

**A  
DREAM  
COME  
TRUE**

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

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Volume II

**RECORD**



PRICE \$12.00

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

VOLUME II

- |            |                            |
|------------|----------------------------|
| —1866-1967 | History                    |
| —1811-1977 | Our City Government        |
| —1798-1818 | Our Territorial Government |
| —1804-1977 | Other Data                 |

By  
JAMES RECORD  
Huntsville, Alabama  
1978

# A DREAM COME TRUE

## VOLUME II

- 1866-1967 History
- 1811-1977 Our City Government
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**JAMES RÉCORD**

Author and Publisher

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To my Mother, and to the other Madison County  
Commissioners, who made this possible.



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Note: The above pictures will be given to the Huntsville-Madison County Public Library. The author has already given the Library a collection of nearly 3,000 pictures of old and new Madison County. Ask for the James Record Picture Collection and you will be given access to them.



## AUTHOR'S PREFACE - VOLUME II

*"I leave this rule for others when I'm dead.  
Be always sure you're right - then go ahead."*

Davy Crockett

*"While we read history, we make history."*

George William Curtis

The reader of Volume I of this work will already have noted the obvious format of the series. Similarly, this Volume II will attempt to show a narrative chronological history of our community and incidentally of our state and nation, from 1866 through 1967. As in Volume I, State, County, City, National and some International events are correlated, in many cases.

Considered equally important by the author is the story of our government. The story of how it operates, who operates it, how it developed, and other pertinent data should be told. Volume I went into detail about county government. This volume will go into the same type of detail about our city government.

The average county resident is not usually knowledgeable about the municipalities in a county, except the county seat. For this reason, detail is listed on all the municipalities in Madison County. There are now six, but over the years, there have been ten.

In addition to telling the story of municipal government, which began in 1811 in Alabama, the story of territorial government is also told in this volume. The story of such government is developed, from the formation of the Southwest Territory in 1790, to the establishment of the Mississippi Territory in 1798, thence to the development of the Alabama Territory in 1818. Madison County citizens were prominently identified with the latter two territorial governments.

In the last section of this volume, several pages are devoted to a variety of information about Madison County and the State of Alabama, and also lists known early settlers of Madison County from 1804 to 1811.

Again, as in Volume I, a section is continued entitled "Madison Countians of Distinction". The list could almost be endless, and the reader is again invited to submit names they feel should be included in this section, for Volume III, which will also be published on a non-profit basis, with any incidental profit going to the Madison County Law Library for acquisition of needed historic books.

For inclusion in the section on city government, all departments were written, asking for information as to the composition of the department over the years.

Finally, the reader will get a preview of what is to come in Volume III by reading the last part of this Volume II. All research is already done for Volume III, having been completed over the last twelve years, in my spare time. I have received nothing for my work, and want nothing. Volume III will also contain the index for all three volumes.

The reader is invited to read the preface to Volume I, to gain further insight.

Thanks for reading this!

JAMES RECORD

## CHAPTER XXVIII

### THE BITTERS OF RECONSTRUCTION — ALABAMA FIGHTS TO SURVIVE. (1866-1870)

Although the war was over, the gaping wounds of dissent, bitterness, and remembrances of brother battling brother stretched from Washington to Huntsville, to Mobile and New Orleans. Madison Countians would never forget the approximately 400 native sons who lost their lives in the struggle. Residents of Huntsville only gaped half curiously when Union forces disinterred 278 Union soldiers at Maple Hill Cemetery, moving the remains to the Chattanooga National Cemetery.

Real efforts were now being made in Alabama and Madison County to reconstruct things as they had been before. Efforts were doomed to failure, however, as Reconstruction of another type was destined to be forced on the people of the South — the long, strong arm of the Federal government. A long, bitter period was to follow, with newcomers to the South, referred to as Carpetbaggers, and Scalawags — thought of as Southern traitors — taking over. Much of the money and property that was left went to these people, who controlled the elections, the commerce, the farms, and the emancipated negroes.

The Confederacy lay in ruins. Alabama was under military rule after the state legislators failed to ratify the 14th amendment to the United States Constitution, a reconstruction amendment on civil rights.

Huntsville and Madison County, one of the few regions within the Confederacy which had initially fought against secession, struggled for survival.

The ghosts of war were all too real.

President Andrew Johnson, a former visitor to Madison County, attempted to carry out reconstruction policies, enacted by Congress, in a humane, forgiving, type way, but apparently was too lenient with Southerners, at least in the Congressional eye. His approach caused, a furore, particularly among Congressional Republican "radicals", including Thaddeus Stevens in the House, and Charles Sumner in the Senate.

A flagrant challenge to Johnson's reconstruction actions came in early 1866 when the Congress voted a resolution that no Senator or Representative from a secessionist State would be admitted to either body until Congress itself decided that State was entitled to representation.

Congress flatly refused to seat the representatives and senators sent to Washington from Alabama. All it took to blackball an Alabama senator or representative was a simple majority vote.

That action, in and of itself, was the gargantuan weapon used to wrest reconstruction out of the hands of President Johnson and set unbearable policies upon the South.

In March, the Civil Rights bill — the same type still being battled today more than 100 years later — was passed by Congress over Johnson's veto. The bill, then as now was as intended to protect the freedmen from state laws which sanctioned economic and social discrimination.

Johnson, not unlike a future Alabama governor named George Corley Wallace, had argued against the bill, contending that it was an encroachment upon the powers of state government. Interestingly, Johnson, a Republican, was scheduled to come to Huntsville in April 1869, but the Madison County Democratic Executive Committee refused to cooperate, not believing Johnson a friend.

Several theories accounted for the attitude of harsh repercussions against the South. One was that the South had simply "committed suicide" by its act of secession. Another was that the South — as a conquered territory — deserved no rights, no self-government at all.

The aim of the "radicals" wasn't as it appeared. In essence, the goal was making the South safe and prosperous for the Republican party, and the programs — under full control of the radicals in late 1866 — were the types that would continue high protective tariffs in the South, favorable to big business in the North.

The complexion had been obvious even in the 1865 gubernatorial elections when all three candidates were those who opposed secession in the beginning, only giving way to join the Confederacy when there appeared no other hope.

Madison County's hero, Captain Frank B. Gurley, in jail for five months with a hanging sentence over his head, was surprisingly released after much work on his behalf. Just before his arrest, he had been elected Sheriff, had received his commission, and began work, in 1865. The town of Gurley, sometimes referred to as Gurley's and Gurleyville, was named for him.

A former Huntsvillian became the political king of the hill. Robert Patton, born in Virginia, but a Huntsville resident when he was nine, and a student at Greene Academy in his early years, won the governorship over M. J. Bulger of Tallapoosa County and William R. Smith of Tuscaloosa County. He replaced Parsons, appointed provisional governor in 1865 by President Johnson.

Patton, a founder of the famous Bell Factory in Madison County, at the time of his election a resident of Florence, was in for troublesome years.

The Radical Republican aims would bring no benefit to Alabama. Some historians claim the radicals deliberately attempted

to stir trouble through the state. If the reconstruction was to be peaceful and orderly, the Northern "moneymen" and their Republican cohorts could not gain political strength.

That philosophy, at least, may have accounted for a gathering at Pulaski, Tennessee on May 4, 1866, just a month after the President issued a proclamation that the insurrection had ended, and about a month after passage of a major Civil Rights bill on April 9. The Pulaski group, completely disinterested in the new game of Croquet sweeping the country during 1865, had a different motivation.

Southerners, determined to protect their heritage and way of life, and equally determined to fight the newly acquired freedoms of slavés, formed a secret vigilante organization.

Such was the birth of the Ku Klux Klan, the white-hooded nightriders determined to strike back at the North to prevent the radicals capturing the future potential wealth of the South. Their first leader was former Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest, the first Grand Wizard. The organization was later formally disbanded in 1869, although insurgent groups continued to masquerade as KKK's. In actuality, the KKK did not again exist as an organization until 1915, when it was again formally organized, in Atlanta.

Life had never been as rugged before in Madison County, even during those years when pioneers struggled to bring civilization to the Indian-infested region. County minutes still showed 1866 payments for war-time, such as payments to A. J. Jones and R. S. Spragins for having removed county records to Blountsville during the war.

Factories had closed, jobs were scarce, and money for services rendered seemed only a dream — far from the harsh facts of life. Even so, however, the community of Gurleyville was established as a postoffice during 1866, with William M. Dunn as its first postmaster. The postoffice name was changed to Gurley in 1883.

And in spite of everything else, Fordyce and Rison Banking House opened in 1866, to remain a potent factor in local community affairs until 1948, when First National Bank acquired it. The group must have been interested in the federal government's action in 1866 authorizing the nation's first nickel coin. A group was also incorporated, known as the North Alabama Oil and Mining Company to attempt to reap wealth from the ground. Among the founders were George D. Norris, William Shadick, S. R. Fordyce, John L. Rison, Samuel R. Cruse, E. B. Clapp and A. R. Burritt.

The N. C. and St. L. Railroad also began operations in Alabama during 1866, while Western Union made its appearance on the local scene, having acquired the lines of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, a company which had previously acquired lines of the Washington and New Orleans Company, licensed by Samuel Morse.

An 1866 Act of the Alabama Legislature clearly recognized hardships, going so far as to encourage immigration to the State. All was not bleak, however, as local Thespians practiced their art in a building at the rear of the Huntsville Female College, at the corner of Steele Street. John Steele was president of the local group. Another theater performed in a building at the corner of Jefferson and Clinton Streets. Another group, not interested perhaps in the theater, engaged in a Chess game with Columbia, Tennessee. Some of the group could be found at the new Donegan Hotel near the railroad depot, while others probably were at the Easley Hotel, in operation at the corner of Holmes and Jefferson streets.

Starvation was not an unheard of condition in Madison County. Colonel John B. Callis, head of the Freedman's Bureau, in 1866 traveled to New Orleans bringing back corn and bacon to distribute to the destitute of North Alabama. Madison County got 500 sacks of corn and 2,500 pounds of bacon for 999 destitute freedmen and 679 refugees, which was turned over to civil authorities appointed by the Governor. The community could not have paid much attention to opening of America's first public skating rink that year in Newport, Rhode Island, or to the invention of dynamite in San Francisco. Madison County and Huntsville government officials certainly did not, as they concerned themselves with acquiring 1,388 acres of land from R. C. Brickell, south of Huntsville, for a new poorhouse. The property was acquired but later sold, in 1870, to J. D. Vandeventer, at which time the County bought 200 acres from Joseph Rice two miles from New Market. At that time, a new log cabin poorhouse, with J. McLeod and Joseph R. Iatham as contractors, was built at a cost of \$2,950.

The County, on June 10, 1866, voted that Probate Judge James H. Scruggs, along with John M. Humphrey, be authorized to purchase 20 days rations for the county's destitute. Prices at that time included eggs 25¢ per pound; ham 27¢ per pound; and coffee 37¢ per pound. Few could afford these "outrageous" prices. Perhaps these prices contributed to the rise of the Jesse James gang, begun this year, the same year the famed outlaw Reno Brothers committed the first recorded train robbery, and the same year Cyrus W. Field completed the Atlantic cable, thereby providing America to Europe quick communication. It was the same year that Wells Fargo began. The same year saw Madison County appoint its first County Solicitor, James G. Cochran. This same year gave rise to what is now the oldest local business name in Huntsville. The Laughlin Funeral Home began business. However, Singer advertised an agent as early as 1865, thus being the oldest national business name in Huntsville. They later established a branch office in 1879.

Despite poverty and confusion, the push toward reconstruction continued in Madison County. Judge Robert S. Spragins, administrator of the estate of James Clemons, laid out 50 lots in the

village called Madison Station, laying the foundation for the incorporation of the town of Madison, later in 1869.



*Downtown Madison about 1920.*



*Madison High School, 1924, on site of present Madison Jr. High-Grammar School.*

Work was underway, too, to encourage repair and erection of buildings destroyed or damaged during the Civil War. Act 306 of the legislature provided such encouragement. Somehow, the City of Huntsville managed to purchase 50 acres from Matthew Steele to add to its cemetery, and even managed to get a cedar fence built around the cemetery by Douglas and Company, since the old fence had been destroyed by Union soldiers. During the year 1866, the city financial statement showed the city to have spent \$23,000. The statement was called an "expose".

The Freedman's Bureau of Colonel Callis, authorized by Act of Congress in March 1865 for the purpose of administering affairs of the liberated negroes and organizing them as part of the social and economic order, issued a significant report during 1866. They stated that 879,353 refugees and 364,215 freedmen had been issued rations from June 1, 1865 to April 1, 1866, in the State of Alabama.

But from the bitters came at least a glimpse of the sweet. During 1866 the first City Board of Health came into being. Appointed to the board September 19 were Dr. Lawrence B. Sheffy, Dr. Henry M. Robertson and Dr. Harry Q. Binford. This was three years before the first State Board of Health in America was organized in Massachusetts.

Governor Patton arrived in Huntsville during August 1868 to try and convince the residents that the reconstruction policies of Congress would indeed benefit all Southerners. He found few believers. An 1867 fire damaging the Donegan Block, including the Mastin Donegan grocery, was of far more concern. They may have even paid more attention to the Brooklyn Bridge construction started (finished in 1882) in New York, during the year.

What had happened in the Reconstruction Acts of March 1867, in fact, stripped the state of all civil government. The radicals preferred military rule and they got it over another veto of President Johnson, who signed another amnesty proclamation on September 7, 1867; another on July 4, 1868; and a final Universal Pardon and Amnesty Act on December 25, 1869.

During 1867 — the same year that Jefferson Davis was released, with Horace Greeley going on his bond — Alabama became a part of the third military district, including Georgia and Florida. General John Pope commanded the district, and decreed that no liquor would be sold enlisted men in Huntsville. Military headquarters in Huntsville were set up at the Calhoun House, and the Calhoun property on the East side of the square was used as a stable for Union horses. Headquarters were moved, later in 1870, to a 25 acre site on former Governor Reuben Chapman's property.

Governor Patton's attempt at appeasement, speaking in favor of the Reconstruction Acts, did not salvage his political career. General Pope removed him as governor and named Wager Swaine, a Union General, as Military Governor of the State.



