lawrence E.
1956-present	Sanders, Herman B. (Chairman) District Two
1956-1962	Esslinger, Walter
1956-1968	Vaughn, William
1958-1960	Dickey, Gilbert
1960-1967	Carriger, Atlas H.
1962-present	Spencer, Donald (District Five)
1966-present	Butler, John G. (District Three)
1967-present	Grimwood, John R. (District One)
1968-present	Vandiver, Jack (District Four)

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

The office of County Superintendent was established in 1854 by legislative act, providing that the legislature would make the appointment. Act 47 of the 1855-1856 legislature stated that the term would be two years and would be elective, the first election to be held in May, 1856. The 1867 Code of Alabama again provided that the Superintendent would be elected for a two year term, the election to be held in May 1867. Act 19 of 1868 provided that the office would be elective at the 1870 election and again in 1872, Act 18 provided that the office would be elective. Act 14 of March 8, 1876 set out that the Superintendents in office would continue to January 1, 1877. Act 189, approved February 8, 1877, required the State Superintendent of Education to appoint the County Superintendents. Act 115 of the 1878-1879 legislature continued this provision.

Act 318 of the 1882-1883 legislature again provided that the office would be elective, beginning in August 1884 for a two year term. Again, by Act 363 of the 1884-1885 legislature, the office was made appointive by the State Superintendent. Act 480 of the 1903 legislature made the office elective effective with the November 1904 election, for a four year term. In 1910 the office was again made appointive by Act 442, to be appointed by the County Board of Education. The office has thereafter remained this way. The 1940 Code of Alabama, Title 52, Sections 69 and 102 cover functions of the office. County Superintendents since 1856, our first, and a list of the 1881 Township Superintendents are listed below:

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

1856	McVay, William (resigned in December)
1856-1860	Vannoy, Robert M.
1860	McDavid, John J.
1862	Kelly, Larkin A.
1862	McDavid, John J.
1866-1867	Taylor, Morris K.
1868-1873	McCullough, Augustus W.
1874-1879	Newman, W. P.
1879-1881	Grubbs, Lucius H.
1881-1882	Watkins, J. Lawrence (resigned)
1882-1883	Betts, Rostan (resigned)
1884-1890	Lovett, J. A. B.
1890	Mayhew, James H.
1890-1896	Murray, M. R.
1896-1897	Harris, John G.
1897-1904	Humphrey, J. D.
1904-1931	Butler, S. R.
1931-1944	Brown, George Dewey
1944-1952	Anderson, Edward
1952-1954	Meadows, Dr. A. R.
1955-1968	Almon, Nathaniel
1968-present	Hall, Dr. Matthew H.

TOWNSHIP SUPERINTENDENTS OF EDUCATION, 1881

White, C. Q.
Lipscomb, Dr. D.
Howard, Wm.
Burke, Dr. J. B.
McAdams, J. H.
Lamberson, L.
McGaha, Robert S.
Grayson, J. W.
Campbell, J. W.
Butler, J. E.
Bush, W. T.
Russell, T. A.
Grayson, W. C.
Buford, W. D.
Schrimsher, T. M.
Williams, E. C.
Eldridge, W. B.
Love, Thomas O.
Laughinghouse, J. E.
Love, W. A.
Baldrige, W. F.
Pickett, S.
Morton, Dr. J. W.
Lewis, Samuel R.
Hereford, Thomas E.
Hughes, William E.

BUSINESS MANAGER, COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

In 1944 the position of Business Manager was created and the first appointment made by the County Board of Education. Business Managers have been:

1944-present Popejoy, W. E.

TAX ASSESSOR AND TAX COLLECTOR

A Mississippi Territory act of January 30, 1802 set out the first public tax for the area and required the County Courts to appoint a Justice of the Peace for each Captains District, to assess the tax. The Sheriff was required to collect the tax. An act of May 13, 1802 authorized the County Court to assess county taxes, beginning in 1803, with the tax to still be collected by the Sheriff. An Act of November 18, 1803 required the County Court to appoint a Justice of the Peace, or Enquirer, for each district to assess the tax and again required the Sheriff to collect it.

From 1810 to 1849 one person served primarily as both Tax Collector and Tax Assessor. The office was created by Mississippi Territory Act of February, 1807, authorizing the Governor to make the appointment. A similar act was passed on December 18, 1809. Madison County's first Assessor-Collector was appointed in 1810

and on December 27, 1812, the county governing body was given the authority to levy a tax on property and objects, not to exceed one half of the Territorial tax.

The Alabama legislature, by act of December 17, 1819, provided that the county governing body appoint the Assessor-Collector for a three year term. Another act of December 17, 1821, continued this. An act of January 5, 1827 provided that an Assessor and Collector would be elected for 1828, and in 1837, Act 43 called for the election of an Assessor and Collector (combined) to be held annually.

The offices were separated in 1849 and thereafter a separate Tax Collector and Tax Assessor were provided for. Act 1 of 1848 provided that a Tax Collector would be elected each year in August and that the county governing body would appoint a Tax Assessor annually, as well as an assessor for each beat. An Act of February 1849, kept the Assessor appointive, and changed the Collectors term to two years. Act 2 of February 11, 1850 kept the Assessor appointive for a one year term and the Tax Collector elective for the two year term, beginning in 1851. Act 1 of 1854 made the Assessor an elective office for the first time, with a one year term, while Act 66 of 1860 made it a two year term. An 1843 act had again authorized the County governing body to give the Assessor help in rural precincts by appointing Justices of the Peace or others to help him.

An act of August 11, 1868 kept both the Assessor and the Collector elective but changed both terms to three years. Act 20 of 1875 changed their terms to four years, effective 1880. Act 155, 1911, provided that, after October 1, 1912, the Tax Collector and Tax Assessor would assess and collect property taxes for cities. Acts 113 and 114 of the 1942 special session and regular session of 1943 made the term of office six years for both the Collector and Assessor, beginning October 1, 1943. Act 394 of 1965 placed both offices on a salary system for the first time. Assessor-Collectors have been:

TAX ASSESSOR AND TAX COLLECTOR COMBINED

1810-1811	Moore, Gabriel
1812-1813	McCartney, James
1814-1816	Taylor, John M.
1817	Vining, John
1818	Taylor, John M.
1818-1820	Vining, John
1820-1821	McBroom, William
1821	Sanders, William
1821-1822	Bibb, James
1823	Mauldin, Littleberry
1824-1826	Bibb, James
1826-1828	Clinton, Caswell Rice
1828-1830	Purdum, Richard B.
1830-1832	Leftwich, Jabez

1832-1833	Rowan, A. A.
1833	Bell, Robert A. (died)
1833-1834	Leftwich, Jabez
1834-1835	Bouldin, W. Graves
1835-1836	James, William C.
1836-1837	Turner, Daniel B.
1837-1838	Nowlin, Wade H.
1838-1839	Gaston, James
1840-1843	Moseley, Thomas M.
1843	Southall, H.
1843-1844	Thomas, James
1844-1845	Ledbetter, J. W.
1845-1847	Thomas, James
1847-1848	Moore, James H.

TAX COLLECTOR

It is the duty of the Tax Collector to collect all taxes assessed and charged to him by the Tax Assessor. Reports and remittances are made semimonthly to the various taxing departments such as the State of Alabama, County of Madison, City of Huntsville, City of Madison, Town of New Hope, Gurley, Triana, Owens Cross Roads and the Madison County Board of Education. (The latter's tax levying is done by the county governing body.)

Taxes become due October 1 and are delinquent January 1 of each year. After January 1, the Tax Collector notifies all delinquent taxpayer and if the delinquent taxes are not paid by March 1, a list of delinquent taxpayers is turned over to the Probate Judge, asking the Probate Court to notify the taxpayer to appear before said court, then and there to show cause, if any, why a decree for the sale of property assessed for taxation as belonging to the taxpayer should not be made for the payment of the taxes thereon, and fees and costs. Failure to appear before said court, or, if in the opinion of the court, it is determined that the taxes are properly due, the court orders that the property be sold for the taxes and cost due thereon. The Tax Collector then gives notice for thirty days by publication for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper published in the county, stating the date of sale, description of property and the amount of taxes and costs due. Sale is by auction in front of the courthouse door. After the sale, the Tax Collector issues Tax Sale Certificates to the purchasers at the tax sale. The taxpayer has three years in which to redeem the property sold for taxes and if at the end of the three years the property has not been redeemed, the Probate Judge issues the purchaser a tax sale deed. Another function, prior to poll taxes being abolished, was to collect that tax. Tax Collectors have been:

1848-1849	Rogers, Benjamin B.
1849-1850	Peevey, Elias W.
1850-1851	Rogers, Benjamin B.
1851-1852	Ledbetter, Gardiner C.
1852-1853	Day, W. R.
1853-1856	Cosby, William J.

1856-1860	Hunter, Daniel K.
1860-1861	Hunter, Daniel K.
1861-1864	Day, William R.
1864-1866	
1866-1868	Morrow, James F.
1868	Pollard, James (didn't accept after being elected)
1868-1871	Green, William B.
1871-1874	Morrow, James F.
1874-1880	Harrison, Percy L.
1880-1884	Ware, James H.
1884-1887	Davis, William N.
1887-1888	Matthews, E. R.
1888-1892	Potts, William J.
1892-1896	Esslinger, A. J.
1896-1900	Gardiner, G. C.
1900-1909	Gardiner, J. E.
1909-1912	Spivey, W. I. (died)
1912-1913	Spivey, R. M.
1913-1917	Moseley, John F.
1917-1927	Phillips, Thomas M.
1927-1935	Gilliam, F. H.
1935-1943	Walling, Luke
1943-1949	Manning, Frank Canada
1949-1969	Culps, George T. (died)
1969-present	Culps, Daisy

TAX ASSESSOR

Assessment of all property, both real estate and personal, is to be made at the office of the Tax Assessor during the period October 1 to December 31, although in earlier days the Assessor went to the various precincts. Assessments made from January 1 until the third Monday in January are due a 50¢ delinquent fee. Beginning with the third Monday in January, a 10 per cent value penalty is due and all exemptions that are provided by law, which can include homestead exemptions, industrial exemptions and exemptions for the blind or those who are deaf mute, are lost.

After the assessments are completed, the office then begins the work of abstracting the individual assessments. This involves the determination of the location of the property, as to whether it lies within the corporate limits of any municipality or not. The rate of taxation is now \$4.10 (forty-one mills) per hundred dollars of assessed value, if in the City of Huntsville; \$3.10 per hundred in all other municipalities and \$2.60 per hundred on property outside of any corporate limits. The abstracting of an assessment must show the owner's name and address, total value, amount of value inside any corporate limit and the part of value that is not inside a municipality. The state tax millage, county tax millage, school tax millages and the city tax millages are calculated separately so that each tax agency gets the correct amount from each taxpayer. A compilation of all values and tax thereon is contained in an annual report which the tax assessor must render to the tax collector, the

State Department of Revenue and to the State Comptroller on or before the second Monday in August of each year. Interestingly, a dog tax was assessed in the early 1900's.

The Tax Assessor maintains a Lot Book which shows the owners of every lot each year. A Land Book is also maintained annually, showing the owner's name and the shape of the land. Tax Assessors have been:

1848-1849	Rogers, Benjamin B.
1850	Taylor, Morris R.
1851	Giddens, James
1852	Rogers, Benjamin B.
1853	Hunter, Daniel K.
1854	Caldwell, John
1854-1855	Wright, Albert (died)
1855-1856	Giddens, John
1856-1858	Bone (or Poor), James H.
1858-1859	Powell, Levin
1859-1860	Bone (or Poor), James H.
1860-1861	Giddens, John
1861-1863	Hinds, Levi
1863-1865	Jones, J. M.
1866-1867	Owens, Thomas H.
1867-1868	Harden, Horatio H.
1868-1871	Cross, John M.
1871-1877	Taylor, Thomas J.
1877-1880	Pruitt, Valentine Green
1880-1884	Landman, James Henry
1884-1888	Campbell, John W.
1888-1892	Gardiner, W. F.
1892-1896	Popejoy, J. E.
1896-1900	Connally, T. Bright
1900-1909	Garner, John W.
1909-1917	Overton, A. E.
1917-1947	Darwin, George
1947-1949	Blair, Roy E.
1949-present	Moore, O. Howard

Assessed valuation of property in Madison County has risen astronomically within the last few years. The comparison between 1851 and today is shown in the following schedule:

Year	Real and Personal Property Assessed Value
1851	\$10,000,000
1884	6,000,000
1888	6,196,842
1889	6,750,625
1891	6,820,788
1896	7,259,295
1897	7,625,561
1900	7,457,895
1901	7,690,120

1902	7,880,200
1903	8,144,980
1904	8,228,030
1905	8,474,157
1906	8,820,220
1907	9,091,528
1908	9,328,060
1909	9,692,587

(Almost 1/3 of this was in
Huntsville)

1910	10,430,290
1911	11,225,288
1912	11,640,120
1913	12,028,181
1914	12,104,180
1915	12,227,814
1916	12,920,040
1917	13,787,337
1918	14,901,340
1919	16,155,689
1920	26,166,344
1921	26,194,939
1922	23,047,717
1923	23,688,906
1924	23,991,083
1925	24,106,989
1926	24,466,938
1927	24,941,547
1928	25,476,815
1929	26,084,446
1930	26,489,633
1931	23,701,545
1932	21,003,865
1933	17,583,667
1934	17,698,457
1935	17,769,987
1936	17,762,796
1937	17,879,732
1938	17,707,572
1939	17,403,740
1940	17,586,494
1941	16,496,424
1942	17,724,217
1943	19,291,826
1944	20,020,615
1945	20,833,474
1946	22,164,378

(still about 1/3 of this was in
Huntsville)

1947	25,204,943
1948	27,294,183
1949	29,415,228
1950	30,507,586
1951	31,236,392

1952	33,335,063
1953	36,320,013
1954	38,573,561
1955	41,129,721
1956	45,743,866
1957	52,252,380
1958	58,868,660
1959	68,870,060
1960	80,635,460
1961	92,182,340
1962	104,329,160
1963	121,459,000
1964	148,558,180
1965	180,467,620
1966	210,570,060
1967	225,854,120
1968	232,708,140

(about 3/4 of this was in the
City of Huntsville)

The property tax is levied by the County Board of Commissioners, in accordance with state law. Their levies from 1822 to 1969 are listed below, **not** including the State and City levies:

1822	1/8 of State tax.
1823	10¢ on \$100, with 4 grades of land. First grade valued at \$16 per acre, second grade at \$10, Third grade at \$4 and fourth grade at \$2.
1824	¼ of State tax.
1831	½ of State tax.
1832	½ of State tax.
1833	½ of State tax.
1834	½ of State tax.
1835	100% of State tax.
1838	Ordered that the following rates of taxation for Madison County for the year 1838, given by authority of the acts of the legislature to raise a revenue for the building of a new courthouse and other purposes, to-wit:

On every \$100 of land, ten cents.

On every \$100 of town property, ten cents.

On every \$100 of merchandise sold from the first day of May 1837 to the first day of May, 1838, twenty cents.

On each slave not exceeding ten years old, sixteen cents.

On each slave over ten and under sixty, fifty six cents.

On every free male negro or mulatto, over 21, \$1.

On every \$100 of pleasure carriages and harness, fifty cents.

On every race, saddle, carriage horse, fifty cents.

On every public race track, ten dollars.

On every stud horse or jackass, the amount of the season for which it may stand.

On every gold watch \$1.

On every silver or other watch, fifty cents.

On every metal clock, \$1.

On every clock, not metal, twenty five cents.

On \$100 loaned, at interest, twenty five cents.

On each pack of playing cards sold, given away, loaned, or otherwise disposed of, twenty five cents.

On all goods sold at auction, other than those exempted by law, 2%.

On each share of bank stock of \$100 value, \$1.

On each billiard table kept for play, \$150.

On all free white males over 21 and not over 45, twenty five cents.

And on such things as are not herein enumerated and were heretofore objects of State taxation, the amount of the State and said County tax, for the year 1835.

And it is further ordered that thirty percentum be added to the foregoing taxation for the purpose of defraying in part the building of a bridge across Flint River at the three forks, thereof.

1839-1842	Same as 1838.
1843	30% of State tax and 25% on state tax for building jail.
1844	30% on State tax and 25% on State tax to pay courthouse debt. Also 25% on State tax to build jail.
1849	40% levied on State tax.
1850	50% levied on State tax.
1851	37½% levied on State tax.
1852	25% levied on State tax.
1854	50% levied on State tax and 40% on State tax for payment of railroad bonds.

1855	40% levied on State tax and 40% on State tax for railroad payment.
1861	100% on State tax.
1862	100% on State tax.
1866	50% on State tax.
1870	8/10 of 1% on 80% of State tax.
1880	½ of 1%.
1891	½ of 1%, also 50% of State license tax on those subject to license.
1898	½ of 1% and a special tax of 10¢ on \$100 for building a jail. (6 Mills)
1904	½ of 1% and two mills. (7 mills)
1905	2/5 of 1% and 1/10 of 1% for schools. (7½ mills)
1907	3/5 of 1% of 1/5 of 1% and 1/10 of 1%. (9 mills)
1914	½ of 1% and 1/4 of 1% and 1/10 of 1% (8½ mills)
1921	½ of 1% and 1/5 of 1% and 30¢ on 100. (10 mills)
1922-1937	½ of 1%, ¼ of 1% and 30¢ on \$100. (10½ mills)
1937-1945	½ of 1%, ¼ of 1%, 40¢ on \$100. (11½ mills)
1947-1968	½ of 1%, ¼ of 1% bbr, 70¢ on \$100. (14½ mills, or \$1.45)

About nine million dollars was collected for the fiscal year 1967-1968 in Ad Valorem taxes. Distribution was as follows:

MADISON COUNTY AD VALORE TAX FISCAL YEAR 1967-1968

		On Real and Personal Property	On Motor Vehicles		
TO STATE OF ALABAMA:					
For General Purposes	2½ mills	\$ 395,314.55	\$ 73,574.13		
For Confederate Widow Pensions	1 mill	\$ 155,459.75	\$ 24,523.29		
For Schools	3 mills	\$ 486,483.28	\$ 61,155.48		
Total	*6½ mills			\$1,037,257.58	\$159,252.90
TO MADISON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:					
For General Government	5 mills	\$1,196,553.85	\$163,383.37		
For Buildings, Bridges, Roads	2½ mills	\$ 525,648.10	\$ 61,308.25		
Total	7½ mills			\$1,722,201.95	\$224,691.62
TO SCHOOLS, LOCAL:					
County Wide	4 mills	\$ 868,540.91	\$ 98,091.88		
District 1, Co. Board of Education	8 mills	\$ 292,574.13	\$ 43,380.14		
District 2, Huntsville Board of Education	13 mills	\$2,347,327.12	\$248,433.36		
Total				\$3,508,442.16	\$389,905.38
CITY COUNCILS:					
Huntsville	10 mills	\$1,806,936.06	\$189,111.94		
Madison	5 mills	\$ 17,882.37	\$ 1,414.05		
New Hope	5 mills	\$ 3,810.67	\$ 423.03		
Gurley	5 mills	\$ 2,150.60	\$ 357.94		
Triana	5 mills	\$ 143.06	\$ 0.00		
Total				\$1,830,922.76	\$191,306.96
TOTAL AD VALOREM TAX					
PAID BY MADISON COUNTIANS				\$8,098,824.45	\$965,156.86
A Taxpayer Living in Huntsville Pays: 41 Mills or \$4.10 Per \$100 Assessed Value					
A Taxpayer Living in Madison, New Hope, Gurley, Owens Cross Roads or Triana Pays: 31 Mills or \$3.10 Per \$100 Assessed Value					
A Taxpayer Living Outside Any Municipality Pays: 26 Mills or \$2.60 Per \$100 Assessed Value					
*State 6½ Mills is allowed OFF as a Homestead Exemptions up to \$2,000 Assessed Valuation if the taxpayer lives in the house.					

CONSTABLE

The office of Constable apparently dates back to the 10th Century when, as a 1675 book states, "upon the increase of the people, the Sheriff alone could not take sufficient care of the Peace of the Country, but it was divided into hundreds, and a high constable was appointed over each hundred to preserve the peace. Neither the Sheriff together with the high constable could in after-times take due care of the peace in the County and hundreds over which they presided, and therefore Petty Constables were appointed for that purpose in each town, village, tithing, and parish of every hundred." The Constable of a town was sometimes also known as the Head-Borough. The 1285 statute of Winchester set forth the basic concept of Constable, as brought to America. In America a Constable was established in a 1645 Virginia legislative act.

Following establishment of the Mississippi Territory in 1798, the Governor and Territorial Judges passed an act on April 3, 1799 establishing, in the field of law enforcement, the office of Coroner and Justices of the Peace in each County, with the Justices to appoint annually in each township one or more Constables. An act of the Mississippi Territory legislature of February 1, 1805, set out that the Governor could appoint one or two Constables in each Captains district, while an act of February 11, 1805—repealed July 20, 1805—required the Justices of the County Court to appoint two Constables in each Captains district. The law giving the Governor authority to appoint the Constables was reenacted in 1807 and the specific duties of the Constable set out.

An act of the Alabama Legislature on December 17, 1819 set the term of the Constable at three years. While the office of Constable was not mentioned in Alabama's first Constitution of 1819, it was established in the 1868 Constitution, stating that a competent number of Constables would be elected in each County. The 1867 Code of Alabama had provided for one Constable for each precinct, elected for a three year term. The 1875 and 1901 Constitutions provided that one Constable could be elected from each precinct. Act 20, 1876 stated that the Constables who were to be elected in August 1877 would hold office to August 1880 and thereafter would be elected for four years.

Constables have been so numerous that only some of the earlier Constables are listed here:

1810	Cobb, David
1810	Crawford, William
1810	Gilbreath, Nicholas
1811	Riley, Andrew
1811	Stokes, Matthew
1811	Allison, John
1811	Cotton, James
1811	Couch, Thomas
1811	Massengale, Alfred
1811	McBroom, William
1811	Hunt, William

1811	Hinds, Benjamin
1811	Young, William
1812	Gore, Bledso
1812	Wollard, Hugh
1812	Rather, John T.
1812	Fulton, Samuel
1812	Leonard, John
1812	Craft, Archilous
1812	Byre, Richard
1812	Burlesson, Jonathan
1814	Hooker, John
1814	Renick, William
1814	Deal, Robert
1814	Hull, John
1814	King, Abraham
1815	Hamilton, Barton
1815	Vincent, Amos
1815	Boleaou, David
1815	Langham, Solomon
1815	Lewis, Amos
1815	Malone, William
1815	Massangale, Allen
1815	McElroy, Greene
1815	Chenault, William
1815	Robertson, William N.
1816	Rogers, Robert
1816	Cox, Charles
1816	King, Henry
1816	Ramsone, Joseph
1816	McFail, Archibald
1816	Henderson, James
1816	Teague, Joseph
1817	Hays, John
1817	Simpson, William
1817	Logan, John
1817	Bailey, David
1853	Coltart, R. W. (for Huntsville)

NOTARY PUBLIC

An act of February 10, 1803 by the Mississippi Territory legislature authorized that no more than two Notaries for each County could be appointed by the Governor. An act of December 17, 1819 by the Alabama legislature provided that the county governing body would recommend Notaries to the Governor who would appoint them for three year terms. The recommendation section was later dropped. In 1963, the Probate Judge was given the authority to appoint Notaries by provision of Act 150. Appointments have been very numerous. The earliest Notary Public appointments found were as follows:

June 8, 1813	Perkins, Peter
July 31, 1816	Cox, Benjamin
March 2, 1820	Hobson, Nicholas

MILITIA

In earlier days, people banded together for mutual protection, and Militia companies were provided for by early laws. After Alabama became a State, its militia system can best be described for a good part of its early history by a legislative act of December 25, 1822, consolidating several acts and amending others. The act provided for four Divisions in the State. Madison County was in the first Division, along with the counties of Jackson, Limestone, Lauderdale and Decatur. Each Division was commanded by a Major General, and had nine Brigades, commanded by a Brigadier General. Madison, Jackson and Decatur counties formed the first Brigade of the First Division. Each Brigade consisted of not less than two or more than five Regiments, each commanded by a Colonel Commandant. Madison County had the second, third and thirty-third Regiments. Each Regiment was composed of two Battalions, the first being commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel, with the second commanded by a Major. Each Battalion consisted of not less than two, nor more than six, Companies. Each Company was commanded by a Captain, assisted by a Lieutenant, Ensign, four Sergeants, four Corporals and two Musicians. Each Company was to have not less than forty Privates and was to have four musters at designated campgrounds annually. By comparison, an earlier act of the Mississippi Territory of December 23, 1809 had established one Brigade in the Territory, commanded by a Brigadier General appointed by the President, having one Brigade Major and one Aide de Camp. A regiment was headed by a Lieutenant Colonel Commander, with one Adjutant, one Quartermaster and one Mate. Two Battalions each consisted of a Major, four Captains, four Lieutenants, four Ensigns, a Sergeant Major, a Quartermaster Sergeant and a Senior Musician. There were four Companies in a Battalion. Each Company consisted of four Sergeants, four Corporals, two Musicians and sixty Privates. A muster was required each three months.

In 1881 the Alabama Volunteer Militia became known as the Alabama State Troops and in 1897 acquired the present name, Alabama National Guard. Because of conduct in connection with a lynching, the local National Guard unit (company F, 3rd Infantry) was mustered out of service in 1904, and it was not until 1922 that Madison County again had a National Guard Unit, whose formation is traced in another section. Militia appointments were very frequent in early days and only appointments made in 1809 and 1810 are listed below:

1809	Perkins, Nicholas	Lt. Colonel Commandant, 7th Regiment
1809	Neal, Stephen	First Major, 7th Regiment
1809	Galbreath, Alexander	Second Major, 7th Regiment
1809	Winston, William H.	Adjutant, 7th Regiment
1810	Howson, William	Captain of Cavalry
1810	Wyatt, William	Captain, 7th Regiment

1810	Thompson, Allen	Captain, 7th Regiment
1810	Titus, James	Captain, 7th Regiment
1810	Grayson, John	Captain, 7th Regiment
1810	Cox, Henry	Captain, 7th Regiment
1810	Acklin, Joseph	Captain, 7th Regiment
1810	Neeley, James	Captain, 7th Regiment
1810	Wright, Peter	Lieutenant, 7th Regiment
1810	Johnston, Isaac	Lieutenant, 7th Regiment
1810	Couch, Thomas	Lieutenant, 7th Regiment
1810	Crawford, William	Ensign, 7th Regiment

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

The office of Justice of the Peace dates back to at least 1261 when, during a Barons war, a local official called Keeper of the Peace appeared. He was a prominent country gentleman appointed to assist the Sheriff. Prior to that time an office known as Justice in Eyre existed partly for the same reason, but by 1330 the Keeper of the Peace had assumed all their functions. A 1722 publication stated that "the power of a Justice of the Peace is very great and is a main prop and Pillar of good government in taking care to prevent and punish offenses, whereby the Peace is conserved, and men maintained in their rights, and the possession of their goods and Chattels. This office is of great antiquity and has all along held up a venerable esteem and good liking, among the people, who find great advantage and Benefit by those so commissioned, being usually men of estates, discreet and Judicious, capable of discerning truth from falsehood, and to relieve the injured and restrain oppressors, to punish criminals, and discharge the Innocent and Faultless. A Justice of the Peace is a Judge of Record, whom whence called Justices and before they were called conservators."

In the Mississippi Territory, Justices of the Peace positions were created by a 1799 act of the Territorial Judges and Governor. An 1807 act of the Mississippi Territory legislature provided that the Governor could appoint a competent number of Justices of the Peace in each County—one or two for each Captains District.

The first Alabama Constitution of 1819 specified that a competent number of Justices of the Peace would be appointed in such a mode and for such term as the legislature would direct. An act of December 17, 1819 set the term at three years. The 1861 and 1865 Constitutions continued the appointment provision. The 1867 Code stated that there could be two Justices in each precinct, elected for a three year term. The 1868 Constitution stated that a competent number would be elected. The 1875 Constitution set out that Justices of the Peace, not to exceed two in each precinct, would be elected. Act 20, 1876 stated that the Justices of the Peace who would be elected in August 1877 would hold office to August 1880 and thereafter would be elected for four year terms. The 1901 Constitution provided for two Justices of the Peace in each precinct elected for four year terms. Justices have been too numerous to list. However, a list of some early appointments and of those in existence in 1903 are listed below:

- 1808 Neal, Stephen
Freeman, Thomas
- 1809 McVay, Hugh
Williams, Benjamin
Carter, John
- 1810 Grayson, John
Kirksey, John
Lanier, William
Perkins, Abraham
Martin, John
Dilworth, George
- 1811 Chisum, John
Sturgis, James
Power, Nathaniel
McVay, J.
Rogers, John
Moore, Thomas
Allison, John
Wofford, Joseph
Miller, Thomas
McCartney, James
Murrell, Benjamin
Webster, John
Davis, Samuel
Webster, Shadrack
Mason, Joseph
- 1812 Turner, John
Halmark, George
Roundtree, William
Bayless, Hezekiah
Massengale, Solomon
Massengale, Kinchen
Easter, William
Pool, Wittshire
Cornelius, Rowland
Gillaspie, James
Hodges, Fleming
- 1814 Hancock, William
King, Abraham
Black, David
Hill, Elijah
Leake, John M.
Jordan, Fleming
Anderson, Ephraim
Standeford, Abraham
Murrell, Benjamin
Hardy, Jonathan
Benimon, John

1815	Hill, Asaph Vining, John Scallion, John Luney, Absalom Lacy, Hopkins Kenady, Charles Hudspeth, Charles
1816	Maxwell, David Bell, Thomas Perryman, Alexander Hubbard, Thomas Wilbourne, Isaac Rogers, Andrew Lampkin, William Dillard, George Brown, Henry Franklin, Benjamin Powell, Joseph
1853	Wilson, Robert D. (Huntsville)

1903 JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

NAME	PRECINCT
Vaught, C. N.	Huntsville
Curry, Hammond	Huntsville
Matthews, E. R.	Huntsville
Ervin, John A.	Huntsville
Collier, J. G.	Dallas Mills
Spivey, W. J.	Berkley
Drake, W. E.	Haden
Haden, G. M.	New Hope
Butler, J. E.	New Hope
Hunt, R. F.	New Hope
Black, W. A.	Triana
Lyle, I. H.	Triana
Beadle, D. W.	Triana
Parsons, R. A.	Taylorsville
Laxson, W. F.	New Market
League, D. N.	Madison
Floyd, J. B.	Madison
Fletcher, P. B.	Madison
Curry, B. J.	Jeff
Phillips, D. T.	Jeff
Johnson, S. L.	Dan
Warren, A. J.	Toney
Thompson, W. W.	Mullins
Wright, J. B.	Meridianville
Carter, J. W.	Meridianville
Woodward, J. G.	Hazel Green
Wainwright, C. S.	Hazel Green

Cooper, W. T.	Poplar Ridge
Johnson, S. L.	Gurley
McKinney, W. E.	Gurley
O'Neal, C. C.	Gurley
Bayless, T. M.	Deposit
Walker, J. A.	Plevna
Cooley, W. J.	Plevna
Wells, V. H.	Plevna
Williamson, Wm.	Owens Cross Roads
Toon, L. N.	Monrovia
Bragg, W. C.	Greenfield
Fowler, C. M.	Carmichael
Hunt, John S.	To Probate Judge
Alexander, T. J.	To Probate Judge
Stone, John C.	To Probate Judge
Ragsdale, J. J.	To Probate Judge
Bone, H. P.	To Probate Judge

COUNTY AUCTIONEER

An act approved December 17, 1819 provided for appointment, by the Governor, of Auctioneers for each County for a three year term, acting upon recommendation from the County governing body. An act of December 20, 1820 made it unnecessary for the Governor to provide them with a commission. An act of December 24, 1824 provided that up to six auctioneers could be appointed in each county. No law was found abolishing the office, but it seems to have not been implemented after 1852. Some of the County Auctioneers have been:

1819	Veitch, Andrew I.
1820	Rather, Daniel
1822	Turner, Daniel
1822	Lee, George W.
1823	Malone, George H.
1823	Carroll, James G.
1831	Dunn, John G.
1832	Scott, Jesse G.
1835	Acklin, John R. H.
1835	Caldwell, John M.
1837	Metcalf, James
1838	Clopton, William H.
1839	Robinson, William (resigned)
1840	Calvert, Jeremiah S.
1840	Eldridge, John B.
1844	Lowe, Bartley M.
1849	Jones, William H.
1850	Weaver, John
1850	Johnson, Daniel
1852	Farish, Dandridge
1852	Norvell, Reuben B.

COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER AND BOARD OF HEALTH

It was not until 1861, when the legislature passed Act 31, that much attention was given to health boards in Alabama. This act authorized the county governing body to appoint a medical board of three to seven persons. Madison County, however, had already designated a seven member board in 1859.

In 1875, the Medical Board was reorganized by passage of an act which designated the State Medical Association and its affiliated County associations to be the State and County Boards of Health, respectively. This system remained basically in effect until Act 658 of 1919 set up the system we have today. This act designated the local medical associations Board of Censors, along with the Chairman of the County governing body, to be the County Board of Health.

Act 89 of 1881 provided for a County Health Officer. Here again, Madison County already had a health officer, inasmuch as the local Health Board had designated its President to be medical officer for 1873.

In the beginning, the Health Board was given advisory duties only, but with the 1881 legislation was empowered to act as the agent of the State Health Board with authority to administer officially the State Health Laws. The County Board and Health Officer have since continuously been charged with investigating and suppressing all nuisances to public health. It has been continuously required to exercise special supervision over inspection of schools and most public type businesses. Registration of vital statistics, such as life and death, is an important function of the Health Department. County Boards of Health and Health Officers have been:

1859	Jordan, Dr. Fleming Dement, Dr. J. J. Shelby, Dr. D. Pynchon, Dr. Lewis C. Erskine, Dr. A. R. Bassett, Dr. A. R. Binford, Dr. Henry A.
1866	Sheffey, Dr. Lawrence B. Robertson, Dr. Henry M. Binford, Dr. Henry A.
1868	Antony, Dr. E. S. Jordan, Dr. Fleming Shelby, Dr. D. Dement, Dr. J. J. Walls, Dr. A. A.

- 1869 Jordan, Dr. Fleming
Dement, Dr. J. J.
Shelby, Dr. D.
Pynchon, Dr. Lewis C.
Erskine, Dr. A. R.
Burritt, Dr. A. R.
Binford, Dr. Henry A.
- 1870 Bassett, Dr. H. W.
Dement, Dr. John J.
-
- 1873 Dement, Dr. John J., President
Bassett, Dr. H. W.
Shelby, Dr. D.
- 1874 Dement, Dr. John J., President
Bassett, Dr. H. W.
Pynchon, Dr. L. C.
Baldrige, Dr. M. C. (replaced Bassett)
- 1875-1876 Dement, Dr. John J., President
Lowry, Dr. S. H.
-
- 1877-1880 Dement, Dr. John J., President
Pynchon, Dr. L. C.
-
- 1887-1889 Baldrige, Dr. M. C., President
Lowry, Dr. S. H.
McLain, Dr. David H.
Erskine, Dr. A. R.
Fletcher, Dr. R. M.
- 1890-1892 Baldrige, Dr. M. C., President
Lowry, Dr. S. H.
McLain, Dr. David H.
Erskine, Dr. A. F.
Dement, Dr. John J.
- 1893 Baldrige, Dr. M. C., President
Lowry, Dr. S. H.
McLain, Dr. David H.
Erskine, Dr. A. R.
Fletcher, Dr. R. M., Sr.
- 1894 Baldrige, Dr. M. C., President
Lowry, Dr. S. H.
McLain, Dr. David H.
Darwin, Dr. J. L.
Fletcher, Dr. R. M., Sr.
- 1895 Johnson, Dr. James T., President
Lowry, Dr. S. H.
Pettus, Dr. W. D.
Darwin, Dr. J. L.
Fletcher, Dr. R. M., Sr.

- 1896 Johnson, Dr. James T., President
 Baldrige, Dr. M. C.
 Pettus, Dr. W. D.
 Dryer, Dr. T. E.
 Brooks, Dr. O. J.
- 1897 Johnson, Dr. James T., President
 Pettus, Dr. W. D.
 Wheeler, Dr. W. C.
 Dryer, Dr. T. E.
 Baldrige, Dr. F. E.
- 1898-1899 Johnson, Dr. James T., President
 Pettus, Dr. W. D.
 Wheeler, Dr. W. C.
 Dryer, Dr. T. E.
 Patton, Dr. I. W.
- 1900 Patton, Dr. I. W., President
 Pettus, Dr. W. D.
 Wheeler, Dr. W. C.
 Dryer, Dr. T. E.
 Baldrige, Dr. F. E.
- 1901 Pride, Dr. W. T., President
 Darnell, Dr. W. E.
 Wheeler, Dr. W. C.
 Dryer, Dr. T. E.
 Baldrige, Dr. F. E.
- 1902 Baldrige, Dr. F. E., President
 Pride, Dr. W. T.
 Wheeler, Dr. W. C.
 Dryer, Dr. T. E.
 Darnell, Dr. W. E.
- 1903 Fletcher, Dr. R. M., President
 Pride, Dr. W. T.
 Wheeler, Dr. W. C.
 Dryer, Dr. T. E.
 Lowry, Dr. S. H.
- 1904-1906 Baldrige, Dr. F. E., President
 Williamson, Dr. E. O.
 Wheeler, Dr. W. C.
 Dryer, Dr. T. E.
 Lowry, Dr. S. H.
- 1907 Baldrige, Dr. F. E., President
 Williamson, Dr. E. O.
 Wheeler, Dr. W. C.
 Dryer, Dr. T. E.
 Mastin, Dr. T. C.
- 1908 Dryer, Dr. T. E., President
 Williamson, Dr. E. O.
 Wheeler, Dr. W. C.
 Baldrige, Dr. F. E.
 Blanton, Dr. C. E.

- 1909-1911 Dryer, Dr. T. E., President
Williamson, Dr. E. O.
Wheeler, Dr. W. C.
Baldrige, Dr. F. E.
Rand, Dr. Edgar
- 1912 Dryer, Dr. T. E., President
Patton, Dr. O. B.
Moorman, Dr. M. R.
Graham, Dr. B. E.
Rand, Dr. Edgar
- 1913-1914 Dryer, Dr. T. E., President
Wilson, Dr. F. B.
Moorman, Dr. M. R.
Graham, Dr. B. E.
Rand, Dr. Edgar
- 1915 Wilson, Dr. F. B., Chairman
Moorman, Dr. M. R.
Graham, Dr. B. E.
Rand, Dr. Edgar
- 1916 Dryer, Dr. T. E., Chairman
Moorman, Dr. M. R.
Graham, Dr. B. E.
Esslinger, Dr. L. P.
Rand, Dr. Edgar
- 1917 Baldrige, Dr. F. E., Chairman
Moorman, Dr. M. R.
Dryer, Dr. T. E.
Esslinger, Dr. L. P.
Rand, Dr. Edgar
- 1918 Howard, Dr. I. W., Chairman
Moorman, Dr. M. R.
Dryer, Dr. T. E.
Thomas, Dr. H. H.
Rand, Dr. Edgar
- 1919-1922 Rand, Dr. Edgar, Chairman
Moorman, Dr. M. R.
Dryer, Dr. T. E.
Howard, Dr. I. W.
Russell, Dr. C. H.
- 1923 Rand, Dr. Edgar, Chairman
Moorman, Dr. M. R.
McCown, Dr. W. S.
Howard, Dr. I. W.
Russell, Dr. C. H.
*Fleming, S. W.
- 1924-1925 Rand, Dr. Edgar, Chairman
Moorman, Dr. M. R.
Walker, Dr. J. E.
Howard, Dr. I. W.
Russell, Dr. C. H.
*Terry, E. T.