The tactics of the new rule, with Alabama now under military rule since March 27, aimed everything in the direction of turning Alabama into a Republican state, willingly or unwillingly. This included operation of the Freedman's Bureau, who promised to help the 10,000 white and 500 blacks reported starving in Alabama.

John G. Coltart, a Confederate hero who returned to Madison County and became Sheriff, was removed from office and Pope named N. H. Roberts, more "attuned" with the Republicans, to the post. Pope also named T. U. Green as City Court Clerk, under provisions of Act 229 of the 1867 legislature. This court was later abolished August 5, 1868.

Major William B. Oogleston, earlier in command at Huntsville, had maintained political heat on Coltart, ordering him to suspend city elections until General Pope made various decisions.

Finally, on April 1, 1868, Pope issued a general order that civil officers retain their posts until expiration of their present term unless directed otherwise. No elections were to be held except by Act of Congress, and vacancies were to be filled by the Commanding General.

Elections made little difference anyway. No persons were allowed to vote if they had given aid or comfort to the Confederate cause — simply meaning most Madison Countians couldn't vote. Only the Republicans, the Scalawags, Carpetbaggers, and the Negroes were deemed qualified to cast a ballot.

The new regime promised far more than they could deliver. To gain political strength, they promised everything almost to the point of the miraculous.

Duped by carpetbaggers and scalawags, the voters who were qualified to cast ballots were favorable to the Republican cause. Former slaves, for instance, were promised there would be 40 acres of land and a mule from the government for each of them. Needless to say, such promises were no more than a ruse. It never came about. But it got votes for the Republicans.

Even with such an atmosphere, two new postoffices were established in Madison County. William B. Tabeir was appointed postmaster at Bell Factory, while H. H. Minor received the appointment at Brownsboro. Far removed from such an atmosphere, however, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow published his most important work, "Translation of Dante's Divine Comedy", a task he turned to for refuge after the tragic death of his wife in 1861 by fire.

In 1867, a new Constitution was drawn up for Alabama. General Pope had ordered a constitutional convention election to be held October 1 to determine if the state favored revisions. The state was divided into 42 districts with Madison County to have three delegates. Pope personally appointed a Board of Registrars

in each county, the first organized statewide registration of voters to ever be held in Alabama. Registrants had to come to Huntsville to register and it must have been hard for those living East of Flint River, as the bridges over the river at Three Forks of Flint and at Maysville had still not been replaced after having been destroyed during the war. Only a bridge at Jones Mill had been replaced. Even so, 4,770 became registered in 1867.

Obviously the election, and the convention to follow in November, showed compete domination by carpetbaggers and scalawags. Even the weather on election day was unusual. The temperature showed a range of 40 degrees in a nine hour period, ranging from 48 degrees at 6 A.M. to 88 degrees at 3 P.M. Madison Countians voted 2,485 to 1 in favor of the convention. The Union Army demanded it.

The general order by Pope calling for the election and the constitutional convention was a bitter pill to swallow. Riots broke out in Mobile. Pope later decreed that the Mayor and Chief of Police, or Sheriff, or Deputy, be present at all political meetings and assemblies wherever they might be in Alabama.

One of Huntsville's earliest recorded disagreements between the Mayor and Governing body occurred in 1867. The aldermen wanted to buy a new fire engine, but the Mayor opposed it on the grounds that it would become necessary to hire a fire chief. The aldermen won out, voting on July 15 to buy a Rotary type engine for \$5,000. The engine would be named after R. W. Coltart. The county agreed to provide costs of operation for one year, with the city agreeing to buy uniforms for the fire company.

General Swayne, the military governor, was headquartered in Huntsville, commanding posts at Huntsville, and the Counties of Blount, Baine, Colbert, Cherokee, Calhoun, Cleburne, DeKalb, Franklin, Jackson, Lawrence, Limestone, Lauderdale, Morgan, Marion, Marshall, St. Clair, Walker, and Winston. Military occupation was again in full swing, and residents paid little attention to the purchase of Alaska from the Russians, even at the price of 2¢ an acre, in 1867. Neither did the farmers heed the invention of the Windmill that year by L. H. Wheeler. Even a joint legislative resolution of 1867 authorizing the Governor of Alabama to acquire Western Florida drew little attention. Much attention was paid, however, to activities of the so called "Loyal Leagues", being Union organizations. One such league meeting was held in Huntsville on March 4, 1867, resulting in the majority of persons attending, from 17 North Alabama counties, plugging for the constitutional convention.

The constitutional convention met November 5, 1867 and adjourned December 4. The new constitution became effective June 24, 1868 and was never amended. An election of February 4, 1868 approved the constitution, with Madison Countians voting in favor

by a vote of 2,124 to 42, again intimidated by the Union Army. Less than 10,000 voters over the state went to the polls, and inasmuch as a majority of the voters of the state did not go to the polls, the constitution was not legally adopted. However, the United States Congress, contrary to State wishes, did declare the constitution legally adopted. There obviously was much furore about this, reaching such a heated point that the federal post commander issued an edict that he desired no more public speaking in Huntsville.

Meanwhile, the nation continued growing. Nebraska became the 37th state during 1867.

General George B. Meade succeeded General Pope in December 1867 and in March 1868, issued an order consummating reconstruction. All Civil officers, whether by military appointment or by failure to have successors qualified, were ordered to turn over their office to properly elected officials in July 1868.

State expenditures rose to \$1.4 million for the fiscal year 1868-1869, compared with \$.8 million in 1866. The new Governor, William H. Smith, who walked away with the race in 1868, carried Madison County's A. P. Applegate, classified as a carpetbagger, into office with him as the state's first Lieutenant Governor, an office set up by the new Constitution. The Republican Party had gained the stronghold they wanted. Smith and Applegate were Republican, and 28 Republican Negroes were elected to the Alabama legislature. Republicans now also dominated both houses of the legislature and the courts as well.

Legislation of 1868 also provided annual sessions of the Legislature; regulation of lotteries; a \$1.50 poll tax for education; election of Solicitors for 4 year terms; election of Chancellors and Court Clerks for 6 year terms; election of Assessors and Collectors for 3 year terms; and authorized abolishment of the Trustees and Commissioners on State Bank affairs.

Baseball gained great popularity in Madison County during 1868, probably because it helped the people to take their minds off their problems. Two schools had Charles Ross and Irvine White as Captains. On the national scene in 1868, two events of interest saw Philip D. Armour start his famous Armour and Company, while George Westinghouse started on the road to fame with the invention of his Air Brake. The lawnmower was also developed during 1868, and Alabama's Christopher Sholes invented the first practical typewriter, although a typewriter had been patented as far back as 1714. Also during 1868, Oleomargarine was developed in France; the 27th United States Territory, Wyoming, was organized; and Mobile installed the first full fledged sewer system in Alabama. In Huntsville the North Alabama Bar Association was organized, with Huntsville's John D. Weeden as Secretary. The city also began paying its first paid fire engineer, I. H. Buckelew.

The period 1865 to 1868 was particularly rough on the cotton

farmer. A tax levied by the federal government cost Alabama cotton farmers ten million dollars during the three year period.

The order bringing to a cessation military powers in Alabama finally gave the civil authority back to the courts and legislature. A military post was still maintained in Huntsville, however, with eight companies of infantry, commanded by Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Bitter attitudes still flourished, though. An incident November 8, 1863, in Huntsville made it all too clear.

Freed slaves and carpetbaggers were assembled in the public square for a meeting that day, when 1,500 Ku Klux Klansmen rode into the square. The Klansmen never fired a shot, but others in the assembly did.

A stray bullet killed Judge Thurlow of Athens, one of the men attending the assembly. A general order had been issued directed against the activities of the Klan in 1868, but the secret night riders continued to operate.

Bitterness and resentment were by no means confined to the South. In Washington, President Johnson faced an ordeal of almost being removed from the presidency. Johnson, who had battled the Republican surge for unprecedented military rule in the South and lost, had made lifelong enemies.

Among other things, Johnson had wanted General Ulysses S. Grant as Secretary of War, replacing Stanton, who Johnson suspended during the recess of Congress in 1867. The Senate refused to endorse the suspension, and in fact passed a tenure act over Johnson's veto that was designed to keep Stanton in office.

Johnson had gone against the grain of Congress in removing Stanton, and impeachment proceedings, beginning on March 13, 1868, concluding May 16, revealed that Johnson was the victim of political opposition, although the vote in the Senate, sitting as a court trying the impeachment by the House, voted 35 to 19 for conviction. The Senate lacked one vote of the necessary two thirds for conviction.

The turmoil, however, pointed to new leadership, and in the next presidential campaign, Ulysses S. Grant, the man in-between in the Johnson controversy, was nominated and elected President by the Republicans in 1868, defeating Democratic candidate Horatio Seymour of New York.

The tally of votes in the presidential election of 1868 was indeed ironic, if for no other reason than Huntsville voters didn't go along with the feelings of the rest of Madison County.

Grant polled 1,379 votes at Huntsville precincts, as compared to 845 for Seymour. There were at the time 4,916 voters registered countywide.

But in county precincts, Grant polled only 157 to Seymour's 1,311. Grant only carried one precinct outside of Huntsville, that of Triana. The elections were, as usual, paper ballots, as Thomas Edison did not invent the voting machine until 1869, and it was 1890 before the first voting machines were used in a public election. Women were still not voting either, as it was 1869 before the first Womens Suffrage Association was formed, and even after that it was a long row ahead for the women.

Some of the facts of 1868 were reported in a new publication, still doing the same thing today. The **World Almanac** was started.

Despite the demise of military rule, Madison County elections, as well as others in Alabama, were to remain under military surveillance even after 1868. Civil officials to supervise the elections were appointed by three federal registrars in Madison County. Langdon Carter, Chairman, served with John W. Cross and Henderson Hill. Three persons were appointed in each precinct to conduct elections, with one being titled Sheriff and the other two called Judges. An August 1869 election saw the County vote Republican for J. Haralson for Congress. Again, the rural areas voted Democratic, while Huntsville voted Republican by 1898 to 706. Troops stationed at Cave Springs reportedly attempted to influence the elections in that area, but were unsuccessful.

In Huntsville, irate citizens petitioned General Meade on May 12, 1868, asking that he remove Mayor Clapp for malfeasance. They accused Clapp of not being loyal to the United States as he had made saltpetre during the Civil War for the Confederate forces. Meade replied that there were now adequate civil remedies for the group. The matter got no further. Also in 1868, three County Commissioners resigned in November. The reason is not clear even today.

The Legislature, by an act of December 1, gave the Governor authority to appoint the city government and he proceeded to take advantage of the act at the proper time.

During 1868, as stated, twenty-eight negroes were elected to the Alabama legislature. Madison County sent two of its three as negroes. They were Columbus Jones and Justin Romayne, the county's first Republican representatives.

Also of interest locally during 1868 was the news that the University of the South at Sewanee was established, and that, down in Montgomery, a new fine store, the Montgomery Fair, was started.

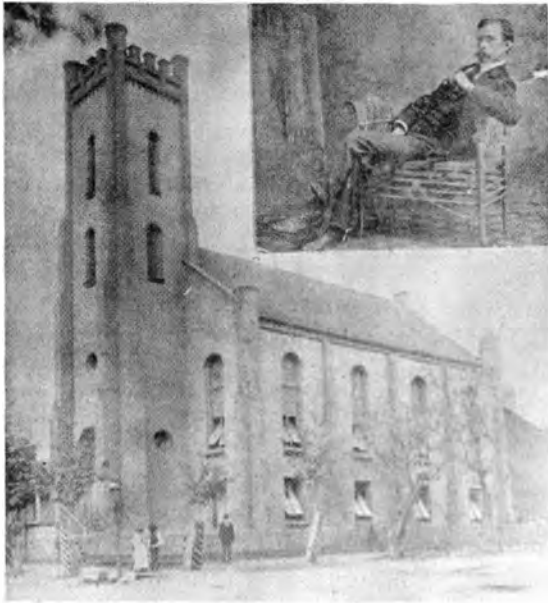
And, of course, the 15th Amendment to the United States Constitution, the last of the so-called Reconstruction Amendments, was ratified, providing that no citizens rights could be abridged.

A semblance of tranquility was returning to Madison County. John H. Beadle deeded property to the Mount Zion Baptist Church with Joseph Atkins as Trustee, in 1868, while the Methodist Church



*First United Methodist Church. First building, built on present site in 1833, burned by Union troops in 1864. Present building cornerstone laid 1867.*

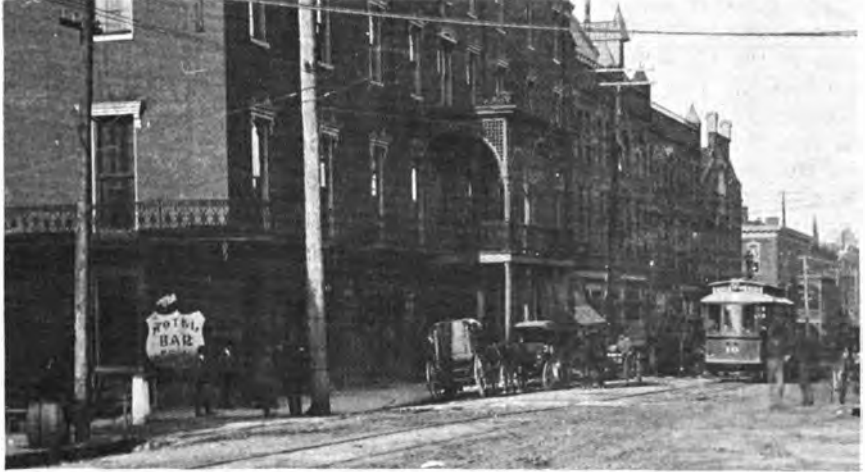
on Randolph Street held services in their new building in May, 1868. The Huntsville First Baptist Church building was dedicated



*First Baptist Church and Pastor, 1887, Huntsville.*

in August, 1868, with Reverend J. E. Carter as Pastor. The same month, the Lebanon Methodist Church at Whitesburg was dedicated. The same year saw the first institution of Wednesday night prayer meetings by the Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians. The Catholics acquired 10 acres from a Mr. McKee on Pulaski Pike for a cemetery. Baseball was still popular, with a Huntsville team called the Athletics drawing good crowds.