- 1926 Howard, Dr. I. W., Chairman
 Moorman, Dr. M. R.
 Walker, Dr. J. E.
 Brooks, Dr. O. J.
 Rand, Dr. Edgar
 *Terry, E. T.
- 1927-1929 Wilson, Dr. F. B., Chairman
 Moorman, Dr. M. R.
 Walker, Dr. J. E.
 Brooks, Dr. O. J.
 Rand, Dr. Edgar
 *Terry, E. T.
- 1930-1932 Moorman, Dr. M. R., Chairman
 Wilson, Dr. F. B.
 Grote, Dr. Carl A.
 Brooks, Dr. O. J.
 Walker, Dr. J. E.
 *Terry, E. T.
- 1933-1935 Moorman, Dr. M. R., Chairman
 Wilson, Dr. F. B.
 Brooks, Dr. O. J.
 Grote, Dr. Carl A.
 Laughlin, Dr. J. B.
 *Terry, E. T.
- 1936-1937 Moorman, Dr. M. R., Chairman
 Wilson, Dr. F. B.
 Brooks, Dr. O. J.
 Laughlin, Dr. J. B.
 Walker, Dr. J. E.
 *Van Valkenburgh, Joe B.
- 1938 Moorman, Dr. M. R., Chairman
 Brooks, Dr. O. J.
 Duncan, Dr. M. M.
 Laughlin, Dr. J. B.
 Grote, Dr. Carl A.
 *McGregor, Edward
- 1939-1943 Moorman, Dr. M. R., Chairman
 Walker, Dr. J. E.
 Grote, Dr. Carl A.
 Brooks, Dr. O. J.
 Laughlin, Dr. J. B.
 *McGregor, Edward
- 1944-1948 Moorman, Dr. M. R., Chairman
 Jordan, Dr. Frank
 Grote, Dr. Carl A.
 Brooks, Dr. O. J.
 Laughlin, Dr. J. B.
 *McGregor, Edward

- 1949 Jordan, Dr. Frank, Chairman
 Grote, Dr. Carl A.
 Laughlin, Dr. J. B.
 Moorman, Dr. M. R.
 Whitaker, Dr. J. E.
 *Stone, Roy L.
- 1950 McCown, Dr. W. G., Chairman
 Grote, Dr. Carl A.
 Bibb, Dr. Robert C.
 Whitaker, Dr. J. E.
 Laughlin, Dr. J. B.
 *Stone, Roy L.
- 1951 McCown, Dr. W. G. (part of year, Chairman)
 Laughlin, Dr. J. B. (part of year, Chairman)
 Grote, Dr. Carl A.
 Bibb, Dr. Robert C.
 Whitaker, Dr. J. E.
 *Stone, Roy L.
- 1952 Whitaker, Dr. J. E., Chairman
 McCown, Dr. W. G.
 Bibb, Dr. Robert C.
 Grote, Dr. Carl A.
 Evans, Dr. John W.
 *Stone, Roy L.
- 1953-1954 McCown, Dr. W. G., Chairman, 1953
 Bibb, Dr. Robert C., Chairman, 1954
 Grote, Dr. Carl A.
 Evans, Dr. John W.
 Coffee, Dr. John Y.
 *Stone, Roy L.
- 1955 Bibb, Dr. Robert C., Chairman
 McCown, Dr. W. G.
 Evans, Dr. John W.
 Moorman, Dr. John D.
 Coffee, Dr. John
 *Stone, Roy L.
- 1956 McCown, Dr. W. G., Chairman
 Evans, Dr. John W.
 Moorman, Dr. John D.
 Coffee, Dr. John
 Smith, Dr. Fred W.
 *Stone, Roy L.
- 1957 Evans, Dr. John W., Chairman
 Moorman, Dr. John D.
 Coffee, Dr. John Y.
 Smith, Dr. Fred W.
 Cowart, Dr. Norton E.
 *Roy L. Stone

- 1958 Moorman, Dr. John D., Chairman
Coffee, Dr. John Y.
Smith, Dr. Fred W.
Cowart, Dr. Norton E.
Butler, Dr. Charles
*Roy L. Stone
- 1959-1960 Smith, Dr. Fred W., Chairman
Cowart, Dr. Norton E.
Butler, Dr. Charles
Wright, Dr. Thomas W.
Watson, Dr. A. L.
*Roy L. Stone
- 1961 Cowart, Dr. Norton E., Chairman
Butler, Dr. Charles
Wright, Dr. Thomas W.
Watson, Dr. A. L.
Sparks, Dr. J. Ellis
*Roy L. Stone
- 1962 Butler, Dr. Charles, Chairman
Wright, Dr. Thomas W.
Watson, Dr. A. L.
Sparks, Dr. J. Ellis
Smith, Dr. Ralph B.
*Record, James R.
- 1963 Wright, Dr. Thomas W., Chairman
Watson, Dr. A. L.
Sparks, Dr. J. Ellis
Smith, Dr. Ralph B.
Robertson, Dr. J. Earl
*Record, James R.
- 1964 Watson, Dr. A. L., Chairman
Cameron, Dr. William B.
Sparks, Dr. J. Ellis
Smith, Dr. Ralph B.
Robertson, Dr. J. Earl
*Record, James R.
- 1965 Sparks, Dr. J. Ellis, Chairman
Robertson, Dr. J. Earl
Cameron, Dr. William B.
Smith, Dr. Ralph B.
Jordan, Dr. B. B.
*Record, James R.
- 1966 Smith, Dr. Ralph B., Chairman
Robertson, Dr. J. Earl
Cameron, Dr. William B.
Jordan, Dr. B. B.
Watson, Dr. A. L.
*Record, James R.

- 1967 Robertson, Dr. J. Earl, Chairman
Cameron, Dr. William B.
Jordan, Dr. B. B.
Watson, Dr. A. L.
Grote, Dr. C. A., Jr.
*Record, James R.
- 1968 Jordan, Dr. B. B., Chairman
Cameron, Dr. William B.
Watson, Dr. A. L.
Grote, Dr. Carl A., Jr.
Camp, Dr. E. E.
*Record, James R.
- 1969-present Cameron, Dr. William B., Chairman
Watson, Dr. A. L.
Grote, Dr. Carl Jr.
Camp, Dr. E. E.
Thompson, Dr. R. A.
*Record, James R.
*Ex Officio Chairman

COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER

- 1873-1880 Dement, Dr. J. J.
1881-1888 Baldrige, Dr. M. C. (resigned)
1888-1889 Lowry, Dr. S. H.
1890-1892 Darwin, Dr. J. L.
1892 Wheeler, Dr. W. C.
1893-1894 Johnson, Dr. J. T.
1895 McDonnell, Dr. H.
1895-1897 Fletcher, Dr. Richard M.
1898-1899 Dryer, Dr. T. E.
1899 Johnson, Dr. James T. (died)
1899-1908 Wheeler, Dr. D. W.
1909-1911 Burnam, Dr. J. F.
1912-1917 Dryer, Dr. T. E.
1917-1923 Grote, Dr. Carl A. (first full time)
1923-1926 Austin, Dr. B. F.
1926-1944 Hatchett, Dr. W. C.
1944-1945 Duncan, Dr. M. M. (acting)
1945-1950 Shelamar, Dr. A. M. (resigned)
1950-present Gay, Dr. Otis F.

COUNTY SURVEYOR

An act of December 11, 1811 provided that the Mississippi Territory Governor would appoint one surveyor for each County. The act was amended December 12, 1816. Actually, Surveyors were found in County Government as far back as 1651, provided for by an act of the Virginia legislature.

An act of the Alabama legislature approved December 17, 1819 provided that the county governing body appoint a Surveyor for a term of three years. By act of January 19, 1839, they were authorized to appoint an additional Surveyor. Act 353 of January

13, 1858 made the office elective, but the act does not seem to have been implemented, as the county governing body continued to appoint Surveyors until the office was discontinued in 1935. Act 54 of February 13, 1879 had authorized the county to appoint not more than three surveyors for a term of three years, while Act 303 of February 16, 1885 had created a Board of Superintendence of Roads and Bridges, later repealed, composed of the County Surveyor and the County governing body. County Surveyors have been:

1811	McVay, Hugh
—1816	Leake, John W.
1819-1830	Peel, Hunter
1825-1830	Jones, John T.
1831-1837	Fant, William
1837-1839	Fant, James
1832-1843	Jones, John T.
1843-1849	Hansbrough, Elizah
1843-1858	Hinds, James V. A.
1858-1862	Taylor, Thomas J. (went into service)
1865-1875	Taylor, Thomas J. (resigned)
1863	Hinds, James V. A.
1890-1926	Jones, George Walter
1901-1932	Hooper, Thomas
1893-1895	Motz, Henry
1875-1883	Motz, Henry (took Taylor's place)
1885-1920	Motz, George I. (died)
1880-1883	Mayhew, James H.
1894-1903	McCalley, John
1911-1919	Buchanan, N. B.
1922-1932	Jones, Raymond
1920-1923	Jones, Edwin
1932-1935	Jones, Edwin
1922-1925	Jones, Howard
1928-1935	Jones, Carl T.

SUPERVISOR OF PUBLIC ROADS

Act 438, 1895, authorized the county governing body to appoint a Supervisor of Public Roads who would oversee construction and maintenance of roads in the county. The initial appointment was made in 1898. By local act of 1907 the legislature provided that the Probate Judge would appoint the Supervisor, while local Act 144 of 1911 provided that the Probate Judge would make the appointment for a four year term. The office was discontinued, being replaced by the County Engineer. Road Supervisors have been:

1898-1904	Love, Frank C.
1904-1905	Gorman, W. P.
1905-1911	Love, Frank C.
1911-1915	Jones, G. Walter
1915-1919	Bingham, Marian S.
1919-1920	Scruggs, L. O.
1920-1921	Smith, H. H. (died)
1921-1926	Powell, Frank L.

COUNTY ENGINEER

Act 549 of the 1939 legislature authorized counties to employ a full time Engineer. A local act of 1947, Number 469, authorized Madison County to do so also. Prior to the 1939 legislation, however, Madison County had employed a County Engineer part time, for the most part. County Engineers have been:

1929	Jones, G. W. & Sons
1930-1938	Earl, A. J.
1938	Earl, J. F.
1938-1942	Smith, Lawson G.
1942-1943	Tate, Sam Knox
1943-1945	Nelson, Herman
1945-1970	Weathers, Thomas D. (retired)
1970-present	Maples, James W. (acting)

ROAD DISTRICT FOREMEN

Each County Commissioner in Madison County has, since 1936, employed a foreman to supervise day to day road and bridge construction and maintenance in his district. District Foremen have been:

DISTRICT ONE

1936-1939	Harwell, Guy
1939-present	Jones, W. T.

DISTRICT TWO

1936-1942	Gentry, Gerald
1942-1946	Lee, Nolen
1946-1954	Webster, H. H.
1954-1956	Mitchell, Ed
1956-1957	McMullen, Blake
1957-present	Powers, Hayes

DISTRICT THREE

1936	Mann, C. O.
1936-1946	Woody, Price
	Braun, Frank
	Brannum, Sam
1946	Christian, Ernest
1946-1951	McKinney, Howard
1951-1953	Adams, Denton
1953-1956	Pritchett, C. L.
1956-1959	Tabor, Connie E.
1959-1964	Carpenter, Frank
1964-present	McDonald, W. E.

DISTRICT FOUR

1936-1946	Dunham, Charles
1946-1948	Douglas, Erle
1948-1956	Sanders, Elbert
1956-1963	Gooch, J. R.
1963-present	Balch, Woodrow A.

DISTRICT FIVE

1936-1940	Schild, Henry
1940-1943	Bingham, M. J.
1943-1945	Schild, Henry
1945-1948	Bridges, Otey
1948-1951	Bingham, M. J.
1951-1954	Buford, Robert D.
1954-1956	Good, Tom
1956-1969	Brown, W. C. (Farmer)
1969-present	Bridges, James (for Huntsville area) League, Ed (for Southwest Madison County area)

CONVICT GUARD FOREMAN

In the late 1800's and early 1900's, the county governing body worked county convicts sentenced to hard labor on the county roads. The program was discontinued after legislation permitted leasing out of convicts to coal mines and other firms. This program was discontinued by legislative act but again, in 1961, the county governing body was permitted to begin working these convicts on the county roads. It is done on a minor scale. Convict Guard-Foremen have been:

1961	Nance, Marvin
1961-1963	England, Charles
1963-present	Webster, Hubert

CHIEF MECHANIC, STOCK FOREMAN, SHOP SUPERINTENDENT

Since 1919, when Madison County began to get a considerable amount of motorized road machinery, a person has been employed by the county governing body to supervise upkeep of the heavy machinery. In 1940, due to the necessity of keeping large stocks of parts and other allied road supplies, a Stock Foreman was employed. The offices of Chief Mechanic and Stock Foreman were consolidated to be known as the Shop Superintendent. Holders of the above offices have been:

CHIEF MECHANIC

1919-1928	Joe Quick
1928-1944	Schild, Henry
1944-1956	Sanders, Fred
1956-1966	Schild, Henry

STOCK FOREMAN

1940-1951	Long, G. L.
1951-1967	Dilworth, Jack

SHOP SUPERINTENDENT

1967-present	Dilworth, Jack
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PIPEYARD FOREMAN

Beginning in 1941, the county governing body began to operate its own pipeyard, manufacturing the pipe necessary for road work. The operation was discontinued in 1956, when pipe became easily available from commercial pipe manufacturers in the area. Pipeyard foremen have been:

1941-1947	Robert, Douglass
1947-1949	Brooks, J. T.
1949-1951	Hornbuckle, Charles N.
1951-1955	Whiteside, Charles
1955-1956	Harwell, T. B.

COUNTY ROAD OVERSEERS AND APPORTIONERS

For most of Madison County's history, the county governing body has appointed Road Apportioners — those who apportioned persons to work on the public roads—and Overseers—those who saw that the road work got done.

A Mississippi Territory act of March 1, 1805 gave the governing body authority to appoint Overseers. Acts of December 17, 1819 and December 21, 1820 gave authority to the county governing body to appoint Overseers and Apportioners.

These appointments have been far, far too numerous to list, and the policy was discontinued in the 1930's. However, an indication of some of the overseers appointments (1849-1850 term) are as follows:

	OVERSEER	ROAD	SECTION
No. 1	Benjamin S. Pope	— Meridian, from Connally's to center of Otey's Bridge.	
No. 2	Robert F. Russell	— Meridian, from Otey's Bridge to 12 mile post	
No. 3	Robert Dennison, then Samuel C. Townsend	— Meridian, from 12 mile post to Hazel Green.	
No. 4	James Solomon	— Meridian, from Hazel Green to State Line.	
No. 5	Alfred Ellett	— Winchester, from Connally's shop to the fork of the road at Mrs. Roper's.	
No. 6	George Loving	— Winchester, from fork of the road at Mrs. Roper's to 3 Forks Flint River.	
No. 7	George Dalton	— Winchester, from Flint River to Chestnut Ridge.	
No. 8	John C. Laughinghouse	— Winchester, from Chestnut Ridge to New Market.	
No. 9	Read Walker	— Winchester, from New Market to Thomas Miller's old place.	
No. 10	Mack Walker, then John Johnson, then Wm. Jackson	— Winchester, from T. Miller's old place to County Line.	

- No. 11 Jos. Higginbotham — “the road”, from Meridianville to McClure’s Meeting House.
- No. 12 Thos. L. Ford,
then James M. Cochran,
then Wm. T. Johnson — “the road”, from McClure’s Meeting House to the Elkton Road.
- No. 13 Wm. Acklen — Triana, from Ditto’s Landing to 3 Mile Post.
- No. 14 Pascal P. Neal — Triana, from 3 Mile Post to 6 Mile Post.
- No. 15 Howell S. Holt — Triana, from 6 Mile Post to Indian Creek.
- No. 16 Wm. H. Odom — Triana, from Indian Creek to the top of Ayre’s Hill.
- No. 17 Francis Street — Triana, from Ayre’s Hill to the fork of the road.
- No. 18 _____ — Triana, from near McLaren to the Ditto’s Landing Road—(note says “abolished 4-16-49”).
- No. 19 (none)
- No. 20 Peyton T. Manning — Brown’s Ferry, from Jones’ Shop to Manning’s Lane.
- No. 21 Doct. Wm. Dunn — Brown’s Ferry, from Manning’s Lane to Moseley’s Shop.
- No. 22 Daniel Whitworth — Brown’s Ferry, from Moseley’s Shop to the County Line.
- No. 23 Robert Butcher,
then James Mitchell — Athens, from Jones’ Shop to 6 Mile Post.
- No. 24 James Ward,
then John Clift — Athens, from 6 Mile Post to 9 Mile Post.
- No. 25 Wm. A. Pyke — Athens, from 9 Mile Post to the County Line.
- No. 26 Henry Moore — Burrus Store, from Athens Road to 9 Mile Post.
- No. 27 Caswell Capshaw — Burrus Store, from 9 Mile Post to 12 Mile Post.
- No. 28 Lewis Garrett — Burrus Store, from 12 Mile Post to County Line.
- No. 29 A. J. Withers — Bellefonte, from Huntsville to Steger Gap.
- No. 30 Thos. J. Bibb — Bellefonte, from Steger’s Gap to Cedar Gap.
- No. 31 Hezekiah Giles — Bellefonte, from Cedar Gap to Flint River.
- No. 32 David Mitchell — Bellefonte, from Flint River to old County Line.
- No. 33 John Scott — Bellefonte, from old County Line to the new County Line.
- No. 34 Robert Brandon — Upper Elkton, from Brown’s Ferry to 4 Mile Post.
- No. 35 William Watkins,
then Elijah Woollum — Upper Elkton, from 4 Mile Post to Township Line.

- No. 36 Robert S. Nance — Upper Elkton, from Township Line to 11 Mile Post.
- No. 37 Joseph Atkinson — Upper Elkton, from 11 Mile Post to the Cross Road.
- No. 38 Wm. Freeman — Upper Elkton, from Cross Road to County Line.
- No. 39 Wm. W. McClure,
then Jno. Brand — Bryant Ford, from Fork of the road at Cochran to 5 Mile Post.
- No. 40 Hezekiah Balch — Bryant Ford, from 5 Mile Post to Fennell Creek.
- No. 41 P. P. Hilliard — Bryant Ford, from Fennell Creek to Harris Gate Yard.
- No. 42 F. B. Wilburn — Bryant Ford, from Harris Gate Yard to County Line.
- No. 43 Meredith Miller — Deposit, from Fork of Road at Bain's to Rigney's old shop.
- No. 44 James Murphy,
then Jos. W. Laughinghouse — Deposit, from Rigney's old shop to Brick Yard below 16 Section.
- No. 45 Richard Chewning — Deposit, from 16th Section to Allen Sanford house.
- No. 46 Allen Sanford — Deposit, from Vincent's gin house to Dial Peevy's Ford.
- No. 47 Sol T. Debow — Deposit, from Dial Peevy's to Cook's old place.
- No. 48 John Patterson,
then Benj. Brannum — Deposit, from Forks of the Road East of the Cave Spring to Cedar Gap.
- No. 49 John Blankenship,
then Lamar Medlin — Deposit, from Cedar Gap to Vienna.
- No. 50 James H. Rice — Deposit, from Vienna to Fleming's Ferry.
- No. 51 Richard Dedman — Powell and Wade, from County Line to Price's Big Spring.
- No. 52 Benj. F. Hammond — Powell and Wade, from Price's Big Spring to the Upper Elkton Road.
- No. 53 Wm. M. Eldridge — Powell and Wade, from Upper Elkton to the Meridian Road.
- No. 54 James N. Harris — Powell and Wade, from Meridian Road to the Winchester Road.
- No. 55 (None)
- No. 56 _____ — Mulberry, from Meridian Road to the State Line.
- No. 57 John B. Crutcher — Limestone, from State Line to Hester's Creek.
- No. 58 Thos. Provine — Limestone, from Hester's Creek to Grierr's Ford.
- No. 59 Hutchison Manley,
then Willis Route,
then Nathan Jones — Limestone, from Grierr's Ford to Hazel Green.

- No. 60 James Herron — Limestone, from Hazel Green to Western Fork of Flint River.
- No. 61 Larkin P. Sullivan — Limestone, from Flint River to Maulden's old place.
- No. 62 Martin Cole — Limestone, from Maulden's old place to the Cross Road.
- No. 63 Joseph Ellis — Limestone, from Cross Road to the County Line.
- No. 64 Willis Blankenship — Hillsbrough, from Forks of the Road at Mr. Roper's to King's Gin.
- No. 65 Jackson Stone — Hillsbrough, from King's Gin to Bletcher Ford.
- No. 66 John Micils — Hillsbrough, from Bletcher's Ford to Hester's Creek.
- No. 67 William Davis — Hillsbrough, from Hester's Creek to the Forks of the road.
- No. 68 Henry Morris — Leeman's Ferry, from Whitesburg Road to the forks of the road at Hays.
- No. 69 Thomas J. Owens — Leeman's Ferry, from Forks of the road at Timmon's to Triana.
- No. 70 Ewing Bell — Leeman's Ferry, from Leeman's Ferry to the Whitesburg road at Toll Gate near S. Turner.
- No. 71 Wm. Weaver — "The road", from Upper Elkton Road to Thomas Strong's old place.
- No. 72 Nathan Johnson — "The road", from Mrs. High's to William Eastland.
- No. 73 Augustus Spain — "The road", from Wm. Eastland to Glasscock's Mills.
- No. 74 Hampton W. Kelly — "The road", from Briar Fork of Flint River to Barren Fork of Flint River.
- No. 75 Wm. H. Manley — "The road", from Briar Fork of Flint River to Limestone Road.
- No. 76 Christopher Cobb — "The road", from Huntsville to the old road on the top of the mountain including the road from D. T. Knoxe's pump to Ditto's Landing Road.
- No. 77 Alfred Hughes — "the road", from top of the mountain East of A. Drake's to Brownsborough road.
- No. 78 John King Jr. — "the road", from the Northern end of Green's Lane to Allen's old place.
- No. 79 John W. Brown — "the road", from Allen's old place to the Forks of the road near J. M. Schrimsher's.
- No. 80 James Grayson — "the road", from Brazelton's to the 12 Mile Post.
- No. 81 Samuel Green — "the road", from 12 Mile Post to Grayson's Ferry.
- No. 82 Wm. Hornbuckle, Jr. — "the road", from Grayson's Ferry to Vienna.
- No. 83 L. Clift — Mooresville, from Brown's Ferry Road at Bibb's Shop to the County Line.
- No. 84 Isham H. Hobbs — "the road", from Whitesburg toward Flint River to the 3rd Mile Post.

- No. 85 Joseph C. Rodden,
then Nathl. Evans — “the road”, from 3rd Mile Post to
Ashburn’s Ford.
- No. 86 James Cocke — “the road”, from Cross Road to Well’s
Trace.
- No. 87 _____ — “the road”, from Well’s Trace to
the Dry Branch.
- No. 88 James King — “the road”, from Dry Branch to the Coun-
ty Line.
- No. 89 _____ — “the road”, from Moury’s Corner
to Triana.
- No. 90 Charles C. Childers — “the road”, from Crabb’s Ferry to
Big Prarie.
- No. 91 Elishu H. Betts — “the road”, from Brown’s Ferry near
Gooche’s Meeting House to North end of Burrus Lane.
- No. 92 William Tiller — “the road”, from North end of Burrus
Lane to Triana at Doct Coon’s.
- No. 93 James M. Haftey (? McHaffey)
then John Johnson — “the road”, from Doct Coon’s at Tri-
ana to Crabb’s Ferry.
- No. 94 John O. Devany,
then Thos. Douglass — “the road”, from Forks of the road
east of Daniel Harris to Bell Factory.
- No. 95 Joseph N. Kennard — Bellfactory, from Bellfactory Ford
on Flint River to the Deposit Road.
- No. 96 _____ — “the road”, from Athens Road to
16 Section Township 4 Range 2 West.
- No. 97 _____ — “the road”, from Sansford to the
forks of the road.
- No. 98 Wm. Moore — “the road”, from Cobb’s Ford to forks of
the Road East of Cave Spring.
- No. 99 Joel A. Woodall,
then Henry B. Barclay — “the road”, from the Forks of
the road East of the Cave Spring to County Line.
- No. 100 Wm. A. Chunn — “the road”, from New Market to John
Jones’ house.
- No. 101 Crusen Snyder — “the road”, from John Jones’ house to
County Line.
- No. 102 James Latham — “the road”, from Ashburn Ford to the
seven Beeches.
- No. 103 William Eastland — “the road”, from Hillsbrough road
near J. Vining’s to forks near Levi Powers.
- No. 104 William A. Walker — “the road”, from Barren fork of
Flint River to Ingram’s Gin.
- No. 105 A. G. Moore — “the road”, from Simmon’s Lane to Town-
ship Line north of McNulty’s reservation.
- No. 106 John B. Fitts — “the road”, from McNulty’s reservation to
N. Hall’s Lane running West through his land to the cor-
ner of Gregory’s Fence.
- No. 107 Harry Bragg — “the road”, from Middleton Fanning’s to
Figg’s old place.

- No. 108 _____ — “the road”, from Corner of the fence east of R. Haughton’s at Brick Yard to the Deposit Road. (note by this saying “same as No. 95”)
- No. 109 Lamberson Leonard — “the road”, from the Cross Lanes near Dr. Thompson to Benja. Lawler’s.
- No. 110 Andrew J. Eslinger — “the road”, from Brownsborough road near Grayson’s old grocery to Dial Peevy’s Ford.
- No. 111 _____ — “the road”, from 10 Mile Post to Bryant Cobb’s.
- No. 112 Robert Walton — “the road”, from Elijah Drake’s place to the 10 Mile Post.
- No. 113 _____ — “the road”, from R. Shotwell’s to Hick’s old Grocery.
- No. 114 Ashley Rozell — McCartney, from Well’s old Trace to the Dry Branch.
- No. 115 Frank McHaffey — McCartney, from Dry Branch to the Meridian Road.
- No. 116 Thomas Scott — “the road”, from Bridge on Hurricane Creek to the County Line.
- No. 117 John D. W. Smith — “the road”, from S. M. Richard’s to Tennessee River.
- No. 118 Wm. H. Lanier — Triana, from Brandon’s place to Jordan Ford on Indian Creek.
- No. 119 _____ — “the road”, from Jordan’s Ford on Indian Creek to the road near T. Austen’s place.
- No. 120 Cas. B. Derrick — “the road”, from Criner’s Lane by Derrick’s & Tipton’s to the County Line.
- No. 121 _____ — “the road”, from Huntsville to Viduta.
- No. 122 Alex Ewing — “the road”, from Whitesburg Road near Cooper’s place to within 200 yards of top of mountain.
- No. 123 _____ — “the road”, from 200 yards of the top of Mountain to the Cave Road.
- No. 124 _____ — from Forks of road on Mountain near Bell’s Place by R. Nichol’s to Winchester Road.
- No. 125 Geo. McBride — “the road”, from Byles place by Bell place to Winchester Road.
- No. 126 Mid Fanning — “the road”, from A. Hale’s lane running West through his land to Mr. Fanning’s.
- No. 127 Wm. H. Murley,
then James Ellis — “the road”, from N.E. Corner of 16 Sec. T 1 R 2 East to Limestone Road.
- No. 128 Samuel Bailey — “the road”, from the Sinks on the County Line to the old route at Figg’s old place.
- No. 129 James Nance — “the road”, from old route at Figg’s old place to the Winchester Road.
- No. 130 Josiah Springer,
then Ed. B. Spotswood — “the road”, from J. M. Cochran’s East to Bellefonte Road.
- No. 131 _____ — “the road”, from Triana Road to Looney’s Mill.

- No. 132 _____ — “the road”, from Bellefonte Road to County Line.
- No. 133 Henry Pickens, then Hugh Markum, then Alex Miller — “the road”, from Mountain Road near J. Copeland old place to Cave road near Wm. Wright’s.
- No. 134 _____ — “the road”, from J. Cook’s old place to mouth of Lane at the Huntsville road.
- No. 135 (none)
- No. 136 Jason M. Brazelton — “the road”, from Fifth Township line to Silas Glover’s.
- No. 137 Henry Medline — “the road”, from Silas Glover’s to the Cave Road.
- No. 138 Robert W. Woody — “the road”, from Vienna to Township line, or the old range, or Jackson Line.
- No. 139 _____ — “the road”, from Township line to Cobb’s Mill.
- No. 140 Pleasant Woodall — “the road”, from Cobb’s Mill to Mrs. Haye’s at the Bellfonte Road.
- No. 141 John Parker, then Byrum Miller — “the road”, from Forks of the road at C. Learry’s, across the gap of the Mountain to intersect the road from Loweville to McNulty near M. H. Bone’s.
- No. 142 _____ — “the road”, from the Forks of the road near Jas. Collier’s to Township line.
- No. 143 Joseph C. Steele — Sullivan & Ward, from Kelly’s old gin on Pulaski Road to B. Ellis’ Shop.
- No. 144 Benja. Murphy — Sullivan & Ward, from B. Ellis’ Shop to Jos. Holloway’s.
- No. 145 Gustavis McHaffy — Sullivan & Ward, from Joseph Holloway’s to the State Line.
- No. 146 _____ — “the road”, from D. T. Knox’s pump West to T Road.
- No. 147 John Dilworth — “the road”, from the road leading from Jas. Taylor’s to T. H. Woodale’s.
- No. 148 Robert Conner — “the road”, from Cook’s old place to Forks of the road East of Cave Spring.
- No. 149 Robert A. Cavett — “the road”, Brier Fork of Flint to Sulphur Spring.
- No. 150 James E. McKenney — “the road”, from Vienna to mouth Paint Rock.

At the beginning of the war, because of overseers of roads volunteering, the county had to make many changes, but at the outbreak of hostilities, overseers and the roads they had charge of were as follows in 1861: ,

NAME

ROAD

- Benton Crutcher — From Athens Road to 8 mile post to County Line.
- Thomas Pettus — From Burruss Store road to Athens Road to 9 mile post.
- Larkin White — From 9 mile post to 12 mile post.

John Toone — From 12 mile post to County Line.
 John Bronaugh — Powell and Wades Road from Limestone line to Prices Big Spring.
 _____ — Powell and Wades Road from Prices Big Spring to Brick Schoolhouse.
 Wm. Douglass — Brick schoolhouse to Meridian Road.
 Edward Douglass — Union Church Road to Whartons to Meridian Road.
 Jacob Sandifer — Fayetteville Road from Cross Roads to Wells Trace.
 Wm. Fortenberry — Wells Trace to Dry Branch.
 Sam Childress — Fayetteville Road from Dry Branch to County Line.
 Dan Petty — Limestone Road from State Line to Hester's Creek.
 James Fisk — Hester's Creek to Bridge at Hampton W. Killeys.
 Pleasant Miles — Bridge at Kelly's to Meridian Road.
 Wm. Taylor — Meridian Road to Briarfork of Flint.
 A. G. McGaffy — Briarfork of Flint to Mouldin's old place.
 John C. Drake, Sr. — Deposit Road from the Cedar Gap to Vienna.
 James Lawler — Deposit Road from 16th section or Brickyard to Vincent Gin House.
 Abner C. Tate — Mulberry Road from Meridian Road to State Line.
 Thos. Douglass — Bell Factory Road from Fearn's Pump to the Bell Factory.
 Samuel Crenshaw — Vienna Road from Whitesburg Turnpike to the old road at top of mountain.
 Joseph Giles — Vienna Road to the mouth of Paint Rock.
 O. M. Hundley — Triana Road from Indian Creek to the top of Ayers Hill.
 Ben Simpson — North end of Brown's Lane to the corporation of Triana.
 John McIntosh — Road at Triana to the Tennessee River at Fletcher's Ferry.
 Wm. A. Haughton — Whitesburg Turnpike to Triana Road at Thos. Lacey's Plantation.
 John T. Lowry — John B. Eldridge's East to Steele's Brick Yard.
 Robert Webster — Townsend's Plantation to the Sulphur Springs.
 _____ — Church near Owens Mill to the Deposit Road near Ben Brannum's old Smith Shop.
 V. J. Pruitt — Center of Otey's Bridge to 12 Mile Post.
 Geo. Saunders — 12 mile post to the 15 mile post.
 Joseph Higginbotham — 15 mile post to the County Line.
 Thos. Strong — Meridian Road to the Cross Roads at Wm. M. Roper's.
 Geo. McBride — Cross Roads at Wm. Roper's to 3 Forks of Flint River.
 Sanford Bayless — 3 Fork's Flint to the Chestnut Ridge.
 A. I. Mitchell — Chestnut Ridge to New Market.
 Montgomery Walker — Thomas Miller's old place to the State Line.
 Stephen Fanning — New Market to Thos. Miller's old place.
 Wm. M. Otey — End of Turnpike to center of Otey's bridge.

Daniel Carmichael — Fearn's pump to the ford on the Briarfork of Flint River.

Wm. H. Stone — Briarfork of Flint River to Bledsoe Ford.

Geo. Kennard — Bledsoe's Ford to Hester's Creek.

Wm. Wood — Hesters Creek to the Winchester Road.

Oliver White — Graveyard West to Meridianville.

Daniel H. Turner — Graveyard West of Creek to the Huntsville Elkton Road.

John Rodgers — Corporation line to Stegers Gap.

_____ Fruit — Stegers Gap to the Cedar Gap.

Joseph C. Kelly — Cedar Gap to bridge on Flint River, including that part of New Road on West Side River.

B. L. Daniel — Flint River to the old County Line.

Ben Steger — Old County line to the new County line.

O. B. Spotswood — Turnpike road to the 4 mile post.

John E. Laughinghouse — Pulaski Road from 4 mile post to township line.

Wm. Taylor — Pulaski Road from township line to 11 mile post.

Hezekiah Ford — Pulaski Road from 11 mile post to the Madison Cross Roads.

I. C. Setherwood — Pulaski Road from Madison Cross Roads to the County Line.

A. B. James — Bryant Ford Road from Pulaski Road at Eldridge's to the 5 mile Post.

Joseph H. King — Bryant Ford from 5 mile post road to Funnell Creek.

N. Wilburn — Bryant Ford from Gardiner's Yard to the County Line.

Joshua O. Kelly — Bryant Ford from Funnell's Creek to Gardiner's Yard Gate.

Wm. A. Miller — Athens Road from end of Turnpike to 5 mile post.

Wiley Drake — From 6 mile post to 9 mile post.

COUNTY POOR HOUSE SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN

(Also Overseers of the Poor)

A Mississippi Territory legislative act of March 1803, reenacted February 10, 1807, provided for the county governing body to appoint one or more Overseers of the Poor in each militia captains beat, for a term of one year. Their job was to provide for the indigent, lame and unfortunates, and to bind out poor orphans as apprentices to 18 years of age if male and 16 if female. The male age was changed to 21 by act of December 18, 1819.

An Alabama act of January 1, 1823 provided that the county governing body could use taxes to support paupers and on January 7, 1828 an act authorized counties to build buildings in which to keep paupers. Madison County proceeded to acquire land and build their Poor House. Each year they appointed a Superintendent to look after the administration of the facility. They also appointed yearly a Physician to take care of the inmates medical needs. The Poor House was discontinued in 1935, after one hundred six years of existence. Inmates went to relatives homes and direct appropriations were begun, as the County Welfare Department (now called

the Department of Pensions and Security) began administering to the needs of the poor. Poor House Superintendents and Physicians have been:

SUPERINTENDENT

1829-1834	Power, John
1834-1842	Ice, Thomas
1843-1849	Rice, Othneal
1850	Province, Thomas
1850-1855	Sulzer, Henry
1856-1865	Kinney, Matthew
1866-1869	Cobb, Christopher C.
1870	Green, Thomas U.
1870-1871	Phillips, John B.
1872-1874	Green, J. W.
1875, 1879	Rice, E. M.
1876-1877,	
1880-1903 &	
1906-1912	Rogers, W. J.
1878	Teague, N. L.
1904-1905	Larkin, J. T.
1912-1914	Hereford, R. L.
1914-1920	McCord, Luther E.
1920	Hereford, T. P.
1921-1934	George, W. P.
1934-1935	Giles, T. F.
1935	George, W. P.
1935	Lovelace, Mr. & Mrs. Jim

POOR HOUSE PHYSICIAN

1829-1832	Dr's. Fearn and Erskine
1832-1835	Moore, Dr. James
1836-1843	Davie, Dr. Gabriel S.
1866-1869	Bassett, Dr. H. W.
1870	Rice, Dr. Francisco
1871-1873	Norris, Dr. George
1874-1877	Hall, Dr. Patrick H.
1878	Norris, Dr. George
1878	Lipscomb, Dr. D.
1879	Wheeler, Dr. E. G.
1880	Blanton, Dr. C. E.
1880-1882	Lipscomb, Dr. D.
1882	Shelby, Dr. B.
1883	Lowry, Dr. S. H.
1883-1888	Lipscomb, Dr. D.
1889-1897	Allen, Dr. A. S.
1897	Blanton, Dr. C. E.
1903-1905	Horton, Dr. J. J.
1906-1918	Esslinger, Dr. L. P.
1920	Blanton, Dr. C. E.
1920	Lipscomb, Dr. D.
1920-1935	Summers, Dr. W. P.

COUNTY ATTORNEY

Counties are authorized by general statute to employ legal advice and Madison County has been employing a part time attorney, beginning in 1867. The function of the County Attorney is to advise the county governing body as to the legality of actions or possible actions, as well as to prepare contracts and other legal documents. County Attorneys have been:

1867-1878	Robinson, James (died)
1878-1896	(none known of)
1896-1913	Walker, Richard W.
1913-1916	Grayson, David A.
1916-1920	Spragins, Robert E.
1920-1921	Betts, E. C.
1921-1935	Spragins, Robert E. (died)
1935	Taylor, Douglas, Richardson, Schuyler, and Sparkman
1936-1937	Richardson, Schuyler H.
1937-1946	Taylor, Douglass
1946-1949	Caldwell, James L.
1949-1967	Bell, Robert K.
1967	Richardson, Patrick (acting)
1967-present	Ford, Ralph H.

COUNTY TAX COMMISSIONER, TAX ADJUSTER AND TAX AGENT

Act 204 of the 1896-1897 legislature provided that the State Tax Commissioner would appoint a County Tax Commissioner in each county for a term to expire in 1901, with subsequent appointments to be for four years. Act 679 of the 1898-1899 legislature retained this, but the office was abolished by Act 59, 1915.