The McGee Hotel was built in 1869 by Henry McGee, and in December, Jefferson Davis made a reminiscence journey to Huntsville, ignoring the new hotel, checking in at the Huntsville Hotel,



*Jefferson Street, looking North from Randolph Street, about 1904. The Huntsville Hotel appears prominent, while further North on the same side is the old Opera house. The street car system began operation in 1900.*



*Jefferson Street, looking North from Randolph Street, 1955.*

where he had stayed before. Two other choices of hotels during 1868 were the Donegan and the Easley, the latter being at the corner of Holmes and Jefferson.

Not everyone was happy with their wages, but it worked two ways. One disgruntled citizen complained that teachers were overpaid. They were receiving an average of \$42 per month. This citizen may have been one of the 97 bankruptcy cases reported in Madison County during 1869.

There was something else, too. The city ordered the city marshal to feed the deer in the courthouse yard, while at the same time passing an ordinance prohibiting hitching any stallion or jackass to the courthouse fence. Hitching to the courthouse fence was to remain an issue for some 60 years. Madison County's Robert T. Scott was not to share in the problems, however, as he had left and founded Scottsboro during 1868, bringing about the eventual doom of Belafonte, Jackson County's first county seat. Scott undoubtedly recommended some similar ordinances such as the 1866 Huntsville ordinance requiring citizens to leave all filth and rubbish in front of their house for removal on Friday and Saturday, or the 1868 ordinance prohibiting the running of hogs at large in the city unless they had rings in their noses to prevent them from rooting up the streets of the city.

All was still not well, however. General S. W. Crawford, headquartered in the former Major Echols home on Pope's Hill, was asked by Vienna (New Hope) citizens to send troops to help stop the night riding activities of vigilantes. The General obliged.

Out in Wyoming, the Women's Suffrage movement was successful as that state became the first to give womens suffrage, in 1869.

Transportation along the Tennessee River began to pick up again, Finally, in 1869. The Whitesburg Hack — a buggy taxi — left the Huntsville Hotel to connect with the steamboat churning up and down the river. This same hack brought visitors from the steamboat to see a one year old child, with four legs, exhibited at the hotel in 1869.

Huntsville also spent \$500 to add more stalls to the market house, now beginning to prosper somewhat again. John Hays, a well-known fisherman, used the market house to auction off a 104½ pound, seven foot long Sturgeon caught in the Tennessee River. He sold it, incidentally, for \$3.50.

The town of Madison Station, founded about 1814 by John Cartwright, began feeling its oats and incorporated in 1869. The first Mayor was W. R. Johnston. Also on December 4, 1869, A. Whited and other petitions for New Hope to be incorporated again.



For the freed slaves, the Freedman's Savings Bank was operated in the Huntsville Hotel, encouraging Negroes to deposit as little as ten cents. There was \$250,000 on deposit. The cashier was Lafayette Robinson, with J. W. Alvord as President and L. Eaton, Actuary.

The Freedman's Bureau, which had operated a soup kitchen during 1868 for the destitute of Madison County, was on its way out, being discontinued by a January 1, 1869 Act of Congress.

Since money was far from plentiful, Huntsvillians did an about face with salaries of elected officials in 1869. They reduced the mayor's salary from \$800 to \$600 a year; the Marshal from \$900 to \$700; and the Superintendent of the Streets and Waterworks from \$900 to 850. Pay for Aldermen was abolished entirely. County Commissioners, meanwhile, were earning \$3.00 a day, while in session. City expenses were running about \$20,000 per year, but the number of bankrupts dropped to 97. Total taxes paid by Madison Countians amounted to \$131,000, compared to \$40,000 in 1859.

Bicycles were popular in 1869, but the city Mayor, Figures, found it necessary to proclaim that "velocipedes" would be prohibited from being used on the streets and sidewalks, as they were a danger to those on foot and horseback. Actually, 1868 was the year that velocipedes became known as Bicycles. One year later, J. W. Skinner established his carriage factory, to continue for 45 years. He would work on carriages, bicycles and lastly automobiles.

By 1869, the younger generation was making its presence known as well. Records showed there were 9,667 children in school in Madison County during the year. School children in Huntsville were attending school in the basement of the Baptist Church. A Normal school for the colored, called Rust Institute, operated on Franklin Street with a Miss Hindman as principal. A building was constructed in 1870. The school later became Central Alabama Academy.

During 1869 a "game" made history. The first intercollegiate football game was held—between Rutgers and Princeton. The same year, John Wesley Powell became the first to explore the Grand Canyon, later giving rise to the U. S. Geological Survey.

The year 1870 brought an end to the reign of radicalism in Alabama and Madison County. Residents of Huntsville again voted Republican, by a small margin however, and the rural residents again voted overwhelmingly Democratic.

It was poignantly put in the governor's race of 1870. Republican William H. Smith, incumbent, lost out to Democrat Robert B.

*Gen. S. H. Crawford  
Huntsville, Oct. 14, 70  
General Order, Accounting  
Command.*

Head-Quarters,  
HUNTSVILLE, ALA., OCTOBER 19, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS }  
No. 1. }

By virtue of Special Order No. 225, Head-Quarters Department of the South, the under-igned assumes command of all the United States Troops in Alabama.

Commanding Officers of Plato and detachments will forward, without delay, a return of the effective strength of their commands, to these Head-Quarters.

(Signed) S. H. CRAWFORD,  
Bvt. Major Gen'l U. S. A. Colonel 2d Inf'y.

Official:

*Alvan G. Barratt,  
Lieut. & Adj. Gen'l  
2d Infantry*

*The above General Order should prove to doubters, once and for all, that Huntsville provided Headquarters in 1870 for all the United States troops in Alabama.*

there were 860 voters in Huntsville, of which only 385 were negro.

During 1870, a steam fire truck company was organized in Huntsville. James Phelps was Foreman and Andrew Tannock was Chief Engineer. Hook and Ladder company officials that year were Tom Echols, Foreman; and Larkin Easter, Secretary-Treasurer.

Another company was organized during 1870, too, that would make quite an impression over America. John D. Rockefeller went into business, and Standard Oil was born.

A first for Alabama again was achieved in Madison County during 1870. The first Knights of Pythias Lodge, Monte Sano Number 1, was organized. During 1870 a Garrisonia Library was also functioning, with the Huntsville Literary Debating Society a frequent user for meetings. Huntsville Thespians were now meeting at the theatre in the Gallagher Building, corner of Jefferson and Clinton Streets. Huntsville's first Normal School for whites also opened in 1870. A new charter was received for Huntsville, providing annual elections for the city governing body, to be held in April of each year. Unsuccessful aspirants for office, not knowing of today's Hadacol, probably took the equivalent, "Plantation Biters".

The Union Fort, built during the Civil War on Pope's Hill, on what was referred to as the Shelleck place, was purchased by Oliver B. Patton and the Fort was demolished by him in 1870.

Lindsay, Madison County gave Lindsay 2,966 votes to 2,097 for Smith, a whopping majority for that time.

However, Smith refused to hand over the office, claiming fraud in the vote counts. Smith had troops guard his office, refusing to surrender the office to Lindsay.

For two weeks, Alabama had the dubious honor of having two governors.

When the legislature declared Lindsay the winner, after Lieutenant Governor E. H. Moren counted the voted, Smith finally moved out.

But the balance of power was beginning to show, with both Republicans and Democrats finding the democratic processes fair

Election statistics began to show a change, too. During 1870,

In Montgomery the House voted 30 to 1 and the Senate 71 to 16 favoring the 15th Amendment to the United States Constitution.

As the close of the first five years after the end of the Civil War neared, the death of the greatest warrior and tactician of the Confederacy, Robert E. Lee, was solemnly recorded. Madison Countian's en masse showed their sorrow.

Communications from overseas were now much better, following the 1866 completion of the Atlantic Cable. The 1870 news covered the Franco-Prussian War. The **North Alabama Reporter**, begun by D. R. Hundley the same year, may have carried such news also. Establishment of the United States Weather Bureau as part of the Army Signal Service during 1870 may have been recorded also.

With the final months of 1870 beginning to wane, less and less began to be heard about Carpetbaggers, Copperheads, Scalawags and Mossbacks. The word Carpetbagger had become known as "An adventurer who seeks wealth and power by political manipulations and office holding in a State other than his own". A Copperhead was known as "mostly Northerners who opposed war and advocated a negotiated peace restoring the Union as before". A Scalawag as "A white southerner who cooperated with the Radical Republicans". A Mossback was "One who hid in the woods until moss grew on his back to avoid going to war".

The road back to prosperity would not be paved, although the first asphalt paving of a street in the United States was performed in Newark, New Jersey, during 1870. However, one firm would start in Huntsville during 1870 that still exists today—I. Wind Company.

But property values had plummeted downwards. Where the assessed value had been 725 million dollars in Alabama for 1860, the value was only 200 million in 1870, a drop of 525 million.

## CHAPTER XXIX

### DISENCHANTMENT AND A SOBERING REASSESSMENT. (1871-1873)

With the ills of the aftermath of war apparently on the mend, Madison County tried for a normal life again in 1871 after the years of privation and distress.

The plunders of Radical Republicans and Congressional Reconstruction were leaving their mark. The policy, in essence, failed miserably, since the policies did not actually "reconstruct", except to line the pockets of many carpetbaggers and scalawags, and Alabamians were alienated from the Republican party, almost beyond hope. For instance, the rural areas of Madison County have never voted Republican.

Confusion and political gerrymandering left the state in turmoil. The census of 1870 had shown Alabama with 996,992, being only a small increase of 32,000 over 1860. Madison County had grown from 26,451 in 1860 to 31,267, while Huntsville grew from 3,634 to 4,907. The United States had grown from 31.4 million to 38.3 million.

The economy still lagged in Huntsville, in Madison County and everywhere else in Alabama. Many dejected citizens who once dreamed of Alabama as the place to settle and call home, now looked for greener pastures. Certainly the State and County could not offer them much, as Madison Countians only paid \$35,441.11 ad valorem tax to the County in 1871, while sending \$47,913.32 to the State.

People left in droves in the early 1870's and not from just the poor, middle class or rich—but from them all. Freed slaves especially abandoned Alabama, hoping for a new life elsewhere, although in many cases life in other states proved as depriving in personal freedoms and chances for being self sufficient as experienced under previous plantation owners of Alabama, who had provided all basic needs of food, shelter and clothing. De Facto segregation began to appear the North, and the Negro found "Jim Crow" was not confined to the South.

One hundred miles to the south of Huntsville, a thinly settled area attracted men with vision trying to turn the tables and show the wealth Alabama had to offer. There, Alabamians embarked on a cash campaign to advertise the abundant natural resources, particularly in a region so rich in mineral wealth that it equalled any locale in the world.

In Northern newspapers were the advertisements of all-expense paid trips to Alabama for industrialists who could see for themselves the fabulous mineral belt of Alabama.

The Elyton Land Company, formed in Montgomery in 1869, was determined to locate a mining town in Jefferson County where

the railroads crossed. The town was incorporated in 1871 and was known as Birmingham. One year later, Birmingham's now oldest continuing business firm, Roberts and Sons, began operations. It is today towned by Dan Hartzog, Jim Foster and Billy McDonald, the latter having been one of those who helped General Chenault establish his famous Flying Tigers. One Madison Countian who had a chance to share in the good fortunes of the community was J. O. Kelly, who went there in 1850, but returned to Madison County, stating that the land wasn't good for cotton growing. Huntsville's John F. Steele reputedly named the town.

To the North, the town of Chicago didn't have it so good. The 1871 Chicago fire practically destroyed that great city. Over 200 persons lost their life and about one third of Chicago's dwellings burned to the ground, in the fire that was supposed to have been started by a cow kicking over a lantern in Mrs. O'Leary's barn. Further South, the city of Meridian didn't have it so good either. A race riot resulted in 100 dead. Back in New York, "Boss" Tweed, long to typify the "rotten" politician, met his downfall and conviction, in many ways brought on by the **Harper's Weekly** cartoons of 1871.

Back in Alabama, the first Y.M.C.A. in the state was founded in Eufaula during 1871, soon spreading over Alabama one of the finest movements for young men the world has ever seen. The first state convention of the movement was held in Huntsville the same year.



*1972 view of building on Pearl Street, that served as one of the first suburban schools in Madison County.*

Also in Huntsville, what has been termed the first local full fledged public school opened for whites in 1871 with Oscar J. Harris as principal and Kate Farriss as assistant.

Huntsville still had a two mile square city limit, as defined in the 1870 city charter, while in the county, registered cattle were introduced to the county, being allowed to run at large. Cattlemen had to wait until 1873 for Barbed Wire ,because it was not invented until that year.

City fathers of Huntsville found it necessary in 1871 to purchase a new graveyard for negroes, purchasing a 10 acre tract on Hall Street for \$1,700. The colored graveyard had previously been on Madison Street, just slightly north of today's Huntsville Hospital.

A new beginning was evident in Huntsville. I. W. Gill and Brothers opened a new broom factory, and the Huntsville Gas Light Company decided to sell more capital stock and rebuild their gas works. Thirteen gas lamps were put on city streets and Huntsville appointed its first official Lamplighter, Aaron Franks. Madison County, looking to the healing of county prisoners, appointed their first Jail Physician, Dr. M. C. Baldrige. Huntsville dentists, looking for improved methods of dentistry, were nevertheless startled to hear that the year 1871 brought about the world's first tooth electric drill. An 1841 Alabama Act, incidentally, had been the world's first to regulate dentistry. Big Cove joined the "firsts" too, with the establishment of their first postoffice in 1871.