Act 328 of the 1919 legislature established the office of County Tax Adjuster whose term was to expire October 1, 1923, with subsequent appointments to be for four years. This office was abolished by Act 20 of the 1923 legislature, which created a new State Tax Commission. However, Madison County still had appointees working with the Tax Assessor and Boards of Equalization until 1937, and also actually had a Tax Commissioner prior to the 1896-1897 law. The office has been referred to as Back Tax Collector and Back Tax Commissioner. Holders of these offices have been:

1890-1902	Turner, Henry P., Tax Commissioner
1903	Windham, J. E., Tax Commissioner
1903-1908	Turner, Henry P., Tax Commissioner
1908-1909	Benson, W. N., Tax Commissioner
1909	Townes, Charles L., Tax Commissioner
1909-1915	Crittenden, J. J., Tax Commissioner
1919-1924	Fletcher, Charles, Tax Adjuster
1927	Bayless, T. M., Tax Adjuster
1927	Watts, Dr. J. F., Tax Adjuster
1928-1930	Jones, Edwin, Tax Agent
1931-1937	Nance, Harry, Tax Agent

VOTING MACHINE CUSTODIAN

Act 286 of the 1935 legislature authorized counties to use voting machines, but it was ruled unconstitutional. However, on July 31, 1939, a constitutional amendment was ratified permitting their use. Act 451 in 1945 authorized the payment of a Voting Machine Custodian for those counties having voting machines. Although the intent of the appointment is to have someone watch over the storage and safekeeping of the machines, in actuality practically every county also utilizes this person to set up the machines for elections and in many cases to conduct election schools. The 1940 Code of Alabama, Title 17, describes the office. Madison County bought its first voting machines in 1948. Voting machine Custodians have been:

1947	Cason, Charles and Monroe, H. E., Sr.
1947-1951	Cason, Charles M.
1951-1969	Spencer, J. Ed
1969-present	Bryant, B. G.

PUBLIC BUILDING AUTHORITY

A three person County Public Building Authority was authorized by Act 682, 1950. Their function is to handle various details of constructing public buildings. The same persons were appointed by the county governing body who had previously been serving as a public building authority for Huntsville. The City Hall, Courthouse, Municipal Parking Garage, Library and part of the Huntsville Hospital were built through financing handled by this group. In practice, the building authority issues bonds (usually purchased by the federal government) for the structures and the city or county pays them off in the form of a "lease" of the public building. County Public Building Authority members and executive staff have been:

1962-present	Ragland, C. Butler
1962-present	Mason, W. Oscar
1962-present	Monroe, H. E., Sr.
1962-present	Cleary, James R., Attorney
1962-present	Kingston, Jarvis, Director

COUNTY RECREATION BOARD

Act 350 of 1945 provided that a county governing body could appoint a Recreation Board to administer recreational activities of a county, but it was not until 1964, when Madison County began a countywide recreation program, that a board was appointed, consisting of five members, serving five year staggered terms. Members of the Board have been:

1964-present	Mason, W. Oscar, Chairman
1964-present	Broyles, Sam C.
1964-present	Blair, Roy E.
1964-present	Mitchell, Gordon
1964-1965	Payne, Erskine
1965-present	Stone, Charles L.
1964-present	Barber, Russell, Executive Director

COUNTY BARBER BOARD

Local Act 466 of the 1939 legislature established this four member board, consisting of the County Health Officer (ex officio) and three barbers appointed by the county governing body, serving three year staggered terms. As a matter of practice, the county requires a majority of county barbers to meet and nominate barbers for the county to appoint. The Barber Board has the responsibility of administering the barber law regulating operation of barber shops and licensing of barbers. Members of the Barber Board have been:

1939-1947	Wilson, Earl
1939-1963	Carroll, Clarence H.
1939-1947	Freeman, W. C.
1947-1949	Simmons, John F.
1947-1963	Clark, John L.
1963-1965	McDaniel, Hobart
1963-1965	Beard, Billy
1963-1965	Ralph, Bill
1948-1949	Bell, Jerome
1949-1963	Williams, Tuck
1965-1970	Hinkle, David, Chairman
1965-1968	Warden, William D.
1965-present	Taylor, Billy J.
1970-present	Beacham, Cliff
1965-present	Rigsby, J. C.

Note: A 1970 law takes the health officer off the board, replaced by a county commission appointee.

COUNTY LICENSE DIRECTOR

The Madison County License Department was established by Act. 490, 1961, and was first known as the Motor Vehicle License Department, having only the duty of issuing tags and drivers licenses. Tags could be bought by mail for the first time. The office was first appointed jointly by the Tax Assesor and Tax Collector, along with the Probate Judge. These officers had relinquished their functions relating to tags and drivers licenses.

Act 103 of the 1965 legislature changed the name of the Madison County License Department and gave it additional duties, from which the Probate Judge was released, including issuance of business licenses, store licenses, hunting and fishing licenses and well drillers licenses. Persons wishing to buy tags by mail were authorized to do so by paying a 75¢ fee. Act 103 made the office appointive by the county governing body. All licenses for the state and county are now issued by the office, with the exception of marriage licenses, which are still handled by the Probate Judge. License Directors have been:

1961-1966	Miller, Alton
1966-present	Sanders, Emmett

Statistics relating to Motor Vehicle, Boats and Drivers Licenses are listed as follows:

BOAT REGISTRATIONS

1964	4,190
1965	4,683
1966	5,083
1967	5,585
1968	6,116
1969	6,532

DRIVERS LICENSES ISSUED

1959	23,727
1960	27,234
1961	28,402
1962	33,327
1963	37,375
1964	43,904
1965	46,656
1966	48,091
1967	47,242
1968	55,792
1969	58,213

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

YEAR	ASSESSED VALUE	NUMBER OF VEHICLES
1924	\$ 512,313	2,400 (est.)
1935	—	4,715
1941	1,145,440	7,782
1942	1,753,740	10,277
1943	1,592,700	10,028
1944	1,596,680	9,059
1945	1,551,100	9,114
1946	1,724,240	9,627
1947	—	10,919
1948	—	12,302
1949	1,886,200	13,710
1950	2,494,280	15,047
1951	3,300,000	16,825
1952	3,893,520	18,962
1953	4,142,480	21,693
1954	4,638,820	23,897
1955	5,535,760	26,693
1956	6,839,880	30,233
1957	7,782,500	34,165
1958	7,551,880	38,599
1959	8,211,040	45,758
1960	8,724,420	49,031
1961	10,030,680	53,904
1962	13,132,700	59,270
1963	16,657,200	69,208
1964	20,033,260	81,972
1965	23,402,020	93,537
1966	25,196,820	90,032
1967	25,535,400	102,020
1968	25,545,100	102,790
1969	25,211,030	106,491

COUNTY RANGER

A County Ranger, whose functions was primarily to take care of estrays (strayed animals) and their disposition, was authorized by an 1812 act of the Mississippi Territory legislature, but it was not until 1814 that any record of a ranger was found in Madison County. The office was abolished by an act of December 17, 1819 and the County Court Clerk assumed the duties. The office was sometimes referred to as Straymaster. County Rangers and their terms have been:

1814-1819	Parham, William W.
1819-1820	Boardman, John

FARMERS MARKET (MARKET HOUSE OR CURB MARKET)

The Farmers Market is almost as old as the city of Huntsville itself. It was originally operated by the city, known as the Market House, as early as 1814. The Market House was usually supervised by the Town Constable or Marshal in the capacity of Clerk of the Market House. The first Market House appears to have been located in the Courthouse basement, moving from there to Jefferson Street, thence to the East Side of the Square, and from there to the corner of Clinton and Washington Streets in 1841, remaining there until 1914, when the City Hall moved to Madison Street. Between 1914 and 1927, the Courthouse square was used, and in 1927, the city enacted an ordinance establishing the "curb market" on the South side of Gallatin Street and Oak Avenue, extending along the east side of Oak Avenue from the Spring Branch South to Eustis or Spring Street. It extended from the curb to the center of the street.

In 1935, the city and county bought land directly south of the present Utilities building (being South of the Spring Branch). The Market remained there until 1960 when the County built a building on Cook Avenue, from which time the facility went by its third name, the Farmers Market. The county had previously taken over the operation from the city in 1934. Members of the Farmers Market Board, along with the Marketmasters, have been:

1927	Boswell, C. S., Chairman
	McCarley, W. C.
	Cohen, L. P.
	Todd, Ashford
	Baxter, J. W.
	Williams, Thurman
	Monroe, D. C.
	Kelly, J. D., Jr.
	McLeod, E. W.
	Burwell, F. S.
	Jones, John T.
	Semmes, Raphael
	Garth, Mrs. W. F.
	Hamilton, J. E.
	Irvine, C. S.
	Campbell, Thomas

1936-1938	Stegall, O. K., Curbmarket master
1939	Alexander, Mrs. Maude, Chairman
	Harwell, Mrs. R. I. (resigned)
	Lawler, Mrs. Annie Bruce
	Williams, Mrs. Alonza
	Martin, Mrs. Will
	Moss, Mrs. Lila Sugg
	Walker, Tokey
	Darwin, Sam, Jr., (took Mrs. Harwell's place in 1940)
	Holt, Will (added to board in 1940)
	Hinshaw, Mrs. W. H. (added to board in 1940)
	Sullivan, Larkin (added to board in 1940)
1944-1960	Martin, Mrs. Will, curb market master
1947	Darwin, Sam
	Sullivan, Larkin
	Lawler, Mrs. Annie
	Moss, Mrs. Leila
1960-1965	Russell, C. M.
1969-present	Williams, T. A.
1960-1965	Hobbs, J. W.
1960-present	Stewart, Sherman, Chairman
1960-present	Jones, Irene
1960-present	Quillen, Hiram
1969-present	Howard, C. D., Sr.
1965-present	Terry, Carl (took Hobb's place)
1965-present	Isbell, Orbin (took Russell's place)
1960-1962	McLaughlin, G. C., Marketmaster
1962-1967	Brock, R. L., Marketmaster
1967-present	Trentham, Collier M., Marketmaster

CUSTODIAN (TREASURER) OF COUNTY SCHOOL FUNDS

The office of Custodian of County School Funds was created by Act 487 in 1911. The Board of Education was required to make the appointment annually. Act 442 in 1919 made the office a four year term. Duties include taking charge of all County Board of Education funds. The 1940 Code of Alabama, Title 52, governs the office. Custodians have been:

1910-1911	Murphree, Robert
1911-1913	Terry, Edwin T.
1914-1915	Murphree, Robert
1916-1917	Merts, Milton B.
1918-1919	Adair, Robert L.
1919-1920	Merts, Milton B.
1920	Adair, Robert L.
1921-1924	Burgess, W. A.
1924-1925	Tribble, C. H.
1925-1930	Gilliam, R. H.
1930	Griffin, T. L.
1930-1934	Woodard, R. Frank
1934-1935	Bullard, M. E.
1936-1970	Popejoy, W. E. (retired)

COUNTY DISPENSARY

Local Act 22, February 5, 1907, established a Dispensary (Liquor Store) for Madison County, replacing the old saloons. The act provided that the Governor appoint a Dispenser for four years to run the facility under a three member Dispensary Commission, also appointed by the Governor. This Commission had the responsibility of purchasing the liquors, supplies, equipment and fixtures for the dispensary. The county governing body was designated to appoint the Dispenser and Dispensary Commission to begin in April 1911, but never got the opportunity as the State went "Bone Dry" on January 1, 1909. The County Dispenser and Dispensary Commissioners were:

COMMISSIONERS

1907	Lawler, W. T., Probate Judge (Served by virtue of position)
1907	Lewis, A. H.
1907	Garth, W. F.

DISPENSER

1907	Overton, David D.
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TUBERCULOSIS SANITORUM BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Act 287 of 1945 created seven districts in the State of Alabama for the purpose of providing for construction of District Tuberculosis Sanitoria. Madison County was placed in District One, along with eleven other counties. Twenty one trustees were provided for, and Madison County was authorized to appoint two. Trustees from Madison County have been:

1946-1965	Grote, Dr. Carl A. (died)
1946-1965	Hill, Archie, W., Sr. (died)
1965-present	Record, James R.
1965-1967	Wallace, Bill (resigned)
1967-present	Ferranti, Angelo

COUNTY LAW LIBRARIAN

Act 490 of September 14, 1963 became effective November 1, 1963, authorizing and providing for the establishment, maintenance, equipping, operation and financing of a public law library in Madison County. It provided that on each criminal case filed in any statutory inferior court, there was taxed as costs 50¢. In each civil case, 35¢ was taxed and in certain other cases \$1 was taxed.

Costs taxed under the act are collected by the clerks of such courts and are paid over by them to the Madison County Law Library Fund. The Presiding Judge has the authority to expend these funds, including pay for compensation of a Librarian and such

other personnel as may be necessary and proper to operate the library. In practice, the county governing body issues checks to pay bills approved by the Judge.

The library was first located at 206 Eustis Street and moved into the Courthouse in January 1967. A part-time librarian was employed in July 1968 to work from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. each work-day.

The library, containing some 6,100 volumes, is open to the public during the hours the Courthouse is open. A complete reporter system of appellate cases and other related volumes allow an attorney to completely research his case. No books can be removed from the library, but anyone can utilize the books. While primarily for the use of the Courts and Attorneys, many others such as law students, political science students, business law students and historians will find numerous volumes of help to them. The general public might like to read the Code of Alabama, U. S. Congressional and Administrative News, law school periodicals and reports of access of particular interest. In addition, the Martindale-Hubbel Law Directory listings of attorneys through the United States, and law digests of each State could be invaluable to the many residents of Madison County who formerly resided in another state. The Librarian also serves as assistant to the Bar Association. The Law Librarian has been:

1968-present Batt, Mrs. Ellen H.

DIRECTOR OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

With the widespread advent of large Federal appropriations for a large variety of programs, the county governing body, on recommendation of the National Association of Counties, employed a person to keep track of the multitude of programs in which the State and Federal governments would participate. The office was also given the responsibility of acting as liaison coordinator between all levels of government, for Madison County. The Director has been:

1966-present Gunn, Robert L.

MEDICAL BOARD OF PENSION EXAMINERS

In 1887 a law was passed relating to providing funds for maimed ex-confederate soldiers, requiring the Probate Judge to certify to the State as to ex-confederates in each county who were maimed. Apparently, to help implement this, a Medical Board of Pension Examiners was created, composed of three physicians, to examine the pensioners. Members included:

1891	Layman, Dr. J. M. Slaughter, Dr. J. R. Scruggs, Dr. B. E.
1897	Shelby, Dr. A. B. Duffield, Dr. A. M. Scruggs, Dr. B. E.

COUNTY BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF PENSIONS

Act 421 of February 10, 1899 provided that the Governor would appoint two examiners from each county for a period of six years who would constitute a County Board of Examiners of Pensions. They were to take applications from ex-confederate soldiers and attend to allied duties relating to Confederates. One was required to be a practicing physician and the other was to be an ex-confederate soldier or sailor. Members included:

1902	McDonnell, Dr. Henry Spivey, W. I.
1907	Wheeler, Dr. W. C. Spivey, W. I.
1911	Brooks, Dr. O. J. Moseley, A. W.
1915	Brooks, Dr. O. J. Moseley, A. W.

KEEPER OF THE CLOCK

Although the position of Keeper of the Clock was not established by legislative act, the county governing body in 1882 established the position because of the historic value and utilization of the Courthouse clock, purchased in 1859. Keepers of the Clock have been:

1882-1888	Newman, Sol
1888-1889	Karthaus, Ernest
1889-1896	Murray and Smith
1896-1900	Daniel, H. T.
1900-1906	Murray and White
1906-1910	Griffin, T. B.
1910-1914	Murray, M. R.
1914-1937	Moore, J. W.
1937-1947	Sanders, Lannis
1947-1948	Prentice, Paul
1948-1964	Spencer, J. Ed
1964-1966	(New Courthouse under Construction)
1966-present	Gibbs, James T.

COURTHOUSE MATRON

Madison County began, in 1917, to employ a lady matron to take care of the ladies restrooms in the Courthouse. The office was discontinued with the demolition of the Courthouse in 1964 and was not continued after occupancy of the new Courthouse, beginning in 1966. Courthouse Matrons have been:

1917-1936	Smith, Mrs. Mary
1936-1941	_____
1941-1944	Gaines, Roxie
1944-1948	Vann, Mrs. Callie
1948-1964	Spencer, Mrs. J. Ed

GAS TAX INSPECTOR

With the increasingly large collections of the County gas tax, and the discovery that some collections were being missed, the county governing body established the office of Gas Tax Inspector in 1936. It was discontinued from 1947 to 1949, when it was again found that some collections were being missed. Gas Tax Inspectors have been:

1936-1946	Caldwell, Howard
1947-1949	None
1949-1957	Kelly, Burns
1957-present	Menefee, Gordon

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT AND EQUIPMENT SUPERVISOR

The office of Building Superintendent was created in 1948 by the county governing body. Prior to that time, custodial maintenance of the courthouse and other public buildings had been under a head janitor, while upkeep of buildings in the area of carpentry, plumbing and electrical work was done by contract with outside tradesmen.

The county governing body, with primary responsibility designated to the Chairman, has the responsibility for the upkeep of the Courthouse, Detention Home, Engineers Building, Voting Machine Warehouse, Coliseum, Farmers Market and Central Garage. The Chairman employs the Building Superintendent, Equipment Supervisor and maintenance staff. The position of Equipment Supervisor was created in 1967 because of the complexity and large amount of machinery in the new Courthouse (over one million dollars). Holders of these offices have been:

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT

1948-1964	Spencer, J. Ed
1964-1966	Solberg, Rollie (Temporary, in Temporary Courthouse)
1966-present	Gibbs, James

EQUIPMENT SUPERVISOR

1967-present	Jones, Vern
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COUNTY RECORDS CUSTODIAN AND RECORDS COMMISSION

Act 565 of the 1955 legislature established a County Records Commission, but Madison County had a local act, number 464, passed in 1959, which permitted microfilming of county records and the establishment of a local County Records Commission and Records Custodian. The Custodian is employed jointly by the Register, Probate Judge and County Commission Chairman. Following passage of the act, Madison County discontinued use of a

photostat machine for reproduction of primary records and began using electrostatic process photocopying, made from microfilm. This department was also equipped with various other copy machines and operates as a central reproduction department for all courthouse offices. Holders of these offices have been:

COUNTY RECORDS CUSTODIAN

1959-1962 Sandlin, E. C.
1962-present Hughey, Ausburn

COUNTY RECORD COMMISSION

1961-present Todd, Ashford
1961-present Daye, Sarah J.
1961-present Moore, O. Howard
1961-1962 Record, James
1962-1969 Adams, James T.
1961-1968 Parsons, Elbert H. (died)
1968-present Snodgrass, John David
1969-present Quick, Charles

(Also serving with the above, by virtue of their position, are the President, Huntsville Historical Society; History Professor, University of Alabama at Huntsville; President, Daughters of the American Revolution, Huntsville; President, Bar Association of Huntsville, and a Deputy Examiner of Public Accounts for the State of Alabama.)

COUNTY WATER STUDY BOARD

Due to formation of the first County Water Authority in Madison County in 1965 and the obviousness of others being formed, the County governing body created the Water Study Board in 1966 to advise and counsel the county on matters relating to water systems. Water Study Board members have been:

1966-present Moore, Warren, Chairman
McCown, George
Hughes, Charles
Smith, Gerry
Cherches, Charles
Worley, Joe

COUNTY WATER AND FIRE PROTECTION AUTHORITIES

Act 461 of the 1963 legislature authorized creation of Water and Fire Protection Authorities but the act was superceded by Act 107 of 1965. The latter act provides for three persons to incorporate the Authority and for the county governing body to appoint a three person board for staggered terms of six years to operate the authority. The 1940 Code of Alabama, Title 50, Sections 78-97, discusses the details. Members have been:

OWENS CROSS ROADS AUTHORITY

1965-present Layne, Robert E.
1965-present Drake, Dan C.
1965-present Smith, Gerry G.

BIG COVE AUTHORITY

1967-present Bishop, Andrew J.
1967-present Miller, Haden
1967-present Taylor, L. M.

MAYSVILLE AUTHORITY

1967-present Hughes, Charles C.
1967-present Powell, Dudley
1967-present Lewis, Brooks

HAZEL GREEN AUTHORITY

1967-present Cornell, Reba K.
1967-present McCown, George
1967-present Walker, Joseph C.

HARVEST-MONROVIA AUTHORITY

1967-1969 Ennis, Charles
1967-present Moore, Warren
1967-present Vandiver, Jack
1969-present Vaughn, Farley

MERIDIANVILLE AUTHORITY

1968-present Ragland, Paul M.
1968-present Sanderson, Millard L.
1968-present Harris, Sam, Jr.

NORTHWEST AUTHORITY

1969-present Moore, Marvin E.
1969-present Whitt, Bobby
1969-present Durham, L. C.

AIRPORT ZONING COMMISSION

Act 730 of the 1930 legislature provided for an Airport Zoning Commission appointed by the county governing body. It did not become necessary to appoint the Commission, however, until a new Jetport was built. Members have been:

1965-present Carter, Milton
1965-present Hughes, Howard
1965-present Lowery, Tom
1965-present McCrary, John
1965-1967 Bell, Robert K.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATOR

Act 86, 1840 (and later act 113, 1864) authorized the Probate Judge to appoint a General Administrator for estates, but none were found to be appointed until 1861. General Administrators have been:

1861-1871 Taylor, Morris K.
1871-1894 Clay, H. L.
1894 Bentley, A. J.

CIGARETTE TAX CLERK

In 1959, following passage by the legislature of a Cigarette tax earmarked for the Municipalities of Madison County and for schools, the County governing body, charged with the responsibility of collecting and disbursing the funds, created the office of Cigarette Tax Clerk, giving her the additional duty of radio operator and other clerical duties. The Cigarette Tax Clerk has been:

1959-present Brocato, Mrs. Virginia

COURTHOUSE RECEPTIONIST

Following construction of the new Courthouse, it was decided that a Receptionist would be needed in the lobby of the new building and one was employed. The Courthouse Receptionist has been:

1967-present Sexton, Lillian Ann

COURTHOUSE CHIEF TELEPHONE OPERATOR

The new Courthouse has a central PBX (telephone exchange) and operators man it during work hours. The Chief Telephone Operator has been:

1967-present Fulks, Fay

APPOINTEES TO HUNTSVILLE PLANNING COMMISSION

Following agreement with the Huntsville City Council, the Madison County Board of Commissioners, in 1966, began to appoint two ex officio members of the Huntsville Planning Commission, so that the county could keep apprised of matters relating to planning. The ex-officio members have been:

1966-1969 Pamphlin, Douglas G.

1969-present Kelly, Paul C.

1966-present Harris, Sam

COURTHOUSE MAIL CLERK

In order to provide adequate mail service to the many agencies in the Courthouse, a Mail Clerk was employed in 1967. The Clerk has been:

1967-present Barron, Velma

COUNTY PERSONNEL BOARD AND DIRECTOR

The County Personnel Board, established by 1969 legislative act, is appointed by three groups. The county governing body appoints one; the Tax Collector, Tax Assessor and Probate Judge appoints another, and a group composed of the County Court Judge, District Attorney, Circuit Court Clerk, and Sheriff appoints one. The three member board selects its own chairman, and employs a Personnel Director. They are charged with the responsibility of administering the county Merit System. Members are:

PERSONNEL BOARD

1969-present Haynes, R. D., Chairman
Harrison, William E.
Underwood, Oscar F., Jr.

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR

1969-present Osborne, Blaine

HUNTSVILLE-MADISON COUNTY CIVIL DEFENSE BOARD AND DIRECTOR

Civil defense activities were established by state law by Act 47 of 1955, but it was not until 1961—when a local citizens group appointed by the City of Huntsville and the county governing body made a recommendation that the act be implemented—that action was taken to provide civil defense activities, under a board, activities having been under a Director since 1957, with no Board. The study group recommended that a civil defense board be created jointly by the city and county and that a full time civil defense director be employed.

The Civil Defense Board was created in 1962, comprised of five persons, two of whom were appointed by the Huntsville City Council, two by the county governing body and one member appointed jointly by the two governing bodies, all for five year staggered terms. The Civil Defense Director is employed by the Mayor of Huntsville and the Chairman of the County Board of Commissioners, in conjunction with the Civil Defense Board. Civil Defense Boards and Directors have been:

CIVIL DEFENSE BOARD

1962-present Ennis, Charles
1962-present Brock, Lawrence
*1962-1969 Johnson, J. Oliver (died)
*1962-present Weil, Mortie, Chairman
**1967-present Hill, Raymond Glen
**1965-1967 Martin, Loyd
**1962-1965 Balch, Jackson
*1969-present Jacks, Charles

CIVIL DEFENSE DIRECTOR

1957-1962 Crawford, Ransom
1963-present Mitchell, Harris
*Appointed by Huntsville City Council.
**Appointed jointly by Huntsville City Council and county governing body.

PEST HOUSE (SMALLPOX HOSPITAL) CUSTODIAN

Due to an outbreak of smallpox, the City of Huntsville and Madison County purchased property on Athens Pike to house

smallpox patients, appointing a custodian over the property. The property was later sold. The custodians were:

1900-1908	Hall, James
1908	Riggins, R. M.

HUNTSVILLE-MADISON COUNTY AIRPORT AUTHORITY

In anticipation of subsequent legislative action, Huntsville and Madison County appointed its first Airport Authority in 1956, having prior to that time operated the airport jointly with committees of the governing bodies.

Act 391 of 1957 established the Airport Authority, to be composed of five members, two being appointed by the Huntsville City Council, two being appointed by the County governing body, and the fifth to be appointed jointly, all terms to be staggered five year terms. Act 396 of 1961 again created the Airport Authority, but the act was repealed the same year, keeping the 1957 act in force and then, again, in 1963, Act 265 was passed creating a five person Airport Authority appointed in the same manner as before, but making the Authority an autonomous governing body of the airport, with power to issue bonds. The airport property was transferred to the Airport Authority, in order to provide means for financing. The airport has largely become a self-supporting facility, with very little city or county tax moneys being appropriated to it since 1960. Prior to formation of the Airport Authority, no manager was employed by the city or county. Members of the Airport Authority and Managers have been:

*1956-1968	Mitchell, J. Edgar, Place 1, Chairman 1956-1968.
*1956-1957	Grabensteder, Louis, Place 3
**1956-1965	Baker, Robert H., Place 5 (killed in auto accident)
*1957-1960	Certain, William L., Place 3
1956	Smith, James R., Place (resigned)
1956-1958	Bell, Robert K., Place 2
1956-1961	Grabensteder, Louis, Place 4
1958-1964	Dawson, L. G., Place 2 (resigned)
1961-1967	Hays, Jimmy D., Place 4 (resigned)
1964-present	Carter, Milton R., Place 2, Chairman 1968-present.
*1960-present	Bentley, Jack, Place 3
**1965-1968	Stockton, B. A., Jr., Place 5
1967-present	Fleming, Joe, Place 4
*1968-present	Cleary, James, Place 1
**1968-present	Bragg, James, Place 5

*Appointed by Huntsville City Council.
**Appointed jointly by City and County.

AIRPORT MANAGER

1948-1968	Alford, John
1968-1969	Huston, Mrs. Ruth (acting)
1969-present	Pinson, Larry

MENTAL HEALTH BOARD

Act 310 of the 1967 legislature authorized creation of a ten member Mental Health Board, with authority to build and operate a Mental Health Hospital. Board members have been:

1969-present Ford, Ralph, Chairman
Reynolds, Guy J.
Norrell, Darrell
Mann, Albert
Hays, John
*Spencer, Mrs. Guy
*Lusk, Eugene
*Thomas, Charles
*Oliver, Bob
*Pizarro, Juan

*Appointed by Huntsville City Council. Other five appointed by county governing body.

DETENTION HOME SUPERINTENDENT

Act 59, 1963, provided for construction and operation of a Juvenile Detention Home in Madison County, with all costs to be borne equally between the county governing body and the City of Huntsville. The act provided that the Family Court Judge would supervise operation of the facility and would appoint the personnel for operating it. A Superintendent was appointed by the Judge prior to opening of the facility, which is located on Cook Avenue. There were 584 admitted, and 579 released, in 1965. Average occupancy for 1965 was 18.2 children. Detention Home Superintendents have been:

1962-1963 Brooks, Melvin
1963-present Neaves, Robert

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS COMMITTEE AND APPOINTING BOARD

In order to provide a hospital service program for indigent patients, Act 394 of the 1957 legislature created a Hospital Appointing Board, consisting of the Probate Judge, two members of the county governing body and one member each of the two largest incorporated municipalities in Madison County. This board was designated to appoint the Hospital Admissions Committee to administer the program. The three person committee is appointed for staggered three year terms. Members of the Hospital Admissions Committee and Appointing Board have been:

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS COMMITTEE

1958-present Sanderson, W. W.
1958-present Butler, Mrs. Mary C.
1958-1961 Manley, Emmett
1962-present Esslinger, Pickett

HOSPITAL APPOINTING BOARD

1957	Taylor, J. C.
1957-1964	Lee, Louis B., Sr.
1957-1962	Stone, Roy L.
1957-present	Cobb, Lawrence W.
1962-present	Record, James
1964-1969	Rodenhauser, John
1969-present	Miller, Pat

1957-present Todd, Ashford

SURPLUS COMMODITIES SUPERVISOR

With the decision of the county governing body in 1954 to accept free commodities from the Federal Government for the poor of Madison County, now amounting to a retail value of over one million dollars a year, the program was started and a Supervisors position was created to administer the program. Two methods may be used. One is called a Food Stamp program, which requires the recipient to provide some money, for which he gets considerably more, in the value of stamps, to be exchanged with grocers for food. The other method, presently used, provides for the actual food to be sent to the county and to be distributed to the person directly. This is called the Direct Distribution method. Surplus Commodities Supervisors have been:

1954-1955	Tuck, John
1955-1956	Nance, Roger
1956-1968	Harned, Perry
1968	Hamer, W. H. (acting)
1968-present	Harned, Perry

STATE SENATOR

In accordance with the act of Congress establishing the Mississippi Territory, a five member legislative council (senate) was appointed by the President upon recommendation from the Territory House of Representatives. In 1810, two years after formation of Madison County, a Madison Countian was appointed to the Council, giving Madison County its first Senator. Thereafter, Madison Countians played a prominent role in the Council, as well as in the Alabama Territory council thereafter, still appointed by the President.

The 1819 Alabama Constitution provided that one State Senator would be elected from Madison County for three years. In 1846, a constitutional amendment, number three, changed the term to four years. The Constitution of 1875 retained the four year term, but staggered them, providing that one half of the Senate would be elected every two years. The staggered terms were eliminated by the 1901 Constitution.

Madison County has always had only one Senator. We were placed in the 31st Senatorial District by Act. 4, 1852. Districts had

not been numbered before. Act 576 of the 1866-1867 legislature placed us in the 29th, while the 1875 and 1901 Constitutions placed us in the fourth district where we remained until Act 48 of 1965 placed us in the 32nd district. A Federal Court Decision later placed us in the third district. The 1819 Constitution had set the size of the Senate at from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ the size of the house. An 1850 Constitutional amendment set the Senate at 33 persons and the 1901 Constitution set it at 35, where it still remains.

The Constitution of 1901 requires that a Senator be at least 25 and must have been a citizen of Alabama for three years and a resident of the county for one year. State Senators have been, since Alabama became a State:

1819-1820	Moore, Gabriel
1821-1822	Lanier, Isaac
1822-1824	Moore, Dr. David
1825-1827	Miller, Thomas
1828-1835	Vining, John
1836-1838	Fleming, William
1839-1841	Turner, Daniel B.
1842-1844	Fleming, William
1845-1849	McClung, James W.
1849-1853	Fleming, William
1853-1857	Acklen, William
1857-1861	Fleming, William
1861-1865	Hammond, Ferdinand L.
1865-1868	Drake, John (removed by Congressional edict)
1868-1872	Sibley, Isaac D.
1872-1873	Murphy, S. H. (died)
1873-1876	Grayson, John W.
1876-1881	Rice, Dr. Francisco
1882-1885	Shelby, David D.
1886-1889	Rice, Dr. Francisco
1890-1897	Hundley, Oscar R.
1898-1902	Pulley, E. L.
1903-1915	Spragins, Robert Elias
1915-1919	Pride, James H.
1919-1923	Butler, W. E.
1923-1927	Garth, Winston Fearn
1927-1931	Jones, George Walter
1931-1939	Fletcher, Shelby S.
1939-1947	Shaver, Charles E.
1947-1951	Lowe, Robert J.
1951-1955	Foster, Joe Schaffer, Jr.
1955-1959	Vann, T. Herman
1959-1961	Archer, David (resigned to become Circuit Judge)
1961-1962	Record, James R. (resigned to become Chairman of the County Commissioners)
1962-1963	Laxson, Billy
1963-1967	Roberts, Roscoe O.
1967-present	Giles, Jack

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

Madison County obtained its first representatives in the Mississippi Territory legislature when voters went to the polls on April 18 and 19, 1809, at the first election for the House of Representatives held in Madison County. An act of December 24, 1812 called for an election to be held in May 1813, at which time Madison Countians elected three house members. This same election permitted Madison County to vote for a representative from the Territory to Congress. An act of November 27, 1816 gave Madison County a fourth representative to the legislature.

To represent Madison County in the newly formed Alabama Territory, an act of Congress gave Madison County eight representatives to the legislature. Then on March 2, 1819, the Congressional act admitting Alabama to the Union provided for eight representatives from Madison County. The 1819 Constitution also provided for eight representatives to be elected for a one year term, with the first election to be held September 20, 1819.

By act of December 14, 1821, our number of representatives were reduced from eight to seven and then, on December 20, 1824, legislation further reduced Madison County to five. Act 131 of February 12, 1839, reduced us even further to four. Still another Act, Number 127, of January 28, 1845, reduced us to three.

In 1852, Act 4 reduced Madison County further to two representatives. However, Act 622 of the 1866-1867 legislature raised this back to three. Again, in 1891, Act 145 reduced Madison County to two. Act 91 of 1962 gave Madison County three and Act 48 of 1965 gave Madison County four representatives. A Federal Court decision later increased us to five.

Prior to action by the 1901 Constitutional Convention, the legislature was called the General Assembly. The 1901 Constitution set the qualifications for house members to be 21 years of age or older, to be a citizen and resident of Alabama for three years and to have been a resident of the County for one year or more.

The 1819 Constitution called for annual sessions of the legislature, but an 1846 constitutional amendment provided biennial elections and sessions. The Constitutions of 1861, 1865 and 1868 provided for biennial elections, but annual sessions. The 1875 Constitution returned biennial elections and biennial sessions. The 1901 Constitution established quadrennial elections and quadrennial sessions making the term of office four years. The 39th amendment to the 1901 constitution provided for quadrennial elections but biennial sessions.

The 1901 Constitution provided for a session of 30 days, but a 1939 constitutional amendment changed this so that beginning with the legislature elected in 1942, each legislature could hold an organization session not longer than ten consecutive calendar days, while the regular session could last not longer than sixty consecutive calendar days. The 1901 Constitution had a provision that re-

quired, on a special session, two thirds vote of each house for subjects to be considered that were not in the Governors call. A special session was limited to 30 days and the 39th amendment to the Constitution required that these 30 days be consecutive.

The 1819 Constitution provided that the house would have 40 to 60 members until the white population reached 100,000, at which time the size would be 60 to 100 members. An 1850 Constitutional amendment placed the house size at 100, while the 1901 Constitution placed it at 105. Formation of Houston County in 1903 changed the house size to 106. Act 48 of 1965 kept the size at 106.

In 1903 there were 1,299 bills introduced in the house, while in 1943 there were 1,106. During the period 1903-1943 there were 2,656 local bills and 762 general bills of local application passed. During this same 40 year period there were 108 bills vetoed, of which 38 were not sustained by the legislature. Governor Miller was the champion vetoer, vetoing 53 of the 108 in 1931. He also pocket vetoed 206 bills. A 1903 comparison with the Senate disclosed that the Senate had introduced 941 bills.

Act 19 of 1965 provided for Legislative Agents in Counties being a part of a legislative district with no representation. A county governing body was authorized, in such case, to select a person who would get the same pay as a representative, but was without authority to vote. Members of the Alabama House of Representatives from Madison County have been:

1819-1820	Walker, Samuel Moody, Epps Birney, James G. Lamkin, Griffin Chapman, Samuel Townes, John L. Weedon, Frederick Wellborn, Isaac
1820-1821	Weedon, Frederick Chapman, Samuel McKinley, John Vining, John Leake, John M. Moore, David Chambers, Henry Walker, Samuel
1821-1822	Moore, David Vining, John Weedon, Frederick Martin, John Fleming, Wm. Miller, Thomas King, Henry Leake, John M.

- 1822-1823 Adair, Wm. I.
Leake, John M.
Pope, John
Fearn, Thomas
Hunt, Christopher
Sanders, Wm.
McClung, James W.
- 1823-1824 Adair, Wm. I.
Miller, Thomas
Moore, David
Vining, John
King, Henry
- 1823-1824 Lanier, Isaac
Fleming, Wm.
- 1824-1825 Camp, James W.
Walker, Samuel
Metcalf, Anthony H.
Miller, Thomas
Vining, John
Lanier, Isaac
Fleming, Wm.
- 1825-1826 Thornton, Harry I.
Long, Wm. B. (died)
Brandon, Wm. (took place of Long)
Kelly, Wm.
Vining, John
King, Henry
- 1826-1827 Acklin, Jr., Wm.
Bradford, David
Moore, David
McClung, James W.
- 1827-1828 Smith, Nathan
Kelly, Wm.
Acklin, Jr., Wm.
Vining, John
Moore, Wm. H.
- 1828-1829 Penn, James
Fearn, Thomas
Brandon, Wm.
Walker, Samuel
Clay, Clement C.
- 1829-1830 Penn, James
Acklin, Jr., Wm.
King, Henry
Fearn, Thomas
Moore, David
- 1830-1831 King, Henry
Penn, James
Moore, David

- 1830-1831 Acklin, Jr., Wm.
Scott, Robert
- 1831-1832 Carroll, James G.
Acklin, Jr., Wm.
Peete, Samuel
King, Henry
Penn, James
- 1832-1833 Graham, John P.
Camp, J. W.
Fleming, Wm.
Scott, R. T.
King, Henry
- 1833-1834 Walker, Samuel
Hopkins, Arthur F.
Phelan, John (resigned)
Mason, George (elected in Phelan's pace 12/1833)
Fleming, Wm.
Jones, George T.
- 1834-1835 Phelan, John D.
King, Henry
Fleming, Wm.
Walker, Samuel
Glassock, Wm. H.
- 1835-1836 Fleming, Wm.
Phelan, John D.
McClung, James W.
Jones, George T.
Leftwich, Jabez
- 1836-1837 Booker, Parham N.
Horton, Rodah
Smith, Wm.
Leftwich, Jabez
Moore, David
- 1837-1838 Horton, Rodah
McClung, James W.
Smith, Wm.
Vining, John
Booker, Parham N.
- 1838-1839 McClung, James W.
Smith, Wm.
Moore, David
Taylor, Joseph
Vining, John
- 1839-1840 Moore, David
Vining, John
Smith, Wm.
Clemens, Jeremiah

- 1840-1841 Province, Thomas C.
Walker, Samuel
Moore, David
Clemens, Jeremiah
- 1841-1842 Haughton, Thomas
Clemens, Jeremiah
Moore, David
Jones, George T.
- 1842-1843 Clay, Clement C.
Robinson, James
Moore, David
McClung, James W.
- 1843-1844 Sandridge, G. L.
Moore, David
Clemens, Jeremiah
Sykes, Wm. J.
- 1844-1845 Clemens, Jeremiah
Brandon, Wm.
McClung, James W.
Clay, Jr., C. C.
- 1845-1846 Sandridge, G. L.
Miller, Wm. G.
Clay, Jr., C. C.
- 1846-1847 Miller, Wm. G.
Clay, Jr., C. C.
Sandridge, G. L.
- 1847-1849 Fleming, Wm.
Hewlett, Thomas H.
King, Michael A.
- 1849-1850 King, Michael A.
Wright, Wm.
Humphreys, David C.
- 1851-1852 Bradford, H. C.
King, Michael A.
Kavanaugh, C. D.
- 1853-1854 Laughinghouse, George W.
Humphreys, David C.
- 1855-1856 Chapman, Reuben
Haden, John T.
- 1857-1858 Harris, Stephen W.
Scott, S. S.
- 1859-1860 Scott, S. S.
Lowe, Robert J.
- 1861-1863 Cabaniss, S. D.
Butler, Canada
- 1863-1865 Bradley, Joseph C.
Scruggs, J. W.
- 1865-1867 Ledbetter, J. W.
Humphrey, W. D.