To boost new business, Huntsville's first Chamber of Commerce was formed, originally known as the Merchant's Association. James Hamilton was President; John B. Trotman, First Vice President; Herman L. Moss, Second Vice President; James J. Pleasants, Secretary; and Albert F. Murray, Treasurer. On the Executive Committee were John D. Carter, Thomas S. McCalley and Robert C. Smith. The Huntsville business district of 1871 would probably have fit into a small corner of today's Heart of Huntsville shopping center. Nevertheless, the merchants banded together for a common cause. They successfully worked with Madison County physicians in bringing the 1872 State Medical Convention to Huntsville, and probably in that year, when it became known that Montgomery-Ward had started the nation's first mail order firm, attempts were made to get that firm to Huntsville. Attempts were not successful, however, until 1929.

The author found, in the Library of Congress in Washington, an artist's sketch of Huntsville during 1871, in color, and the following description of Huntsville in that year has been taken from various details of that painting. Clinton Street went no further east than Calhoun Street; Eustis Street went no further east than Calhoun Street; Echols Hill did not appear as such, but the outline of the former Federal Fort was shown on the hill; California Street ended at McClung Street; Locust Street was on the map, but no name was shown. Only one house appeared on Locust Street, while

only two houses were shown on the North side of what is now McClung Street, with only four houses shown on the South Side. Between Lincoln and White Streets, only one house was shown on the South side of Eustis Street. On Adams Avenue, only four houses were shown on the east side, and nine on the west side. No building was shown on the corner of Clinton and Jefferson Streets, site of the Opera House, built in 1872. White Street showed up between Randolph and California, but had no name shown. No Walker Street was shown. The "Grove" mansion appeared directly across from an unnamed street connecting Henry Street and Madison Street. Washington, Jefferson and Church Streets went only as far north as the railroad tracks. An alley ran between Franklin Street and Adams Avenue, but had no name. A horse racing track was shown north of the railroad and Spragins Street. The Memphis and Charleston machine shops, north of the railroad depot, appeared to be extensive. Churches shown were the Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and an African church. The latter was a two story building on the east side of Franklin Street, below Dry Creek. A factory was shown on the north side of Clinton Street between Steele and Smith Streets, with no other buildings being shown in that block of Clinton Street on the North side.



*A Birds Eye view of 1871 Huntsville.*

The public square, for the first time in Huntsville's history, finally had buildings on every lot, with construction of more buildings on the east and north sides during 1871. W. B. Green built one structure on the east side; George H. Warwick built two on the north side and L. P. Sullivan built still another on the north side. The city built the first publicly owned steps to the Big Spring from the west side of the square during the same year.

This year, 1871, was the same year that Henry Stanley went to Africa to find the missing missionary, David Livingstone. Stanley's remark when he found Livingstone has become a classic. "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?" Africa was much in the news after that.

Thomas Hubbard, the then oldest living Mason in Alabama, returned to Huntsville in 1872, and the sight must have astounded him. He remembered Huntsville from 1815 as having only a few cabins. He also remembered Brittain Franks, newly elected to the new post of Cotton Weigher by the city fathers.

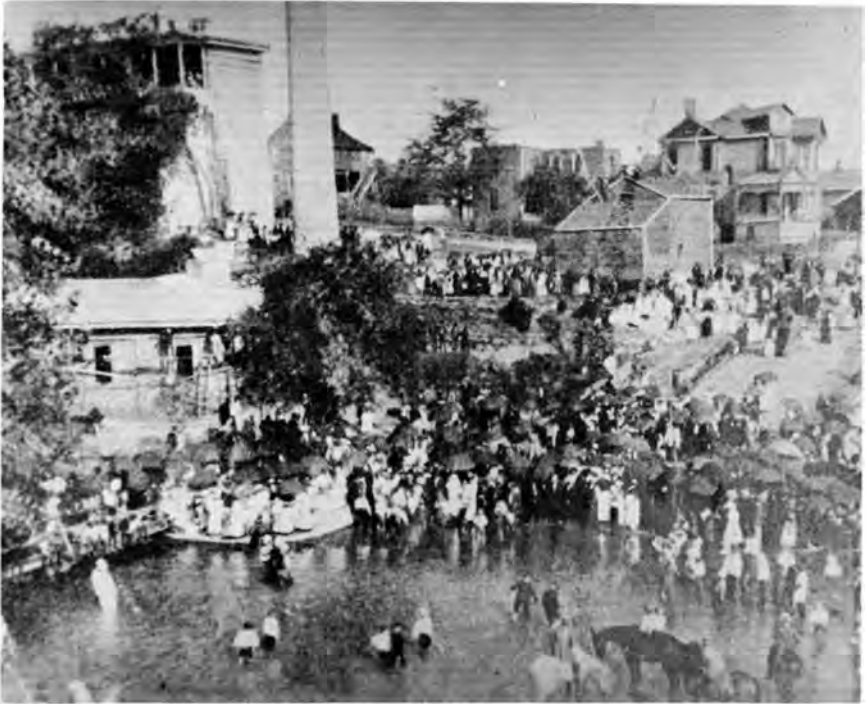
New construction during 1872, locally, included construction of the St. Bartley Primitive Baptist Church, and also finally gave the Catholics a place of their own to worship. Their building had been started on Jefferson Street in 1860, when J. F. Tracy was priest, but was not completed until 1872. Many non-Catholics townspeople pitched in several thousand dollars to help the Catholics complete



*Catholic Church, Jefferson Street, begun in 1860 and finally completed in 1877. Many non-Catholics contributed to the building fund.*



their edifice. The Big Spring area, although not boasting a religious building, nevertheless was the scene of the largest religious gathering in the county during 1872. Three thousand persons congregated to see sixty-nine colored Baptists baptized, a type of scene to be repeated many more times at the Big Spring branch. Another event



*Huntsville's Big Spring. Baptizing, about 1895.*

of religious note during 1872 was the organization of a Y.M.C.A., with H. Smith as president.

In the business arena, a noteworthy opening was that of the Huntsville Wholesale Nursery in 1872 by W. F. Heikes, Jessie J. Moss and John Fraser. At New Hope, Jim, Ed, George and Taylor Butler established J. E. Butler and Company, moving their business from Poplar Ridge. They later changed the company name to the present day Butler Brothers, in 1876. At Huntsville, with a population of only about 5,000, there were twenty-one retail and twenty-four wholesale whiskey licenses issued. Also in Huntsville, on East Clinton Street, J. W. Skinner practiced his business of teaching Phonography. That is shorthand writing, invented in 1837 by Sir Isaac Pittman. The Gregg system was not perfected until 1883.

Other noteworthy 1872 events saw Huntsville add a tall brick smokestack with a cupola top to the waterworks systems. The post-office moved to the Huntsville Hotel, while the Home Protection Fire Insurance Company began to make great strides at the old postoffice corner, known as the Geron property, acquired in 1871 for \$7,800. Some buildings were lost, too, as a fire burned four stores between Jefferson and Holmes Streets in 1872. Turnpikes seemed not to be making money for the owners, though, in 1872, as the Big Cove Turnpike was advertised for a mortgage sale.

On the state scene, two writers made valuable contributions to the history of Alabama during 1872. Willis Brewer completed his history of the state, and William Garrett completed his book **Reminiscences of Public Officials in Alabama.**

Some of the gaiety of earlier years returned in 1872 to a city yearning for entertainment. Military band concerts were held at the courthouse, along with the appearance of an amateur cornet band. Camp meetings were again in full swing, with one such meeting being held at William J. McCalley's Grove at Brahan Spring. A balloon ascensionist drew big crowds, but the balloonist drowned in the Tennessee River. Out at Meridianville, a fox hunt was held.

Agriculture interests had for a long time wanted a county fair, and got their wishes in 1872, when the first fair in the county's history was held in October. Merchants and farmers in 1871 had organized the Agricultural and Mechanical Association and in April, 1872, had acquired 51 acres from W. W. Darwin, near what is now Seminole Drive, for the purpose of holding a fair. The organizers consisted of S. W. Fordyce, President; J. N. Matthews, Vice-President; and William Mastin, General Superintendent, to mention a few. These men were envious of the fact that the first fair in Alabama had been held way back in 1849 in what is now Bullock County.

Citizens also wanted a new town hall for those "cultural events" so long absent from the Huntsville scene.

The city entered into an agreement with O. M. Hundley to build a town hall on the vacant lot owned by the city north of the Huntsville Hotel, corner of Jefferson and Clinton Streets. Hundley, Joseph T. Steele, Larkin Sullivan and L. W. McCrary broke ground for the building in January, 1872. The grand opening of the "Opera House", as it became called, was held on December 2, 1872, with Sol Smith, Comedian, being the main attraction. W. A. Watson was business manager.

If, however, the scheme for entertainment had been strictly cultural, it really didn't show. Besides the popular sport of cock fighting, Huntsville was also again experiencing baseball fever.

The Huntsville Athletics in 1872 played the Sewanee Club of the University of the South, losing 37 to 26. The Athletics lost



*Opera House, Jefferson and Clinton, built 1872, burned 1911. On right side of picture is a portion of the McGee Hotel, which burned in 1925.*

another game that year, too, to the local Gallaghers—by a whopping score of 60 to 37.

From the size of the score, Huntsville apparently was a master at being good losers, even if the games did wind up starting in the mornings and being called off on account of darkness, some troublesome hours later.

The county contracted for a new jail, in 1872, with W. H. Donegan, for \$22,780, to be built in accordance with plans drawn by Probate Judge Douglass. Part of the decision to build was probably influenced by the 1871 escape of twelve prisoners in the jail, who escaped by taking up the rock floor. The new jail was completed in 1873 with a 10 foot high poplar fence around the facility.

Huntsville had its troubles with its jail, too, as ten prisoners escaped by cutting a hole in the building.

During 1872 the city decided to make the city market house more accessible and voted to remove the rock yard behind the building. The old Engine house west of the market house was razed and C. A. Gill was given a contract to build a two story building. The building housed the fire engine and was completed in 1874. According to an 1872 financial statement of the city, the Market

House was valued at \$11,000, and disclosed that the city owned a steam and one hand fire engine, along with two hose carriages, hose and ladder trucks. The city in 1872 also found funds, somehow, to purchase additional acreage for the cemetery from James Donegan.

Again, on the state scene, the impact of Huntsville and Madison County would be felt at the state capitol. For the last time (at least through 1976) a Huntsvillian captured the Governor's chair. David P. Lewis, an attorney and long time resident of Huntsville, defeated Thomas H. Herndon. In Madison County, Lewis came out ahead by a vote of 3,022 to 2,471. Lewis, another opposer of secession before the war, and later a civilian worker for Northern forces during the conflict, won the election statewide hands down on the Radical Republican ticket.

In an unusual twist, however, Democrats won a majority in both houses of the legislature. Lewis feared Democratic control and attempted a coup of his own. He formed his own legislature of Republicans—and Alabama wound up with two legislatures for a time! So disagreeable was the situation that President Grant intervened. Not surprisingly, Grant chose to recognize the Republican "courthouse legislature", instead of those duly elected at the time Lewis won the governorship.

Again, historians hint that in a large degree, such flagrant actions indeed accounted for the spread of the Ku Klux Klan throughout the state.

A congressional committee had come to Huntsville from October 6 to October 16, 1870 to try and unveil the membership of the Klan, but in fact were unable to do so, reaching no conclusive evidence that the Klan had committed the atrocities it was accused of. For those who wish to examine Congressional activity, actions were reported from 1799 to 1824 in **The Annals of Congress**, while from 1837 to 1873, they were reported in **The Congressional Globe**. In 1873, the present system began, **The Congressional Record**. Certainly referred to in 1872 was the decision of the Joint High Commission that Great Britain owed the national government over fifteen million dollars for its part in the Civil War, building the Alabama Confederate Cruiser. The Commission thus decided that England had not maintained neutrality. The case was referred to as the Alabama Claims, and took volumes to fill.

Other organizations with the same aims as the Klan also existed, although they never received the same noteriety. The Knights of the White Camellia had more members than the Klan, but were more successful in keeping their organization hidden.

Unbeknown to most, the original Klan organization was far different from the organization to borrow the name and mushroom after World War I.

The Klan of Reconstruction was neither Anti-Catholic, Anti-Foreign, or Anti-Jewish. It was simply Anti-Radical Republican.

The Klan of Reconstruction was neither Anti-Catholic, Anti-dissolved as more adequate methods were finally found to deal with the problems of the day.

The one-party system was the outgrowth, with Conservative Democrats, composed of all races, beliefs and stations in life, dominating the Alabama scene for generations. Further North, this was not the case as two and even three party systems later flourished. One short-lived third party was the Liberal Republican, formed in 1872 to protest the re-nomination of U. S. Grant. They nominated Horace Greeley.

A striking example of Klan growth occurred in Madison County during the elections of 1872. The U. S. Marshal had taken a squad of soldiers around to each precinct, intimidating, as a local editor said, voters to vote Radical. Nevertheless, the rural areas voted Democratic overwhelmingly, such as the New Market precinct 280 to 5, and Maysville 320 to 2. Huntsville voted Republican by a margin of 2,527 to 797.

With military rule supposedly at an end, federal troops were nonetheless still attending federal court sessions in Madison County during 1872, even after the U. S. military headquarters for Alabama was transferred from Huntsville to Mobile the same year.

While the announced intention of the federal troop's presence was to guarantee the freedom of the Negro and make him part of the social life of the community, the evidence of military force did much to stall any such hopes.

Negro children were allowed to attend school, but only at separate facilities, much as it has remained for 100 years until the last decade.

In 1872, the white public school was held in the Calhoun house, and the colored public school was held in the colored Methodist Church on Madison Street. Neither school taught typing that year, although the Remington Company, who had acquired Christopher Sholes right, brought out the first commercially successful typewriter in 1872.

Separate school systems began to grow. Twenty-five townships in Madison County received state funds during 1872. The amount of \$1,046.24 was appropriated to white schools, while the colored schools received \$1,040.63. A year later, in 1873, the Huntsville governing body appropriated \$1,200 to aid the state supported schools in Huntsville, then having an attendance of 500. The city also passed a resolution asking that a separate school district be established for Huntsville.