- 1868-1869 Jones, Colombus (colored) (died)
Romaine, Justin (colored)
McCally, Jefferson
- 1869-1870 Humphreys, D. C.
Humphrey, W. D. (took Jones' place)
Romaine, Justin (colored)
- 1870-1872 Lowe, Wm. M.
Grayson, John W.
Rice, Francisco
- 1872-1874 Moss, J. M.
Steel, James W.
Jones, Reuben (colored)
- 1874-1876 Beirne, George P.
Betts, E. C.
Rice, Francisco
- 1876-1879 Betts, E. C.
Fletcher, A. S.
Saunders, George C.
- 1880-1881 Betts, E. C.
Grayson, John W.
Lanier, Jr., B. C.
- 1882-1883 Haden, W. W.
Cochran, J. W.
Williams, W. P. (colored)
- 1884-1885 Humes, Milton
Taliaferro, E. D.
Sullivan, Dr. George R.
- 1886-1887 Hundley, O. R.
Whited, A.
Petty, R. A.
- 1888-1889 Hundley, Oscar R.
Hampton, John B.
Walker, E. F.
- 1890-1891 Blackwell, Robert T.
Bishop, W. A.
Moore, Samuel H.
- 1892-1893 Rice Francisco
Fletcher, A. S.
- 1894-1895 Fletcher, A. S.
Rowe, N. M.
- 1896-1897 Hunt, Ben P.
Hampton, J. P.
- 1898-1899 Lyle, J. H.
Wallace, Jr., J. H.
- 1900-1902 Bankhead, W. B.
Wallace, Jr., John H.
- 1903-1907 Fletcher, Algernon Sidney
Walker, Richard Wilde

1907-1911	Kirby, A. D. Rowe, N. M.
1911-1915	Fletcher, S. S. Lawler, Robert T.
1915-1919	Grayson, John W. Johnston, Edward D.
1919-1923	Woodward, J. Gray Fletcher, S. S.
1923-1927	Hampton, John Plassiebo Love, Frank C.
1927-1935	Hampton, John P. Lawler, Robert T.
1935-1939	Shaver, Charles E. Owens, C. J.
1939-1943	Davis, Wm. E. Owens, Charles J.
1943-1947	Lowe, Robert Joseph Owens, Charles J. (resigned 1947) Cummings, Milton K. (took Owens' place)
1947-1951	Vann, T. Herman Davis, Wm. E. (resigned 1948) Morring, Carl A., Jr. (took Davis' place)
1951-1955	Reynolds, N. Luke Eslick, Robert L.
1955-1959	Reynolds, N. Luke Roberts, Roscoe O.
1959-1967	Reynolds, N. Luke Baker, James W. Pennington, Harry L.
1967-present	Snodgrass, John David (resigned August, 1968) Grainger, Charles (took place of Snodgrass) Jones, Thomas W. Laxson, Billy Pennington, Harry L. McLain, Eugene

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

Alabama has had six Constitutions; 1819, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1875, 1901. Delegates were elected in each case to write the Constitution. Following is a list of those Madison Countians elected as delegates, including a complete list of all candidates and their votes received in 1819 for the first Constitutional Convention:

1819	Walker, John William, President Clay, Clement C. Townes, John Leigh Chambers, Henry Moore, Gabriel Taylor, John M. Mead, Lemuel Minor, Henry
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1861	Davis, Nicholas Lewis, David P. Clemens, Jeremiah
1865	Drake, John N. Dox, Peter M.
1867	Applegate, Andrew J. Robinson, Lafayette (colored) Jones, Columbus (colored)
1875	Walker, Leroy Pope, President Lowe, William M.
1901	Walker, R. W. Grayson, J. W. Spragins, R. E. Fletcher, A. S.

**ELECTION CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION DELEGATES
(MAY 1819)**

NAME	NO. VOTES
*Clay, C. C.	1,683
*Townes, John Leigh	1,597
*Chambers, Henry C.	1,386
*Meade, Lemuel	1,377
*Walker, John W.	1,376
*Moore, Gabriel	1,308
*Minor, Henry	1,150
*Taylor, John M.	1,102
Walker, Samuel	1,022
Moore, David	742
Wellborn, Isaac	737
Beaty, Robert	597
Moody, Epps	511
Shackleford, Richard	498
Titus, James	516
Lanier, Wm.	377
Power, Nathaniel	333
Winston, James J.	301
Davie, Allen J.	253
Miller, Thos.	230
Hodges, James	78
Neal, Stephen	65
* Elected	

APPOINTING BOARD

An act of March 3, 1875 established the Appointing Board, providing that the Probate Judge, Circuit Court Clerk and Sheriff would henceforth jointly appoint election officials for general elections. Prior to that, appointments had been primarily made by the county governing body and the Sheriff. An act of December 24, 1812, for instance, required the county governing body to appoint three inspectors to superintend each election. The inspectors were, in turn, to appoint two clerks.

COUNTY COLISEUM ADMINISTRATION BOARD

Act 732, 1961, authorized the county governing body to appoint a Coliseum Administration Board to operate and supervise the Madison County Coliseum. The five member board would serve five year staggered terms, having authority to employ a Coliseum manager. Thus far, however, the county governing body has not deemed it necessary to appoint the Board and the facility has remained under the supervision of the county governing body, through its chairman.

COUNTY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

An act approved January 3, 1848 provided for the first Board of Equalization. It was composed of the Tax Assessor and one member of the county governing body. Act 1 of 1868 provided that the Board of Equalization would be composed of the Probate Judge, County Treasurer, one member of the county governing body and the Circuit Court Clerk, or any three of them.

Act 62 of the 1882-1883 legislature provided that the county governing body would serve as a Board of Review. Act 1 of 1876 said essentially the same. Act 903 of the 1898-1899 legislature again provided that the county governing body would fix tax valuations, while Act 566 of 1895 had provided a three member board; the Tax Assessor; one person appointed by the Governor; and one appointed by the County governing body.

Act 172 of 1923 established a Board of Review to consist of the county governing body (exclusive of the Probate Judge) and the Tax Assessor. A Tax Agent was appointed by the State to assist them. In 1939, Act 143 created the present form of our Board of Equalization, when the Board of Review was abolished. It is a three member board, with its members being nominated by the County governing body; the County Board of Education; and the municipalities. Their term is for four years and they are appointed by the State Commissioner of Revenue. The 1940 Code of Alabama, Title 51, Section 88, describes their function: Their duty is primarily to review all assessments and to see that taxes are equalized. The system is antiquated, under existing law and needs change. The author will recommend, in a subsequent volume concerning legislative recommendations, a way in which to achieve statewide tax equalization. Members of the County Board of Equalization have included:

1909	Powell, J. P. Burwell, K. W. McCrary, R. S.
1915	Johnson, W. H. Shelby, Geo. T. Hunt, Ben P.
1917	Newson, A. W. Hunt, Ben P. Shelby, Geo. T.

1920	Sanford, W. A. Hodges, G. S. Bayless, T. M.
1927	Pettus, W. E. Giles, John W. Spotswood, D. H.
1933	Pulley, C. H. Price, W. H. McDuff, J. M.
1937	Hampton, J. Mann, Otis Burdine, W. C.
1939-1942	Lowe, R. J. Anderson, H. G. McGregor, Edward
1943-1944	Hutchens, Morton M. Anderson, H. G. Vandiver, R. F.
1945-1950	Hutchens, Morton M. Thornton, J. D. Giles, Ben F. Shelton, Richard H. (app. 1949)
1951-1952	Dublin, C. H. Hoover, C. A. Ward, G. W.
1952-1954	Dublin, C. H. Hoover, C. A. Vann, T. Herman
1954-1955	Dublin, C. H. Hoover, C. A. Sockwell, W. S.
1955-1957	Williamson, Mercer Whitt, J. B. Bingham, Monroe J.
1957-1959	Williamson, Mercer Whitt, J. B. Turner, Robert V.
1959-1960	Brown, Wm. A. Wall, J. D. Hoover, C. A.
1960-1963	Brown, Wm. A. Hoover, C. A.
1963-1967	Stone, Chas. H. Cambron, Joe Hill, Tillman
1967-1968	Stone, Chas. H. Kelly, Jack N. Spears, Wm. R.

MADISON COUNTY BOARD OF REGISTRARS

Matters relating to registration of voters is the duty of the Madison County Board of Registrars, a three member board who select their own Chairman. They are appointed for a four year term by a State board composed of the Governor, State Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries and the State Auditor. The type of County board in Madison County now functioning was first provided by the 1901 Constitution, Article 8, Section 186 and by Act 116, 1915 Acts, along with Act 483, 1947 Acts. Act 401, 1949, provided for a full time clerk for the board.

The first Boards of Registrars in Alabama were not provided by Alabama law but were established by an April 8, 1867 order of Union General John Pope, during the occupation of Alabama by the Union Army. This order provided that three loyal officers or persons would constitute the Board. An order of May 21, 1867 divided the State into Districts, with two white persons and one colored person to constitute the Board of Registrars for each district.

The first provision for voter registration by Alabama Law was contained in the 1868 Constitution, Article 7, Sections 4-7, and was re-affirmed by the 1875 Constitution, Article 8, Section 5. An Act of October 5, 1868 provided that the Secretary of State would appoint a County Registrar in each county. Act 17 of the 1874-1875 legislature provided this again, with the further proviso that the County Registrar would appoint an assistant for each voting precinct. Act 276 of March 3, 1870 had provided that registration would then be done by the election returning officer, if the voter was not already registered with the Probate Judge. Act 377 in 1893 required the Governor to appoint a Registrar for four years for each county, who in turn appointed registrars from each beat. The Probate Judge supervised the process. Duties of the Board of Registrars include the following:

- Meet 150 days a year for all purposes.

- Approve or disapprove applications for registration.

- Transfer voters from one voting place to another.

- Investigate and remove from the registration list persons who become non-residents, die, or are convicted of disqualifying offenses.

- Notify other counties when their former voters register in Madison County.

- Prepare statistics for public information, court cases or other reasons.

- Recommend changes in voting lines and places for convenience of public and prepare applicable maps.

- Investigate and report to grand jury any violation of registration laws or laws on challenged voting.

- Approve or disapprove applications for absentee voting based on absences for business reasons.

The day to day activities of the staff of the Board of Registrars includes:

- Receive reports of new addresses and requests for transfer to new voting places.
- Record for permanent ledger binding in probate office and registrars office all those registered, purged, transferred and approved for absentee voting.
- File as permanent records all applications for registration and absentee voting, notices to other counties, correspondence, statistics, changes in voting lines and places.
- Maintain countywide file in alphabetical order of all registered, showing full name, date of birth, date of registration, sex, race, address changes, voting district placement.
- Maintain file of voters by precincts and voting districts in a form to be copied by pages by reproduction machines, showing name and address.
- Maintain file of persons purged, showing names of all persons ever registered in the county since 1902 with record of action for reference, especially in assisting persons to prove date of birth.
- File records of all reported convictions, deaths and registrations in other counties and states.
- Handle all correspondence under direction of board.
- Assist in receiving applications for registration.
- Answer or refer all requests for voting and election information.
- Provide, at cost set by county governing body, lists of voters and addresses and maps of voting areas.
- Investigate legality of challenged votes and prepare report on each challenged oath at request of district attorney for presentation to grand jury.
- Make a count each February 1, or more often if needed, of number of qualified voters by voting areas as public information, and to assist county governing body in assigning voting machines.

Members of the Board of Registrars have been:

1867-1868	Green, Thomas Cross, John M. Hill, Henderson
1868	Pickard, H. J. Robinson, Larkin Sample, T. W.
1868	Burke, D. W., Registrar
1869	Kennard, G. W., Registrar
1875	McCravey, Wes, Registrar
1893	Pettus, R. E., Registrar
1895	Walker, E. F., Registrar
1895	Laxson, W. F., Registrar
1896	Vaught, C. N., Registrar

- 1901-1903 Hampton, John M.
Massengale, James M.
Eckberger, Robert D.
- 1903-1907 Hampton, John M.
Massengale, James M.
Robinson, J. M.
- 1907-1911 Powell, J. P.
McCrary, R. S.
Burwell, K. W.
- 1911-1917 McCrary, W. E.
Craft, R. H.
Hampton, John
Pruitt, V. H. (in place Hampton)
- 1917-1920 McCrary, W. E.
Spotswood, S. H.
Bayless, Thomas M.
- 1920-1923 Bayless, Thomas M.
Sanford, W. A.
Hodges, A. S.
Dickey, G. R. (succeeded Hodges)
- 1923-1927 Bayless, Thomas M.
Watts, Dr. J. P. (succeeded Bayless)
McDuff, J. M.
Sanford, W. A.
- 1927-1931 Pettus, W. E.
Spotswood, D. H.
Giles, John W.
- 1931-1935 Pulley, Charles H.
McDuff, J. M.
Price, W. H.
- 1935-1939 Hampton, John P.
Burdine, W. E.
Mann, Otis
- 1939-1943 Hampton, John P.
Brannon, Richard W.
Mitchell, Percy
Balch, J. B. (succeeded Mitchell)
Johnson, A. W. (succeeded Hampton)
- 1943-1947 Thomas, Kenneth
Anderson, Gordon
Gardiner, Maury
Watts, James F. (succeeded Anderson 1945)
Crowson, Charles C. (succeeded Thomas 1945)
Hughey, L. C. (succeeded Watts 1947)
- 1947-1951 Brannum, Richard
Myers, Isaac
Pulley, Charles
Smith, A. L. (succeeded Pulley 1948)
Smith, Mrs. Martha Witt (succeeded Heidelberg
1949)

	Heidelberg, F. H. (succeeded A. L. Smith 1949)
	Rhett, Harry M., Jr., (succeeded Myers 1949)
	Kaylor, William (succeeded Brannum 1949)
	Talley, Glenn O. (succeeded Kaylor 1949)
1951-1959	Rhett, Harry M., Jr. Smith, Martha Witt Craft, Robert M. Howard, E. R. (succeeded Rice 1958) Rice, Frank (succeeded Craft 1958) Wilson, Ora (succeeded Rhett 1959)
1959-1963	Howard, E. R. Tuck, R. W. Smith, Martha Witt
1963-1967	Whitt, J. B. Smith, Martha Witt McMullen, Mrs. Lyla
1967-present	McMullen, Mrs. Lyla Smith, Martha Witt Nance, Clarence

Voting registration statistics and information relating to voting precincts follows:

REGISTERED VOTERS OF MADISON COUNTY

Year	Huntsville Voters	Voters Outside Huntsville	Total Voters
1865	1,815		
1867			4,735
1869			5,644
1870	860		
1883	1,066		
1884	1,810		
1887	1,013		
1889	1,204		
1891	1,354		
1894			6,728
1895	1,594		
1897	1,028		
1899	1,723		
1900	2,411	7,771	10,185(1)
1901			4,535
1902	1,169	1,753	3,922
1904			4,247
1905			4,591(2)
1906			4,800
1908			6,106
1928			7,500
1922			5,400
1944	3,000	6,000	9,000
1946			10,600
1948	2,735	11,467	14,202

1950			13,013
1952	4,533	8,712	13,245
1953	7,638	5,328	12,966
1954	10,838	7,462	18,300
1956	11,477	7,392	18,869
1957	11,169	7,407	18,576
1958	11,725	8,537	20,262
1960	13,939	9,293	23,232
1962	18,743	10,461	29,204
2/1963	21,206	10,553	31,759
3/1964	25,641	10,722	36,363
2/1965	31,909	11,623	43,532
2/1966	34,902	11,933	46,835
2/1967	42,495	13,415	55,910
2/1968	43,951	13,651	57,602

(1) White voters 5,788. Colored 4,397.

(2) White voters 4,479. Colored 112.

VOTING PRECINCTS OF MADISON COUNTY

1809	Huntsville
1812	Huntsville Horton (Haughtons) Mill (East Side Flint River) Est. 1812, Abolished 1819
1819	Brazeltons (Big Cove) (Est. 12-13-1819 & Abolished 1833) Triana (Est. 12-13-1819) Abolished 1922 & Reestab- lished _____ Major John Griffins (Est. 12-13-1819) Abolished 1827 (Above Maysville) Hillsborough (Est. 12-13-1819) Abolished 1827 (Hes- ter Creek Area) Capt. Leonards (Est. 12-13-1819) Abolished 1826. (Above Woods Mill on Flint River near Maysville) Huntsville
1823	Brazeltons Triana Major John Griffins Hillsborough Capt. Leonards Huntsville Hazel Green (Est. 1821) Farleys (Est. 1821 & Abolished 1836) Ditto's Landing (Capt. Jacobs) (Est. 1821) Meridianville (Drury Connallys) (Est. 1821)
1824	Two New Precincts Added: George Pettys House (It was Abolished in 1850) Rogers & Harts House (It was Abolished in 1827)
1825	Two New Precincts Added: George Johnsons House (Abolished 1828) (At Cross Roads) Brownsborough (Abolished 1840)

- 1827 One New Precinct Added:
New Market (In lieu of Hillsborough Precinct)
- 1831 One New Precinct Added:
McNulty Town (Abolished 1840)
- 1835 Election of 1835, Precincts Reporting
Huntsville
Brownsborough
McNulty Town
New Market
Hazel Green
Meridianville
Cross Roads
Farleys
Pettys
Triana
Whitesburg
Graysons (Est. 1835 & Abolished 1852) (At Liberty Hill)
Vienna
Cobbs (Est. _____ & Abolished 1848)
St. Helena (Est. _____ & Abolished 1843)
- 1839 Election of 1839, Precincts Reporting
Huntsville
Brownsborough
McNulty Town
New Market
Hazel Green
Meridianville
Cross Roads
Pettys
Triana
Whitesburg
Graysons
Vienna
Cobbs
St. Helena
Clutts (Est. 1836)
- 1840 One new precinct added:
Loweville (in lieu of McNulty Town and Brownsborough)
- 1845 The 1845 Election returns for removal of seat of the government showed returns from the following precincts:
Huntsville
Leonards Mill
Triana
Vienna
Hazel Green
New Market
Loweville
Cobbs

Whitesburg
Pettys
Clutts
Cross Roads
Meridianville

- 1848 One new precinct added: Joseph Colliers in place of Cobbs.
- 1850 One new precinct added: McLehaneys
- 1852 One new precinct was added: John H. Hadens. Subsequently, on May 3, 1852, the county governing body established precincts in place of the legislature doing so. These are listed following:

PRECINCT 1, HUNTSVILLE

Begin Northeast corner of Section 16, Township 3, Range 1 East, Thence West with section line to Northwest corner Section 16, Township 3, Range 1 West, Thence South with section line to Southwest corner of Section 16, Township 4, Range 1 West, Thence East with Section line to Southwest corner of Section 16, Township 4, Range 1 East, Thence North to Northeast corner of Section 16, Township 3, Range 1 East to beginning.

PRECINCT 2, NEW MARKET

Begin at range line dividing Ranges 1 and 2 East, Thence South to Southwest corner of Section 18, Township 2, Range 2 East, Thence East to County line, Thence North to Tennessee line, Thence West to beginning.

PRECINCT 3, LOWEVILLE

Begin Southwest corner of Section 18, Township 2, Range 2 East, Thence South to Southwest corner Section 7, Township 3, Range 2 East, Thence West to Northeast corner Section 18 Township 3, Range 1 East, Thence South to Northeast corner of Section 16, Township 4, Range 1 East, Thence East to County line, Thence North to Southwest Corner of Section 17, Township 2, Range 3 East, Thence West to beginning.

PRECINCT 4, COLLIERS

Begin Northeast corner of Section 16, Township 4, Range 1 East, Thence South to Northeast corner Section 16, Township 5, Range 1 East, Thence East to County line, Thence to Northeast corner Section 13, Township 4, Range 2 East, Thence West to beginning.

PRECINCT 5, VIENNA

Begin on County line at Northeast corner of Section 17, Township 5, Range 3 East, Thence West to Northwest corner of Section —, Township 5, Range 1 East, Thence South with section line to Flint River, Thence with Flint River to the Tennessee River, Thence up the Tennessee River to the County line, Thence up Paint Rock River along the County line to beginning.

PRECINCT 6. WHITESBURG

Begin Southeast corner Section 16, Township 4, Range 1 East, Thence South to Northeast corner Section 16, Township 5, Range 1 East, Thence East to Northeast corner Section 15 Township 5, Range 1 East, Thence South to Flint River, Thence with Flint River to the Tennessee River, Thence down the Tennessee River to Southwest corner of Section 3, Township 5, Range 1 West, thence North to Southwest corner Section 16, Township 4, Range 1 West thence to beginning.

PRECINCT 7. TRIANA

Begin Southeast corner of Section 32, Township 5, Range 1, West, thence North to Southwest corner of Section 16, Township 4, Range 1 West, thence West to County line, thence South along County line to the Tennessee River, Thence up the Tennessee River to beginning.

PRECINCT 8. McLEHANEY'S

Begin Southwest corner Section 16, Township 4, Range 1 West, thence to County line, thence South with County line to Southwest corner of Section 18, Township 4, Range 2 West, thence East to beginning.

PRECINCT 9. CLUTTS

Begin at Northwest corner of Section 16, Township 3, Range 1 West, thence to Northwest corner of Section 16, Township 2, Range 1 West, thence West to county line, thence South to Southwest Corner, Section 7, Township 3, Range 2 West, thence East to beginning.

PRECINCT 10. CROSS ROADS

Begin at Northwest corner, Section 16, Township 2, Range 1 West, Thence North to Tennessee line, thence West with Tennessee line to Northwest corner Section 16, Township 1, Range 2 West, thence South with County line to Southwest corner Section 7, Township 2, Range 2 West, thence East to beginning.

PRECINCT 11. MERIDIANVILLE

Begin Southeast corner, Section 12, Township 3, Range 1 East, thence North to Northeast corner, Section 12, Township 2, Range 1 East, thence to Northeast corner Section 9, Township 2, Range 1 West, thence South to Southwest corner, Section 9, Township 3, Range 1 West, thence East to beginning.

PRECINCT 12. McDAVID'S

Begin Southeast corner Section 1, Township 2, Range 1 East, thence North to Tennessee line, Thence West with Tennessee line to Northwest corner Section 4, Township 1, Range 1 West, Thence South to Southwest corner, Section 4, Township 2, Range 1 West, thence East to beginning.

- 1857
- 1 Huntsville
 - 2 New Market
 - 3 Maysville
 - 4 Colliers
 - 5 Vienna
 - 6 Whitesburg
 - 7 Triana
 - 8 Madison Station
 - 9 Cluttsville
 - 10 Cross Roads
 - 11 Meridianville
 - 12 McDavids
 - 13 Ledbetters (Est. 1856; Vienna precinct was divided)
- 1867-1868 Election Precincts were listed identical to 1857.
- 1870
- 1 Huntsville
 - 2 New Market
 - 3 Maysville
 - 4 Colliers
 - 5 Vienna
 - 6 Whitesburg
 - 7 Triana
 - 8 Madison Station
 - 9 Cluttsville
 - 10 Cross Roads
 - 11 Meridianville
 - 12 Kelleys Mill
 - 13 Poplar Ridge
- 1875-1880 The following precincts were added to the 1870 list:
- | | |
|------------------------|--------|
| 1875—Wells | No. 14 |
| 1876—Gurley | 15 |
| 1879—Hayes | 16 |
| 1879—Plevna | 17 |
| 1880—Clouds Cove | 18 |
| 1880—Owens Cross Roads | 19 |
| 1880—Lanier | 20 |
- 1880-1907 The first 19 precincts of 1880 were listed in the election of 1907, but the following changes were noted:
- No. 16 Hayes was abolished
 - No. 20 Lanier was abolished (part put in Triana precinct 7 and part in 8, Madison)
 - No. 20 Dallas was established
 - No. 21 Monrovia was established
 - No. 22 Hurricane was established
 - No. 23 Sulphur Springs was established
 - No. 24 West Huntsville was established (1903)
 - No. 25 Merrimack was established
 - No. 16 Deposit was established
 - No. 5 Name of Vienna was changed to New Hope
- 1920 Election precincts listed were the same as 1907 above

- 1950
- 1 Huntsville (with 5 Districts)
 - 2 New Market
 - 3 Maysville
 - 4 Colliers
 - 5 New Hope
 - 6 Whitesburg
 - 7-1 Lincoln
 - 7-2 Lincoln
 - 8 Madison
 - 9 Harvest (Cluttsville name changed)
 - 10 Lower Madison Cross Roads
 - 11 Meridianville
 - 12 Hazel Green
 - 13 Poplar Ridge
 - 14 NW Huntsville
 - 15 Gurley
 - 16 Deposit
 - 17 Plevna
 - 18 Elon
 - 19 Owens Cross Roads
 - 20-1 Dallas
 - 20-2 Dallas
 - 21 Monrovia
 - 22 Hurricane
 - 23 Sulphur Springs
 - 24-1 West Huntsville
 - 24-2 West Huntsville
 - 25 Huntsville Park
 - 26 Ryland
 - 27 Upper Madison Cross Roads
 - 28 ESE Huntsville

- 1963
- 1 Huntsville
 - 2 New Market
 - 3 Maysville
 - 4 Colliers
 - 5 New Hope
 - 6 Whitesburg
 - 7 Triana
 - 8 Madison
 - 9 Harvest
 - 10 Madison Cross Roads
 - 11 Meridianville
 - 12 Hazel Green
 - 13 Poplar Ridge
 - 14 Pulaski
 - 15 Gurley
 - 16 Deposit
 - 17 Plevna
 - 18 Elon
 - 19 Owens Cross Roads
 - 20 Rock Cut

- 21 Monrovia
- 22 Hurricane
- 23 Sulphur Springs
- 24 Normal
- 25 Vienna
- 26 Ryland
- 27 Bobo
- 28 Dug Hill
- 29 Chase (Abolished 1965)

1968

The present precincts are as follows:

Number	Name	Date Est.	No. Voters on 11-1-69
1	Huntsville	1811	52,233
2	New Market	1827	485
3	Maysville	1853-1857	630
4	Colliers	1848	611
5	None		
6	Whitesburg	1821	
		(As Ditto's Landing)	341
7	Triana	1819	
		(Divided into 2 Districts 1967)	237
8	Madison	1857	955
9	Harvest	1836	
		(As Clutts)	938
10	Madison Cross Rds.	1852	1,009
11	Meridianville	1821	928
12	Hazel Green	1821	946
13	Poplar Ridge	1870	497
14	Dug Hill	1967	81
15	Gurley	1876	356
16	Deposit	1880 to 1907	593
17	Plevna	1879	191
18	Elon	1880	
		(As Clouds Cove)	203
19	Owens Cross Rds.	1880	
		(Divided into 2 Districts 1967)	332
20	Rock Cliff	1963	204
21	Monrovia	1880-1907	1,806
22	Hurricane	1880-1907	197
23	Sulphur Springs	1880-1907	568
24	None		
25	New Hope, Dist. 1 & 2		
		(divided into Districts 1 & 2 in 1967)	1,158
26	Ryland	1949	706
27	Bobo	1949	794

67,391
inc. (col. 5,463)

Notes: No. 7 Precinct, Triana, was abolished in 1922 and consolidated with precinct 8, Madison and precinct 6, Whitesburg. In 1926 Lincoln precinct No. 7 was established when Lincoln came into the Huntsville city limits. Precinct 7 was abolished in 1950 and later re-established as Triana, in 1963. Precinct 14, Wells, was abolished in 1950 and consolidated with New Market precinct No. 2 in 1950. The number 14 was reestablished as NW Huntsville, abolished, then reestablished in 1956, and reestablished 1963 as Pulaski. In 1967, Dug Hill precinct 14 was established. Precinct 24, West Huntsville was established 1949 and abolished 1956. It was reestablished in 1963 as Normal and was abolished in 1969.

Precinct 25, Merrimack (Huntsville Park) was established 1949, abolished then reestablished 1956 with name changed to Redstone, then in 1958 it was abolished and combined with precinct 8 Madison. In 1963 it was reestablished as Vienna precinct, then abolished again in 1967.

Precinct 27, Bobo was created from precinct 10, Madison Cross Roads, in 1949. In 1950, its name was changed to Upper Madison Cross Roads, and was changed back to Bobo District 2, in 1949. Its name was changed to Upper Madison Cross Roads in 1950. Precinct 29, Chase was established in 1963 and abolished in 1965. Precinct 28, ESE Huntsville was established 1950 and in 1956 name was changed to Monte Sano. The name was changed back to ESE Huntsville in 1959. In 1963 it was changed to Dug Hill. In 1967, Dug Hill's number was changed to No. 14.

Precinct 20, Lanier was established 1880 and later abolished. In 1950 Dallas precinct 20 was created, being abolished in 1956. Rock Cut precinct 20 was created in 1963.

CHIEF CLERK, BOARD OF REGISTRARS

1949-1960 Floyd, Mrs. Florence M.
1960-present Harned, Mrs. Rosa

MADISON COUNTY PENSIONS AND SECURITY (WELFARE) BOARD AND DIRECTOR)

Act 369 of the 1923 legislature created State and County Child Welfare Departments and Madison County followed in 1924 with a Child Welfare Director. In 1935, a County Board of Public Welfare was created by Act. 65. This board selected a Director of Public Welfare. Act 341 of 1955 changed the Welfare Department name to that of Pensions and Security Department.

The department administers programs of financial aid for old age pensions, aid to dependent children, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, medical assistance to the aged, limited temporary emergency aid, aid to children in foster care and aid to children in day care. The department also administers child welfare programs such as services to children in their own homes, services to unmarried mothers, protective services, day care, foster care and

adoption services. The Surplus Commodities program is administered jointly with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the county governing body, the latter being primary agent. Directors and Board members have been:

DIRECTOR

1924-1931	Williams, Bess
1931-1935	Webb, Addie Lee
1935	Jones, Mrs. Kimball
1935-1936	McRae, T. L.
1936	Pollard, Marion S. (acting)
1936-1937	Tate, Erin Davis
1937-1939	Hill, J. B.
1939	Awtrey, Hazel
1939-1941	Rawls, Juliette
1941-1944	Humphrey, Addie Webb
1944-1945	Moody, Miss Marion
1945	Meroney, Nolan (case work supervisor in charge)
1945-1949	George, Julia
1949-1950	Culclasure, Myrtle (case worker in charge)
1950-1954	Butler, Mary Chris (on leave three months)
1951	Thompson, Nell Rose (acting while Butler on leave)
1954	Wherry, Jack
1955-1956	Greene, Conrad Dale
1956-1958	Whitt, Lonnie
1958-1959	Horton, Bettye Brown
1959	Muir, Eunice B. (case worker in charge)
1959-1965	White, Mary Steele
1965	Butler, Mary Chris (case work supervisor in charge)
1966-present	Taylor, Jenny Leneta

MADISON COUNTY PENSIONS AND SECURITY (WELFARE) BOARD

1935-1937	Butler, Mrs. C. T.
1935-1936	Goldsmith, Lawrence
1935-1937	Fleming, Aaron
1935-1937	Kelly, Thompson
1935-1938	Quick, Eva
1935-1941	Williamson, Harry
1935	Peeler, Phil
1936-1947	Ford, Frank
1937-1938	Delahunty, Pat G.
1937-1938	Drake, Mrs. W. C.
1937-present	DuBose, E. F.
1938-1941	Humphrey, Mrs. Addie W.
1938-1943	Humphreys, Flynn G.
1939-present	Johnson, Mrs. Walton
1939-1945	Van Valkenburg, Joe B.
1941-1943	Lowery, Mrs. Robert

1941-1949	Claiborne, Rev. Randolph
1942-1951	McGregor, Edward
1943-1949	Scott, Rev. Rudolph R.
1943-1955	Conner, Mrs. Kate
1946-1954	Cummings, Milton K.
1947-1959	Hereford, L. E.
1947-1952	Stone, Roy L.
1947-1952	McAllister, A. W.
1951-1966	Fleming, Mrs. Martha
1952-1964	Krahenbill, Rev. James E.
1952-1962	Record, James R.
1952-present	Mason, W. Oscar
1954-present	Williamson, Mercer
1962-1968	Hamm, Mrs. Pat
1964-present	Mitchell, Gordon
1968-present	Pruitt, Mrs. Patrick
1966-present	Tribble, C. H.

OPERATOR, COURTHOUSE CONCESSION STAND

Since 1949, the county governing body, under provisions of the 1940 Code of Alabama, Title 52, has permitted a blind person to operate a concession stand in the courthouse, in cooperation with the State Rehabilitation Service. No charges for rent or utilities are made. Operators have been:

1949-1958	Clark, Alfred
1959-present	Marlow, A. W. (Buddy)

DIVISIONS OF STATE GOVERNMENT IN MADISON COUNTY

Although the following agencies are State agencies, many people associate them with county government and for that reason are included in this section on county government. The officials of these agencies have resided in Madison County. Listed in the following pages are the agencies and their chief officeholder:

STATE REVENUE DEPARTMENT

1957-present Alspaugh, Marcus, Agent in Charge.

STATE MONTE SANO PARK RANGER (CUSTODIAN)

1939-1940 Wheeler, Dr. _____
1940-1941 Pinkston, L. H.
1941-1942 Chase, Homer
1942-1943 Allen, Vassar L.
1943-1944 Mills, R. P.
1944-1946 Murphy, James
1947-1948 Tucker, Curtis
1948-1955 Evans, James O.
1955-1962 Benefield, D.
1962-present Covington, Fred D.

STATE FOREST RANGER

1936-1943 Rogers, James A.
1943-present Rogers, James Paul

STATE TOXICOLOGIST (IN HUNTSVILLE)

1959-1963 McVay, William T. (died)
1963-present Pruitt, Vann

MANAGER, STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

1933-1942 Cox, Charles
1942-1943 Hunt, Richard H.
1944-1953 Worlund, John
1953-1961 Evans, Claude
1961-present Galloway, James C., Sr.

ADMINISTRATOR, STATE REHABILITATION SERVICE CENTER

1960-1967 Dees, Lee O.
1967-present Shreve, Carl L.

SUPERVISOR, ENFORCEMENT DIVISION, STATE A.B.C. BOARD

1962-1969 Haywood, Jimmy

STATE PARDON AND PAROLE SUPERVISORS

1939-1951	Dowell, Tant E.
1951-1960	Frazier, Cooper L.
1960-1965	Bryant, G. Preston
1961-1962	Cockes, Billy G.
1963-1964	Kennedy, John D.
1965-1967	Cockes, Billy G.
1967	Jones, Paul W.
1967-1968	Williams, Robert L.
1962-1968	McKee, James E.
1968-present	Braziel, Jerry

STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, LOCAL RESIDENT ENGINEER

1939-1943	Nelson, Herman L. (district 61 Madison and Marshall)
1943-1947	merged with adjacent districts
1947-1956	Nelson, J. B.
1956-1960	DeArmond, Loutel
1960-present	Vinson, J. B.

STATE TROOPER IN CHARGE, HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT

1947-1951	Thornton, Sgt. H. L. (prior to 1947, worked out of Decatur)
1951-1954	Jones, Sgt. William R.
1954-1955	Moody, Sgt. H. B.
1955-1958	Rice, Sgt. Bill
1958-1963	Miller, Sgt. R. M.
1963-present	Holland, Sgt. William

STATE EXTENSION SERVICE CHAIRMAN (COUNTY AGENT)

1912-1915	McCrary, Robert S. and Davis, Clarendon
1915-1924	Striplin, C. F.
1924-1927	None
1928-1948	Mitchell, J. B.
1948-1950	Little, Lloyd H. (left for military service)
1950-1952	Loyd, D. S.
1952-1955	Little, Lloyd H.
1955-present	Magnusson, R. O.

STATE TROOPER, IN CHARGE LICENSING DEPARTMENT

1947-1963	Ryan, E. E.
1963-1965	Glover, Kermit
1965-1968	Dixon, E. F.
1968-present	Coppett, Johnny W.

STATE EXTENSION SERVICE ASSOCIATE CHAIRMAN (HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT)

1916	Thomas, Louise
1919-1929	Peyton, Evelyn
1929-1936	Deloney, Elizabeth

1936-1947 Alexander, Lillie Maude
 1947-1961 Cook, Oneone
 1962-present Huber, Christine

STATE GAME WARDEN (CONSERVATION OFFICE)

1907 Kirkpatrick, J. M.
 1907 Toney, Edmund
 1907-1914 Robinson, Christo
 1914-1919 Pierce, N. L.
 1919-1920 Sanderson, Walter B.
 1920-1923 Pierce, N. L.
 1923-1927 Worley, Silas
 1927-1939 Harwell, Claude M.
 1939-1946 Kelly, William P.
 1946-1948 Long, Noah H.
 1948-1964 Esslinger, Gordon
 1964-1966 Davis, Hulon
 1966-1967 Taylor, Faris
 1968-present Davis, Hulon

MADISON COUNTY VETERANS SERVICE OFFICE

1945-1958 Rice, Frank
 1958 Hornbuckle, W. A.
 1958-1963 Cornelison, Tom
 1963-present Albright, Clarence

STATE LICENSE INSPECTOR

1915-1919 Robinson, J. M.
 1919-1920 Barnes, R. Lee
 1920- Powell, C. B.
 1920-1927 Starr, William L.
 1927-1935 Collier, L. G.
 1935-1939 Lyle, W. L.
 1939-1940 Conner, James C. (died)
 1940-1943 Conner, W. A.
 1943-1947 Smith, Roy
 1947-1951 Allison, Albert W.
 1951-1955 Craft, George R.
 1955-1959 Gresham, Ewing L.
 1959-1963 Painter, Floyd
 1963-1968 Whitt, Grady (died)
 1968-present Hill, Tillman

Note: A deputy Madison County License director will perform this function beginning in 1971, in accordance with act 538, 1969.

STATE LIQUOR STORE MANAGERS

1937-1938 Owen, Charles J.
 1938-1941 Latham, Willis L.
 1941-1946 No stores. County was dry.
 1946-1956 Patton, M. H.
 1956-1964 McDonald, A. J.

1956-1967	Rooker, Hugh M.
1958-1959	Douglas, J. B.
1959-1969	Smith, A. B. Jr. (promoted to Supervisor)
1960-1967	Henson, Barney T.
1964-present	Cox, George W.
1964-present	Hughes, L. B.
1965-present	McCulley, Bobby G.
1967-present	Motley, Wyatt M.
1967-present	Gray, Dewey C.
1969-present	Motley, Wyatt (took Smith's place)

DRAFT BOARDS

1940-1947	Turner, Tully O.
1940-1947	Whitfield, W. B.
1940-1947	Mahoney, George M.
1942-1947	Thornton, Jim D.
1940-1945	McKelvie, Henry
1940-1947	Myhand, Herbert E.
1940-1947	Gunn, Erle
1945-1947	Peeler, Phil W.
1940-1947	Mitchell, W. L.
1940-1947	Apperson, C. F.
1940-1944	Cole, J. R.
1944	Bullard, Hugh P.
1944-1947	McCown, George D.
1944-1947	Hall, Edward W.
1944-1947	Reynolds, John E.
1940-1947	Mitchell, Hall
1940-1941	St. John, Gordon
1940-1947	Millsaps, A. E.
1941-1947	Hereford, R. N.
1948-1950	Lynn, Guy R.
1948	Searcy, R. B.
1948-1951	Goldstein, Abe
1948-1950	Heidelberg, Rev. Frederic H.
1950	Foster, Joe S., Jr.
1950	Lane, James A.
1950-1956	Eslick, Harvey H.
1950-1951	Collier, L. G.
1951-1967	Blackwell, T. Alvin
1951-1966	Chase, Homer
1951-1952	Drake, Peyton A.
1951-present	Williams, Roger P.
1958-present	Haley, Foster A.
1967-present	Hess, Samuel L.
1968-present	McCalep, George O., Sr.
1968-present	Bozeman, Thomas M.
1951-present	Howard, Ernest R.
1959-present	Ratliff, Claude C.
1967-present	Hammett, Owen M.
1945-present	Record, James R. (advisor)

ALABAMA SPACE SCIENCE EXHIBIT COMMISSION

- 1965-present Allen, James B., Chairman, 1965-1970.
*1965-present Giles, Jack, Vice Chairman. Chairman, 1970.
*1965-present Record, James, Executive Committee
*1965-present Pennington, Harry L., Executive Committee
1965-present Noonan, L. W., Executive Committee
1965-present Foster, John S., Jr., Executive Committee
*1965-1969 Higdon, John, Executive Committee
*1965-1969 Hearn, Glenn, Executive Committee (resigned)
*1969-present Davis, Joe W., (Took Hearn's place)
*1965-present Hays, James D.
*1965-present von Braun, Dr. Werner
1965-present Trammell, Seymore
1965-present Douglas, Samuel S.
1965-present Griffin, Gillis
1965-present Byers, G. L.
*1965-present Walker, Mrs. Jimmy C.
1965-present Culp, Jesse
1965-present Bryan, Robert
*1968-present Buckbee, Edward O., Executive Director
*1969-present Roberts, Roscoe O. (took Higdon's place)
*1968-present Hunter, Doris, Secretary

*Born or lived in Madison County

DIRECTOR, UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA CENTER

- 1950 Morton, Dr. John R. (part time)
1950-1953 Campbell, Dr. George M.
1953-present Mason, Philip M.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE DIRECTOR

- 1961-1963 Mitchell, Dr. Ferdinand (acting)
1963-present Hermann, Dr. Rudolph

VICE PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA IN HUNTSVILLE

- 1963-1969 Reeves, H. Clyde, (Vice President)
1969-present Graves, Dr. Benjamin (President)

TRUSTEES, THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA (THOSE WHO LIVED IN MADISON COUNTY)

- 1821-1823 McKinley, John
1821-1831 Fearn, Thomas
1821-1823 Minor, Henry
1823-1824 Hopkins, Arthur F.
1823-1828 Moore, Dr. David
1829-1832 Mardis, Samuel W.
1835-1841 Williams, Marmaduke (secretary)
1840-1843 Jones, Egbert B.
1850-1852 Walker, Leroy Pope
1876-1884 Betts, Edward C.
1884-1886 Weeden, John D.
1886-1897 Rhett, R. B.
1896-1900 Richardson, William

PRESIDENTS, ALABAMA A AND M COLLEGE

1871-1876	Councill, William H.
1876-1877	Robinson, J. M.
1877	Councill, William H.
1878-1888	Clark, P. H.
1888-1909	Councill, William H.
1909-1919	Buchanan, Walter S.
1919-1927	Parker, T. R.
1927-1962	Drake, Dr. J. F.
1962-present	Morrison, Dr. R. D.

TRUSTEES, ALABAMA A AND M COLLEGE (NOW UNIVERSITY)

1870-1871	McCullough, A. W.
1870-1871	Smith, Dr. Carlos G.
1870-1871	Smith, R. C.
1871-1873	Raines, John
1871-1873	Wager, John H. (resigned)
1873	Sibley, I. D. (took Wager's place)
1871-1873	Echols, Howard (colored)
1873-1880	Steele, James W.
1873-1880	Bradley, Joseph C.
1873-1889	Robinson, Larkin (colored)
1880-1903	Fletcher, A. S.
1880-1885	Johnson, Stephen
1880-1883	Crowder, _____
1883-1897	Brandon, John D.
1885-1912	Mayhew, S. J., Chairman (died)
1897-1903	Betts, Tancred
1903-1909	Coleman, Daniel
1904-1909	Grayson, M. D.
1909-1919	Grayson, David A. (Chairman 1912-1919)
1909-1919	Hunt, Ben P.
1912-1919	Tappey, Rev. Frances

ALABAMA NATIONAL GUARD

133rd Engineers

1922-1926	Jones, Capt. Raymond W., Commander
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127th Engineers Battalion Mounted

1926-1931	Jones, Major Raymond W., Commander (died 1931)
1931-1940	Jones, Major Edwin W., Commander

151st Engineers Regiment

1940-1944	Jones, Colonel Edwin W., Commander
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1169th Engineers Group

1944-1945	Not commanded by a Madison Countian. Deactivated 1945.
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1947-1950	Jones, Colonel Carl T., Commander
1950	Johnson, Lt. Colonel James Oliver, Commander
1950-1951	Not commanded by a Madison Countian
1952-1965	Johnson, Colonel James Oliver, Commander
1965-1968	Not commanded by a Madison Countian
1968-present	Winning, Colonel James, Commander

151st Engineers Battalion

1946-1952	Johnson, Lt. Colonel James Oliver, Commander (Note: Major L. H. Pinkston was commander a few months in 1950)
1952	Unit headquarters moved from Madison County

279th AAA Gun Battalion

1951-1960	Balch, Lt. Colonel Jackson M., Commander
1960-1962	Payne, Colonel Joe, Commander
1962-1965	Watkins, Major Albert, Commander
1965-present	Hendrix, Colonel George P., Commander

DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN MADISON COUNTY

Listed in this section on County government are the federal agencies which have had residents of Madison County heading them, for the most part. Listed in the following pages are the office-holders:

REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE

1809	Brahan, John
1809-1817	Read, John
1817-1835	Pope, Benjamin S.
1835-1850	Coleman, John J. (removed)
1851-1853	Figures, William B.
1853-1861	Ware, James H.
1862-1865	None
1866-1869	Hatton, Ezra Gaves
1869-1872	McDonald, William A. (resigned)
1872-1884	Cross, John Madison
1884-1885	Wells, William C.
1885-1888	Coleman, Frank
1889-1894	Wells, William C.
1894-1898	Ellis, Jesse W. (resigned)
1898-1905	Steele, John A.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS, LAND OFFICE

1809-1810	Dickson, William
1810-1820	Braham, John
1820-1825	Jones, Obadiah (died)
1825-1852	Cruse, Samuel
1853-1861	Nance, John S.
1862-1865	None
1866-1869	Bradford, Daniel M.
1869-1875	Blackwell, John G.
1875	Councill, W. H. (colored)

1875-1880	Kauffman, Peter J.
1880-1888	Tancre, William H.
1888	Street, Jabez C.
1889-1898	Avert, Albert L. (removed)
1898-1905	Cashin, Hershel V. (colored)

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS (COURT)

*1867-1895	Day, Lionel
*1872-1875	Figures, Wm. B.
*1875-1885	McCullough, Augustus W.
1881	Moore, William H.
*1881-1896	Bone, James
*1881-1886	Wells, W. C.
1881-1882	Erwin, M. A.
1889	Pickard, Charles R.
*1876-1900	McCullough, H. M.
*1893-1897	Greenleaf, E. E.
*1899	Shelby, David D.
*1901-1923	Greenleaf, E. E.
1900-1904	Conway, Frank F.
*1904-1907	Sloss, James H.
*1917-1921	Watts, Clarence L.
*1921-1929	Richardson, S. H.
*1929-1931	Sparkman, John J.
*1931-1945	Milner, Robert
*1945-present	Pipes, Claude H.

*Born or lived in Madison County

MANAGER, AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

1933	Reynolds, Guy J.
1933-1936	Mitchell, J. B. and Matthews, John
1936-1940	Nance, Will
1940-1954	Certain, Mrs. Ruth B.
1954-present	Reed, Clarence W.

WORK UNIT CONSERVATIONIST, SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

1943-1945	Jackson, J. N.
1945-1948	Stanley, H. T.
1948-present	Carlton, A. Russell

FIELDMEN, FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

1957-1967	Butler, Troy
1963-present	Askins, Lloyd K.

SUPERVISOR, FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

1936	Sanderson, Cecil S.
1937-1938	Reynolds, Guy J.
1939-1940	DuBose, William M.
1940-1943	Lynn, Guy R. (entered military service)
1943-1944	Reynolds, Guy J.

1944-1946 Dickey, Gilbert M.
1946-1955 Lynn, Guy R.
1955-present Wilson, E. E.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, AGENT IN CHARGE

1943-1944 Lash, Donald
1944-1945 Blanton, Albert
1945-1964 Hearn, Glenn
1964-present Hummel, Barney

DISTRICT MANAGER, SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE

1958-1959 Rosso, Ray Del
1959-present Boulton, Bill

AREA SUPERINTENDENT, TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

1940-1948 Forbes, H. J.
1948-1960 Adams, Basil R. S.
1960-1965 Zumwalt, W. T.
1965-present Lockhart, J. R.

CHIEF, UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU

1958-present Williams, Baker

CHIEF, AIRPORT TRAFFIC CONTROL TOWER

1956-1957 Thornberry, Robert B. (operated from Redstone
Army Field)
1957 Skaggs, Ed E.
1957-present Harrison, John S.

MAINTENANCE CHIEF, AIRWAYS FACILITY SECTOR

1956-present McCormack, Thomas W.

HUNTSVILLE ARSENAL COMMANDERS

1941-1943 Ditto, Colonel R. C.
1943-1945 Marshall, Colonel Geoffrey
1945-1946 Wallington, Colonel E. C.
1946-1947 Whiteside, Colonel Sterling E., Jr.
1947-1949 McMillen, Colonel James M.
1949 Williams, Lt. Colonel Allen H.
(went out of existence June 30, 1949. Absorbed
by Redstone Arsenal).

REDSTONE ARSENAL COMMANDERS

1941-1946 Hudson, Major Carroll D. (appointed Colonel
1944)
1946 Grayson, Edwin U. (interim Commander)
1946-1947 McGregor, Colonel Edwin G.
1947 Miller, Capt. Louie, Jr. (Temporary Commander)
1947-1948 Branch, Lt. Colonel James O.
1948 Morgan, Captain Vernon W.
1948-1952 Hudson, Colonel Carroll D.
1952-1954 Vincent, Brigadier General Thomas K.
1954-1958 Toftoy, Brigadier General H. N.
1958-1960 Medaris, Major General John Bruce (Army
Ordnance Missile Command)

1960-1962	Schomburg, Major General August (Army Ordnance Missile Command)
1962-1963	McMorrow, Major General Francis J. (Army Ordnance Missile Command, then Army Missile Command Beginning August 1, 1962).
1963-1967	Zierdt, Major General John G. (Army Missile Command)
1967-1969	Eifler, Major General Charles W. (Army Missile Command)
1969	McBride, Brigadier General George (Army Missile Command)
1969-present	Donley, Major General Edwin I. (Army Missile Command)

COMMANDANT, ARMY MISSILE AND MUNITIONS CENTER AND SCHOOL

1952-(4 months)	Graham, Major Erwin M., Jr.
1952 (2 months)	Nicolosi, Major Amedeo A.
1952-1955	Snooks, Colonel James P.
1955 (3 months)	Maza, Lt. Colonel Rudolph J.
1955-1959	Newhall, Colonel Henry S.
1959-1961	Eifler, Colonel Charles W.
1961-1965	MacPherson, Colonel William J.
1965-1967	Graham, Colonel Erwin M., Jr.
1967-present	Schuppener, Colonel Paul B.

ARMY RESERVE, 543rd SIGNAL COMPANY, COMMANDER

1959	Martin, First Lieutenant Philip
1959-1960	Jones, First Lieutenant Warren P.
1960-1962	Ashworth, Captain Oscela C.
1962-1965	Lee, Captain Lawson S.
1965-1969	Hudgins, Captain Arvin Q.
1969-present	Fennell, Captain Woolsey III

ARMY RESERVE, COMPANY C, 926th ENGINEER BATTALION, COMMANDER

1953-1956	Buchanan, Captain Jack
1956-1959	Stewart, Captain Oscar
1959-1962	Strange, Captain William
1962-1964	Hines, Captain Hollis B.
1964-present	Wright, Captain Harold E.

ARMY RESERVE, 326th CHEMICAL COMPANY, COMMANDER

1959-1961	Bungard, Captain Paul R.
1961-1963	Sepulveda, Captain Carlos H.
1963-1966	Jones, Captain Marion
1966-1968	Davis, Captain Eddie W.
1968-present	Cox, Captain Douglas, Jr.

ARMY RESERVE SCHOOL COMMANDANT

1961-1964	Huth, Colonel Chauncey W.
1964-1965	Katz, Colonel Harold K.
1965-1968	Ferranti, Colonel Angelo L.
1968-present	Phillips, Colonel Thomas M.

AIR FORCE RESERVE COMMANDER

1950-1954	Scott, Colonel John S.
1954-1966	Hill, Colonel Archie W., Jr.
1966-1968	Potter, Lt. Colonel William W., Jr.
1968-present	Reece, Lt. Colonel Orvil Y.

NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING CENTER, COMMANDING OFFICER

1947-1948	Martin, Lieutenant George A.
1948-1958	Briggs, Lieutenant Commander C. W. Kalmback, Lieutenant K. H. White, Lieutenant, J. P. Hill, Lieutenant Commander G. P. Price, Lieutenant Commander C. E. Walker, Lieutenant Commander J. B. Jones, Lieutenant Commander M. E.
1958-1968	Williams, Captain C. B. Graham, Commander J. H. Campbell, Lieutenant Commander C. H. Gregory, Lieutenant R. H. Heath, Lieutenant J. L. Bennett, Lieutenant Commander P. R. Johnson, Lieutenant M. L. Arrigo, Lieutenant Commander A.
1968-present	Franz, Lieutenant Commander J. B., Jr.

POSTMASTERS

Balchs' Mill

1873 Balch, R. M.

Bell

1899-1903 Bell, John R.

Bell Factory

1867-1870 Tabeir, William B.
1871-1882 Johnson, C. E.
1883-1886 Echols, W. H.
1887-1905 Cambron, John A.

Berkley

1847-1861 Norment, John H.
1869-1874 Lacey, A. B.
1875-1898 Norment, J.
1899-1902 Norment, Emily
1903 Esslinger, Andrew

Blackwell

1891-1895 Combs, J. J.

Bloomfield

1877-1880 Sullivan, J. W.
1881-1882 Dickey, W. R.

1883-1884	Dickey, Mrs. S. C.
1885-1886	Dickey, S. C.
1887-1888	Cloud, Nancy M.
1889-1896	Parker, George W.
1897-1902	Cross, L. R.
1903-1905	Ross, Wesley A.
1905-1908	Howard, E. D.
1909-1911	Cloud, Chassie A.

Brick Schoolhouse

1855-1857	Hoffa, William B.
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Brownsboro

1867-1870	Minor, A. H.
1871-1875	Lawler, John
1875-1886	Campbell, J. W.
1887-1890	Martin, J. L.
1891-1892	Scruggs, A. L.
1893-1894	Parker, G. W.
1895-1896	Ross, L. R.
1897-1898	Hunt, J. S.
1899-1900	Crowson, J. L.
1901-1911	Hunt, John S.
1911-1920	
1920-1933	Crowson, A. J.
1933-1945	Connally, George C.
1945-1956	Connally, Mrs. Anne
1956-1965	Wall, Roy C.
1966-present	Haislip, Marjorie

Carmichael

1889-1891	Carmichael, J. L.
1892-1895	Carmichael, M. H.
1895-1897	King, John A.
1897-1899	Spelce, T. W.
1899-1903	Jacks, William I.

Clarksville

1859	Love, J. R.
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Chase

1909-1926	Naugher, William S.
1926-1956	Naugher, Thomas W.
1956	Burger, Sarah E.
1956	Parker, Bonnie R.

Cluttsville

1873-1888	Laxson, B. F. (resigned)
1888-1894	Sanderson, J. B.
1895-1900	Bronaugh, John S.
1901-1902	Bell, William B.
1903	Sanderson, Leigh R.

Coalton

1899-1903	Cole, William B.
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Crocker

1903 Hosch, James W.

Dallas Mills

1893-1894 Wise, Ike H.
1895-1898 Wise, George W., Jr.
1899 Dalling, William J.

Dan

1887-1888 Blakemore, J. W.
1889-1901 Turner, Daniel H.

Deerfield

1903 Bobo, Arvi J.

Deposit

1891-1892 McCaleb, J. E.
1893-1896 Gravel, H. W.
1897-1920 McCaleb, J. E.

Ditto's Landing

1822-1824 Wheat, James
1825 McCloud, George

Elkwood

1899-1919 Norwood, Delos M.
1919-1934 Bailes, Emme
1934-1935 Whitt, Alton
1935-1942 Whitt, James
1942-1946 Discontinued
1946-1948 Cooper, Mrs. Mattie
1948-1949 Rhoden, James B.

Elon

1894-1900 Watson, E. A.
1901-1917 Watson, Charles H.
1917-1932 Colburn, Frank E.

Erwin

1899-1904 Erwin, James W.
1905 Ellett, E. H.

Farley

1893-1910 Farley, John B.
1911 Trotman, Henry P.

Fisk

1885-1896 Cooper, P. T.
1897-1900 Noblin, A. T.
1901-1902 Eddins, Thomas T.
1903 Graves, Stephen M.

Flint Factory

1869-1873 McFarland, Thomas

Flint Mills (name changed to Manchester in 1833)

1832 Glasscock, William H.

Flint River

1853 Levers, D. H.

Giles

1903 Giles, Clem C.

Gladstone

1891-1894 Martin, T. J.
1895-1898 Crocker, John M.
1899-1902 Taylor, Newton P.
1903-1910 Bell, William H.
1911 Searcy, George W.

Go Lightly

1897-1898 Hobbs, J. W.
1899 Horwood, Delos M.

Green Grove

1869-1886 Owen, R. J.
1887-1888 Jamar, H. W.
1890-1892 Jamar, James A.
1893-1900 Morton, J. W.
1901-1903 Campbell, B.

Greenfield

1893-1902 Jones, George W.
1903 Powers, William H.

Gurleysville (Gurley)

1866-1869 Dunn, William M.
1869-1875 McBroom, William
1875-1882 Morrow, T. G.
1883-1886 Jennings, W. B.
1887-1888 Morrow, T. G.
1889-1894 Cobb, William R. W.
1895-1898 Given, W. A.
1899-1901 Cobb, William R. W.
1901-1906 Roberts, J. M.
1906 Smith, H. A.
1906-1908 Flouts, G. W.
1909-1914 Smith, Henry A.
1914-1930 Williamson, Myrtle
1930-1933 Hauk, Harvey P.
1934-1938 Williamson, Lelia C.
1939-1948 Whitlock, Lelia C.

1949-1966 Lawler, Mrs. Mary
1967-present Usrey, Edna M.

Haden

1853-1858 Haden, John T.
1859 Hadley, Daniel
1859-1861 Milligan, M. G.
1869-1876 King, W. R. W.
1877-1878 Thompson, W. W.
1879-1882 Ennis, J. C.
1883-1888 Moore, J. G.
1889-1890 Wheeler, John W.
1891-1894 Miller, J. W.
1895-1898 Sibley, J. W.
1899-1902 Miller, William L.
1903-1905 Sibley, Anna

Harvest (known as Kelly prior to 1907)

1907-1908 Smith, James B.
1908-1911 Spencer, John B.
1911-1919
1919-1944 Power, Jonathan R.
1945-1946 Campber, John L.
1946-1949 Cobb, Ethelene
1949-1968 Ennis, Charles W.

Hayes' Store

1855-1857 Hayes, Alex W.
1857-1861 Petty, D. H.
1867-1871 McAdams, M. J.
1871-1872 McAdams, Mrs. Martin
1873-1877 McAdams, J. H.
1877-1880 Ellett, J. W.
1880-1887 Graves, H. W.

Hazel Green

1819-1824 Erwin, Robert
1825-1829 Hart, Thomas
1830-1846 Erwin, Robert
1847-1848 McGehee, Charles L.
1849-1852 Thompson, John B.
1853-1861 Ogden, W. H.
1873-1874 Thompson, James
1875 Corn, T. J.
1875-1877 Coover, P. T.
1877-1886 Simmons, Peter
1887-1890 Oldfield, John M.
1891-1892 Gast, John M.
1893-1898 Oldfield, John
1899-1900 Sugg, Henry H.
1901-1905 Oldfield, J. W.

1905-1917	Discontinued
1917-1923	Kenney, Claude
1923-1936	Lowe, Ethel
1936-1940	Graham, Albert S.
1940-1941	Smith, Homer M.
1941-present	Hill, Mrs. Ruth H.

Honea

1889-1893	Honea, William
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Hoy

1895-1897	Laxson, O. B.
1897-1899	Hamilton, Carrall
1900	Hamilton, Benjamin

Huntsville

1811-1816	Perkins, John
1816-1818	Purdom, Richard B.
1818-1819	Hutchins, Stockley D. (resigned)
1819-1822	Williams, S. D.
1822-1825	Neale, John P.
1825-1832	Atwood, William
1832-1836	
1836	Posey, P. T. (acting)
1836-1841	Turner, Daniel B.
1841	Watkins, Miles S.
1841-1845	Cox, George
1845-1847	Turner, Daniel B.
1847-1849	Nunnally, William A.
1849-1853	Pitman, Joseph J.
1853-1857	Kavanaugh, Cortez D.
1857-1862	Windham, William I. (removed)
1862-1865	Murray Robertson, Confederate States (removed)
1865-1867	Pitman, Joseph J.
1867-1869	Barham, Henry
1869-1871	Johnson, M. L. (died)
1871-1872	Rugg, Dewitt C.
1872-1880	Sibley, Isaac D.
1880-1887	Reed, John S.
1887-1889	Clay, Mary L.
1889-1893	Ludwig, Bernard F.
1893-1898	McGehee, Joseph T.
1898-1914	Hutchens, W. T.
1914-1923	O'Neal, Robert L.
1923-1935	Murphy, Stephen H.
1935-1968	Collier, Louis
1968-present	Cope, Grady

Jeff

1885-1939	Kelly, David E.
1939-1956	Kelly, Thompson B.

Kelly (Became known as Harvest after 1907)

1879-1905 Kelly, Thomas B.

Keys Mill

1891-1894 Gentry, Emily
 1895-1898 Cowley, John M.
 1899-1903 Spelce, Thomas W.

Kora

1909-1911 Salmon, Dora

Lawhon

1897-1903 Lawhon, C.
 1903-1909 Thompson, Emma J.

Liberty Mills

1847 _____

Limestone

1887-1893 McDonald, James J.
 1893-1899 McAnn, J. J.

Lowe

1883-1896 Bartee, G.
 1897-1904 Chandler, A.
 1905 Patterson, Alva D.

Loweville

1847-1849 Edwards, John

Madison Station (Madison)

1857-1860 Clay, T. J.
 1861 Cosby, J. W.
 1861 Fitz, E. M.
 1867 Fitz, John B.
 1867-1875 Bryant, John
 1875-1892 Gewin, C. C.
 1893-1910 Gewin, C.
 1911-1915 Gewin, Mrs. Mary
 1915-1948 Wann, Ora B.
 1948-present Brazelton, James

Madison Springs

1833 Chapman, Samuel

Madison Cross Roads

1832-1833 Norris, Thomas H.
 1833-1836 Eadins, Willis G.
 1837-1838 Burks, William B.
 1839-1840 Tinsley, William P.

1841-1846	Davis, Matthew
1847-1861	Walls, Allen
1869-1872	Caleb, William N.
1873-1882	Martin, T. W.
1883-1890	Ellis, J. F.
1891-1894	Toney, Hugh L.
1895-1896	Ellis, J. F.
1897	Toney, B. R.

Manchester (formerly Flint Mills 1832)

1833	Glascoek, William H.
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Maysville

1853-1854	Skelton, B. B.
1855-1856	Weaver, John
1857-1858	Edwards, John
1859	Sivers, W.
1859-1860	Avernathy, _____
1861	Edwards, J.
1867-1874	Giles, William L.
1875-1886	Daniel, K. T.
1887-1888	McMullen, J. H.
1889-1894	Daniel, James E.
1895-1898	Gilliam, R. L.
1899-1901	Elder, Charles T.
1903-1906	Layman, Nannie L.
1907-1929	Neeman, Will D.
1929	Ormond, Martha
1946	Millsaps, Mrs. Lillie E.
1949	Miller, Walker
1950	Colvin, Otha E.
1951	Toney, Clinton L.
1951-1955	Swafford, Charles N.

Merigold

1893-1905	Keel, Selbourn
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Mercury

1889-1907	Scruggs, James H.
1907-1909	Naugher, William S.

Meridianville (Meridian 1816-1824)

1816-1819	Pope, Benjamin S.
1819-1824	Sadler, Ethelwin
1825-1826	Harton, William
1827-1829	Ives, Enos
1830-1832	Wigginton, John B.
1833-1836	Rogers, James B.
1837-1838	Kirkland, John
1859-1861	Bates, James
1867	Discontinued

1871-1878	Bentley, George
1879-1880	East, J. B.
1881-1882	Harris, V. C.
1883-1888	Robinson, J. M.
1889-1904	Forbes, Felix
1905-1908	Smith, John B.
1909-1911	Thompson, Clarence R.
1912-1930	
1931-1946	Brooks, Robert
1947-1948	Brooks, Mrs. Gladys
1948-present	Fowler, James R.
Molder	
1897-1898	Erwin, James W.
1899-1900	Hawkins, J. R.
1901-1903	Ragsdale, Thomas B.
Monte Sano	
1890-1893	Dennison, H. S.
Moores Mill	
1889-1891	Green, William T.
1891-1893	Davis, S. D.
1893-1898	Davis, J. C.
1899-1905	Trotter, William G.
Mullins	
1899-1902	Mullins, A. J.
1903	Ready, Union
Monrovia	
1878-1881	Allen, William
1881-1903	Thompson, J. W.
Nebo	
1893-1903	Balch, S. W.
New Hope	
1835-1838	Stone, L. L.
1839-1840	McNewen, J. M.
1841-1856	Russell, George
1857-1858	Seat, L. M.
1859	Ledbetter, G. C.
1859-1860	Kinnebrough, J. H.
1861	Dickey, J. B.
1869-1872	Rice, J. B.
1873-1882	Dickey, J. B.
1883-1888	Colburn, C. B.
1889-1898	Owen, Mattie J.
1899-1911	Dickey, Sarah J.
1912-1930	

1931-1968	Butler, George B.
1968	Butler, Sarah B.
1968-present	Atchley, Melvin

New Market

1827-1839	Hayter, William P.
1840-1841	Rice, Joseph
1841-1846	Echols, Erkana
1847-1848	Rice, Fernando
1849-1852	Scurlock, J. F.
1853-1856	Spivey, Fred W.
1857	Criner, W. C.
1857-1859	Hale, Phillip P.
1859-1861	Russey, J. C.
1869-1870	Hayden, G. H.
1871-1886	Laxson, William G.
1887-1889	Petty, R. A.
1889-1896	Payne, J. M.
1897-1900	Power, J. W.
1901-1913	Payne, Joseph M.
1914-1924	Moore, A. L.
1924-1936	Payne, Phil B.
1936	Rodgers, Willis
1936-1969	Hereford, Lucille
1969-present	Jones, Mrs. Howard

Normal

1893-1908	Kelly, Walter
1909-1911	Smith, Proctor
1911-1918	
1919-1941	Wilson, James H.
1942-1944	Gill, Melvin L.
1945-1946	Gill, Olivia
1946-1951	Gill, Melvin
1952-1953	Gill, Olivia
1953-1954	Scott, Mrs. Sylvia P.
1954-1957	Barley, Earl
1957-present	Fields, Lindsay G.

Owens Cross Roads

1861	McCaleb, William
1867-1868	Owens, T. H.
1869-1874	Flippen, Thomas
1875-1876	Christian, Mary F.
1877-1880	King, J. A.
1881-1890	Hannah, A. J.
1890-1894	Tabor, Benjamin
1895-1898	Laughinghouse, M.
1899-1902	Haden, William W.
1903-1904	Buford, John W.

1905-1913 Ellett, Isaah E.
1914-1949 Craft, Robert M.
1949-present Glover, Marvin E.

Pearsons Mills

1877-1878 Self, J. A.
1879-1882 Bayless, A. H.
1883-1884 Freeman, M. J.
1885 Blakemore, J. W.

Pierces Mill

1883-1885 Pierce, J. E.

Plevna

1881-1882 Taylor, W. J.
1883-1890 Steele, J. A.
1891-1894 Rice, E. M.
1895-1898 Walker, E. A.
1899-1902 Rice, E. M.
1903-1912 Walker, E. A.
1913-1941 Walker, Mrs. Mary
1942-1955 Bates, Edwin T.

Poplar Ridge

1877-1898 Douglass, G. W.
1899-1900 McNatt, Katie
1901-1902 Cooper, John E.
1903-1905 Moon, Charles D.

Redfield

1893-1896 Winright, Ed J.
1897-1898 Siddons, J.
1899-1902 Crege, Charles M.
1903-1909 Boyett, John A.

Rep

1883-1886 Pettus, R. E.
1887-1888 Pettus, W. E.
1889-1903 Pettus, M. C.

Ryland

1897-1898 Ryland, V. H.
1899-1902 Ryland, B.
1903-1916 Lacy, John M.
1916-1953 Lacy, Myrtle
1953-1957 Burnam, Sara
1957-present Garner, Sara B.

Simmons Store

1873 Self, Jasper A.

Taylorville

1893-1896	Taylor, C. C.
1897-1904	Parsons, Robert
1905-1910	Taylor, E. H.
1911	Thomas, J. B.

Toney

1899-1902	Toney, Blanche R.
1903-1904	Spencer, John B.
1905-1906	Manning, William B.
1907-1911	Kelly, Billie G.
1911-1923	
1923-1944	Reynolds, Jesse G.
1945-1947	Moore, Marvin E.
1947	Mitchell, Jesse C.

Tootoo

1882	Baites, A.
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Triana

1819-1822	Wheelright, Joseph
1823-1828	Marye, R. V.
1829-1831	Cullen, John M.
1832-1838	Toney, Caleb
1839-1856	Toney, Ed
1857	Chandler, W. C.
1857-1858	Gordon, James P.
1859-1860	Boone, P. H.
1861	Smith, W. B.
1871-1880	Lyle, John H.
1881-1905	Dillard, C. G.

Wem

1882	Matthews, W. E.
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Whitesburg

1833-1834	White, J. D.
1835-1840	Terry, W. P.
1841-1846	Roane, James H.
1847-1855	Love, Joel R.
1855-1858	Carter, J. G. A.
1859-1860	Wood, J. B.
1861	Brown, J. A.
1871-1872	Buthrie, J. W.
1873-1874	Caruthers, L. B.
1875-1878	Miller, G. F.
1879-1880	Smith, Stanhope C.
1881-1882	James, W. G.
1883-1884	Rice, J. D.
1885-1886	Underhill, E. R.

1887-1888	Rogers, W. A.
1888-1900	Rice, James D.
1901-1902	Rice, Charles H.
1903-1905	Johnson, William R.

Postal receipts for the Huntsville postoffice have been as follows:

1889	\$ 8,000
1891	11,000
1902	18,380
1903	19,152
1905	20,808
1910	25,275
1915	28,709
1920	45,929
1925	58,241
1926	64,197
1927	71,224
1929	81,912
1930	77,290
1931	64,582
1932	62,142
1933	60,437
1934	67,779
1935	73,484
1936	80,143
1937	84,381
1938	82,520
1939	85,562
1940	84,148
1941	100,663
1942	159,191
1943	172,284
1944	196,618
1945	204,091
1946	175,294
1947	177,025
1948	214,957
1949	240,450
1950	250,097
1951	320,048
1952	347,617
1953	397,439
1954	440,239
1955	451,987
1956	490,635
1957	532,490
1958	654,408
1959	809,727
1960	844,397
1961	910,942

1962	1,079,930
1963	1,446,927
1964	1,750,473
1965	2,042,625
1966	2,246,493
1967	2,217,460
1968	2,356,315
1969	2,556,895

GEORGE C. MARSHALL SPACE FLIGHT CENTER, DIRECTOR

1960-1970 von Braun, Wernher
 1970-present Rees, Dr. Eberhard

**DIRECTOR, GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
 FEDERAL DATA PROCESSING CENTER**

1969-present Pace, Paul

**EXECUTIVE OFFICER INTERAGENCY BOARD OF U. S. CIVIL
 EXAMINERS FOR NORTH ALABAMA**

1966-present Seay, Robert J.

SUPERVISOR, FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

1961-present McDavid, Prince

DIRECTOR, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

1966-present Berry, J. Gordon

**SENIOR INVESTIGATOR OR COMPLIANCE OFFICER, LABOR
 DEPARTMENT**

1962-1963 Blake, Dalton
 1963-present Christopher, Lloyd

**DIRECTOR, GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC
 BUILDINGS SERVICE**

1968-present Leonard, Peter I.

**DIRECTOR, DEFENSE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLY
 AGENCY, DEFENSE CONTRACT
 ADMINISTRATION SERVICE**

1966-1967 Huckaby, Lt. Colonel Zachary T.
 1967-present Gambrell, Lt. Colonel John C.

BRANCH MANAGER, DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY

1965-present Mitchell, Floyd

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINER

1894-1930 Allen, D. F.
 1930-1957 Shelton, Charles
 1957-1964 Tucker, Curtis L.
 1964-present Vassar, Buford L.

**UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR
(OR EQUIVALENT)**

1868-1869	Johnson, Robert
1869-1870	Latham, Ephriam
1870-1871	Morton, L. Q.
1871-1877	Latham, Ephriam
1878	Raines, John W.
1878-1879	Bradley, A. Hayes (resigned)
1879-1880	Davis, George L.
1880-1881	Latham, Ephriam
1881-1882	Davis, George L.
1896	Allen, R.
1903	Anderson, William A.
1913	Campbell, J. B. (resigned)
1913	Camp, E. R.
1917	Pierce, N. L.
1939	Rawls, Clay
1940	Crowson, Rufus J.
1968-present	Ewing, Charles W.

Note: Information was requested from Internal Revenue Office but was not available. 1940 and previous names were taken from newspapers.

**INVESTIGATOR IN CHARGE, ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND
FIREARMS DIVISION, TREASURY DEPARTMENT**

1939-1952	Lamon, Willie S.
1952-1957	Burgess, Tom
1957-1958	Sprecher, William P.
1958-1960	Brewer, Jarvis L.
1960-1964	Baker, Arnold L.
1964-1970	Blankenship, Winston K.