Higher education gained another foothold elsewhere in Alabama with Alabama Polytechnic Institute—now Auburn University

—at Auburn, signalling the beginning of crop rotation and scientific farming in Alabama. A State Normal School was also established at Florence in 1872, just one year before the Central University in Nashville (Vanderbilt) was chartered. Stories still exist in Huntsville today that an attempt was made to bring Vanderbilt to Huntsville, but no evidence has been uncovered to corroborate the story. Vanderbilt has commissioned a history of the university, and the author has been in contact with that historian, who thus far states he has yet been unable to uncover such evidence. The search continues, however.

The year 1873 brought whoops of joy from Huntsville's policemen. The city provided them with their first uniforms, paid for by the city. Colored men of the city also formed their own fire company and took charge of the city hand fire engine, when the city promised them they would locate a house on the South Side of the square for housing the engine. The City governing body, by the way, was meeting in the courthouse basement this year, and in return, promised the County they would take care of the courthouse grounds. During 1873, local citizens could, for the first time, write their friends elsewhere using the newly introduced penny post card.

Citizens of New Market, in 1873, led by D. Lipscomb, again petitioned to be incorporated, probably occasioned by a desire for more growth, as one citizen had complained there was not enough



*New Market High School 1924.*

shopping facilities there. A citizen at New Hope also felt the same way, apparently, as he wrote a letter to a Huntsville editor, com-

plaining that there had only been two groceries in New Hope “for the last three years”.

Act Number 18 of the 1873 legislature was quite significant to Madison County, in that the Negro college, forerunner of Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical University, now at Normal, was strengthened. The school had been authorized by an Act of December 20, 1871, and had acquired property on West Clinton Street, later acquiring its present site. The first trustees were A. W. McCullough, Dr. Carlton G. Smith and R. C. Smith. The first president was William H. Council.

The year 1873, however, saw hard times fall on Madison County again, the second major depression of its youth. Preceding this was the failure of the Jay Cooke and Company investment house. Uncontrolled inflation in Alabama led the county to the brink of financial collapse. Although bacon was only 10 cents a pound, with coffee 30 cents and butter 18 cents, Madison County residents simply could not pay. Even the Memphis and Charleston Railroad offered for sale the real estate along its line, including Huntsville's



*Railroad Depot, Huntsville, built in 1860 by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company. It is believed to be the oldest depot in the Southeast, as to length of continuous service.*

Donegan Hotel. Somehow, however, Huntsville found the money to again add 45 acres to its cemetery, acquiring the property from J. J. Donegan.

To the west and south of Huntsville, things were not the same in an area colonized by John G. Cullman and numerous Germans

in 1873. Cullman's activities would play a great part in settling Cullman and that area of Alabama.

A dread disease struck Madison County during 1873. Cholera left 51 dead, and in related matters, Madison County's first County Health Officer, Dr. J. J. Dement, was appointed. A house was rented from P. N. Drake to use as a hospital for the cholera victims. The place was referred to as the Pesthouse. An 1873 petition to the Huntsville governing body again called for stopping the hitching of livestock to the Courthouse fence, alleging that the city water system was being polluted, and possibly causing disease. The petition was tabled by the city governing body.

Things were bad in Madison County, but like the great county it is, it survived with heart, faith, and hope.



## CHAPTER XXX

### THE ERA OF GOOD SPENDING SPELLS DEFEAT FOR RADICAL REPUBLICANS

#### HUNTSVILLIANS MAP CHANGES. (1874-1875)

Spending, borrowing and accusations of stealing earmarked the administration of Governor Lewis, so drastic during his term in office that the state debt reached a whopping \$50 million.

But the tide was turning, ever so deliberately, quietly and effectively. Recovery came at the election polls.

George S. Houston, another North Alabamian from Lauderdale County, and an adept politician, sought the governorship in 1874.

Houston, another of those who opposed secession, and until the State withdrew from the Union, holding an Alabama seat in Congress, saw the tables could be reversed.

After watching the spectacle of free spending and corruption, Houston was convinced he would bring a sobering effect, and bring about financial responsibility. There was another knot in his heart he had never forgotten, that of being refused his seat in the U. S. Senate after the war, by the Republican dominated Congress.

Alabama, it seemed, was ready for change. In Madison County and elsewhere in the state, there was growing disgust with the Radicals, amongst whom there seemed little respect at this time. Quarrels, jealous rages, battling over the spoils seemed to earmark that they were more interested in what they could get from the state instead of what they could do for it. They split into two basic factions of a party, being referred to as the "Lily Whites" and the "Black and Tans". Carpetbag government, during which time three negroes had been sent to Congress from Alabama, was overthrown, in spite of all efforts by both factions of the Republican party. Some of these same type factors contributed to the formation of the national Greenback party in 1874, and to its demise in 1884.

Negroes, the freed slaves whose cause the Republicans claimed to be championing, began to switch over to the Conservative Democratic party, even though it became obvious that the Republicans would pass a new Civil Rights Act in 1875—as they did. The act followed a December 1874 riot in Vicksburg, Mississippi, during which 2 whites and 29 negroes were killed. The riot had been brought about by white property owners ousting negro officeholders.

Two Madison County men, LeRoy Pope Walker and William M. Lowe, among many others, played a Herculean role in ousting the Republicans from state control.

Houston handily won the governorship over Lewis, marking the end of Reconstruction. Even Madison County voted narrowly against Huntsville's Lewis by a vote of 3,422 to 3,348, although the Radical Republican slate won the Huntsville municipal election. Conservatism had begun in Alabama, the same year that saw "Boss" William Tweed, of New York, today epitomized as representing "rotten" politics, sentenced to a twelve year prison term.

In Huntsville, a separate school district began operation after another January appeal by the city, who had, on August 18, 1874, voted to assume the expense for the state school for one month. An act of December 11, 1874 set up Huntsville's first separate school district. S. J. Mayhew was appointed as the first City Superintendent of Education. An 1875 school census disclosed 859 white and 815 colored children of school age in Huntsville. A **North Alabama Republican** June 5, 1875 article noted that the public school was in the Calhoun Building.

A Huntsville Board of Health was also active. Members Dr. J. J. Dement, Dr. L. C. Pynchon, Dr. H. W. Bassett, and Aldermen J. C. Steele and James E. Seat reported a "bad health condition" and recommended the mill ponds of Darwin and Brandon Davis be removed. Health conditions were destined to be bettered over the state, too, as a State Board of Health formed in 1875.

Huntsville continued to push for new growth throughout the year. An effort was made in 1874 to have the Southwestern University located in Huntsville, even to the extent of offering a bonus that could conceivably have cost the city \$50,000. Huntsville voters approved the plan by a vote of 656 to 13, and sent delegates to Memphis to try and get the University. Their efforts were unsuccessful, but may also account for the story about Huntsville and Vanderbilt University. During the same year of 1874, Madison got a new town hall, and C. A. Gill completed a new Engine House for Huntsville.

In the Huntsville school district, teachers were appointed and the first so appointed were for the white school, consisting of Kate Fariss, principal, \$65 per month; Miss Fannie Patterson, first assistant principal, \$50 per month; Miss Sallie Reedy, second assistant principal, \$45 per month; and primary teacher, Miss Augustus Beggars, \$40 per month. Appointed as principal of the colored school was William Councill, \$60 per month; first assistant principal H. C. Binford, \$50 per month, with D. S. Brandon, second assistant principal and S. J. B. Carter, primary, both at \$45 per month.

A brewery, run by W. C. Fromm, was operating within Huntsville during 1874, and one wonders what the attitude of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, organized during 1874 in Cleveland, might have been about the operation. Mr. Fromm was probably unconcerned, but he was concerned with the Huntsville water rate as he attempted unsuccessfully to get the aldermen to reduce his rate.

Gas lamps dotted the streets of Huntsville in 1874. The Huntsville Gas Light Company, headed by R. E. Coxe, President, and John H. White, Secretary, had done a good selling job, selling 43 more lamps to the city that year. O. M. Hundley, who in 1874 built the two story brick building on Jefferson Street that would later house the Health Department and Chamber of Commerce, was one of those who urged the county to put in gas lamps in the courthouse, as well as installing water closets. The suggestion was heeded and the Madison County Commission replaced the old coal oil lamps the next year, in 1875.

During 1874, however, the city government was on an "economy" kick, reducing its work hands from 20 to 12, while at the same time the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company for Negroes failed. The town rejoiced, however, in 1874, when Huntsville's Dr. Carlos G. Smith assumed the presidency of the University of Alabama. And a Society to Promote Immigration was founded by George P. Beirne. Huntsville sent five thousand brochures to the Northern and Western States, mailed from the newly located Postoffice at Number 1, Commercial Row. Some may have gone to New York, where an organization was formed in 1874—the Chatauqua—that would bring entertainment to Huntsville for nearly four decades.

Beginning the second half of the 1870-1880 decade, citizens of Madison County began to enjoy themselves more and to "loosen" up their pocketbooks. The new year of 1875 was ushered in with concerts by the Frank Sanders Silver Band and by Professor Courriot's Cornet Band. Up in Louisville, Kentucky, horns would later in the year blare out the news of a new Derby, the Kentucky, that would draw many sports minded Madison Countians to Louisville over the years. Winner of the first Derby in 1875 was Aristides. The "good guessers" may well have celebrated at a barbecue held at Moores Mill, Beaver Dam Creek, that same year.

In the field of sports, Huntsville had now at least two top notch baseball teams, the NonPretenders and the John Reed's. The John Reeds defeated the Red Stockings in one lengthy game. No one was playing tennis in Madison County during 1875, although the game was introduced to America in 1874. It appeared to have been 1877 before the first tennis game was played in Huntsville.

One of Maple Hill Cemetery's most beautiful areas began to take shape in 1875, when the city granted a petition of Israelite citizens for a portion of the cemetery to be set aside as a Hebrew burial section. The newly 1875 organized B'Nai B'Rith Lodge, with Joseph Klauss as president, was probably influential in the request.

The elements were again not good to Madison County in 1875, as the Tennessee River flooded, reaching a four mile width at Whitesburg. Huntsville also experienced a bad flood, with water reaching waist high depths at the railroad depot and between the



*Huntsville's Big Spring at Flood Time.*

Big Spring and West Huntsville. Even the county fair fence was washed away. A tornado damaged Hazel Green severely, but Madison Countians nevertheless, in spite of their own problems, went to the aid of tornado victims at Tuscumbia, Alabama, sending \$1,000 to help. Some of the money may have been silver coins, as "Hard Money" returned to the American scene that year, following years of Greenbacks and fractional notes for less than \$1, being the legal currency.

By mid-1875, voters across the state went to the polls to vote on holding a new constitutional convention to replace the Constitution of 1867, drafted by the Radical Republicans. Madison County voted in favor of the convention 2,570 to 2,191. Although the Republicans had carried the city elections in Huntsville only a year earlier, both the city and county favored the convention.

Delegates elected from Madison County to the convention, which met September 6, were William M. Lowe and LeRoy Pope Walker, the latter being the former Confederate States Secretary of War, as well as being the son of John Williams Walker, who presided over the 1819 Constitutional Convention. Walker was selected to preside over the 1875 convention.

The 1875 constitution, although similar in many ways to the earlier constitution, included several vital changes. Cities, counties and the state were henceforth forbidden to lend money to private enterprise, an effort at stemming any repetition of stealing preva-

lent during Reconstruction. A limit was also placed on the taxing power of the state and its subdivisions. As an economy move, the office of Lieutenant Governor was abolished, and the Legislature was required to meet every two years instead of annually. Staggered terms of the Legislature was also a key provision. Terms of Sheriffs were set at four years for the first time, beginning in 1880. The Solicitor was made non-elective.

The new constitution was submitted to the voters in a statewide election, winning favor by three to one. It went into effect December 6, and was never amended.

The present method of selecting general election officials for conducting elections was also instituted in 1875. The responsibility was placed on an Appointing Board, composed of the Sheriff, Circuit Court Clerk and Probate Judge.

At least one unusual footnote in history during 1873-1875 was the obvious power of the press in Huntsville. For the first time in history, six newspapers were being published in the city.

Representing almost every leaning, there was the Huntsville weekly Democrat; The Daily Democrat; The Huntsville Advocate; The Huntsville Weekly Independent; The Huntsville Semi-Weekly Reporter; and the North Alabama Reporter.

The "open-minded" power of the press was something that Huntsville could indeed point to with pride in an era such as this. The approach may well have accounted for Huntsville being selected in 1875 as the site for the annual convention of the Alabama Press Association, a meeting no doubt covered by a commercial photographer named Robinson, who claimed he had made the first pictures in Huntsville years before.

Huntsville, too, was looking at transportation links, vital if the city and county were to prosper. The city in 1875 made an all out effort to hold the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Shops in Huntsville, although work had been suspended at the shops. The city, upset over seeing a dying hope that Huntsville might become a major rail center, tried to purchase the main machine shop of the railroad and support it until such time as strings could be pulled to get it active again.

The importance of the "iron horse" was all too clear. Only six years earlier, the transcontinental railroad had been completed, with the last spike driven May 10, 1869 at Promontory, Utah. East and West were one, and Alabamians, like all other Americans, were fully aware of its impact and role in the years ahead.

While the city fathers were concentrating on an attempt to become a railroad center, the Madison County governing body was continuing with the development of what might be termed early "farm to market" roads.

An 1875 county road map by S. J. Mayhew listed the following roads outside the Huntsville corporate limits:

- \*Fletchers Ferry road, going west from Triana, thence the the County line.
- \*Lemans Ferry Road, going South from Huntsville, thence Southwardly and on to the Tennessee River.
- \*Phillip Gap Road, running East from Whitesburg Pike.
- \*Unnamed road, running to Hattons Mill in Township 5 South, Range 1 West, section 18 to section 21.
- \*Deposit road.
- \*Huntsville to Vienna road.
- \*Triana to Huntsville road.
- \*Triana to Whitesburg road.
- \*Triana to Madison road.
- \*Madison to Athens road.
- \*Browns Ferry road.
- \*Athens pike.
- \*Athens road.
- \*Pulaski road.
- \*Fayetteville road.
- \*Bryants Ford road.
- \*Big Cove pike.
- \*Dug Hill road.
- \*Blevins Gap road, running East from Section 19 at Whitesburg pike, across Section 28 and 34.
- \*Whitesburg to Vienna road.
- \*Peevey's Ford road from Dug Hill road, across Flint River Section 9, Township 4.
- \*Belafonte road.
- \*Hurricane road.
- \*Sulphur Springs road.
- \*Mountain Ford road.
- \*Limestone road, beginning on Tennessee line at the north-east corner of Section 4, Township 1, Range 2 East, crossing Flent River in Section 21, Township 1, Range East, thence to the Meridianville Pike  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile North of Hazel Green in Section 30, Township 1, Range 1 East, thence south to Hazel Green, thence West to Cross Roads and to Limestone County along the Southern boundary of Section 31, Township 1, Range 2, West.
- \*McCartney road.
- \*Wade and Powell road.
- \*Mooresville road.
- \*Brownsboro road.