MADISON COUNTY, AMERICA

There are twenty counties in America named after James Madison. Only five other famed Americans have more counties named after them. There are 31 Washington, 26 Jefferson, 25 Franklin, 24 Lincoln and 21 Jackson counties. James Monroe follows Madison with 17. The twenty Madison Counties are as follows:

Name	Date Created
Madison County, Kentucky	1785
Madison County, Virginia	1792
Madison County, New York	1806
Madison County, Alabama	1808
Madison County, Ohio	1810
Madison County, Georgia	1811
Madison County, Illinois	1812
Madison County, Missouri	1818
Madison County, Tennessee	1821
Madison County, Indiana	1823
Madison County, Florida	1827
Madison County, Mississippi	1828
Madison County, Arkansas	1836
Madison County, Louisiana	1838
Madison County, Iowa	1849
Madison County, North Carolina	1851
Madison County, Texas	1853
Madison County, Nebraska	1856
Madison County, Montana	1865
Madison County, Idaho	1913

STATES AND COUNTIES IN AMERICA

State	Number of Counties	Date Entering Union
Alabama	67	December 14, 1819
Alaska	10 (boroughs)	January 3, 1959
Arizona	14	February 14, 1912
Arkansas	75	June 15, 1836
California	58	September 9, 1850
Colorado	63	August 1, 1876
Connecticut	8	January 9, 1788
Delaware	3	December 7, 1787
Florida	67	March 3, 1845
Georgia	159	January 2, 1789
Hawaii	4	August 21, 1959
Idaho	44	July 3, 1890
Illinois	102	December 3, 1818
Indiana	92	December 11, 1816
Iowa	99	December 28, 1846
Kansas	105	January 29, 1861
Kentucky	120	June 1, 1792
Louisiana	64 (Parishes)	April 6, 1812
Maine	16	March 15, 1820

Maryland	23	April 28, 1788
Massachusetts	14	February 6, 1788
Michigan	83	January 26, 1837
Minnesota	87	May 11, 1853
Mississippi	82	December 10, 1817
Missouri	114	August 10, 1821
Montana	56	November 8, 1889
Nebraska	93	March 1, 1867
Nevada	17	October 30, 1864
New Hampshire	10	June 21, 1788
New Jersey	21	December 18, 1787
New Mexico	32	January 6, 1912
New York	62	July 26, 1788
North Carolina	100	November 21, 1789
North Dakota	53	November 2, 1889
Ohio	88	March 1, 1803
Oklahoma	77	November 16, 1907
Oregon	36	February 14, 1859
Pennsylvania	67	December 12, 1787
Rhode Island	5	May 29, 1790
South Carolina	46	May 23, 1788
South Dakota	67	November 2, 1889
Tennessee	95	June 1, 1796
Texas	254	December 29, 1845
Utah	29	January 4, 1896
Vermont	14	March 4, 1791
Virginia	96	June 25, 1788
Washington	39	November 11, 1889
West Virginia	53	June 20, 1863
Wisconsin	72	May 29, 1848
Wyoming	23	July 10, 1890

3,080

FORMATION OF COUNTIES IN THE MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA TERRITORIES AND THE STATE OF ALABAMA

- * 4/ 2/1799 Adams
- * 4/ 2/1799 Pickering (Name changed to Jefferson 1/11/1802)
- 6/ 4/1800 Washington (Created from Choctaw Cession)
- * 1/27/1802 Claiborne (Created out of Jefferson County)
- * 1/30/1802 Wilkinson (Created out of Adams County)
- 12/13/1808 Madison (Created out of Chickasaw & Cherokee Cessions)
- *12/20/1809 Franklin
- 12/21/1809 Baldwin (Created out of Washington County)
- *12/22/1809 Warren
- *12/22/1809 Wayne (Created out of Washington County)
- *12/ 9/1811 Amite
- *12/ 9/1811 Greene
- *12/ 9/1811 Marion
- 8/ 1/1812 Mobile (Created out of Louisiana Purchase)
- 12/10/1812 Clarke (Created out of Washington County)
- *12/18/1812 Hancock
- *12/18/1812 Jackson
- *12/22/1814 Lawrence
- 6/29/1815 Monroe (Created from Washington County & 1814 Creek Cessions)
- *12/ 9/1815 Pike
- 12/ 6/1816 Montgomery (Created from Monroe County)
- 2/ 6/1818 Franklin (Created from 1816 Cherokee & Chickasaw Cessions)
- 2/ 6/1818 Lauderdale (Created from 1816 Cherokee & Chickasaw Cessions)
- 2/ 6/1818 Lawrence (Created from 1816 Cherokee & Chickasaw Cessions)
- 2/ 6/1818 Limestone (Created from 1816 Cherokee & Chickasaw Cessions)
- 2/ 6/1818 Morgan (Created from Cherokee Session as Cotaco, changed name to Morgan June 14, 1821)
- 2/ 6/1818 Marengo (Created from 1816 Choctaw Cession)
- 2/ 7/1818 Bibb (Created from Montgomery & Monroe Counties as Cahawba. Changed name to Bibb 12/4/1820)
- 2/ 7/1818 Blount (Created from Montgomery County & Cherokee Cession)
- 2/ 7/1818 Tuskaloosa (Created from Chickasaw & Choctaw 1816 Cessions) (Tuscaloosa)
- 2/ 7/1818 Shelby (Created from Montgomery County)
- 2/ 9/1818 Dallas (Created from Montgomery & Monroe County)
- 2/13/1818 Marion (Created from Tuskaloosa County)

- 2/13/1818 Conecuh (Created from Monroe County & Indian Land)
- 11/20/1818 St. Clair (Created from Shelby County)
- 11/21/1818 Autauga (Created largely from Montgomery County)
- 12/13/1819 Butler (Created from Conecuh & Montgomery Counties)
- 12/13/1819 Greene (Created from Marengo & Tuskaloosa Counties)
- 12/13/1819 Henry (Created from Conecuh County)
- 12/13/1819 Jackson (Created from 1816 Cherokee Cession)
- 12/13/1819 Jefferson (Created from Blount County)
- 12/13/1819 Perry (Created from Montgomery County)
- 12/13/1819 Wilcox (Created from Dallas & Monroe Counties)
- 12/19/1820 Pickens (Created from Tuskaloosa County)
- 12/ 1/1821 Covington (Created from Montgomery, name changed 8/6/1868 to Jones, name of Covington restored 10/10/1868.)
- **12/ 7/1821 Decatur (Created from Jackson County) (Abolished 12/18/1825)
- 12/ 7/1821 Pike (Created from Henry & Montgomery Counties)
- 12/26/1823 Walker (Created from Marion, Jefferson & Tuskaloosa Counties)
- 12/20/1824 Fayette (Created from Marion, Pickens & Tuskaloosa Counties)
- 12/22/1824 Dale (Created from Henry, Barbour, Pike & Covington Counties)
- 1/20/1830 Lowndes (Created from Butler, Dallas & Montgomery Counties)
- 12/18/1832 Barbour (Created from Pike County & Creek Cession)
- 12/18/1832 Calhoun (Created as Benton County from 1832 Creek Cession, changed name 1/29/1858)
- 12/18/1832 Chambers (Created from Creek Cession 1832)
- 12/18/1832 Randolph (Created from Henry & Montgomery Counties)
- 12/18/1832 Russell (Created from Creek 1832 Cession)
- 12/18/1832 Sumter (Created from Choctaw Cession 1830)
- 12/18/1832 Talledega (Created from 1832 Creek Cession)
- 12/18/1832 Tallapoosa (Created from 1832 Chickasaw, Creek, and Choctaw Cessions)
- 12/18/1832 Macon (Created from Creek Cession 1832)
- 12/24/1832 Coosa (Created from Creek Cession 1832)
- 1/ 9/1836 Marshall (Created from Jackson & Blount Counties & 1835 Cherokee Cession)
- 1/ 9/1836 Cherokee (Created from Cherokee Cession 1835)
- 1/ 9/1836 DeKalb (Created from Cherokee Cession 1835)
- 12/29/1841 Coffee (Created from Dale County)

- 12/29/1847 Choctaw (Created from Washington & Sumter Counties)
- 2/12/1850 Winston (Created as Hancock County from Walker County. Name changed 1/22/1858)
- 2/15/1866 Elmore (Created from Coosa, Montgomery, Tallapoosa & Autauga Counties)
- 11/24/1866 Crenshaw (Created from Butler, Coffee, Covington, Lowndes & Pike Counties)
- 12/ 5/1866 Lee (Created from Chambers, Tallapoosa, Macon & Russell Counties)
- 12/ 6/1866 Cleburne (Created from Calhoun, Randolph & Talledega Counties)
- 12/ 5/1866 Bullock (Created from Macon, Montgomery, Pike & Barbour)
- 12/ 7/1866 Clay (Created from Talledega & Randolph Counties)
- 12/ 7/1866 Etowah (Created as Baine County from Blount, Calhoun, Cherokee, DeKalb, Marshall & St. Clair Counties. Abolished 12/3/1867. Reestablished with present name 12/1/1868)
- 1/30/1867 Hale (Created from Marengo, Greene, Perry & Tuscaloosa Counties)
- ** 2 4/1867 Jones (Created from Marion and Fayette Counties. Abolished 11/13/1867)
- 2/ 4/1867 Lamar (Created as Jones County from Marion & Fayette Counties. Abolished 11/13/1867) (Reestablished as Sanford County 10/8/1868) (Changed to Lamar 2/8/1877)
- 2/ 6/1867 Colbert (Created from Franklin County. Abolished 11/29/1867 & Reestablished 12/9/1869)
- 12/26/1868 Geneva (Created from Coffee, Dale & Henry Counties)
- 12/10/1868 Escambia (Created from Baldwin & Conecuh Counties)
- 12/30/1868 Chilton (Created as Baker County from Perry, Bibb, Autauga & Shelby Counties. Name changed 12/17/1874)
- 1/24/1877 Cullman (Created from Blount, Winston & Morgan Counties)
- 2/ 9/1803 Houston (Created from Henry, Dale and Geneva Counties)

* Became counties in state of Mississippi.

** Abolished completely.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MADISON COUNTY GOVERNMENTAL PROGRESS

"A man ain't got no right to be a public man, unless he meets the public views."

Dickens.

During the period 1947 to 1969, during which time I have been working for the people of Madison County, as Deputy Tax Assessor from 1947 to 1948; as County Clerk-Auditor from 1948 to 1962; as State Senator from 1961 to 1962; and as Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners from March 1962 to the present, I have seen first hand a transformation of county government from being recognized as primarily a "road" government to one of great progress and magnitude, entailing more and more services in every conceivable field. I consider Madison County government to have been operated during most of this period on what I term a Progressive-Conservative basis. Some of the significant increases in services, new services, large appropriation increases and other important actions have included:

- * Beginning the first county wide garbage collection in America.
- * **NOT** having asked for **ANY** new or increased taxes.
- * Actually **REDUCING** a tax (County Gas Tax)
- * Becoming completely debt free for the first time in 130 years. More money was borrowed subsequently, however, but even this is not far from being paid off. Madison County probably has the lowest per capita indebtedness of any large County in America. This was done by placing Madison County government on as near a "Pay as you Go" basis as any that I know of.
- * Beginning the first true county wide lighting program in Alabama.
- * Beginning a county street sweeping program, first in North Alabama.
- * Building a \$300,000 Coliseum, providing the largest seating capacity for audiences North of Birmingham.
- * Increasing of the overall county budget from one million to five million dollars.
- * Beginning of the policy to attract new industry, including site preparation and emphasis on tax exemption. The policy has had a significant effect in attracting industry.
- * Acquisition of industrial district land to sell to prospective industry at reasonable cost. No other county in Alabama before had developed a full fledged industrial district. Success of the move was evidenced by location of two major "blue chip" non-space related industries in less than one year.
- * Madison County, along with the Huntsville City Council and the Chamber of Commerce, designated the Huntsville In-

dustrial Expansion Committee as their official industrial arm, thereby eliminating the duplication of efforts in obtaining industry prevalent in many communities in America.

- * Construction of a new joint City-County JetPort. Madison County has invested over one million dollars in airport facilities over the years. The new eighteen million dollar Jet-Port was built, in effect, without any local tax money, partly because of a unique leasing arrangement with Hertz Corporation.
- * The first major expansion of Huntsville Hospital was made possible by a \$250,000 grant by Madison County, along with a \$75,000 grant by the City of Huntsville. Madison County has also contributed materially during each of the 21 years for charity patient treatment.
- * Madison County began the first county wide Recreation program of its type in the United States. When completed, no person in Madison County will be very much over five miles from a recreation center, including parks, football fields and swimming pools.
- * A new Farmers Market was constructed.
- * Erection of a Tuberculosis hospital was made possible at Flint City, near Decatur, with appropriation of a \$25,000 grant by Madison County, coupled with other grants.
- * Madison County's first rural water system was approved. There are now nine systems organized, more than any in Alabama. These, in my opinion, are destined to be tied together in one county wide water system.
- * A joint City-County \$200,000 Detention Home for Juvenile delinquents was built and staffed, taking juveniles out of the regular county jail from association with hardened criminals. A \$120,000 expansion is underway.
- * Mobile radio systems were provided for the Sheriff and County Commissioners for the first time.
- * Nearly every office in county government was mechanized with modern electronic and automation type machines, where there had been none in 1947. Studies are now being made about placing a centralized computer operation in the Courthouse, and will very likely come to pass in 1970.
- * A full time staff for registration of voters was provided.
- * A central microfilming and reproduction system was begun. Valuable records dating back to 1811 are now on microfilm and stored.
- * A new courthouse was built, providing, for the first time in history, space for all allied State, County and Federal offices, under one roof, functionally arranged.
- * Coordination of all rescue squad activities was achieved and space provided.

- * Close cooperation with Federal, State, City and other Counties was achieved. Madison County won a nationwide award for this.
- * A Commodity Surplus program was begun, providing millions of dollars of food free to the needy in Madison County.
- * Three completely new courts were established and equipped.
- * The Inferior Court was discontinued and an expanded County Court was organized and equipped in its place.
- * Bailiff-Law Clerks were provided the Circuit Judges for the first time.
- * A pipeyard manufacturing operation was discontinued.
- * Regular meetings were held with personnel of the Army Missile Command, City Council and Mayor, Marshall Space Flight Center, Chamber of Commerce, Huntsville Industrial Expansion Committee and farm groups to assure full dissemination of community information and to assure cooperation of all community interest projects.
- * A survey was conducted by the State Personnel Board, at the request of the County Commission, aimed at establishment of a personnel job system and step pay raise system for employees. A Merit system bill was then passed by the Legislature, and the system is now in operation. Gone, gone, gone is the spoils system whereby newly elected officers may fire career employees.
- * The county prepared for the infrequent snows with acquisition of a snowplow and snow removing materials.
- * Construction of Memorial Parkway was instituted by cooperation of State, County, City and Federal officials.
- * An intergovernmental relations coordinator was employed to serve as liaison with Federal and State government authorities and to obtain more money from these agencies for Madison County.
- * The Mayor of Huntsville and the Chairman of the County Commission, over the last seven years, have met almost once a week, to insure close cooperation of the two agencies.
- * The first official map of Madison County of its type was published by the County, with all names indexed as to roads.
- * The first road naming and road sign project in Alabama was instituted, which gave all roads names. All duplications were eliminated. The first county policy for naming and renaming Madison County roads in history was adopted. Madison County proposed this nationally.
- * Voting precincts were updated.
- * The county road paving program was accelerated, with nearly 96% of all County roads now paved with a double bituminous surface treatment (Blacktop). A Plant Mix project is now in operation, with the first Plant Mix being placed on a county road in 1968.
- * Utilization of the various road equipment assigned to each of

the five county commissioner districts was implemented on projects affecting the county at large by establishment of a "District General" operation which pools equipment to specific jobs as needed. This closely resembles the so called "Unit" system.

- * The old County Jail and Courthouse Annex were sold to the Huntsville Housing Authority in cooperation with the long range development plan (face lifting) for Huntsville.
- * Four laning of U. S. Highways 231 North, 231 South, 431 South, 72 East, and 72 West, along with State Highway 20 and 53 was completed with State and County cooperation, primarily, with, of course, Federal participation in most cases.
- * Reconstruction of the County's oldest continuous Road, New Market Pike (Winchester Highway) was completed by the State and County.
- * Bob Wallace Avenue from Memorial Parkway West was completed by the County.
- * Most of the suburban streets in surrounding villages such as Dallas, West Huntsville, Lincoln and Huntsville Park were paved by the County.
- * Ninety-four ballfields have been built or rebuilt by Madison County.
- * Aid was given in construction of eight Y.M.C.A.'s, Boys' Club, Salvation Army, Red Cross, Archery Range, Gun Clubs, Chamber of Commerce and approximately 60 schools.
- * County officials accompanied community industrial leaders on 25 out of town trips seeking new and expanded industry.
- * Madison County spent about \$500,000 in developing the road system and industrial sites in Huntsville Research Park, now employing about 10,000 persons.
- * Madison County officials played a leading part in bringing the University of Alabama to Huntsville and has appropriated or spent over \$600,000 in helping to develop the University and the Research Institute.
- * Madison County officials led the move to obtain state voter approval of a bond issue to bring the world's largest missile and rocket exhibit to Madison County. When it became apparent that State funds would not be adequate to complete construction as planned, Madison County provided aid.
- * Madison County, which had originally donated the 2,000 acre Monte Sano State Park area to the state, also provided work and picnic tables for the park as well as aid and leadership in restoration of the park Amphitheatre.
- * Madison County has provided a true open door government and has tried to do it on a "Personalized" basis, meaning that the individual is treated as the important person that he or she is.
- * The Madison County Board of Commissioners does not have secret meetings. The news media is always notified of meet-

ings. A member of the news media is always present to report the proceedings. In order that the news media can clearly understand and properly report the proceedings, the news media are invited to ask any questions.

- * All license issuance agencies were combined in one new agency and for the first time in history, tags and privilege licenses were available by mail, if desired, not requiring the taxpayer to come to the courthouse.
- * County employees welfare was provided by institution of a Sick Leave program, by Hospital Insurance, Social Security and the beginning of a program where the employees received a two weeks vacation for the first time, each year. An employees retirement program was begun and ten raises were given employees during the last twenty years.
- * The Madison County Barber Board, formerly appointed directly by the County Commission, was put on a system which required the barbers of Madison County to vote their choice by secret ballot, prior to the county making the actual appointment.
- * A new Health Center was constructed, followed by purchase of a building for use as a Mental Health Clinic.
- * An appropriation was made towards construction of a Crippled Children's Clinic and Rehabilitation Center.
- * A Civil Defense department was created, jointly with Huntsville.
- * An Airport Authority was established to operate the City-County Airport. The Airport was placed on a self sustaining basis.
- * The office of Jail Physician was reestablished and the additional duty of checking the health of juveniles in the Detention home was added.
- * The office of County Gas Tax Inspector was reestablished.
- * A Public Building Authority was created.
- * Over two million dollars was provided for school buildings and to prevent pro-rating of teachers salaries. Madison County was the second county in the State to do this out of general government operating funds and rates near the top in amount of money expanded by a county commission in support of the local school system.
- * A council of local governments was established, composed of five surrounding counties and twenty four cities for cooperative planning. The idea was proposed by Madison County.
- * Numerous information brochures and charts were prepared to inform the public.
- * A film explaining how County Government operates was prepared and shown to thousands of school children and adults. This was the first film of its type in the United States.
- * Adequate small shops were built in each County Commissioners district to provide economical servicing of small equip-

ment and machinery.

- * Competitive bid buying was followed.
- * The County of Madison voluntarily (the only county in Alabama to do so) gave up approximately one million dollars a year out of Gas Tax revenues to the cities of Madison County, while at the same time establishing and maintaining a stable revenue, caused by Statewide reapportionment. (Madison County still gets more gas tax revenue than it did prior to reapportionment). Cities were thus given a significant amount of gas tax for the first time, to enable them to have an expanded street and drainage program.
- * A secretary was provided to the expanded Madison County Legislative delegation, to provide continuity and efficiency of operation for Madison County legislation.
- * Many voting machines were purchased, making a total of 181, for an investment of over \$360,000. These machines were made available to cities, schools, and others for elections and civic instruction.
- * Salaries of elected officials were more nearly stabilized. The office of Tax Assessor, Tax Collector and Probate Judge were taken off the fee system and placed on salary. The Sheriff, Circuit Court Clerk and Circuit Court Registers offices were also placed on salary (by 1969 legislation) being the last officials in Madison County on the fee basis.
- * The offices of Shop Foreman and Stock Foreman were consolidated into one office, that of Shop Superintendent.
- * A nationwide advertising program, designed to attract industry, was begun.
- * The county aided in construction of two trade schools and one Junior College.
- * Madison County built the Madison County Fishing Lake, being reimbursed for most of the cost by the State.
- * Madison County aided in construction of a Planetarium and Observatory on Monte Sano.
- * Madison County assisted the Arts Council (25,000 memberships) in locating and in building operation.
- * Material assistance was given in establishing the Madison County Fair.
- * A race track for youngsters was constructed at the Coliseum.
- * A policy of providing other governmental agencies, federal, state and city, free space in the courthouse was begun.
- * A drainage aid plan was instituted, providing twenty feet of pipe for any person having an open drainage ditch, needing filling in for health or erosion purposes. About 10,000 persons have utilized this service.
- * The fifty year old policy of providing gravel for any driveway connecting to a public road was accelerated. It is estimated that 70,000 persons have utilized this service.

- * A program of preserving the history of Madison County was begun, including appropriations for historic markers, proper conservation of old records and aid to the only museum here, the Burritt Museum.
- * In the field of law enforcement alone, appropriations have been upped over twenty times that of twenty years ago. Madison County makes the largest appropriation per capita of any county in the State to law enforcement, where the fee system prevails.
- * The County Commissioners were placed on a system, effective with the next term, of running countywide, but with residency required in the district they directly represent.

NAMES OF COUNTY GOVERNING BODIES IN AMERICA

(Based on Survey, as returned)

STATE	NAME OR NAMES
Pennsylvania	Board of County Commissioners
Washington	Board of County Commissioners
Idaho	Board of County Commissioners
Maryland	Board of County Commissioners (and County Council)
Kansas	Board of County Commissioners
Oklahoma	Board of County Commissioners
New Mexico	Board of County Commissioners
Wyoming	Board of County Commissioners
Colorado	Board of County Commissioners
Minnesota	Board of County Commissioners
Montana	Board of County Commissioners
Virginia	County Board of Supervisors
Illinois	County Board of Supervisors
Iowa	County Board of Supervisors
Arizona	County Board of Supervisors
Mississippi	County Board of Supervisors
California	County Board of Supervisors
Hawaii	Mayor-Council
Arkansas	County Court, and Quorum Court
Massachusetts	County Commissioners
South Dakota	County Commissioners
Louisiana	Police Jury, and Commission Council
Georgia	County Commission, and Board of County Commissioners
Oregon	County Court, and Board of Commissioners
Nebraska	County Board of Supervisors, and County Board of Commissioners
New Jersey	Board of Chosen Freeholders
Texas	Commissioners Court
Missouri	County Court and County Council
New York	Board of Supervisors, and Board of Legislators, and Board of Representatives
South Carolina	County Council, County Commissioners and Board of Directors
Alabama	County Court, Board of Directors, Board of County Commissioners, Commissioners Court, Board of Revenue, Commission on Finance and Government, County Commission
Delaware	Levy Court Commissioners; County Council
Florida	Board of Commissioners
Indiana	Board of Commissioners
Kentucky	Fiscal Court; Board of Commissioners
Maine	Board of Commissioners

Michigan	Board of Supervisors
New Hampshire	Board of Commissioners
Nevada	Board of Commissioners
North Carolina	Board of Commissioners
North Dakota	Board of Commissioners
Ohio	Board of Commissioners
Tennessee	Court of Quarterly Sessions; County Council
Utah	Board of Commissioners
West Virginia	Board of Commissioners
Wisconsin	Board of Supervisors
* Connecticut	_____
* Rhode Island	_____
* Alaska	_____
* Vermont	_____

* No response to survey

POPULATION OF MADISON COUNTY

1808	2,545
1810	4,699
1816	14,200
1820	17,481 (about 50% slaves)
1824	22,066
1830	27,990
1840	25,706
1844	25,561
1850	26,427 (includes 14,326 slaves)
1860	26,451 (includes 14,765 colored)
1866	25,531
1870	31,267
1880	37,650
1883	37,625
1890	38,119
1900	43,702
1910	47,041
1920	51,268
1930	64,623
1940	66,317
1950	72,903
1960	117,348
1964	173,285 (special census)
1970	183,449 (preliminary)

**COMPARISON OF MADISON COUNTY OFFICIALS PAY
WITH HIGHEST IN AMERICA**

(Counties 100,000 to 250,000)

	Madison Co. Salary	Highest Paid County	Salary
Assessor	\$ 16,500.00	Jefferson, Texas	\$17,400.00
Collector	16,500.00	Madison County, Ala.	16,500.00
Sheriff	Fee	Stanislaus, Calif.	17,400.00
Coroner	(Part-Time) 2,400.00	Clackamas, Oregon	18,142.00
District Attorney	16,600.00	Tulare, Calif.	21,600.00
County Engineer	11,000.00	St. Clair, Mich.	20,500.00
Traffic Engineer	None	Clackamas, Oregon	8,940.00
Welfare Director	10,608.00	Tulare, Calif.	17,280.00
Health Officer	19,300.00	Ingham, Mich.	28,000.00
Supt. Education	18,000.00	Chatham, Ga.	23,268.00
Public Defender	None	Broome, N.Y.	20,240.00
Auditor or Controller	10,080.00	Stanislaus, Calif.	16,500.00
County Manager	None	Forsyth, N. C.	23,173.00
Commissioner	10,000.00	Jefferson, Texas	14,400.00
Chairman, County Comm	16,500.00	Jefferson, Texas	19,400.00
Airport Manager	13,500.00	Kenton, Ky.	23,000.00
Parks & Rec. Director	None	Orange, N.Y.	13,760.00
Personnel Director	11,000.00	Chautauqua, N.Y.	14,163.00
Purchasing Agent	Co. Commission Acts As	Jefferson, Texas	13,500.00
Information Officer	None	Tulare, Calif.	9,284.00
Probate Judge	16,500.00	Hillsborough, N.H.	18,000.00
Register	Fee	LaSalle, Illinois	11,000.00
Planning Director	None	Forsyth, N.C.	17,160.00

**LISTING OF A FEW OF THE OLD RECORD BOOKS
IN MADISON COUNTY**

Marriage Record No. 1	1811-1817
Superior Court Record	1811-1819
Land Plat Book	1809-1860
Deed Record Book A-B	1810-1816
Surveyors Field Notes	1818-1853
Government Tract Book	1809
Will Book	1853-1875
Orphans Court Record Book No. 2	1821-1823
Docket Superior Court	1816-1819
Circuit Court Minutes	1820-1821
Bonds of Administrators & Guardians	1855-1858
Cotton Mill Record	1892-1899
Dog Registration Record	1922
Report of Escaped Taxes	1897-1901
Tax Assessment Book	1899
Huntsville Advocate Newspaper	1867
Huntsville Confederate Newspaper	1862
Probate Minutes	1850-1852
Corporation Record	1882-1901
Plat Book No. 1	1888
Mortgage Record No. 1	1876
Census of Confederate Soldiers	1907
Registered Voters	1903-1927
Register of Licenses	1910-1919
County Court Record	1820-1821
Chancery Court Record	1834
Master Index Case Numbers, Probate Case 1 to	12-31-1964
Census of 1880	1880

Since much of the Research on County Government has been taken from minutes of the County Governing Body, their status is listed here:

STATUS OF COUNTY GOVERNING BODY MINUTES

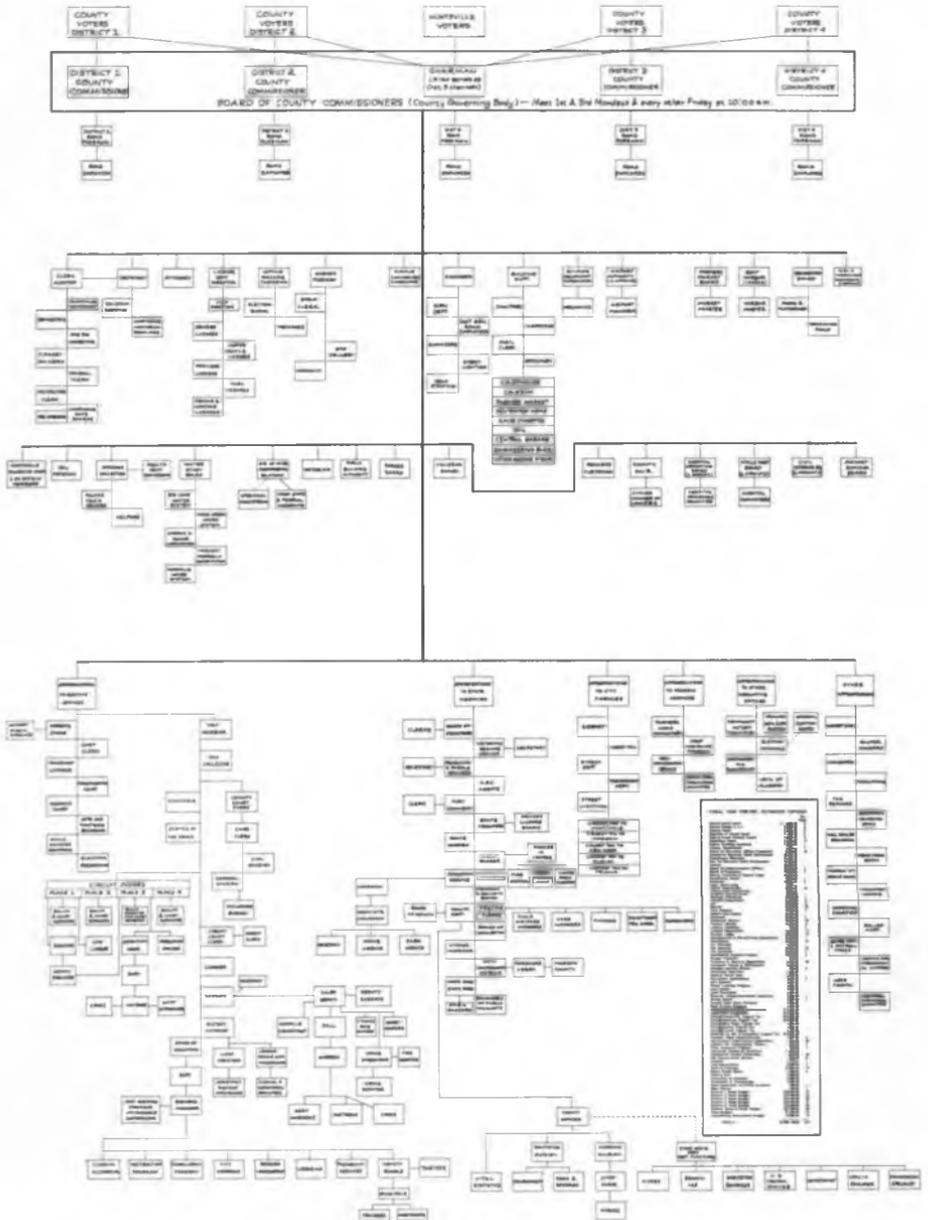
Book No.	Dates Covered	New No. Assigned
(1) None	1810-1819	A
(2) None	1819-1820	B
(1) None	1/10/1821-5/5/1824	C
(2) None	5/6/1824-5/11/1831	D
None	5/12/1831-5/27/1844	E
None	5/28/1844-12/31/1848	F
None	1/1849-2/4/1856	G
None	2/1856-7/29/1861	H
(3) None	8/1861-5/3/1870	I
None	5/1870-2/23/1875	J
None	8/1875-8/14/1882	K
None	8/1882-1/4/1892	L
2	1/1892-12/1/1896	M
3	12/1896-8/31/1900	N
None	8/1900-12/3/1906	O
6	12/1906-12/30/1914	P
7	12/1914-12/31/1919	Q
1	12/1919-12/19/1927	R
2	12/1927-12/7/1935	S
3	12/1935-11/5/1940	T
4	11/1940-8/23/1946	U
5	8/1946-11/1/1948	V
6	11/1948-2/4/1952	W
7	2/1952-5-20/1955	X
8	5/1955-1/6/1958	Y
9	1/1958-9/21/1960	Z
10	9/1960-5/24/1963	AA
11	5/1963-9/24/1965	BB
12	9/1965-12/1967	CC
13	12/1967-present	DD

- (1) These minutes are at State Dept. of Archives & History at Montgomery.
- (2) These minutes are missing.
- (3) Although the book covers the period indicated, there are no entries from 5-19-1963 to 11-20-1865.

County Government Organization - Madison County, Alabama

PREPARED BY JAMES RECORD, CHAIRMAN, MADISON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

(JULY 7, 1967)



ALABAMA COUNTY COMPARISONS

Name of County	When Formed	County Seat	For Whom Named	Aren Square Miles	Assessed Value (1888-1889)	1888 Population	1888 Population	Assessed Value (1988)	1988 Per Capite Income	State Tax Levied	Gas Tax Levied	Comprehensions Provided By District	Population (1988-1987)	County Tax Rate	County Tag (Per Capite)	Ha. Ties (1987)	Census (1970, Census)	
Baldwin	11-21-1812	Front Royal	Gen. John M. Baldwin	889	\$ 31,139,250	18,728	18,188	\$ 149,839,949	32,664			Yes	6,380,280.45	14 1/2 mils	#	14,008	23,860	
Baldwin	12-21-1800	Ray	Sam Abraham Baldwin of Ga	1,612	47,882,800	48,008	49,897	61,882,800	1,612					14 1/2 mils	#	9,889	56,183	
Barbour	10-18-1823	Clayton	Gov. James Barbour of Va.	408	8,173,300	54,708	58,283	10,533,300	1,380					14 1/2 mils	#	4,112	22,514	
Bibb (Originally Cahaba)	2-7-1819	Centerville	Gov. Wm. Wyatt Bibb	623	10,469,410	14,387	17,897	8,831,778	1,823	1%				None	14 1/2 mils	#	4,026	16,769
Bloount	2-7-1818	Chocoma	Gov. Wm. Blount of Tenn.	668	19,849,460	26,448	29,973	14,749,180	1,158	1%	1¢			284,877.31	14 1/2 mils	#	18,653	26,303
Bullock	12-15-1818	Union Springs	R. C. Bullitt	646	4,289,110	12,463	16,656	4,462,200	1,178					1,779,854.38	21 1/2 mils	#	4,465	11,778
Bullock	12-15-1818	Greenville	Capt. Wm. Butler	772	16,311,810	24,580	29,228	14,079,200	1,323			Yes	1,800,000.00	14 1/2 mils	#	14,403	20,988	
Bullock	12-15-1823	Centerville	J. C. Calhoun of S. C.	618	84,467,410	86,878	99,258	67,844,210	2,343					588,000.00	14 1/2 mils	#	53,408	101,508
Butler	12-15-1823	Anders	Henry C. Chambers	396	30,474,078	37,823	39,328	17,561,062	2,129					163,128.08	19 1/2 mils	13	19,208	33,851
Calhoun	1-10-1828	Centerville	John W. Calhoun	609	16,299,140	17,824	17,824	12,287,200	1,262					10,479.28	19 1/2 mils	16	10,812	19,278
Calhoun	1-10-1828	Centerville	Indian Tribe	688	23,225,280	25,062	26,623	15,906,965	2,178	1%		Yes	1,284,913.81	17 1/2 mils	14	14,768	24,462	
Chilton (Originally Baker)	12-16-1828	Chilton	John W. Calhoun	918	23,875,460	17,878	19,153	13,881,130	1,868					478,435.82	20 1/2 mils	18	8,000	10,184
Cherokee	12-16-1813	Cherokee	Gov. John Clarke, Jr.	241	7,136,976	25,728	26,248	17,987,080	1,804					711,333.25	19 1/2 mils	18	13,788	25,983
Cherokee	12-16-1813	Cherokee	Henry Clay, Jr.	882	13,829,718	12,608	12,608	8,541,695	1,069					418,941.11	22 1/2 mils	17	6,311	13,083
Chickasaw	6-16-1808	Heflin	Pat Cloburn of Ark	974	10,472,628	10,811	11,804	5,175,625	1,281					418,941.11	22 1/2 mils	17	10,372	16,279
Chickasaw	12-28-1841	Kiba	Gen. John Coffee	877	20,885,083	26,383	30,728	16,588,021	1,811					138,864.53	14 1/2 mils	19	22,118	34,297
Chickasaw	11-30-1887 - Reconst. 13-6-90	Tuscaloosa	Gen. & Levi Calhoun	616	66,008,000	45,506	39,261	49,335,170	2,385	1/2 of 1%				1,288,288.27	19 1/2 mils	28	28,250	49,442
Chickasaw	2-13-1818	Swainsboro	Indian Word	856	12,233,423	17,783	21,778	16,781,085	1,143					397,098.43	14 1/2 mils	21	7,463	15,043
Chickasaw	12-18-1823	Rockford	Indian Tribe	648	11,238,410	16,729	11,708	9,308,333	1,202					1,033,882.78	19 1/2 mils	22	7,558	10,408
Covington (Changed to Jones 8-4-88 Restored 13-6-1888)	12-1-1821	Andalusia	Gen. Leonard Covington, Maryland	1,084	29,242,750	35,631	40,272	23,827,720	1,561	1%		Yes	32,738.13	14 1/2 mils	23	2,808	33,281	
Crawford	11-24-1808	Chickasaw	Andrew Crawford	911	9,797,410	14,569	18,881	9,285,905	1,212	1%	Yes	187,038.54	14 1/2 mils	24	6,888	13,141		
Cullman	1-24-1877	Chickasaw	John D. Cullman	742	20,203,408	46,872	46,872	20,203,408	1,267	1%				311,688.30	14 1/2 mils	25	34,128	50,778
Dale	10-22-1824	Chickasaw	Gov. Sam Dale	588	16,942,465	21,088	20,828	11,885,110	2,578	1%	Yes	752,166.88	17 1/2 mils	26	11,197	21,254		
Dallas	2-9-1818	Selma	A. J. Dallas	878	54,181,280	58,897	66,229	43,686,470	1,803					56,421.81	14 1/2 mils	27	28,286	54,473
Dallas	2-9-1818	Pr. Payne	Gov. John Dallas	778	22,149,400	30,715	35,408	19,128,000	1,265					113,108.27	28 mils	28	28,485	41,191
Dallas	2-9-1818	Wetumpka	John A. Dallas	828	21,648,010	30,324	31,680	16,528,000	1,265					469,281.77	19 1/2 mils	29	17,885	31,477
De Kalb	10-18-1828	Lawrence	Elizabeth	962	32,817,810	23,311	21,443	28,588,000	1,588		Yes	1,288,288.27	19 1/2 mils	30	28,254	34,128		
De Kalb	10-18-1828	Lawrence	Elizabeth	962	19,493,255	28,980	32,803	8,200,145	7,728					2,082,686.61	15 1/2 mils	31	57,247	67,478
De Kalb	10-18-1828	Lawrence	Indian Origin	355	12,952,276	16,148	18,288	10,116,875	1,222	1%	Yes	1,222,288.27	19 1/2 mils	33	8,978	15,888		
De Kalb	10-18-1828	Lawrence	Gen. Jean De LaPeyette	627	20,877,997	31,888	35,704	14,729,250	1,281	1%				268,978.88	14 1/2 mils	33	14,121	22,241
De Kalb	10-18-1828	Lawrence	Swiss City	878	14,957,200	23,318	25,888	11,440,056	1,238	1%	Yes	1,948,233.38	17 1/2 mils	34	12,631	21,207		
De Kalb	10-18-1828	Lawrence	Gen. Nathaniel Greene, Ga.	827	14,110,907	13,008	14,483	8,211,613	897					88,128.08	14 1/2 mils	36	4,114	10,326
De Kalb	10-18-1828	Lawrence	Stephen Hale	888	12,520,800	19,327	20,823	10,958,940	871	1%				39,288.94	17 mils	36	5,188	15,388
De Kalb	10-18-1828	Lawrence	Patrick Henry, Va.	586	10,003,210	15,288	16,674	7,695,788	1,262					882,943.81	14 1/2 mils	37	7,284	13,828
De Kalb	2-9-1808	Dothan	Gov. Gen. Houston	878	32,948,830	50,718	48,222	27,101,820	1,772		Yes	1,548,102.05	18 1/2 mils	38	22,888	33,168		
De Kalb	10-18-1818	Southport	Gov. Andrew Jackson	1,124	28,478,320	38,483	20,423,440	1,258						18,812.84	18 1/2 mils	39	23,272	38,258
De Kalb	10-18-1818	Southport	Thos. Jefferson, Va.	1,118	1,128,250,000	524,894	524,894	884,187,488	2,888					16,889,528.78	19 1/2 mils	1	238,438	626,461
De Kalb	10-18-1828	Lawrence	L. O. C. Lamar, Miss.	885	12,485,285	14,271	18,441	9,789,226	1,874					1,778,772.32	14 1/2 mils	40	8,518	13,922
De Kalb	6-6-1818	Lawrence	Col. Jas. Lawrence, Tenn.	886	35,243,900	40,823	54,128	24,779,288	1,812					2,282,793.53	19 1/2 mils	41	37,481	60,901
De Kalb	6-6-1818	Lawrence	James Lawrence, Ver.	886	13,156,200	18,248	21,328	18,248,728	1,881	1%				12,861.41	20 1/2 mils	42	13,180	26,005
De Kalb	2-9-1808	Mobile	Gov. Robt. E. Lee, Jr.	612	41,171,148	49,794	46,772	39,008,815	2,843					82,474.84	21 1/2 mils	43	41,451	67,451
De Kalb	6-6-1818	Alton	Creek with Lane Bedrock	545	23,825,180	38,513	35,788	17,787,275	1,884	1%	Yes	79,427.29	16 1/2 mils	44	34,173	47,088		
De Kalb	10-20-1828	Lawrence	Wm. Lawrence S. C.	715	7,459,272	10,618	10,618	6,870,425	1,244					328,340.32	14 1/2 mils	46	4,588	12,271
De Kalb	10-18-1823	Lawrence	Sen. Nathaniel Macon, N. C.	416	14,480,948	28,517	30,241	12,987,814	1,238					138,531.43	14 1/2 mils	46	4,248	10,448
De Kalb	10-18-1823	Lawrence	James Madison, Va.	888	180,497,728	17,246	17,246	80,181,200	2,418		Yes	943,000.00	14 1/2 mils	46	8,248	20,818		
De Kalb	2-9-1818	Lawrence	French Tribe	877	30,829,200	27,068	28,484	24,828,430	1,578		Yes	1,288,288.27	19 1/2 mils	47	102,438	162,448		
De Kalb	10-18-1818	Hamilton	Gov. Francis Marion, S. C.	317	21,827,148	27,284	27,284	14,488,258	1,288	2%	Yes	2,731,847.33	14 1/2 mils	48	16,435	23,282		
De Kalb	1-10-1826	Mobile	Chief Justice John Marshall, Va.	671	41,245,880	48,618	45,088	28,428,538	1,417	1%	Yes	4,833,311.88	18 1/2 mils	50	63,608	93,608		
De Kalb	6-1-1812	Mobile	John Marshall	1,243	444,879,430	314,301	331,108	330,206,205	2,154	2%	Yes	24,720,688.48	14 1/2 mils	50	117,858	214,584		
De Kalb	6-28-1813	Montgomery	James Morgan, Va.	1,022	19,284,208	22,272	28,723	16,628,880	1,848					16,054.77	18 1/2 mils	51	8,427	20,284
De Kalb	2-9-1818	Montgomery	Lt. L. P. Montgomery, Tenn.	798	180,810	180,810	180,810	180,810	2,378		Yes	1,114,958.31	14 1/2 mils	53	44,203	76,484		
De Kalb	2-9-1818	Montgomery	Gov. Daniel Morgan, Va.	824	22,546,000	40,454	42,824	461,740,730	1,248	1%				4,286,272.22	14 1/2 mils	54	8,889	15,614
De Kalb	10-18-1818	Marion	Gen. O. H. Perry, B. I.	724	14,116,808	17,388	20,428	12,228,800	808	1%				1,503,472.84	14 1/2 mils	54	8,243	18,947
De Kalb	10-18-1828	Prichard	Gov. Andrew Jackson, S. C.	687	18,827,800	21,882	24,248	14,063,110	1,164					433,681.84	14 1/2 mils	55	14,792	34,111
De Kalb	10-18-1823	Prichard	Gov. Andrew Jackson, S. C.	672	20,888,000	25,687	28,887	15,811,140	1,164					294,288.27	14 1/2 mils	56	13,623	19,263
De Kalb	10-18-1823	Prichard	Sen. John Randolph, Va.	581	18,715,940	18,477	22,313	13,227,880	1,281					1,037,088.03	24 1/2 mils	57	22,812	44,527
De Kalb	10-18-1823	Prichard	Col. O. C. Russell	628	28,288,000	40,284	20,104,400	2,000						18,000.00	28 1/2 mils	58	39,122	56,718
De Kalb	11-20-1818	Prichard	Gov. Arthur S. Claib. Pr.	641	31,508,460	22,123	23,286	17,086,180	1,382					84,263.78	24 1/2 mils	58	16,023	24,488
De Kalb	2-9-1818	Shelby	Gov. Isaac Shelby, Ky.															

MADISON COUNTIANS OF DISTINCTION

"While rivers run into the sea, while on the mountains shadows move over the slopes, while heaven feeds the stars, ever shall they honor thy name and thy praises endure."

Virgil.

Although this section was originally intended as a part of Volume Three, it has been included in Volume One in order to illustrate the wide variety of information that will be included in Volumes Two and Three.

Madison County has had literally thousands of residents of prominence in the affairs of our State and Nation—past and present. This section is intended to recognize as many of these persons as time has permitted research about. Primarily listed are those who have held positions at a State, National or District level, as well as those distinctive in other areas.

Some names listed in this section are also mentioned in other sections. Many names of persons of prominence are not found in this section, as they are listed elsewhere.

Readers are urged to submit other names, for inclusion in Volume Three and for use in another book the author intends to write in the future, to be titled, "Who's Who of Madison County; Yesteryear and Today."

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| Adcock, W. T. | President, Alabama C. I. O. Political Action Committee, 1946. |
| Alexander, Lillie | President, State Home Demonstration, 1946-47; President, State BPW, 1947-48. |
| Allen, W. S. | City Dispensary Purchasing Agent, 1912. |
| Almon, Nathaniel | County Superintendent Education, Lawrence County. |
| Anderson, Bud | High Chaparral Television Show, 1969. |
| Andrade, Dr. J. S. | State Veterinary Medical Examination Board, 1915-24 & 1932-40. |
| Apperson, Charles | President, 4-H Club Council, 1940. |
| Anderson, Jesse C. | Certified Life Underwriter, 1962. |
| Anderson, Dr. M. C. | Secretary, North Alabama Dental Association, 1932. |
| Ashburn, James C. | State Contractors Licensing Board, 1959-64; 1967. |
| Austin, Dr. B. F. | State Grand Chef De Gare, 40 & 8, 1935; State Commander, American Legion, 1937-1938. |

Austin, Thomas	Flour Inspector at Ditto's Landing, 1818.
Azar, Louis K.	President, Alabama Hearing Aid Dealers Association.
Bailey, Aaron	State Farmers Market Authority, 1968.
Baker, Irma	New York Model, 1940.
Baker, R. P.	Legislator, Morgan County.
Balch, Henry H.	U.S. Consul to Paraguay, 1916; (Received the Order of Sikatuna, Phillipines Highest Award, 1968).
Baldrige, Dr. Milton C.	State President, Alabama Medical Society, 1889.
Baldrige, Dr. F. E.	1st President Tennessee Valley Medical Society, 1900.
Bankhead, William B.	Solicitor 17th Circuit 1900-1914; State Commander of Tennessee Department of U.S. Sons Confederate Veterans; State President, Alabama Bar Association, 1903-1904; Democratic Presidential Elector, 1904; Elected 2nd V/P WOW, 1905.
Barclay, John	Honorary Doctorate, Auburn University, 1961.
Barron, Mrs. Margaret	Executive Secretary, Red Cross, 1940.
Barron, Samuel B.	Clerk of County Court, Cherokee County, Texas, 1884.
Bartee, Louis	Composed country songs SUN AT DAWN and ANOTHER DEFEAT.
Bass, Mrs. Sam	President, State V. F. W. Auxiliary, 1966.
Bassett, Neal	President, National Firearms Insurance Company, Newark, N.J.
Bate, Julia Peete	Wife of Tennessee Governor, William B. Bate, 1856.
Bate, William B.	Commander, USA Post Huntsville, 12/1862.
Becton, Johnny	District Governor, Lions International Club.
Beene, J. C.	State Milk Control Board, 1939.
Beirne, George P.	Appointed to act as Depository for the Confederate States Government, 1863.

- Bell, Robert K. President, Alabama Junior Bar Association, 1939; Alabama Conservation Advisory Board, 1940; State President, Alabama Wildlife Association, 1948; State Commander, Veterans of Foreign Wars (V.F.W.), 1948-1949.
- Bentley, Mrs. Jane Alabama Library Association.
- Bentley, W. J. County Administrator, 1897.
- Betts, Edward Chambers Acting Chairman, State Agricultural Society, 1884; (First Alabama State Agricultural Society had been organized 1-19-1855); Local White Slave Officer, U. S. Department of Justice.
- Betts, E. C. Deputy Solicitor, 1916.
- Betts, Tancred Trustee, Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn), 1905-1911 and 1925-1931.
- Birney, James G. Attorney for Cherokee Nation; General Agent, Alabama, Tennessee, Miss., Louisiana and Arkansas, American Colonization Society, 1833.
- Binford, H. C., Sr. Grand Secretary, F & AM of Alabama, 1899; Elected Grand Master, 1901.
- Binford, H. C., Jr. Grand Secretary, F & AM of Alabama, 1905.
- Black, Bill Board of Directors, National Senior Golf Association.
- Blackwell, T. Alvin State Real Estate Commission, 1966; Treasurer, Alabama Real Estate Association, 1965.
- Blair, Roy E. State Land Commissioner, 1950.
- Blocker, Miss Janice State Grand Drill Leader, 1969; Order Rainbow Girls.
- Blue, John Advisor, Commerce Department, National Production Authority, 1951.
- Blue, John III Director, National Farm and Industrial Equipment Institute, 1969.
- Blunt, William T. Colonel Commander, Regiment 33, Alabama Militia, Huntsville 1858.
- Boardman, John Tennessee Canal Commissioner Secretary, 1833.
- Boartfield, Mrs. C. D. State Director League of Women Voters.

Boley, Eugene C.	Vice President, Alabama Retail Jewelers Association.
Bolling, Richard	Congressman from Missouri, 1969.
Boone, Daniel	President Associated Tennessee Valley Chambers of Commerce.
Bottesini, Mario	Chairman, State Governors Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, 1969.
Bradford, Mrs. Joel	State Editor, B. P. W. Magazine, 1947.
Bradford, O. M.	Colonel Commander, 3rd Regiment, Alabama Militia, 1821.
Bradley, Archaelaus M.	Alabama Prison Warden.
Bradley, Joseph	President, Branch Bank of Alabama at Huntsville, 1844.
Bragg,, Dennis	State President, Sheep Growers Association, 1963.
Brahan, John	U. S. Surveyor.
Brandon, Byrd (Bird)	Consul to Campeachy & Tabasco, 1837-1838.
Brandon, John D.	Vice President, Alabama Bar Association, 1889; State President, Alabama Bar Association, 1889-1890.
Brandon, Thomas	Banking Board of Control & Commissioner to Examine Branch Bank of Alabama.
Brickell, R. C.	Democratic Presidential Elector, 1908.
Brickell, Richard B.	Published The Athenian , 1830.
Broadway, John O.	President, Alabama Soft Drink Association, 1968.
Broadway, John Robert	Trustee, Livingston College.
Brocato, Philip	State Chef De Gare, 40 & 8, 1964; National Vice President, 40 & 8, 1966-67.
Brock, Mrs. Lawrence	"I've Got a Secret," TV Program.
Brooks, Mrs. Eula	President, National Board of Realtors.
Brooks, Dr. O. J.	Pensions Examiner, Madison County, 1915.

- Brown, Kenneth H. President, Southeastern Business College Association, 1969.
- Buford, J. H. Governor Delegate to Organization for Cotton Acreage, 1911.
- Burch, H. R. Editor, **THE ALABAMA JAYCEE**, 1969.
- Burgreen, C. V. Governor Delegate to Farmers National Congress, 1910.
- Burke, Walden Persian Army Colonel.
- Burkes, Paul Vice President, Alabama Elks Association, 1961.
- Burks, Amy K. President, Alabama Classroom Teachers Association, 1970.
- Burleson, Edward Vice President, Republic of Texas.
- Burleson, Joseph With 2nd Stephen Austin Colony, 1830; His Bible on display at Alamo.
- Bush, Dr. P. M. Sheriff of Marshall County.
- Butler, Mrs. C. T. Home Demonstration Clubs, 1938-40.
- Butler, S. R. President, Beech Grove Preparation School, Tennessee; President, Alabama Education Association, 1917; Alabama State Textbook Commission, 1922.
- Butler, Mrs. W. E. Trustee, State Training School for Girls.
- Cabaniss, S. D. Assignee in Bankruptcy, 1841-1843.
- Caldwell, Dr. E. V. State President, Medical Association of Alabama, 1928-1929; State President, State Board of Public Health, 1929.
- Caldwell, Mrs. E. V. State President, Medical Auxiliary, 1944-45.
- Caldwell, Howard Vice President, Alabama Amateur Field Trials Club, 1940.
- Callis John B. Chief, Freedman's Bureau, 1866.
- Canterberry, Marjorie Vice Consul, Leopoldvillen, Belgium, 1951.
- Canterberry, Mildred President, Alabama Alpha Delta Kappa Teachers Sorority, 1970.
- Cantrell, James A. Exceptional civilian service award, 1951.
- Cantrell, M. M. County Dispensary Board, 1907.

Cargile, C. J.	Local C. W. A. Director, 1934.
Carpenter, Harold B.	Treasurer, Cuva International Incorporation (Credit Union), 1968.
Carroll, James G.	Adjutant & Inspector General of Alabama, 1831-1843, 1847-51.
Carter, Ola R.	Eastern Star, Alabama President, 1930.
Case, Henry Burton	Director, Associated Industries of Alabama.
Cason, Mrs. Charles M.	Former Miss Insurance of America.
Certain, Ruth B.	Director, County Production Marketing Administration, 1947.
Chambers, Hal	Congressman, Confederate States of America.
Chambers, Dr. Henry	Candidate for Alabama Governor, 1821; County Board of Medical Examiners, 1826.
Chapman, Reuben	Director, County Civilian Defense; Head of O. P. A. Office at Opening, 7-1-42.
Chapman, Samuel	County Court Judge & Circuit Judge, Walker County, 1836-1850.
Chase, Henry B.	President, American Nurseryman's Association; President, Southern Association, 1908; State Agriculture & Industry Board, 1939-1943; State Vice President, Alabama Chamber of Commerce, 1940.
Chase, Herbert S.	President, Southern Nurseryman's Association, 1904.
Chestnutt, Mrs. T. B.	Secretary, Southeast Association of Business Colleges, 1950.
Chisholm, Barbara	National Cherry Pie Baking Champ, 1958.
Christian, Dr. Raymond	Trustee, Mobile College; Trustee, Alabama Educational Association, Superintendent Education of Birmingham; President, Alabama Education Association.
Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G.	State President, Alabama State Campers Association, 1968.
Clay, Hugh L.	County Administrator, 1871-1897.

Clay, Jr., C. C.	Presidential Elector, 1848.
Clay, Will L.	Assistant Secretary, State Senate, 1875-1876; Assistant, Secretary of State, 1877; Alabama Senate Secretary, 1879-1883; State President, Alabama Bar Association, 1895-1896.
Clemens, Jeremiah	District Judge for Alabama, 1837-1839; Editor, Memphis Eagle and Enquirer , 1859.
Clifton, Caswell R.	Circuit Judge, Mississippi.
Clopton, Virginia Clay	One of Founders, White House Association of Alabama, Founded in 1901; Author of A BELL OF THE FIFTIES .
Cobb, W. R. W.	U. S. Congress, 1847-1861; Jackson County Representative, 1844.
Cochran, Mrs. John	Baptist Association of Ministers of Music Wives, State President.
Coffee, John	U.S. Surveyor, 1810; Surveyor General, Alabama, 1820; Surveyor General, Mississippi.
Colburn, Dr. Charles B.	State Chemist and Head Professor, Auburn University School of Arts and Sciences; Department of Chemistry, 1968 to present.
Coleman, Daniel	Chairman Board of Trustees, Athens College, 1843-1857; Mgr., State Board of Immigration, 1875; State President, Alabama Bar Association, 1884; Consul, St. Etienne, France, 1889; Trustee, Bailey Springs University, 1895-1907.
Coleman, Capt. Levert	Military Attache, American Embassy, Rio De Janiero, Brazil.
Coles, Bill	President, Alabama Cerebral Palsy Association, 1969.
Coles, Thomas	Sergeant Major, West Point Military Academy, 1905.
Collier, Henry Watson	Circuit Judge, Tuscaloosa County, 1828-1836.
Collingsworth, Rampy	State Adjutant, D. A. V.

Coltart, Robert Wilson	Confederate States Marshal.
Conner, James	State Commander, American Legion, 1931-1932.
Conover, H. S.	Superintendent Monte Sano CCC Camp, 1938.
Conway, Frank	Chief Deputy to Collector of Customs- Mobile, 1904.
Cooney, Miss Marjorie	Local Vocalist, signed 8 month contract with Ford Motor Company to appear on radio in 52 large cities.
Cooper, James F.	Chief Engineer, MCRR, 1853.
Cooper, Mrs. Joe E.	President, Alabama U. D. C., 1953.
Cooper, Lawrence	State President, Alabama Bar Association, 1900-1; 1902-3; 1910-1911.
Cortright, Gerry	Bass Fiddle, Member Showcase Jazz Combo, 1968.
Council, William	Assistant Engrossing Clerk, Alabama House of Representatives, 1872-1873.
Covey, Richard	President, Alabama Library Association, 1962.
Cowart, Dr. Norton	Board Trustees, Alabama Heart Association.
Crabtree, Jerry	President, Alabama Sheriff's Association, 1969.
Cummings, Milton K.	Consultant, Office price stabilization on cotton problems, 1951; Honorary Doctorate, Auburn University, 1963; Chairman, Governors Committee on Employment of the handicapped.
Cunningham, G. C.	Secretary-Treasurer, Alabama Pest Control Association.
Dark, Tom	Administrator, County War Ration Board, 1943.
Dauseman, Grover F.	Director, Alabama Society of Professional Engineers, 1969.
Davis, A. Jackson	State President, Alabama Council of Architects, 1968.
Davis, Dr. Bryce	State Board of Psychology, 1967.
Davis, Clarence W.	Chairman, Madison County Democratic Executive Committee, 1912.

Davis, Mrs. Clarendon	Alabama Arts Commission, 1927.
Davis, James W.	Colonel, New Market Regiment, Alabama Militia, 1861.
Davis, Joe W.	Senior Vice Commander, State VFW.
Davis, Nathaniel	U.S. Timber Agent, North Alabama, 1853.
Davis, Nicholas, Jr.	Legislator, Limestone County.
Davis, Otis W.	Tax Collector, Waco, Texas.
Davis, Walter W.	Secretary-Treasurer, Tennessee Valley Field Trials Association.
Davis, William E.	U.S. Collector of Internal Revenue, Alabama, 1949-1952.
Davis, Z. P.	U.S. Timber Agent, North Alabama, 1853; Elector Whig Ticket, 1848.
Davol, Major W. R.	Vice President, Hotel Keepers Association of U.S.
Davoren, William F.	Alabama Pharmacy Board, 1968.
Debow, Solomon T.	Colonel Commandant, Regiment 62, Alabama Militia, 1858.
Delmore, Alton and Rabon	Song Writers.
Dement, Dr. John Jefferson	Surgeon General, Alabama Militia, 1875; State President, Medical Association of Alabama, 1875-1876; Trustee, Vanderbilt, 1884.
Denton, Dr. R. O.	President, Alabama Orthopedic Association, 1969.
Dickey, E. W.	President, Alabama Savings & Loan Association.
Dill, Isaiah	Grand Master Alabama 100F, 1871.
Dillard, Mrs. Charles G.	Vice President, Alabama Federation of Music Clubs, 1920-1921.
Dillard, Dr. Charles G.	President, Alabama Dental Association, 1922.
Doane, Mrs. James	State Director League of Women Voters.
Donegan, Alfred W.	Consul, Magdeburg, Prussia.
Donegan, Alfred D.	Consul, Basel, Switzerland, 1935.
Dotson, Mrs. Ray	Former Miss Belgium, 1963.

Douglass, Mrs. W. E.	State President, Alabama PEO Sisterhood, 1969.
Douglas, William	Board of Directors, American Institute Aeronautics and Astronautics.
Dowling, Colonel P. H.	Internal Revenue Agent, Districts of Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, 1880.
Dox, Peter M.	New York State Representative, 1841-1842; Judge Ontario County, N.Y. Court, 1835.
Drake, Everett	President, Lowenstein Company.
Drake, Professor J. F.	Graduated from Cornell, became 175th Negro P.H.D. in U.S.
Drake, Mrs. Leroy	State Corresponding Secretary, B.P.W., 1947.
Drake, Zac I.	State President WOW, 1905; State Banker, WOW, 1907.
Dryer, Dr. T. E.	1st Secretary Tennessee Valley Medical Society, 1900.
Duffield, Dr. A. M.	President Alabama Homeopathic Association, 1897.
Duffy, Mrs. E. H.	Nurse of the year, 1965.
Dunn, Jim	President, Alabama Home Builders Association, 1967.
Earnst, Cleve	Cerebral Palsy Association, Southeast Region Public Relations Chairman, 1969; Public Relations Council of Alabama, 1969.
Eigenbrod, Walter F.	President's Advisory Commission to U.N. Trade and Development Conference, Geneva, Switzerland; Arbitration Panel Federal Mediation and Conc. Service, 1953.
Eldridge, John B.	Deputy County Court Clerk, 1840.
Elliott, Eula Acuff	Deputy Tax Collector, 36 Years.
Ellis, J. B.	State Grand Inner Guard, Knights of Pythias, 1889.
Ellis, Richard	Circuit Judge, 4th Circuit, 1819-1825.
Elliott, George	President, Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association, 1943.
Emery, D. M.	Founder and President, National Association of Little Business Men, 1938.

English, Elbert H.	Chief Supreme Court Justice, Arkansas, 1884.
Erskine, Albert Russell	President, Studebaker Company; Director, Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago, 1918; Director, Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company; Vice President and Director, Underwood Typewriter Company.
Erskine, Dr. Alexander	Dean, Memphis Medical College, 1871; State President, State Board of Medical Examiners.
Erskine, Dr. John Henry	Chief Health Officer, Memphis, 1878.
Erwin, Orville	Organist, Paris, France.
Eslick, Robert	Advisory Board Industrial Relations, 1968; Agricultural Center Board, 1955.
Esslinger, Francis	Director, Rent Office, O.P.A., 1943.
Esslinger, Miss Nell	Singer in New York.
Ewing, Stephen	President, Branch Bank of Huntsville, 1845.
Fanning, Mildred R.	President, Alabama Alpha Delta Kappa.
Fearn, Thomas	Tennessee Canal Commissioner, 1833, appointed to serve with appointments from other counties, John Craig, James Jackson, J. Lane and J. K. Swope, 1833.
Fendley, William E.	Secretary-Treasurer, Alabama Toastmaster Clubs.
Ferranti, Angelo	National Labor Panel of Arbitration; American Arbitration Association, 1969.
Flanagan, Bob	Director, Alabama Mobile Housing Institute.
Fleming, Joe	Treasurer, National Cotton Board, 1968.
Fletcher, Algernon Sidney	State Welfare Board, 1935-1937.
Fletcher, James M.	State Representative, Virginia.
Fletcher, Dr. Richard M.	State President, Alabama Medical Society, 1895.
Fletcher, Shelby S.	State Armory Commission, 1935; State Public Welfare Board, 1937; and Trustee, Alabama Girls Training Institute and College, 1919.

Figures, James T.	Editor, Grove Hill Herald , 1850.
Flowers, Dollie	State President, B.P.W.
Flynt, J. C.	State Grand Jr. Warden, Alabama Odd Fellows, 1899.
Ford, Ralph	President, Alabama Mental Health Association, 1969.
Ford, Zachariah	Colonel Commander, Regiment 2, Alabama Militia, 1858.
Foster, C. W.	President, Alabama Mental Health Association, 1966.
Foster, Joe S., Jr.	President, Alabama Elks; State Agri- culture and Industrial Board, 1955; State Commander, American Legion, 1959-1960; President, Alabama Soft Drink Association, 1968.
Fowler, William	President, Associated Tennessee Valley, Chamber of Commerce.
Frame, Miss Elna	State President, Alabama Association Future Homemakers, 1947.
Frank, Milton "Butch" III	Apollo Choir, 1950.
Frank, Brittain	Deputy Coroner, 1853.
Fraser, John Jr.	President, American Nurseryman's Association, 1930-1931.
Freeman, Thomas	U. S. Surveyor; Surveyor General lands of Tennessee, 1817.
Frey, John	Secretary, Alabama Council of Retail Merchants, 1969.
Fulgham, Theo	Mayor of Ladonia, Texas, 1902.
Gardiner, David C.	Supervisor, Federal Housing Admini- stration (F.H.A.), Colbert County, 1950.
Gardiner, William F.	Mayor Tuscumbia, 1958.
Gardner, Robert L.	Commonwealth Attorney, Pulaski County, Virginia, 1882.
Garth, Jesse Winston	Legislator, Virginia, 1815.
Garth, Winston Fearn	Governor's Delegate, Goods Road Con- ference, 1910; County Council of De- fense, 1917; State Board of Agri- culture, 1923.

Garth, W. W.	Governor's Delegate to National Conservation Congress, 1911.
Garrett, William	Superintendent, Huntsville Nitre & Mining District, CSA, 1862.
Garrison, Dennis	National Vice President, American Federation of Government Employees, 1969
Gast, J. M.	State Vice President, Elks, 1907.
Geron, Mrs. R. P.	State Regent DAR, 1964-1967; National Vice-President, General DAR, 1967-1970.
Giles, Jack	Trustee, Troy College; State Sovereignty Commission; State Arts Council; Governors Commission Status Women, 1969.
Giles, Sara	President, District 4, Alabama Nurses Association, 1936.
Gipson, Dr. Thomas	State Board of Optometry, 1955; State Optometry Board, 1962 to present.
Gill, Mrs. Eugene	State Secretary, DAR.
Gill, German B.	City auditor of Petersburg, Virginia, 1922.
Gillespie, Milton	Chairman, County Gas Ration Board, 1942.
Given, W. A.	State Democratic Executive Committee, 1905.
Glant, C. A.	Sports promoter; National President, Horseshoe Pitchers Association, 1930.
Glover, Mrs. Houston	State Arts Council, 1964.
Goodfellow, T. H.	U. S. Chaplain & Superintendent Bureau Freedman, Huntsville, 1865.
Goodrum, John	National President, American Society Logistics Engineers, 1969.
Grace, Dr. Jim	On Walter Cronkite T. V. Show, 1969; Cancer Research.
Graham, Mrs. William	President, Alabama Federation of Republican Women.
Grant, Lillian	2nd Vice President, Alabama Nurses Association, 1936.
Gray, Howard	State President, Alabama Farm Bureau, 2 times.

Gray, Mrs. Howard	President, State Home Demonstration Clubs, 1954.
Grayson, David A.	State Archives & History Board, 1938; Trustee, State Archives and History Department, 1940.
Grayson, John W.	Assistant Government Surveyor.
Green, Allen J.	Captain 3rd Regiment, Company L, Spanish-American War, 1898-1899.
Green, Marvin	Rent control director, county, 1947.
Grote, Dr. Carl A. Sr.	State President, Alabama Medical Society, 1947.
Gunn, Robert L. Jr.	State Commander, American Legion, 1967-1968.
Gurley, Frank A.	Commissioner of Turnpike Road, 1879.
Hall, Jean	Assistant City Clerk, 30 Years.
Halsey, W. L. Jr.	Vice President, National Wholesale Grocers Association, 1952.
Hamilton, Morgan S.	U. S. Senator, Texas.
Hampton, John Plassiebo	State Agriculture and Industry Board, 1935.
Handy, W. C.	Band Master A & M, 1900-1903.
Hard, J. H. Jr.	Chief Examiner, 1931; State Comptroller, 1932.
Hawkins, Elmer	Boy Scout Executive (left in 1949).
Hawthorne, Mrs. Hugh	Singer in New York.
Hay, John L.	Vice-president, Alabama Creamry Men's Association, 1917.
Hays, Jimmy	President, Alabama Crop Improvement Association, 1950; State President, Alabama Farm Bureau, 1969.
Hearn, Mary Jane	National President, Society of Technical Artists, 1967.
Hearne, W. C.	Honorary Doctorate, Auburn University, 1878.
Hefflefinger, Dr. _____	Superintendent, State Asylum, Paris, Texas, 1838.
Heidelberg, Rev. Frederick H.	Executive Vice President, Southern Cotton Growers Association, 1949.
Heikes, W. F.	First President, Alabama Horticulture Society, organized at Birmingham, 1/27/1903. He served 1903-1911.

- Henry, Mrs. Neely
(Virginia Dilworth) Singer in New York.
- Hereford, Mrs. Josiah M. Mother of the Year, 1945.
- Hereford, Miss Lucille Executive Vice President, Alabama Chapter, National Association Postmasters, 1949.
- Herrin, Harold Secretary, Allied Postal Employees of Alabama, 1947.
- Hetherington, David E. President, Alabama Cosmetology School Association, 1969.
- Higgins, Charles J. Independent Presidential elector, 1908.
- Higgins, John President, Alabama Hotel & Motel Association, 1969.
- Hill, Jim B. State Chef De Gare, 40 & 8.
- Hill, A. W. Sr. National Council, Victory Service League, 1943.
- Hill, W. W. State Representative from Limestone County, 1884.
- Hinds, Alfred Watson Governor of Guam, 1913.
- Hinds, Joseph Monroe Consul General to Brazil and Argentina.
- Hipp, A. L. President, Alabama Jewelers Association, 1928.
- Hipp, Raymond O. President, Retail Jewelers Association of Alabama, 1952.
- Hix, John Born Huntsville, 1907, became popular cartoonist and creator of "Strange As It Seems."
- Hopson, Alvin H. Dr. Second V/P Alabama Baptist Association, 1968.
- Holcomb, Jo June Taylor Dancer, 1969's.
- Holmberg, Hilding Drums, Member Showcase Jazz Combo, 1968.
- Hollingsworth, W. H. Manager, National Reemployment Office, 1933.
- Hopkins, Arthur F. President, Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.
- Horner, Lt. Colonel J. W. Provost Marshall, Huntsville, 1865.
- Horton, Walter Oakwood College Student, won title "Mr. Alabama," weight lifting contest, 1969.

Horton, Tom	Chairman, North Alabama Chapter, Multiple Sclerosis Society, 1969.
Howard, E. R.	President, Alabama Cattlemen's Association.
Howard, Dr. I. W.	President, Alabama Medical Society, 1912.
Hubbard, David	House, Senate, Congress, Lawrence County, 1839 & 1849.
Humes, Milton	State President, Alabama Bar Association, 1880-81 and 1888-1889; Governors Representative to National Civic Federation, 1910.
Humes, Mrs. Milton	2nd Vice President, Alabama Equal Suffrage Association, 1914.
Humphrey, Burwell W.	Superintendent, Emory University Hospital, 1952.
Humphrey, Dr. J. D.	Board of Trustees, Southern University, 1888; Trustee, Southern University, Greensboro, 1889; President, Alabama Superintendent of Education Association (3rd time in 1902).
Humphrey, Walter L.	State Secretary Jr. Order of United American Mechanics Association, 1905; International President, Rexall Company.
Humphreys, David C.	Judge, Superior Court of Washington, D. C.
Hundley, Oscar R.	U. S. District Judge and Worlds Fair Commission; Grand Chancellor, Alabama Knights of Pythias, 1887-1888; Member General Council American Bar Association, 1903.
Hundley, Mrs. Oscar	1st Vice President, Alabama Equal Suffrage Association.
Hunt, Andrew Jr.	President, Alabama Pest Control Association
Hunt, Curtis	International Vice President, Civitan Club, 1968.
Hurst, Martha W.	Assistant County Clerk, 25 Years .
Hutchens, C. E.	State Republican Executive Committee, 1909.
Hutchens, Eleanor	Editor, National Mortar Board Quarterly , 1945-56 (Pub. in Huntsville).

Hutchens, W. T.	State Grand Patriot, Knights of Pythias, 1893; State Grand Master, 100F, 1896-1897.
Hutchinson, Anderson	Supreme Court; Representative of Texas; compiled Hutchinson's Code; Grand Knight, Grand Chapter of Alabama Royal Arch Masons.
Ivy, Jack F.	State Commander, V. F. W., 1959-1960; Trustee, Florence State, 1968.
Irvine, Charles	Alabama Chess Champion, 1969.
Jaco, Mrs. Charles M.	Former National Maid of Cotton.
Jaeger, Mrs. William	President, State Republican Women.
Jhin, Kyo R.	Alabama Outstanding Young Educator for 1968; National Educator of the Year, 1969.
Jordan, Fleming	Director, Memphis & Charleston R. R.
Jordan, Mrs. James L.	State President Medical Auxiliary, 1935-1936.
Jordan, Mrs. Frank	State President Medical Auxiliary, 1947-1948.
Johnson, J. Oliver	State Armory Commission, 1968.
Johnson, Dr. James T.	Health Officer, Decatur, 1885.
Johnson, Millard	Director, American Hospital Association.
Johnston, Ed	Trustee Alabama School for White Blind, 1915-1917.
Johnston, Mrs. Stephen L.	Treasurer, Alabama Federation of Music Clubs, 1969.
Jones, Edwin W.	V/P, Tennessee and Alabama Field Trials, 1930.
Jones, Egbert	Legislator, Limestone County.
Jones, George T.	Turnpike Chairman.
Jones, George Walter	Trustee, Alabama School for Deaf, 1927-1942.
Jones, Major G.	Quartermaster, Huntsville, C.S.A., 1863.
Jones, Mrs. Howard	One of Alabama's Foremost Geneologists, 1967.
Jones, Irene	District Governor, Altrusa Clubs; President, National Dance Masters Association.

Jones, J. Robert	District Exalted Ruler, Elks.
Jones, M. B.	County Solicitor, Mobile County, 1872.
Jones, Obadiah	Judge, Alabama Territory, 1817.
Jones, Mrs. Thomas W.	Woman of the Year by Alabama Crippled Children Agencies, 1959.
Jones, Dr. Walter B.	President, Alabama Wildlife Federation, 1938.
Jones, Wiley	Chairman, County U. S. D. A. Board, 1943.
Kane, Captain John	Provost Marshall CSA Post Huntsville, 1862.
Keat, Mrs. James	Charter Vice President, State Republican Women.
Kelly, D. E.	Director, Memphis & Charleston R. R. (Before 1857).
Kelly, J. O.	Pensions Examiner, Madison County, 1895.
Kent, J. Hollis	Director, National Youth Association, (N.Y.A.), 1940.
Kent, H. S.	Manager, National Reemployment Office, 1934.
Kingsberry, E. P.	State President, Alabama Court Reporters Association, 1938.
Knight, C. W.	State Income Tax Examiner, 1939.
Knuth, Melvin R.	Financial Secretary, National Management Association.
Kranert, Mrs. L. W.	President, Alabama Federation of Music Clubs, 1968-1969.
Krause, Dr. Helmut	National Director, American Astronomical Society, 1969.
Kyle, Nelson	Probate Judge & Register, Jackson County.
Labbe, Robert H.	Vice-President, Alabama Archery Association, 1964.
Labbe, Mrs. Robert H.	State Archery Champion, 1961, 1962, 1963.
Lakin, Rev. A. S.	President, University of Alabama, 1868.
Landers, Gaskin	Member, Johnny Long Orchestra.
Lane, Albert	Operatic Debut in Italy, 1955.

- Lane, Charles P. Candidate for Attorney General, Independent Greenback Party, 1882; President, Alabama Commercial & Industrial Association, 1903; Republican Candidate for Alabama Governor, 3 times.
- Lane, George W. Legislator, Limestone County, 1829-1832; Judge County Court - Limestone, 1832-1834.
- Lane, James A. State Commander, American Legion, 1947-1948; National Vice Commander, American Legion, 1949; Board Directors, Alabama Safety Conference.
- Lash, Don Winner Senior AAU Cross Country Title, 1934.
- Laughlin, Humes C. State Embalming Board, 1933-1939.
- Laughlin, J. B. Medical Examiner, U. S. Bureau of Air Commerce, Madison County, 1938.
- Lawler, J. D. President, Alabama Real Estate Association, 1950.
- Lawler, William Assistant Tax Assessor, 1871.
- Lawler, Thomas B. Postmaster of Ensley, Alabama.
- Lawler, W. T. Governors Delegate Goods Road Convention, 1910.
- Lay, Henry C. Bishop Diocese of Arkansas.
- Lewis, A. H. State Councilor, OUAM.
- Lewis, B. A. Mayor of Fayetteville, Tennessee, 1899.
- Lewis, Clarence State Chef De Gare, 40 & 8.
- Lewis, D. P. Judge County Court; 1861 State Constitutional Convention; Circuit Judge.
- Leftwich, Jabez U. S. Congressman, Virginia.
- Linde, Walt President, Alabama Mountain Lakes Association, 1968.
- Lindsay, "Goober" Stage, Screen & T. V. Star.
- Litman, Louis President, Alabama State F. O. E., 1969.
- Lovett, J. A. B. President, Montezuma University, 1904; President, Cent., Alabama Agricultural School.
- Lowe, Bartley M. U. S. Pension Agent, 1839; President, Branch Bank at Huntsville, 1839-1844.

Lowe, R. J.	1st Vice President, National Fox Hunters Association.
Lowe, William M.	Vice President, Alabama Agricultural & Mechanical Association, 1872.
Lucas, Dr. John	County Board of Medical Examiners, 1826.
Lusk, John A.	State Senator, Marshall County.
Lynn, Guy R.	Trustee, Auburn University, 1947.
Lytle, Charlie	Member, Elliott Lawrence Orchestra.
McAlexander, Alexander	State Representative, Lauderdale County.
McBride, F. P.	Publisher Courtland Recorder , 1877.
McBride, W. E.	President, Alabama Recreation Society, 1958.
McCabe, John	State Board of Architects, 1953-1957.
McCalley, Henry	Assistant State Geologist, 1883-1904.
McDaniel, John L.	Honorary Doctorate, Auburn University, 1967.
McDonald, Thomas D.	President, Intermediate Judges Association of Alabama.
McDonnell, Henry	Pension Commissioner, 1902; (office abolished 1915); County Pension Examiner, 1903.
McDuff, A. L.	Chief of Police, Tuscumbia 18 years.
McGaha, Dr. Arthur W.	President, Howard College.
McGee, Janice	National Champion, 1967 Archery; Youth Girls Bare Bow, Class C.
McKinley, John	U. S. Supreme Court Justice, 1837; U. S. District Judge.
McMullen, Lyla Carol	President, Alabama FHA, 1969.
Malone, Henry B.	Mayor of Athens.
Manley, Jerry	On "Strike It Rich" program.
Marcato, Roy	State Photographer, 1939; Director, Alabama Bureau of Publicity and Information, 1959.
Marsh, George T.	Grand Sachem (State President), Improved Order of Red Men.
Martin, Charles C.	Manager, International Agricultural Corp. Phosphate Plant, Mulberry, Florida (World's Largest), 1921.

- Martin, Charles C. Manager, International Agricultural Corporation Phosphate Plant, Mulberry, Florida, (world's largest), 1921.
- Martin, Mrs. Jean C. President, Alabama Institute of Interior Designers.
- Martin, John Inspector of Weights & Measures, 1818.
- Martin, William L. Alabama Attorney General, 1890-1894; House Speaker, 1907; Jackson County Register, 1878.
- Martinson, Douglas District Governor, Lions International Clubs.
- Mason, Bill President, Alabama State Eagles, 1968.
- Mason, Oscar Vice-President, Alabama Retail Furniture Association, 1950.
- Mastin, Miss Etta Singer in New York.
- Matthews, Miss Gene Miss Alabama, American Legion Contest, 1936.
- Matthews, J. Waddy State Bank Examiner, succeeding L. W. Hosmer, 1912.
- Matthews, W. B. Area Superintendent WPA, 1936.
- Matthews, Joseph W. Governor of Mississippi, 1847; State Representative and Senator, (moved from Huntsville about 1832).
- Matthews, Robert D. Cashier, West Texas National Bank, Big Springs, Texas, 1932.
- Mercieca, Dr. Charles President, International Association of Educators for World Peace, 1969.
- Mercer, Clayton Treasurer, National Quality Courts United, 1951.
- Merriwether, Niles City Engineer, Memphis, 1879.
- Miles, Mrs. C. Gentry Auditor, Alabama Federation of Music Clubs, 1969.
- Miller, Mrs. H. E. President Alabama Federation Music Clubs, 1952; National Board of Directors.
- Miller, Malcolm
(and Rudy Strickland) Song "What Are You Going To Do With Me?"
- Mills, Mrs. Bettie E. 1 of 2 Original Teachers at First School in Scottsboro, 1868.