- \*Paint Rock road.
- \*Huntsville to Madison road.
- \*Meridian road.
- \*Monte Sano road.
- \*Whitesburg Pike.
- \*Winchester road.

The brief span between 1870 and 1875 was indeed one of change nationwide. General George Custer discovered gold in the South Dakota Black Hills in 1874, and the first major steel bridge in America was built over the Mississippi River at St. Louis the same year.

The first electrically powered streetcar, invented by Stephen D. Field, had started running in New York City in 1874. Alabama would not get one until 1885; when the first in Alabama started running in Montgomery.

In 1875, Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone, and C. R. Carey of Boston designed the first television set, although many years would pass before television would become practical.

Thomas Edison, too, in 1874, had again shown his varied talents by improving the typewriter, substituting metal parts for wood. Prior to this, writing was still faster by hand than by typewriter.

And in North Alabama, the United States began construction of a canal around Muscle Shoals to provide a vital waterway link for river transportation in the state.

In the lull of the war years, the pace had been slow, but now, with a nation feeling its potential, Alabama and other states looked optimistically to the future. Portending Madison County's future as a cotton mill community, General L. P. Walker and Milton Humes petitioned the city in 1874 for establishment of a cotton manufacturing plant. The city urged citizens to subscribe \$20,000 of the \$100,00 needed, and the die was cast, in the same year that the Southern Railway absorbed the Memphis and Charleston system.

## CHAPTER XXXI

### THE CHANGING FACE OF HUNTSVILLE

#### UNION TROOPS GO HOME. (1876-1880)

While state politics changed, so, too, had changed the commercial face of Huntsville. In 1876, at least 177 business firms operated.

The city limits covered only 1½ square miles in 1876, but the activity around the square seemed that of a much larger city.

A local editor reminisced about the tranquility of the old days when the north side of the square was called "Ragged Row". Its 1876 name was Exchange Row. The east side had been known as "Cheap Row", while the South side of the square continued to be called "Commercial Row". The west side still continued to be called "Bank Row", although it would later, in the next century, become known as "Cotton Block".

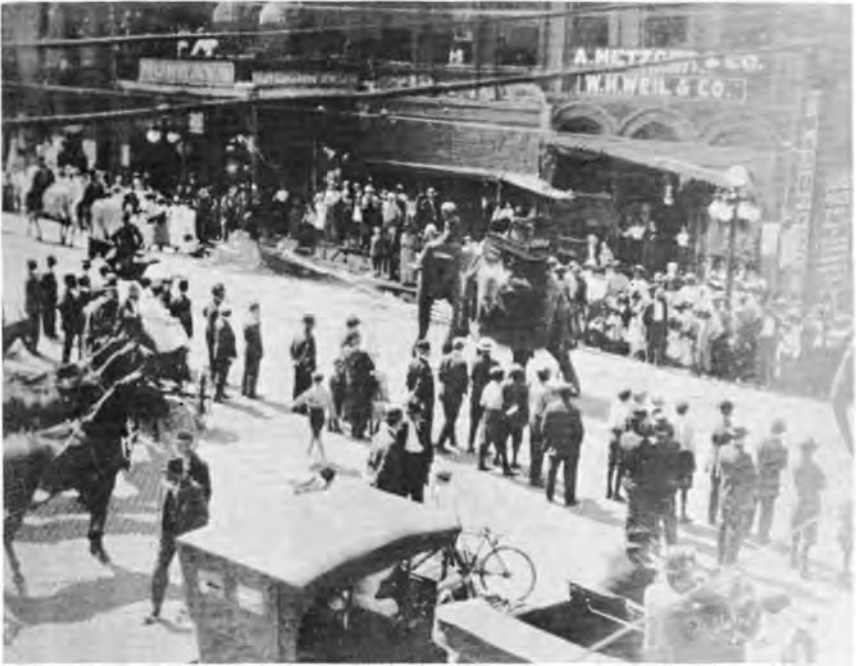


*East Side Square, pre-car days.*

At the national level, the National Baseball League was formed, while Colorado became the 38th State. The Internal Combustion engine was invented, destined to bring many changes in industry. Even so, something else went on the market during this year of 1876 that had tremendous impact on Americans. Mark Twain came out with **TOM SAWYER**.

The North Alabama Immigration Aid Society, formed to help bring newcomers to Madison County and North Alabama, was





*West side square, circus parade passing. Date determinable by age of cars.*



*South Side square, early days, when it was called Commercial Row.*

going full swing with Clement C. Clay, LeRoy P. Walker, William P. Newman, Samuel H. Moore, John M. Crowder, and Algernon S. Fletcher sending up a chorus of claims for the virtue and prospective wealth of the area. Whether they bragged or complained about

the city water rates is not known. The rates were \$8.00 for a family of less than 3; for a family of 3 to 5, \$12; for a private bath, \$6; for a shop, \$8; for a drug store, \$12; and for a first class Hotel or Tavern, \$100.

Among those who came to Huntsville during 1876 to see for himself how things were was General Joseph E. Johnson, a Confederate General and active secessionist later elected Alabama's Governor in 1896.

But all did not go well in Huntsville during 1876. The efforts to keep the railroad shops of the Memphis and Charleston railroad failed, and all locomotives were moved to Tusculumbia. The shops were closed down.

The local beer brewery, apparently the last to exist in Huntsville, was sold the same year. Huntsville aldermen, too, complained they had no money and that they were several thousand dollars in debt. Yet, they somehow managed to find \$100 which they sent to Brunswick, Georgia to aid the yellow fever epidemic victims there.

By comparison, the year 1876 was the same year that General George Custer's troops made their stand near the Little Big Horn on June 25 in Montana. As history records, they were wiped out to the man by the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians, led by Crazy Horse. It was the same year that the legendary "Wild Bill" Hickok was killed in a gambling saloon by a shot in the back.

The same year, Locust Grove Baptist Church in Madison County was organized, as well as the Jewish B' Nai Sholom (Sons of Peace), with B. W. Wise as president. The Jewish people held their synagogue at the Masonic Temple. Another Christian movement was again inaugurated this year, too, in Huntsville, that would become one of Madison County's most worthy. The Young Men's Christian Association was, for the first time, fully organized, with Robert H. Wilson as President; James H. Mayhew as Vice-President; Alonzo S. Elliott as Secretary; and Joseph Martin as Treasurer. Their first meeting was held in the Baptist Church, and was probably brought about by the visit of the Y.M.C.A. national president to Huntsville the year before.

On the state scene, the complexion of politics had changed little. Governor George S. Houston again won the governor's chair. Madison County gave him the nod 3,225 to 3,036 over Republican N. Woodruff. In 1876, too, Madison County's Dr. John J. Dement was elected president of the Alabama Medical Society. During that year the state assessment of property was \$136 million, taxed at a 7½ mill level.

Other 1876 news of interest outside of Madison County came on March 10, when the first intelligible message was heard over a telephone. Polo came to America this year, as an indoor sport, and the Dynamo was invented, making use of electricity practical. In Philadelphia, the World's Fair Centennial International Exposi-

tion opened. At Montgomery, the Alabama Legislature moved to get rid of the carpetbagger Senator George E. Spencer, by sending a resolution to Congress declaring that Spencer had been elected illegally. The effort was unsuccessful.

Back home in Madison County, the county poorhouse was sold again. It had previously been sold to J. D. Vandeventer, who couldn't make the payments and it was again sold in 1877 to Willis W. Garth. The poorhouse was near what later became the airport, off Whitesburg Drive. Property records now had become easier to work with, as the first mortgage, recorded in a separate book, was recorded in 1877. B. B. Clark executed a mortgage to Mary B. Clark for \$245.45. Records show the mortgage was paid off! Act 52 of 1877 also made it a requirement that plats would thereafter be filed in a manner similar to deeds.

Politics were warm on the local front in 1877. The Democrats successfully elected candidates to the legislature over a Negro ticket, but were not quite as successful otherwise. They lost the office of Sheriff, Tax Collector and three County Commissioners to the Independent Republicans. Commissioners Dickson Cobb and H. M. Teague were classified as Republican. Democrats did elect the County Treasurer, Assessor and one County Commissioner, however.

Huntsville had tried to get in the Mardi Gras act, but apparently was not too successful. The third annual Huntsville local Mardi Gras Ball in 1877 was not successful.

Even the granges were beginning to fold, as John Hertzler, later in 1879, said at the time that there was only one active grange in Madison County. At least twenty granges had been active in 1877, with some of them meeting at the popular resort, Johnson's Wells, nine miles north of Huntsville.

Probably the most startling local news of 1877, however, came from Borums Tan Yard, near Hillsboro, when it was announced that a vein of gold had been discovered there. It "petered" out.

In national politics, the campaign of Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican standard bearer, and Democrat Samuel J. Tilden, took the spotlight.

Tilden took the popular vote by around 250,000 in the 1876 election. He received 184 to 163 electoral votes, with the electoral vote in South Carolina, Louisiana, Florida and Oregon being disputed. Congress appointed an Electoral Commission, composed of eight Republicans and seven Democrats and the result was a straight party vote in favor of Hayes in 1877.

Hayes, true to his campaign promise, ordered the last federal troops left in the South as an occupational force after the war, to leave.

The climate for withdrawal had been reestablished in Tennessee in 1869, Virginia and North Carolina in 1870, Georgia in 1871,

Arkansas, Alabama and Texas in 1874. Mississippi in 1875, and lastly, Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina in 1877.

The U. S. Infantry, based in Thomas Barracks on the Chapman Farm, left Huntsville in August 1877. The buildings, which had cost \$90,000, were sold to ex-governor Chapman for \$1,861.

The last federal occupation troops moved out of the South in 1877. Meanwhile, other federal troops moved into Madison County, but not for occupational purposes. Troops of the U. S. Coast Survey Corps, commanded by Captain F. D. Granger, located on Rowe's Mountain, on Whitesburg Pike, South of Huntsville.

The old volunteer Militia of Alabama, again to become a force to reckon with, got a new name. Act 65 of 1877 renamed them the Alabama State Troops. The new county of Cullman, organized in 1877, would then form their first units. Further South, a new county name appeared. The county of Sanford was changed to Lamar.

Alabama was beginning to experience other problems, too. The convict population had soared to the astonishing number of 688 convicts. Huntsville, though, had domestic problems that almost overshadowed the state and national moves, affecting the South.

Huntsville had been without a city court since the early days when Republicans had it scuttled over accusations aimed at Radical leaders.

Some Huntsvillians wanted it reestablished in 1877—and with reason. During the year, 1,000 litigants, 360 jurors and 1,254 witnesses were summoned in April, May and June for circuit court to handle what had originally been the jurisdiction of the city court.

The spring 1875 term civil docket had 460 cases, but during the years 1876 and 1877, there had been only 36 convictions in circuit court. Presumably, the problem was that the court had little time to give adequate attention to individual cases.

A city court was not established, however, but trial of misdemeanors was turned over to the county court. A few customers of the new Anheiser lager saloon, Northeast corner square at the Hickman building, operated by W. F. Struve, would find the court, as "customers".

Huntsville may have been "civilized", but one well would have doubted it in 1877. There was a fight in the courthouse and John Ford killed J. McCalley, with a knife, during a chase down the courthouse corridor. Another county jail break also occurred. Too, an attempt, by unknown persons, to burn the courthouse to the ground failed. Whether the news was flashed to Decatur, over a new telegraph line to that city, being built by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, is not known. Residents of the McGee Hotel, now watching an addition of three stories on Jefferson Street, now equipped to accept lady customers, were watching

things out of the corner of both eyes. The news was not carried over a microphone, as it was just invented during 1877. The newly organized Huntsville Free Trade League, established in 1877 as the first of its kind in Alabama, with Powhattan Robinson as president, probably advertised the addition to the Hotel, but not the murder.

One thing certain about 1877 was that residents of Madison County had the "shivers". A fifteen inch snow, reported to be the heaviest since 1814, accompanied by a minus twelve temperature, sent people scurrying to the hearth. Those who were brave enough to go saw the unusual sight of icebergs in the Tennessee River, as observed from the six river landings in Madison County, called Churns, Whitesburg, Leman's Ferry, Triana, Landeneg and Watkins Ferry.

Another certainty, in 1877, was that the Catholic Church building, begun in 1860, was finally dedicated on November 11.

Tragedy struck Huntsville and Alabama and many places of the nation in 1878. The plague.

The dread yellow fever epidemic ran rampant. Eighty-three died in Mobile. Even the Chief Medical Officer of Memphis, a former resident of Huntsville, Dr. Henry Erskine, came down with the disease and died. In fact, Memphis had nearly two thirds of its white population (4,000 of 6,000) succumb. In Alabama, 3,000 deaths were recorded. A temporary hospital was established at the Donegan House in Huntsville. How many died in Madison County is not known for sure, but it is known that it was necessary to hire additional help for the local cemetery.

A Board of Medical Examiners was formed by Act 16, 1878, for Madison County. Members were Doctors J. J. Dement, M. C. Baldridge and A. J. Greene. The year before had seen reorganization of the Madison County Medical Society, as well as the State Medical Society. A state medical convention, held in Huntsville during 1880, provided many statistics about disease for residents to munch over. At the time, there were thirty-two registered doctors in Huntsville.

The same year, too, cattle rustling had become a favorite sport in Madison County, leading to formation of a secret vigilante committee, headed by George P. Beirne. Whether it had any positive effect did not get recorded. Perhaps No News Was Good News!

Lawlessness was not confined to rustling, however. Mike White, Ben Evans and Ephraim Hall were lynched in Huntsville by a mob during 1878 for the murder of George Shoenberger.

Yet, on the opposite side of the ledger, Two Madison Countians played a key role in December, 1878, in organizing the first State Bar Association. LeRoy P. Walker and Milton Humes were among the founders. Walker became the group's first Vice President. The group was incorporated in 1879,

A new type of County Board of Education was established in 1878 by legislative act. The Board was composed of the County Superintendent, along with two teachers selected by him. There were not many students. In fact there were only 141,230 enrolled in the entire state of Alabama, in 4,100 schools.

About the same time, William H. Council, first President of the Colored Normal School, started the first negro newspaper in the history of Madison County, the **Herald**. The following year, 1879, Charles Hendley, Jr. also started a negro newspaper, **The Huntsville Gazette**, a newspaper that would leave many lasting impressions on the community during its fifteen year history.

Again, on the local scene in 1878, other events were happening of interest. The county's first known triplets were born, but two of them died. The Monrovia postoffice was established, with William Allen as postmaster. The little brick Episcopalian Church, built in Huntsville during 1846-1847, was sold to the African Methodist Church and was dismantled by them. The brick was used to replace their frame church building on Jefferson Street. The structure recently burned and the shell, including the original Episcopal cornerstone, was still standing during 1970. Also in 1878 the Donegan block was sold at a Sheriff's sale to William M. Holding. Construction of a five story block on the West Side of the square, replacing buildings built in 1829, was accomplished by Addison White. The five story block remained until 1967, when all were razed, to make way for construction of a new Big Spring Park immediately surrounding the original spring.

In local politics, the Greenback party was organized in Madison County during 1878, the same year that the blind could now read about many things with the 1878 developed Braille system.

The year 1878 indicated that the newly founded county of Cullman was on the move. The town of Cullman, founded in 1873, proudly boasted that it had, in the space of only five years, reached the point where the town had numerous industry and business houses. These included one brewery, two cigar factories, 1 snuff factory, 1 wood carding factory, 1 steam flouring mill, 1 beer bottling factory, 3 newspapers, one coffee essence factory, saw mills, a planing mill, 13 stores, 3 meat markets, 4 hotels, 5 lawyers, and a great number of saloons.

By 1878, daily mail had begun between Huntsville and Guntersville, the latter having a population of about 350 persons. In that town were 7 dry goods stores, 2 family groceries, a drug store, a boot and shoe shop, a blacksmith shop, 2 doctors, 7 lawyers, 2 churches and 2 hotels. Speaking of hotels, the Huntsville Hotel kitchen "fell in" during 1879, starting a fire, and the local volunteer fire group, who had attended a ball at the hotel the night before, returned and "paid their rent".

During 1878, Alexander Graham Bell's invention began to pay dividends, with the first commercial telephone exchange in America opening at New Haven, Connecticut. Alabama's Mobile was not far behind, opening theirs in 1879.

That same year of 1879 saw Thomas Edison demonstrate the incandescent lamp with the first electric arc street lights in the nation installed in Cleveland, Ohio. Later that year, the nation's first five and ten cent store, Woolworths, opened at Utica, New York. The cash register was also invented this year.

In Huntsville, during 1879, the influence of another of Edison's inventions was felt. The Edison phonograph, invented in 1877, called the Talking Machine, was exhibited at the Huntsville Female College.

If Huntsville needed prestige, it couldn't have been more welcome, too, in 1879, when the Army classified Huntsville as the second healthiest place in the nation where Army posts were located. West Point, New York, was the only place in the nation ranking ahead of Huntsville.

The town of New Hope now got into the local act, too. The town, which had previously been incorporated by the name of Vienna, again became incorporated, but under the name of New Hope. A. Whited became the first Mayor.

During 1879, also, the firm of C. H. and W. L. Halsey began a wholesale and retail grocery, with W. L. Halsey, Jr. even today operating a wholesale grocery. The name Halsey is the longest continuous business name in the history of Madison County, with John Halsey having begun a chair manufacturing business in 1817, barely a block from the present day location of W. L. Halsey Wholesale Grocery on Jefferson Street.

Also during 1879, Lillian Russell made her debut in the United States, long to remain an idol of the public. During the year, too, the Alabama Bar Association was completely organized, and a famous "soap" also made its debut. The first cake of "It Floats" Ivory soap was marketed.

The year 1880 brought something new to Madison County—its first primary election in history, instituted by the Democratic party. Almost 2,500 voted in the primary, with each signing a pledge that they would support the party nominee in the general election.

The name Helen Keller made its appearance in 1880. The birth of this famed deaf and dumb American was recorded at Tuscumbia. No less a person than Dr. Alexander Graham Bell reputedly recommended Miss Ann Sullivan as her teacher.

In the November, 1880, general election in Alabama, Democrats won, from the reelection of Governor Rufus W Cobb—who had won

without opposition in 1878—down to each county office in Madison County. Madison County gave Cobb 3,548 votes to the Reverend J. M. Pickens, Greenback candidate, 3,284. There was no Republican candidate. Statewide, Democrats received 133,000 votes to 41,000 for the opposition parties, compared with 107,118 Democratic votes in 1874, to 93,928 Republican. Other parties were still trying, however, as in 1880 the National Farmers Alliance organized in Chicago, becoming the forerunner of the People's party.

Yet, in the Congressional race, Madison County Radicals and others combined to give a majority to Huntsville's W. M. Lowe over Democrat Joseph Wheeler, by a vote of 3,501 to 2,825. In 1878, Lowe had been the only non-Democratic Congressman elected in Alabama.

Although Lowe carried Madison County, Wheeler won the Congressional district by a vote of 12,808 to 12,795, carrying rural areas by a lopsided vote. Lowe contested the election, however, with the U. S. House ruling in his favor, finally in 1882.

The same group supporting Lowe carried Madison County for Republican James Garfield, who had been in Madison County in 1863, for President. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur, his vice presidential running mate, took the White House. Garfield received 3,062 votes in Madison County, while Democrat Winfield Scott Hancock took 2,808, with Greenback candidate Weaver receiving only 489. The election was close nationwide, 4,454,416 to 4,444,952.

It was, however, indeed ironic that local electors in Madison County were heard complaining about "too much central power of the federal government", a voice that would be heard for generations to come, particularly in the South. Republicans now referred to Democrats as Bourbons. The Republican definition of this was "one who is non-progressive and ultra-conservative".

There were contrasts in 1880 local elections that would hardly go unnoticed. The first Negroes were elected to the Huntsville governing body in 1880. They were Thomas Townsend and Daniel Brandon. Negroes would thereafter serve continuously on the Huntsville governing body until 1905, probably being more continuous years than any Northern city of the day.

Community growth continued in Madison County. An 1880 report from Plevna (named after a Russian town) stated that the town was "destined to become important when the railroad reaches here. There is now a Cumberland Presbyterian Church here, along with the Hickory Flat Academy headed by J. M. Walker, and one wood shop, along with a blacksmith shop and one major grocery. Coleman's whiskey shop is about one mile from here". Residents of the area had been excited about the economic possibilities ever since the incorporation of the Huntsville-Elora railroad in 1877.

The town of Hazel Green, during 1880, saw removal of its business district to about two miles north of the ante bellum business section. A school was in operation, and the groceries of P. T. Coover and J. H. Fuller were thriving.



An analysis of the 1880 tax abstract census for Madison County indicated \$9,251.95 taxes assessed. Statistics included value of pleasure carriages at \$21,909; 178 sale and carriage horses; 7 race horses; 15 stud horses and Jackasses; 15 attorneys; 22 physicians; 56 gold watches; 199 silver watches; and 36 clocks.

A sensation of 1880 saw discovery of coal oil on the farm of T. B. Crawford, 3½ miles northwest of Huntsville.

Statewide, a State Board of Education report showed 106,950 white students and 67,635 colored, for the school year 1878-1879. There were 3,177 white schools and 1,492 colored schools. The average white teacher pay for one month was \$15.51, while the negro teacher received \$21.57. Total state expenditures for education were \$395,000. The Huntsville white school was being held in General Samuel Moore's building, just south of the express company.

The Madison County governing body, concerned with traffic over Flint River, in 1880, voted to build an iron bridge at Three Forks of Flint, to be 240 feet long. Another was voted over Mountain Fork of Flint to be 300 feet. Plans of engineer Miles Merriweather were accepted and the Louisville Bridge and Iron Company bid of \$7,880 was accepted. The county's first iron bridge ever to be constructed had been approved in 1877 over Flint River at Maysville.

Also in 1880, the largest crowd ever assembled in Huntsville to that time attended the Sells Brothers Circus. All, though, was not calm on the home front. U. S. Marshals Joseph H. Sloss and Hewlett held a shootout with editor Frank Coleman. Thirteen shots were fired, but no one was hit, and no one joined the 21 prisoners in county jail at the time!

Although much discussion was held about the power of federal marshals, as opposed to local police authority, repercussions were confined to the Mayor simply fining each of the duel contestants \$25.

In the South, the same year saw a Negro named Booker T. Washington see a dream come true. Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute was established. This same school attracted George Washington Carver, also a Negro, and the word "peanut" would become a household name because of his genius.

In the "for what it's worth category", the ballbearing wheel for roller skates was invented in 1880, as the nation kept rolling along.

To the South, Birmingham began to give Huntsville, Mobile and Montgomery competition. The city, founded in 1871, now had a population of 3,000.

Huntsville now had 4,997; Madison County 37,650; Alabama 1,262,505, while the nation in 1880 reached 50,155,783. No one was concerned about an 1878 act which authorized convicts to be used outside the prison walls, contrary to the fear of people later about so-called "good time off" for prisoners.

## CHAPTER XXXII

### FRANK JAMES AND THE HELLO GIRL COME TO HUNTSVILLE. (1881-1885)

Few periods in Madison County history attracted such intrigue and legend as the early 1880's, as the region experienced new growth, a new future, and wealth.

Little, if anything, ever compared with the day Frank James, the notorious bandit and brother of the famed Jesse James, came to Huntsville—hardly willingly. It was a long time from the original formation of the James gang in 1866.

A four year running episode began March 11, 1881, when Alexander G. Smith, a paymaster for the engineers who were building the canal around Muscle Shoals, was swiftly parted from \$5,200 in his saddle bags by three armed and masked gunmen.

As expected, Jesse (known as J. D. Howard) and Frank (known as O. J. Woodson), and "Wild Bill" Ryan were blamed, since the notorious gang had been plundering fortunes from the rich and wealthy for years.

Besides, it soon was known that Frank and Jesse had come into Alabama to Selma to visit John Green Norris, a boyhood playmate and a soldier with Frank in the Confederate Army.

Already trailed by federal agents, sheriffs and bounty hunters for their daring robberies of trains, banks and stagecoaches, Frank and Jesse were checked into separate rooms at a Selma hotel and remained out of sight throughout the day until sundown when they slipped over to Norris' home for visits with their pal in a dimly lit room behind locked doors.

The brothers were on their best behavior throughout the visit to Selma and bid adieu to their pal a few days later, heading north through the State toward their farms in Tennessee.

Lawmen must have learned of their visit and naturally assumed that the James gang had pulled off the Muscle Shoals robbery.

But Jesse, Frank and "Wild Bill", however, had pulled another of their vanishing acts, disappearing without a trace from the scene of their latest triumph.

It would be 1884 before Alabama authorities managed to get a break and even see the famed outlaw, Frank, who was brought to Huntsville for trial by federal authorities.

Frank James was about all that was left of the notorious gang by that time. Jesse had been shot in the back a month after the Muscle Shoals robbery by Bob Ford, and "Wild" Billy Ryan, the

third bandit in the holdup, was serving a 25 year sentence for another holdup.

A charmer, Frank spent two months in the local jail, "on display", if you will. Never in the city's history was a bandit more admired. He wasn't without company as literally hundreds sought out his jail cell for a peek at the famous outlaw.

Realizing the advantage of capitalizing on his notoriety, Frank turned on the best of his charisma, puffing on cigars, reading Shakespeare aloud, speaking softly and gentlemanly to the ladies and children.

For the press, he quipped that they should be grateful to him for having something to fill their newspapers with. And he reminisced, too, about the days when he fought with the Confederacy to try and protect the South, "just as you fine people did".

If Frank James had been a politician, he might well have been elected to any office he wanted.

A star witness in the James trial was Dick Liddell, a former member of the James gang, who came to Huntsville to testify that Frank and Jesse were involved in the Muscle Shoals caper.

Liddell had been tried in federal court in Huntsville in 1882, presumably on another holdup charge, was found guilty and later pardoned. Mrs. Jesse James had appeared as a witness in that case.

Finally, on April 7, 1884, Frank was escorted to federal court from his cell, and pleaded innocent of having anything to do with the Muscle Shoals incident. Court was held in the Calhoun building, corner of Eustis Street and Greene Street, later site of an A and P grocery, and finally converted to a county parking lot in 1974.

James, with his neatly trimmed mustache and impeccable dress, looked more like a banker than a bandit. Indeed, reinforcements were even there to help the image. His wife, Ann Ralton, and their six year old son, Robert Frank, were in the courtroom as was Mrs. Jesse James, who stayed at the Huntsville Hotel while in the city.

Attorney LeRoy Pope Walker, former Confederate States Secretary of War, was at his side when the trial began April 16. Judge J. W. Bruce presided.

Finding twelve men to act as jurors was a chore the prosecution felt would be tougher than presenting the proper evidence. But trial finally got underway.

Jurors frowned as Liddle, turning state's evidence, claimed he heard the James Brothers and Ryan plotting the Muscle Shoals holdup. Jurors already knew Liddle as a horse stealer and murderer—indeed that he had supposedly schemed with Charlie and Bob Ford to kill Jesse James earlier.

Frank insisted he had been in Nashville, not Muscle Shoals, on the day the paymaster was robbed. Finally, the case went to the jury, and the courtroom waited with bated breath.

The jury returned, and the verdict was Not Guilty. The courtroom, so crowded there wasn't standing room, broke into applause at the verdict. To them, Frank was a hero.