Mills, R. P.	Vice President, Alabama Elks Association, 1955.
Mims, Dr. W. S.	President, North Alabama Dental Association, 1932.
Minor, Henry	Attorney General, Alabama Territory, 1817-1819; Reporter, Alabama Supreme Court, 1819-1823; Commissioner, Building New Capital at Tuscaloosa, 1827; Clerk, Alabama Supreme Court, 1825-1838.
Mitchell, R. O.	Grand Counselor, United Travelers of Alabama, 1922.
Mitchell, W. M.	State Treasurer, Junior Order of United American Mechanics Association, 1905.
Moore, Benjamin	Clerk, C. S. A. District Court, 1862.
Moore, Dr. David	General Andrew Jackson's Family Physician.
Moore, Gabriel	Deputy County Court Clerk, 1839.
Moore, O. Howard	President, Alabama Tax Assessors Association, 1954.
Moore, John E.	Legislator, Lauderdale County.
Moore, John P.	President, Tennessee Valley Field Trials Association.
Moore, Ly Denham	Judge County Court and Circuit Court, 1857, Greene County; U. S. Congress.
Moore, Mrs. Mary	President, Athens College, 1904-1916, 1923.
Moore, R. A.	Vice President, Telephone Pioneers of America, 1925.
Moore, Mrs. R. G.	State Treasurer, Garden Clubs of Alabama.
Moore, S. H.	Jury Commissioner, Federal Court, 1888.
Moore, W. H.	Colonel, Huntsville Regiment, Alabama Militia, 1861.
Moore, William	Chief Justice & U. S. Senator.
Moorman, Dr. M. R.	President, 1927, Tennessee Valley Council; Boy Scouts of America.
Morring, Carl A. Jr.	National President, Society of Crippled Children and Adults, 1953.

Moseley, A. W.	Pensions Examiner, Madison County, 1915.
Moseley, Samuel F.	State Representative, Marshall, Texas.
Motley, E. L.	Internal Revenue Collector, 3rd District Kentucky, 1866.
Motz, George I.	Vice-President, Alabama Agricultural Society, 1889.
Motz, George	Commissioner to Paris Exposition.
Mrazek, William A.	Auburn University, 1962, Honorary Doctorate.
Musgrove, J. V.	U. S. Marshall.
Newson, Mrs. A. W.	2nd Vice President, Alabama U. D. C.
Noojin, R. O.	President, SE Retail Hardware Association.
Norris, B. E.	1955 Boy Scout Executive Tennessee Valley Council.
Norris, Dr. George D.	Grand Master, Alabama Masons, 1867-1868; Trustee, Insane Asylum, 1872-1884.
Odom, Tom	Member, Dean Hudson Orchestra.
Odum, Carol	Southern Women's Bowling Champ, 1969.
Orth, Barry	Pianist, Member Showcase Jazz Combo, 1968.
Otey, John W.	AAG, General Beauregards HQ, Military Division of the West, CSA.
Overton, J. L.	City Dispenser, 1912.
Page, William E.	State Board of Appeals, 1959-1965.
Parsons, Silas E.	Sheriff, Jackson County.
Patton, Elias	Treasurer, National Association of Colored Primitive Baptists, 1916.
Patton, R. M.	President, S & N Alabama Railroad, 1869.
Patton, Robert	Legislator, Lauderdale County.
Patteson, Benjamin	Marshall, C. S. A., Northern District.
Payne, Norris M.	President, Alabama League of Municipalities, 1937.
Peace, George	President, Alabama Association of Variety Stores, 1945.

Penn, James	Grand Master, Alabama Masons, 1841 & 1844.
Pennington, Harry	Trustee, Florence State University; Southern Regional Council for Mental Health, 1959-1965.
Perry, John C.	Deputy Mississippi Territory Treasurer, 1819.
Pettus, John J.	Governor of Mississippi.
Pettus, R. E.	Board of Trustees, Judson, 1898; President, Alabama Baptist Convention; 1903 Governors Delegation National River and Harbor Congress; Governors Delegate Tennessee River Improvement Association, 1911.
Pettus, Mrs. W. E.	State Treasurer, DAR.
Phelan, John D.	State Attorney, 1836-1838; Legislator, Tuscaloosa County and Circuit Judge, 1841-51; Law Professor, University of South, Sewanee; Clerk, State Supreme Court, 1866.
Phillips, Delores	President, Alabama FHA, 1956.
Pickard, Charles R.	Assistant Clerk, House of Representatives, Alabama, 1880.
Pickard, P. P.	Comptroller of Tennessee, 1883.
Pickens, J.	Director, Memphis & Charleston RR.
Pierce, Miss Dixie	Queen of National Beauty Salon Week, 1969.
Pierce, J. E.	2nd Vice President, Alabama Good Roads Association, 1916; Chairman, State Associated Press Members, 1925.
Pierce, William H.	State President, Alabama Jaycees, 1932.
Pipes, Claude Hardin	City Clerk, Clanton, Alabama.
Pizitz, Abe	President, Alabama Elks.
Pleasants, James J.	Clerk of Alabama House, 1820.
Plummer, Rev. J. R.	President, Souce Female College, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.
Poitevint, Ginger	Miss Sun Fun, USA, 1968.
Pollard, H. C.	State Treasurer, Elks, 1907.

Pope, Dr. Charles A.	V/P American Medical Association, 1852; President, 1854; a Founder St. Louis Academy of Science, 1856.
Pope, Leroy Jr.	City Board of Education, Memphis.
Powell, Levin	Postmaster of Tuscaloosa.
Powers, William	President, Heart of Dixie Orchid Association, 1970.
Pratt, Mrs. Gertrude	President Alabama Hospital Association, 1951.
Pratt, Tracy W.	V/P National Manufacturing Association.
Pride, J. H.	State Democratic Executive Committee, 1909; Deputy Solicitor, 1918.
Puryear, Elmer	Mayor of Groveland, Florida, 1968.
Quick, Evelyn	Alabama Hairdressers Grand prize, 1941.
Radhoff, Ron	President 4th straight year, 1968, Cotton Belt Parachute Council, 8 State Organization.
Rand, Dr. Edgar	1st Treasurer Tennessee Valley Medical Society, 1900.
Randall, J. W.	U. S. Marshal.
Rather, Daniel	Doorkeeper, Constitutional Convention of Alabama, 1819; 1st Acting Postmaster, Somerville, Alabama; Representative Morgan County, 1820; State Senator; Constitutional Convention, 1865.
Ray, Herbert	Trustee Howard College; State Personnel Board, 1950.
Read, John B.	Invented process for making paper out of okra, 1860.
Record, James	Rent Control Board, 1954; Educational Study Commission Task Force, 1968; Deputy Tax Assessor, 1947-1948; Vice Chairman, State Pensions & Security Board, 1959 to present; State Civil Defense Advisor Committee, 1959-1963; State President, Alabama Association of County Clerks, 1961; President, Alabama Association of County Commissioners, 1970; Chairman, Coun-

- ty Savings Bond Campaign, 1970; Chairman, Chamber of Commerce Building Campaign, 1962; Co-chairman Salvation Army Building Campaign, 1965; Outstanding Civic Leader of America, 1968; Mr. Woodman, 1958; Jaycee Good Government Award, 1962; Member, Alabama Historical Commission, 1970; Member, Government Council on Employment, 1969.
- Reed, Jim President, Alabama Restaurant Association, 1969.
- Reeves, H. Clyde President, National Association Tax Administrators; Commissioner of Revenue, Kentucky; Alabama Educational Study Commission, 1967.
- Reynolds, Guy J. President, Alabama Shorthorn Breeders Association.
- Riddick, Elizabeth Model, appeared **Saturday Evening Post**, 6/11/1938.
- Rice, Dr. Francisco Trustee, Florence Normal School, 1887-1891.
- Rice, Frank State Chef De Gare, 40 & 8; State Boxing & Wrestling Commission, 1959-1967.
- Rice, Green P. Judge, Morgan County Court, 1838; State Senator, 1839-1840; President, Senate, 1839; Representative, 1842.
- Richard, John "Mr. Service Station of 1965 for Alabama."
- Richardson, Patrick State President, Alabama Bar Association, 1968.
- Richardson, Mrs. Martha Board Directors, 1968 National Municipal League; State Women of Achievement Award.
- Richardson, Schuyler H. State Planning Commission, 1937-1939.
- Richardson, William Trustee, Alabama Department of Archives and History, 1903-1909; Governors Delegate to National Rivers and Harbors Congress; Chairman, Board of Trustees, Athens College, 1857-1867.

- Riddle, J. I. Superintendent, Tuskegee County Schools, 1925.
- Riddle, T. G. State Councilor, OUAM.
- Rhett, R. Barnwell Editor, **Charleston Mercury**, 1857; Editor, **New Orleans Picayune**; State Representative, South Carolina, 1861; Trustee, University of Alabama.
- Rison, John L. Executive Committee, Alabama Pharmaceutical Association, 1882.
- Roberts, Dr. Frances President, Alabama Historical Society, 1968; (recognized as one of Alabama's leading historians).
- Robertson, James A. U. S. Surveyor.
- Rodgers, James A. District Forester, 1944-1955.
- Rotenberry, W. C. President, Alabama Exchange Clubs, 1966.
- Rowe, Nathan Matson Board of Control, 8th District Agricultural School, Athens, 1897-1905; Director, Agricultural School, Athens, 1903.
- Rudolph, Dr. Arthur 1969 recipient W. Randolph Lovelace II Award of American Astronomical Society for sustained contributions to Space program.
- Rugg, Colonel D. C. U. S. Government Claim Agent, 1865, Eustis Street.
- Russell, John H. President, State National Bank, Huntington, W. Virginia, 1888.
- Russell, Mrs. Lee A. State Director, League of Women Voters.
- Russell, W. L. Sr. Deputy Circuit Court Clerk, 1916.
- Russell, Mrs. W. L. Jr. President, State American Legion Auxiliary.
- Sanders, Claude Certified Life Underwriter.
- Sanders, William H. Superior Court Judge of Alaska, 1964.
- Sanderson, Will W. State President, Test Demonstration Units, 1964.
- Sandy, Thomas Lt. Governor, Alabama Circle K, 1970.
- Sanford, Mrs. Thomas Grand Adah, Order Eastern Star of Alabama, 1948.

Schram, Frank	1965 State Archery Champion, Mens Free Style, Class R.
Scott, Robert T.	Founder of Scottsboro; Jackson County Clerk, 1818; Legislator, 1839, 1842, 1847, and 1853.
Scudder, R. W.	Area Superintendent, WPA, 1935-36.
Searcy, R. B. "Spec"	President, Salesmen's Clubs of Alabama, 1947.
Seegers, R. J.	Scout Executive, 1925.
Self, Erle B.	Treasurer, Alabama Society of Crippled Children and Adults, 1969.
Sessions, Robert	Oratorical Champion of the South, 1925.
Shanks, Bob	President, North Alabama Conservation League, 1969.
Sharp, Tom	President, Alabama Tire Dealers Association, 1969.
Shaver, Charles E.	Trustee, Alabama College, 1942; State Building Commission, 1945.
Sheffey, John H.	Lieutenant Colonel, 3rd Regiment, Spanish-American War, 1898-1899.
Shelamar, Dr. A. M.	Winner, 1st Golden Deeds Silver Cup, Exchange Club, 1947; Health Officer, Limestone County.
Shelby, D. D.	State President, Alabama Bar Association, 1890-1891.
Sherrill, J. Glenn	Company Founder, 1932, The Krystal Company chain.
Skeggs, William E.	Probate Judge, Morgan County, 1896.
Sloan, Francis	Vice President, Alabama State Eagles, 1968.
Sloss, Joseph Humphrey	Mayor of Tuscumbia.
Smith, Dr. Carlos G.	President, University of Alabama, 1874.
Smith, Cherry W.	Certified Life Underwriter.
Smith, Eugenia	State Woman of Achievement Award, 1955.
Smith, Jesse M.	I.C.C. Auditor, 1909.
Smith, L. G.	Area Superintendent, WPA, 1936-37.

- Smith, Martha (Mrs. A. L.) Member Executive Board, Public Library Service, 1955; State Director, League of Women Voters.
- Smith, Mary Gray National Champion Secretary, 1958.
- Smith, Orma R. Federal Judge, North District of Mississippi, 1968.
- Smith, S. C. DeKalb County Senator, 1884; Representative, 1839; Clerk County Court, 1837.
- Smith, William U. S. Senator, South Carolina, 1816; U. S. Representative, South Carolina, 1796; South Carolina Supreme Court Justice.
- Sparkman, John J. P. H. D. awarded by Alabama and Auburn, 1960 Universities, only time in history; 1946 elected to House and Senate at same time.
- Sparkman, Ivo Hall, (Mrs. John J.) McCall's Togetherness Award, 1959; 1969, Dormitory Jacksonville State University named for her.
- Sparks, Lester Vice President, Alabama Pharmaceutical Association.
- Speake, Paul State President, Alabama Bar Association, 1911-1912.
- Spivey, R. M. Mayor of Topeka, Kansas, 1877.
- Spivey, W. I. Pensions Examiner, Madison County, 1903, 1907-1909.
- Spivey, W. P. Pension Commissioner, 1902 (office abolished 1915).
- Spears, Robert State Outstanding Young Farmer for 1968.
- Stamper, Bob President, Alabama Shorthand Reporter Association.
- Steele, J. A. State Republican Executive Committee, 1905; P. J. Colbert County 1880 & 1886, Leg. Colbert County, 1870-2, 1878.
- Steele, Matthew W. Mayor of Avondale, 1907.
- Stell, Mickey Member, Tommy Dorsey Orchestra.
- Steger, J. A. Commander, Alabama Confederate Vets, 1942, re-elected, 1943.

Stephens, Norman	Billboard Magazine named his "Nashville Airplane Album" 27th Nationally, Country-Western Record.
Stone, Billy	Songwriter, 1969.
Stone, Charles H.	One of Nation's Four Outstanding Farmers Award, 1967.
Stone, Roy L.	President, Alabama Association of County Commissioners, 1960.
Stone, George W.	State Supreme Court Judge.
St. John, G. P.	Vice President, Alabama Pharmaceutical Association, 1940.
Stoves, Joe	Organist, New York.
Stowers, Dr. Joe	President, Alabama Association of School Administrators, 1970.
Strickland, Rudy	Song, "What Are You Going To Do With Me?"
Taliaferro, E. T.	House Speaker, Tennessee Legislature, 1877; General Assembly, Tennessee, 1900.
Talley, Jim	State Commissioner, National Baseball Congress.
Taylor, John M.	Clerk, State Supreme Court, 1820.
Taylor, Jimmy	Secretary-Treasurer, Alabama Hotel Association; President, Alabama Hotel Association, 1953-1954.
Taylor, Morris K.	County Administrator, 1866-1871.
Taylor, Dr. M. K.	Surgeon, U. S. Army Post, 1871.
Terry, E. T.	Vice President Alabama Association of County Commissioners, 1929-1930.
Terry, S. L.	County Dispensary Board, 1907.
Thomas, James G.	President, North Alabama Chapter, National Association Accountants, 1959.
Thomas, Kenneth	State Kiwanis Governor, 1945.
Thompson, Mrs. Alice C.	State Regent Alabama Daughters of American Colonists, 1968-1970.
Thompson, Frank J.	Elected 1st V/P State WOW, 1905.
Thompson, John C.	Assistant Secretary, House of Representatives, 1883.

Thompson, N. F.	Ex. Committee, Industrial Association of America, 1903.
Thornton, Harry I.	U. S. District Attorney, 1826; Land Commissioner, of California, 1850-1853; State Senate, 1840.
Thornton, James D.	Trustee, Jacksonville State University, 1968.
Thornton, Vance	State Adjutant, D.A.V.; State Commander, D.A.V.
Todd, Frank	Manager, Washington, D. C., Office, Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1950.
Townes, George	Comm. St. Louis Fair, 1903.
Townes, Harry	T. V., Stage and Screen Star, 1969.
Turner, Mrs. Cassie	Alabama State Cosmetology Board, 1961-1966; Secretary-Treasurer, Alabama Cosmetology School Association, 1969.
Turner, Mahlon	President, Alabama Pharmaceutical Association.
Turner, Thomas	U. S. American Farmer Degree, 1950.
Turner, William S.	Appointed U. S. Timber Agent for North District of Alabama, 1837.
Varin, Eugene	State Sports Hall of Fame Board, 1968.
Varin, F.	Superintendent, M & C Railroad Shops, 1862.
Van Dyke, Dr. C. H.	North Alabama Poultry, Pigeon & Pet Stock Association, 1899, President.
Velvet, Jimmy	Recording Star, 4 Gold Records.
Von Braun, Baron Magnus	Former Secretary of Agriculture, Germany.
Von Braun, Werner	Man of Year in Science, 1957; P.H.D. awarded by various colleges and universities — St. Louis, Chattanooga, Pittsburgh, Canisus, Clark, Iowa Wesleyan, Tech. University of Berlin, National University of Cordoba, Argentina, et-al.
Walker, Mrs. J. E.	State Librarian, DAR.

Walker, Jimmy	President, Alabama COFC Executives Association; Director, Alabama Recreation Association; Director, Southern Association of Chambers of Commerce.
Walker, John J.	Collector of Alabama port customs, 1850, Mobile Port.
Walker, John W.	Judge, Alabama Territory, 1819.
Walker, Leroy Pope	Legislator, Lawrence & Lauderdale County; Circuit Judge, and Conference Commission, Tennessee, 1861; Secretary of War CSA, 1861-1862; State Immigration Board, 1874.
Walker, Maxine	National Cherry Pie Baking Queen, 1953.
Walker, Dr. Moody ,	State Commander, D. A. V.
Walker, Richard W.	Legislator, Lauderdale County, 1851.
Wall, J. L.	District Governor, Civitan Clubs, 1923.
Wallace, E. R.	Probate Judge, Monroe County, Mississippi.
Wellman, W. I.	Chairman, State Republican Executive Committee, 1902. County Golf Champion, 1914.
Warden, Gordon	Tennessee Intercollegiate Tennis Champ, 1950-51.
Ware, Mrs. Beulah	Organist 60 years, First Baptist Church and Jewish Synagogue.
Weakley, James Harvey	U. S. Surveyor, 1817; Alabama Surveyor General, 1834; Chief Clerk, U. S. Surveyor's Office at Huntsville, 1819.
Weaver, Fleming J.	Clerk Chancery Court, Rosendale, Miss., 1910.
Weaver, H. C.	State Grand Secretary, 100F; Grandmaster, 100F, 1888.
Webster, Mary	First Place Award, Hair Modelling, 1959.
Webster, Wyman	External Vice-President, Alabama Jaycees, 1969.
Weeden, John D.	Chairman, Robert E. Lee Monument Association, 1879. Professor of Law, University of Alabama.

- Weeden, Miss Howard Huntsville's best known poetress-artist, published "Bandanna Ballads" 1899 with complimentary introduction by Joel Chandler Harris; also published "Songs of the Old South" in 1901 and "Old Voices" in 1904. Her original publication was "Shadows on the Wall."
- Weeden, William Master in Chancery, U. S. Circuit Court, 1881.
- Weems, Ray President, Huntsville Opera Society, 1968; Has appeared with Elvis Presley, Lauritz Melchoir, Bob Hope, Nelson Eddy, Jane Russell, Eddy Arnold, Billy Graham, and was staff vocalist with Tommy Dorsey.
- Weil, Mortie L. Jr. President, Alabama Sight Conservation Association, 1951; President, Alabama Wholesale Grocery Association, 1957-1958; President, Alabama Sight Conservation Association, 1953-1954; District Governor, Lions International Clubs.
- Wells, George Songwriter, 1969.
- Wells, Jr., William S. Major, 3rd Regiment, Company F, Spanish-American War, 1898-1899.
- Werdon, Eleanor Secretary-Treasurer, National Association of Technical Artists.
- Wheeler, Dr. William C. Senior Vice President, Alabama Medical Society, 1891; Grand Master, Alabama, 100F, 1904; Pensions Examiner, Madison County, 1903, 1907-1909.
- Whetsel, H. B. U. S. Chief Quartermaster at Huntsville, 1865.
- White, Addison U. S. Congressman, Kentucky.
- White, A. Administrator, County War Ration Board, 1942.
- White, David I. Director, Kansas City Office U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1934.
- White, Jim Elected as President of the Young Lawyers Section of the Alabama Bar Association, 1969.

White, John H.	Secretary to U. S. House Speaker, 1879. Chief Stenographic Reporter U. S. House of Representatives ,1879.
White, Mary	Alabama Governor, Pilot Clubs.
Whitfield, W. B.	President, Tennessee Valley Council BSA, 1935.
Whitman, R. P.	State Secretary, 100F, 1897.
Whitt, Homer	Trustee, Judson Institute, 1966.
Wikle, Dr. J. O.	Physician and Warden, State Penitentiary, 1921-22.
Wilbourn, George W.	Private Secretary, Governor D. P. Lewis, 1872.
Wilburn, Aaron	Songwriter, 1968 — over 400 songs in- cluding "I Laid My Head in the Sun- shine."
Wiley, Clarence	V/P Alabama Service Station Association.
Willard, H. E.	Mayor of Decatur, 1872.
Williams, Marmaduke	Legislator, Tuscaloosa County, County Court Judge; Secretary, Alabama Senate, 1820; Candidate for Governor, 1819.
Williamson, Dr. E. O.	President, Tennessee Valley Medical Association, 1904.
Willis, Tally	U. S. Deputy Marshal.
Wilson, Everett	Mayor of Haynes City, Florida.
Winston, Anthony	Sheriff, Buckingham County, Virginia.
Winston, C. H.	Secretary, Abingdon YMCA, 1916.
Winston, John Anthony	Legislator Sumter County, 1839-1843; Senator, Sumter County, 1843-1853; Mexican War Regiment, 1846-1848, Major.
Winston, Louis	Secretary, Mississippi Constitutional Convention, 1817.
Winston, William O.	Solicitor; Clerk County Court, 1822-24; 1861 & 1865 Constitutional Conven- tion Delegate.
Winter, Banks	Author song "White Wings"
Winter, Winona	Singer, 1905.

Wise, Isiah	Mayor of Ouchita City, Louisiana.
Withers, Jones M.	Secretary, Alabama Senate, 1838; director, State Branch Bank, Tuscaloosa and Mobile; Mayor of Mobile; Mexican War Regiment, 1846-1848, Colonel.
Woltersdorf, Karl	Director, National American Public Power Association, 1947.
Wood, Eleanor	National Director, Toastmistress Clubs.
Wooley, W. O.	In 1950, won award of the newly organized Sports Trail Century Club, Chicago, (also won 133 Football and 121 Basketball games).
Woolwine, Dick	National Point Champion, Class B Outboard AM-Pro, National Outboard Association.
Wright, Tom	President, Alabama Service Station Association.
Wright, Daniel	Surveyor of Farquier County, Virginia.
Yaeger, Mrs. William	Republican Women, State Chairman.
Zierdt, John G.	Honorary Doctorate, Auburn University, 1967.

**MADISON COUNTIANS WHO HAVE BEEN PRESIDENT
(OR EQUIVALENT) OF NATIONAL, STATE, AND
DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONS.**

At least 150 Madison Countians have headed State and National organizations, probably a record, for any county in Alabama. These Madison Countians have exerted much influence in the affairs of our County, State and Nation, particularly in civic and professional fields. The following names were taken from the preceding section, Madison Countians of Distinction.

Alexander, Lillie Maude	Home Demonstration Clubs, 1946.
Austin, Dr. B. F.	American Legion, 40 & 8, 1937, 1935.
Azar, Louis K.	Alabama Hearing Aid Dealers Association.
Bass, Sue	V. F. W. Auxiliary, 1965-1966.
Baldrige, Dr. F. E.	1st President, Tennessee Valley, Medical Society, 1900.
Baldrige, Dr. Milton C.	Medical Society, 1889.
Bankhead, William B.	Tennessee Sons of American Veterans; Bar Association, 1903; Speaker, U. S. House of Representatives.
Becton, Johnny	District Governor, Lions International.
Bell, Robert K.	V. F. W., 1948; Wildlife Association, 1948; Bar (Young Lawyer's Section), 1939.
Betts, Edward C.	Agricultural Society, 1884.
Binford, Sr., H. C.	Masons' (Negro), 1901.
Boone, Daniel C.	Association Tennessee Valley Chambers of Commerce Association Tennessee Valley.
Bottesini, Mario	Chairman, Governors Committee on employment of the handicapped, 1969.
Bragg, Dennis	Tennessee Valley Sheep Growers Association, 1958.
Brandon, John D.	Bar Association, 1889.
Broadway, John O.	Soft Drink Association, 1968.
Brocato, Philip	40 & 8, 1964.
Brooks, Mrs. Eula	National Board of Realtors.

Brown, Kenneth	Southeastern Business College Association, 1969.
Burks, Amy	Classroom Teachers Association, 1970
Butler, Mrs. C. T.	Home Demonstration Clubs, 1938-40.
Butler, S. R.	Education Association, 1914-1915.
Caldwell, Mrs. E. V.	Garden Clubs of Alabama, 1941; Medical Auxiliary, 1944.
Caldwell, Dr. E. V.	Medical Association, 1928; Board of Public Health, 1929.
Canterberry, Mildred	Alpha Delta Gamma, 1970.
Carter, Mrs. Ola R.	Eastern Star, 1930.
Chase, Henry B.	American Nurserymen's Association, 1914.
Chase, Herbert S.	Southern Nurseryman's Association, 1904.
Christian, Raymond	Education Association, 1969.
Clark, Mr. and Mrs. C. G.	Camper's Association, 1968.
Clay, Will L.	Bar Association, 1895.
Cochran, Mrs. John	Baptist Association of Ministers of Music Wives, 1969.
Coleman, Daniel	Bar Association, 1884.
Coles, Bill	Cerebral Palsy Association, 1969.
Conner, James	American Legion, 1931.
Cooper, Mrs. Joe	U. D. C., 1953.
Cooper, Lawrence	Bar Association, 1900 & 1910.
Covey, Richard	Library Association, 1962.
Crabtree, Jerry	Sheriff's Association ,1969.
Cummings, Milton K.	Chairman, Governors Commission on employment of the handicapped.
Davis, A. Jackson	Council of Architects, 1968.
Dement, Dr. John J.	Medical Society, 1875.
Denton, Dr. R. O.	Alabama Orthopedic Association, 1969.
Dickey, E. W.	Alabama Savings & Loan Association, 1968.
Dill, Isiah	I.O.O.F., 1871.

Dillard, Dr. Charles G.	Dental Association, 1922.
Douglass, Mrs. W. E.	PEO Sisterhood, 1969.
Drake, Zac I.	W.O.W., 1905.
Duffield, Dr. A. M.	Homeopathic Association, 1897.
Dunn, Jim	Home Builder's Association, 1967.
Earnst, Steve	Public Relations Council of Alabama, 1969.
Elliott, George	Cotton Manufacturers Association, 1943.
Emery, D. M.	Association of Little Businessmen, 1938.
Erskine, Dr. Alexander	Board of Medical Examiners.
Fanning, Mildred R.	Alabama Alpha Delta Kappa.
Ford, Ralph H.	Alabama Mental Health Association, 1969.
Foster, C. W.	Alabama Mental Health Association, 1966.
Foster, Jr., Joe S.	American Legion, 1959; Elks; Soft Drink Association, 1968.
Fowler, William	Chambers of Commerce, Tennessee Valley.
Fletcher, Dr. Richard	Medical Association, 1895.
Flowers, Dolly	B. P. W., 1964.
Flynt, J. C.	Odd Fellows, 1899,
Frame, Elna	Future Homemaker's Association, 1947.
Fraser, Jr., John	American Nursery Mens Association, 1930.
Geron, Mrs. R. P.	D. A. R., 1964.
Giles, Sara	Nurses Association, 1936.
Gipson, Dr. Thomas S.	Optometric Association, 1943.
Glant, C. A.	National Horseshoe Pitcher's Association, 1930.
Goodrum, John	Society of Logistics Engineers, 1969, National.
Graham, Mrs. William	Federation Republican Women, 1967-69.
Gray, Howard	Farm Bureau, 1938-40.
Gray, Mrs. Howard	Home Demonstration Clubs, 1954-56.
Grote, Dr. Carl A.	Medical Society, 1947.

Gunn, Robert L.	American Legion, 1967.
Hays, Jimmy	Farm Bureau, 1961-present.
Halsey, Jr., W. L.	Wholesale Grocery Association, 1952.
Hearn, Mary Jane	National Association of Technical Artists, Inc., 1967.
Heikes, W. F.	Horticulture Association, 1903.
Hetherington, David F.	Cosmetology School Association, 1969.
Higgins, John	Alabama Hotel & Motel Association.
Hill, Jim	40 & 8
Hipp, A. L.	Jeweler's Association, 1928.
Hipp, Raymond O.	Jeweler's Association, 1952.
Horton, Tom	North Alabama Chapter, Multiple Sclerosis Society, 1967.
Howard, E. R.	Cattleman's Association, 1963.
Humes, Milton	Bar Association, 1880 & 1888.
Humphrey, Dr. J. D.	Association of County Superintendents Education, 1901, 1902, 1903.
Hundley, Oscar	Knights of Pythias, 1887.
Hunt, Andrew Jr.	Alabama Pest Control Association.
Hutchens, W. T.	I.O.O.F., 1896.
Hutchinson, Anderson	Masons.
Ivey, Jack	V. F. W., 1959.
Jones, Irene	Altrusa (Gov. of District), 1957; National Dance Masters (elected but could not serve due to illness), 1953.
Jones, Dr. Walter B.	Wildlife Federation, 1938.
Jordan, Mrs. James L.	Medical Auxiliary, 1935.
Jordan, Mrs. Frank	Medical Auxiliary, 1947.
Kingsberry, E. P.	Court Reporters Association ,1938.
Kranert, Mrs. L. W.	Federated Music Clubs, 1968.
Lane, Charles P.	Commercial & Industrial Association, 1903.
Lane, James A.	American Legion, 1947.
Lawler, J. D.	Real Estate Association, 1950.
Lewis, Clarence	40 & 8, 1968.

Linde, Walt	Mountain Lakes Association, 1968.
Marsh, George T.	Improved Order of Red Men, 1900.
Mason, Bill	Eagles (F.O.E.), 1968.
Martin, Mrs. Jean C.	Alabama Institute of Interior Designers.
Martinson, Douglas	District Governors Lions International.
McBride, W. E.	Recreation Association, 1958.
McDonald, Thomas D.	Intermediate Judges Association, 1967.
McMullen, Lyla Carol	Future Homemakers Association of Alabama, 1969.
Mercieca, Dr. Charles	International Association of Educators for World Peace, 1969.
Miller, Mabry	Dixie District Federated Music Clubs, 1961-63; Federated Music Clubs, 1952.
Mims, Dr. W. S.	North Alabama Dental Association, 1932.
Mitchell, R. O.	United Travellers, 1922.
Moore, O. Howard	Tax Assessor's Association, 1954.
Moore, Rose (Mrs. R. G.)	Alabama Council Flower Show Judges, 1963.
Morring, Jr., Carl	National Society of Crippled Children & Adults, 1953.
Noojin, Sr., R. O.	Retail Hardware Association, 1919.
Payne, Norris M.	League of Municipalities, 1937.
Peace, George	Association of Variety Stores, 1945.
Penn, James	Mason's, 1841 & 1844.
Pettus, R. E.	Baptist State Convention, 1910-11.
Phillips, Delores	F. H. A., 1956.
Pierce, J. E.	Associated Press Members, 1925.
Pierce, William H.	Jaycees, 1932.
Pitman, Louis	Eagles (F. O. E.), 1969.
Pizitz, Abe	Elks, 1958.
Pope, Dr. Charles A.	National Medical Assn., 1854.
Powers, William	Heart of Dixie Orchid Association, 1970.
Pratt, Gertrude	Hospital Association, 1951.

- Radhoff, Ron Parachute Council, Cotton Belt States, 1968.
- Record, James Association of County Clerks, 1961.
Assn. County Commissioners, 1970.
- Reed, Jim Restaurant Association, 1969.
- Reeves, H. Clyde Association of Tax Administrators, National.
- Reynolds, Guy J. Alabama Shorthorn Breeders Association.
40 & 8.
- Rice, Frank Bar Association, 1969.
- Richardson, Pat Historical Society, 1968.
- Roberts, Francis Alabama Exchange Club, 1966.
- Rotenberry, W. C. American Legion Auxiliary.
- Russell, Mrs. Ruth Tennessee Valley Association of Test Demonstration Farm Families, 1964-67; Test Demonstration Units (Ala.), 1962-65.
- Sanderson, W. W. Eastern Star, 1956-57.
- Sanford, Mrs. Thomas H. Salesmen's Club, 1947.
- Searcy, R. B. Alabama Tire Dealers Association, 1969.
- Sharp, Tom Bar Association, 1890.
- Shelby, D. D. Bar Association, 1911.
- Speake, Paul Alabama Shorthand Reporter Association.
- Stamper, Bob Confederate Veterans, 1942.
- Steger, J. A. Association of County Commissioners, 1960.
- Stone, Roy L. Association of School Administrators, 1970.
- Stowers, Dr. Joe Hotel Association, 1953.
- Taylor, Jimmy Kiwanis, 1945.
- Thomas, Kenneth Daughters of American Colonists, 1968.
- Thompson, Alice C. Alabama Pharmaceutical Association.
- Turner, Mahlon North Alabama Poultry, Pigeon & Pet Stock Association, 1899.
- Van Dyke, Dr. C. H.

Walker, Jimmy	Chamber of Commerce Executives, 1960.
Wellman, W. I.	Chairman, State Republicans, 1902.
Weaver, H. C.	I.O.O.F., 1888.
Weil, Jr., Mortie L.	Sight Conservation Association, 1951 & 1953; District Governor, Lions International; Wholesale Grocery Association, 1957.
Wheeler, Dr. William C.	I.O.O.F., 1904.
White, Jim	Bar (Young Lawyers Sect.), 1969.
Whitfield, W. B.	Tennessee Valley Boy Scout Council, 1935.
White, Mary	Pilot, 1968.
Wright, Tom	Alabama Service Station Association.
Yaeger, Mrs. William	Republican Women.

73 GENERALS IN MADISON COUNTY

At least seventy-three generals and admirals have called Madison County home, at least for a short time. A large number were natives, while some served in the County during a term of military service. Many were commissioned in the Alabama State Militia. Probably no County in America of comparable size, can lay claim to more. Those known are as follows:

- (3) Aiken, William A.
- (3) Adair, William I.
- (3) Brahan, John
Barclay, John A.
- (1) Buell, Don C.
- (1) Bate, William B.
- (3) Bradford, D. M.
- (1) Callis, John B.
- (1) Crook, George
- (3) Clemens, Jeremiah
Drewry, Ivey O.
Donley, Edwin I.
Dooley, _____
- (3) Drake, John N.
Echols, William H.
Eifler, Charles W.
Ferranti, Angelo (Reserve)
- (3) Garth, Jesse W.
Gates, Mahlon E.
Graham, Erwin
- (1) Grierson, B. H.
- (1) Garfield, James
Greenway, John C.
- (3) Hickman, James
Hill, Archie W. Jr. (Reserve)
Harnley, Harold S. (Retired Admiral)
Hurst, Richard M.
Hinds, Ernest
Hinds, Alfred (Rear Admiral)
Hayden, J.
- (3) Humphrey, John M.
Jones, Edwin
Jackson, Andrew
Jones, J. Carey (Rear Admiral)
- (1) Logan, Thomas W.
- (1) Lytell, _____
- (3) Lowe, Bartley M.
- (3) Moseley, T. M.
- (3) Moore, Samuel H.

- (2) Morgan, John Hunt
 - Medaris, John B.
 - McBride, George H.
 - McMorrow, Francis J.
 - Marshall, Robert C.
 - (1) Mitchell, O. M.
 - (1) McCook, Robert L.
 - O'Neill, David F.
 - O'Connor, Edmund
 - (2) O'Neal, E. A.
 - (3) Pateson, Benjamin
 - Persons, Howard
 - (2) Pillow, J.
 - (1) Rosecrans, William S.
 - (1) Ruger, F. H.
 - (1) Sherman, William T.
 - (1) Stanley, David Sloan
 - Spragins, Robert L.
 - Spragins, Robert B.
 - Shomberg, August W.
 - Shinkle, John G.
 - (1) Swayne, Wager
 - (2) Tracy, E. D.
 - Toftoy, Holger N.
 - Vincent, Thomas K.
 - (2) Withers, Jones M.
 - (2) Walker, Leroy Pope
 - (3) Weakley, Samuel D.
 - Watson, Alfred
 - (3) White, Addison
 - York, Robert H.
 - Young, Robert P.
 - Zierdt, John G.
 - (1) Union Army, During Civil War
 - (2) Confederate Army
 - (3) State Militia
- Remainder U. S. Army or Navy after Civil War

MADISON COUNTY "FIRSTS"

Madison County, Alabama, has provided many "firsts" in the State of Alabama and, indeed, in the United States. Extensive research has developed a long, long list of distinctions for Madison County, conclusively showing its historical importance, and indicative of a progressive county. These "firsts", as follows, relate to the State of Alabama, unless otherwise indicated:

- First English settled town.
- First Capitol (Temporary)
- First Garden Club.
- First Baptist Church
- First Presbyterian Church.
- First Cotton Mill Incorporated.
- First Public Water System.
- First County Wide Garbage Collection System (In the United States.)
- First County Wide Recreation System.
- First Rural Electric Line.
- First Knights of Pythias Lodge.
- First Masonic Lodge.
- First Library.
- First Bank.
- First Observatory-Planetarium.
- First Incorporated Town.
- First Air Pollution Control Program.
- First Shoe Manufacturer.
- First Brewery.
- First Car Manufacturer.
- First Telephone Manufacturer.
- First Water Pollution Act.
- First Free Trade League.
- First Town to have town limits expanded.
- First to use "yield" signs on highways.
- First Municipally built and operated Parking Garage.
- First Lie Detector for a Sheriffs Office.
- First County to have 95% of its roads paved.
- First President, Constitutional Convention.
- First Secretary, Constitutional Convention.
- First River Canal and Navigation Company.
- First U. S. Supreme Court Justice.
- First U. S. Senator.
- First Native born U. S. Senator.
- First Lieutenant Governor.
- First Highway Director.

First Conservation Department Director.
First Agriculture Department Director.
First House Speaker, Alabama Territory.
First Senate President, Alabama Territory.
First State Supreme Court Judge.
First Secretary of War, Confederate States of America.
First Reporter, Alabama Supreme Court.
First Native born Governor.
First Display, U. S. Made Missile.
First Children of Colonists Chapter (First in the United States).
First Satellite (First for Free World).
First County Wide Street Lighting Program (First in Southern States).
First Quarter Midget Race Track.
First County built Boat Harbor.
First Road Name and Mapping System.
First Joint City-County Nationwide advertising program.
First County Developed Industrial Park.
First Comprehensive Film on County Government (First in the United States).
First University Research Institute.
First Rocket and Missile Center.
First County Sponsored Historical Marker Program.
First In Cotton Production.
First County to Reapportion State Gasoline Tax, by local legislation.
First African Baptist Church.
First Home Demonstration Club.
First President, Alabama Horticulture Society.

End of Volume I.

The index for all volumes will be included in Volume III.