James was rushed from the courtroom amid cheers of "bravo" to head off to another engagement—his trial in Missouri for train robbery. Sheriff Rodgers of Cooper County, Missouri had waited out the Huntsville verdict to arrest James.

Frank James never returned again to Huntsville, except for a brief showing of the Cole Younger-Frank James Wild West Show, in 1901. Frank, though, liked Huntsville as it had been good to him. Acquittals of a James brother were far from the norm.

The town Frank James remembered, however, wasn't the same anymore. From that day in Muscle Shoals during 1881, many changes had come to Madison County. But at least the county didn't experience such things as the 1881 shootout by Virgil Earp, City Marshal, along with his brothers Wyatt and Morgan, and Doc Holliday, who that year killed three of four cowboys in a battle, usually referred to today as the shootout at the O. K. Corral. Out West the same year, the Apache chieftain, Geronimo, confined to the Indian Reservation, left the area, and it was thought that another Indian War would be fought. He was captured, again, however, although he would continue to be troublesome to the federal officials until 1886.

In 1881, too, there was the hue and cry in Alabama to regulate the railroads, and the Railroad Commission was established to do just that. The Commission later became the Public Service Commission. During the same year the Alabama Board of Dental Examiners was set up.

Captain B. J. Curry of Huntsville had invented a cotton chopper, scraper, planter and fertilizer distributor in 1881 and had begun a factory a year later, leasing the Memphis and Charleston "Smokehouse" brick building. Another inventor, David Gestetner, may have "duplicated" some of the events of the year on his newly invented duplicating machine.

And Michael O'Shaughnessy, president of a cotton seed oil factory in Nashville, had, in 1881, leased the machine shops and four acres, from the Memphis and Charleston and built a \$75,000 cottonseed oil factory, employing 80 persons. J. M. Hutchens was the contractor for this, Madison County's first new postwar major industry. Hutchens also helped build Huntsville's first cotton factory founded the same year, with G. H. Harris as President. William

R. Rison was Treasurer; while Directors were O. M. Hundley, A. S. Fletcher, Isiah Weil, Robert H. Wilson, S. J. Mayhew, Samuel

H. Moore and William Richardson. J. Coons was Superintendent. The idea for the factory belonged to D. L. Love. The factory, located on the site of an old foundry on Jefferson Street, was built by Joe Winston and William Myers, and was a 110 foot by 45 foot two story building. The factory, in subsequent years, would successively be known as Margaret Mill, then Fletcher Mill. The building was torn down in 1970. The last occupant was Norris-Riddle Furniture Company. Interestingly, Huntsville gave its first tax exemption in history to both the Cottonseed Oil Factory and the Cotton Factory, being 10 years of exemption from taxation.



*A view of Huntsville's first cotton factory, built in 1881. It was razed in 1970 as a part of downtown development plans.*

On the national scene, the country mourned the assassination of President Garfield — an 1863 visitor to Madison County — by a partly demented office seeker July 2, 1881—a tragic incident all too close to the still fresh in the mind murder of Abraham Lincoln.

During 1881, the words Carnegie and Library became closely entwined, when Andrew Carnegie gave the first of many grants to establish Libraries.

During 1881, too, P. T. Barnum's "Greatest Show on Earth", first established in 1871, combined into an even bigger show, Barnum and Bailey. Other events included launching of the first submarine, and founding of the American Red Cross by Clara Barton. Louis Pasteur developed the rabies vaccine this year, and the first fully successful electric railroad was operated, in Germany. Ala-

bama's bonded debt was now 9 million, although the state tax on property had been reduced from 7 to 6½ mills in 1880.

The year 1881 included significant growth all over Madison County. Maysville was again incorporated by an election favoring such a move by a majority of 35 to 1. Elected Intendent (Mayor) was A. J. Burns. Councillors elected were P. Yeatman Geron, R. L. Gilliam, F. Reed, J. M. Curnutt and James E. Denial. The Plevna postoffice was established with W. J. Taylor as postmaster. A new county map was published by S. J. Mayhew. The Huntsville city fathers, still holding their meetings in the courthouse basement, added 3.41 acres to the cemetery, acquired from Morris Bernstein. A legislative act of 1881 established the County Health Officer, although Madison County had a Health Officer before, Dr. J. J. Dement.

Education, along with industry, began to move. The negro Normal School (A and M) bought a lot on West Clinton Street, known as the old Binford lot now, for \$3,000. Huntsville, now having two schools with a total of 7 teachers, leased the old Greene Academy lot for 20 years, in 1882, from Trustees S. D. Cabaniss, R. C. Chapman, Wm. W. Steele, J. W. Clay and LeRoy Pope Walker. The city advertised for bids on a new public school building, to be Huntsville's first publicly own school building. The building contractor was J. M. Hutchens, who bid \$4,000. The building opened November 7, 1882, with J. A. B. Lovett as principal. There were 133 students in the building, designed by Lovett and M. W. Steele.



*Public School building, east Clinton Street. This site is the oldest school site in almost continuous use in Madison County.*

Events of statewide and national interest during 1882 included the founding of the Birmingham News; the invention of the Electric Fan; establishment of the Jacksonville Normal School; establishment of Arlington as a national cemetery; formation of the Alabama Education Association; organization nationally of the Knights of Columbus; and publications of a U.S. report that showed—for the previous year—that there had been 730 murders, of which 211 had been in the South. The report also listed 57 lynchings in the United States, of which only 22 had been in the South. Over in Germany, Professor Robert Koch announced discovery of the Tuberculosis germ.

Back in Madison County, the county governing body appointed the first Keeper of the Clock, Sol Newman, in 1882, the same year that two postoffices, Tootoo and WEM, were established, and that Huntsville hired its first negro policemen, Joe Scales and Robert Brandon. More than that, Madison County had the only negro legislator in Alabama, Republican W. P. Williams, that year.

A local editor, in 1882, commented “bicycles are all the go now”, while about the same time, a new Board of Trade was organized in Huntsville.

Again, in politics, Madison County voted for Republican Shelby, 3,242 to 2,670, over Democrat Luke Pryor, for Congress. Pryor won the election, however, over the district.

Residents of Brownsboro probably had a hard time keeping up with the news, however, at least part of the year, as the village was completely surrounded by water. They probably didn't hear about John L. Sullivan becoming heavyweight boxing champion of the world, a title he would hold until 1892. They did learn, however, that a new church, the Randolph Street Church of Christ, was organized. The church would later build its present structure in 1887. Closing out the year 1882, a man named Edward Johnson in New York started something that will unquestionably last longer than most things we know of. He started the lighted Christmas tree.

Progressive eyes were already looking to the day when the city would have electric lights. The Huntsville Electric Company organized in 1882, the same year the world's first central lighting plant was built in New York. Madison County residents had already been blinded by the display of a large electric light, shown in 1880 by the Cole Circus, which had put on display in Huntsville, at the same time, the world's tallest humans of that time, Captain and Mrs. M. V. Bates, both eight feet tall. Huntsville would wait for years, however, before the lights would come.

On another side, if any Huntsvillians had leaned so heavily toward the Radical Republican ear, there seemed prophecy in an incident in January 1883.

An eight year old elephant—symbol of the Republican party—died in Huntsville. The hulking 5,000 pound beast, property of Orton's Circus, was buried in a pit excavated for a brick yard

The elephant's bones are now under a house in the 500 block of East Clinton Street, where undoubtedly they will remain for posterity.

By early 1883, residents of Madison County were quietly going about the chores of everyday life, although the kids were heavily involved in the "marbles" mania. Building construction was booming, including construction of the Dement building. A. Campbell's two story brick on Commercial Row was underway, as well as



*South side square, early days*

J. W. Skinner's carriage factory on East Clinton across from the jail. Darwin Pulley's building on Commercial Row was also constructed. The Opera House would soon show Vaudeville, as it made its debut in America during 1883.

The Huntsville police chief, in 1883, had eight helpers. William Hutchens was night chief. Others included William J. Street; James O. Riley; Sydney Pentecost; John Stegall and William H. Blakemore.

In Montgomery, another one-time resident of Madison County was settled back in the governor's chair. Edward A. O'Neal, lawyer, financial conservative and a realist, was out to keep the era of responsible government intact. O'Neal, succeeding Rufus W. Cobb,



had defeated Greenback James L. Sheffield. To O'Neal's credit, he would later end his term with \$300,000 treasury surplus.

Madison County, however, voted for the Greenback 3,225 to 2,620.

The year of 1883 was significant for the Alabama farmer. The State Agriculture Department was formed, and Madison County's Edward C. Betts became the first Commissioner. The department, later in 1923, became the Department of Agriculture and Industry.

Corruption, however, was still existent in state government, not on any scale of some administrations before, but nevertheless still visible.

The state treasurer, Isaah H. Vincent, absconded with \$250,000 in 1883, the same year that Tennessee's treasurer, M. T. Polk, was arrested in connection with the same type of problem.

In Huntsville, an act amended the Huntsville charter, streamlining city government, establishing two year terms for the mayor and the eight aldermen, two from each ward, with the aldermen's terms staggered.

In turn, the act set out descriptions of the wards and provided for the registrar from each whose duty it was to register voters in his given ward. Voter registration points were at the Huntsville Cigar and Newsstand in the Huntsville Hotel, Ward 1; the Engine House, Ward 2; Dr. Baldrige's office, Ward 3; and Bowen's Dye Shop at Big Spring, Ward 4.

The same year, another act made the County Superintendent of Education elective for a two year term, beginning in August, 1884. In the election, J. A. B. Lovett was elected, while four Democratic County Commissioners candidates defeated four Anti-Bourbons.

Madison Countians, up to this time, had to rely mainly on hand-me-down type information to learn of the community's past, but during 1883-1884 the **Huntsville Independent** published a history written by Circuit Court Clerk Thomas J. Taylor. His writings have been practically the only history written of the county to date other than the writings of Thomas Humphrey, Ed Betts, and present day Dr. Frances Roberts story of the area's earliest beginnings.

Also during 1883, "Buffalo Bill" William Cody held his first Wild West show at North Platt, Nebraska, while at Huntsville a visitor by the name of W. J. Cole came for the purpose of "casing" the city for establishing a telephone company.

Several months would pass, but Huntsville finally got its first telephones, the sixtieth commercial exchange in Alabama, and being of the magneto system with a crank, on November 7, 1883. This was only seven years after the first telephone message was made by Alexander Graham Bell, and only five years after the

nation's first commercial telephone exchange was started in New Haven, Connecticut.

Cole set up offices in the White Building on Bank Row, and the Bell telephone system was in Huntsville to stay.

Sallie Leedy was the "hello" girl. Robert Hay was the first night operator.

First in Huntsville to have the telephonic brainchild of Bell were a few residences, hotels, stores, businesses, and the Huntsville Female College. A partial list included W. R. Rison, bank and residence; J. L. Rison, drug store; Dr. J. J. Dement; Dr. S. H. Lowry; Milton Humes and General Samuel Moore, residences; C. H. and W. L. Halsey grocery; Huntsville Oil Company; M. B. Wise and Company; Huntsville Female College; Huntsville Hotel; Stegall's Hotel, McGee's Hotel; U. S. District Court; and A. F. Murray, M. M. Newman, E. M. Thurston and J. B. Lambert, at their stores.

In a comment on the times, records turned up an interesting statistic that may well have hinted that married life was far more heavenly than anyone could expect today.

There were 375 marriage licenses issued, compared to only 22 divorce proceedings in 1883, in Madison County.

If there were those who firmly believed that law and order had finally come to Huntsville, the notion was quickly dispelled in October, 1883.

Eight culprits scaled the fence outside the Madison County Jail on October 10 and took Wes Brown from his cell, marched him to the courthouse and lynched him on the walnut tree on the Northwest corner of the lawn.

The hanging was an outgrowth of the axe murder of policeman William Street earlier. Brown and a Charles Adams were blamed. While Adams escaped, Brown was hauled in by the lawmen to later stand trial. The trial, of course, never came to pass.

At the time there were 36 saloons in Madison County, eleven of which were in Huntsville. Probably many a pious soul blamed the devil of whiskey on both the Street murder and the Brown lynching.

A trend of the time, also, was evidenced by a Huntsville ordinance, prohibiting Barbers from operating on Sundays.

During 1883, the citizens of Gurley decided that it was time for them to incorporate, for the first time. Although they had turned down a similar proposal in 1882, the town was incorporated by an election of January 6, and the first officials elected were John G. Bowen, Mayor, along with Aldermen W. H. Beason, J. R. Hall, J. C. Branum, J. B. Joplin, and O. E. Bennett. Hereafter the town would not be known as Gurley's Tank, or Gurleyville, or Gurley's. The present name, Gurley, was adopted, named after Captain Frank Gurley's family.



*Madison County High School at Gurley, being the first county High school, in 1907. It was built first as the Robert McDonell High school, as a church school, and was torn down when the present Gurley building was constructed.*

At the year end, 1883 had also seen the start of Parcel Post, Operation of the first automatic tin can making at Baltimore, and, to be of much interest to Madison County later, opening of the first Pittsburg Plate Glass (PPG) factory in America at Creighton, Pennsylvania. (PPG would later locate a plant in Madison County.)

It was time to do something else about time, in 1883. Prior to that year, hundreds of different times were shown on various clocks and watches over the nation, including at least three different times, at the same time, in Alabama. Representatives of various railroads convened in a General Time convention in St. Louis and adopted a plan formulated by William Frederick Allen, dividing the United States into four time zones, based on sun time, at the 75th, 90th, 105th, and 120th meridians west of Greenwich. The zones, then as now, were the Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific. Interestingly, too, the following year, in 1884, an International Meridian Conference met and extended Standard Time to the entire earth, dividing the world into 24 time zones.

Officially, Uncle Sam didn't sanction Standard Time until March 19, 1918, when Congress approved the Standard Time Act. However, the railroad's action was recognized and used.

Something for the ladies also started during 1883. The **Ladies Home Journal** was first published.

Progress of a different form took shape in April, 1884. E. J. Bierne, Superintendent of the Star Iron Tower Company of Fort Wayne, Indiana, came to town with a vision of his own.

Bierne proposed to Huntsville officials that he wanted to submit plans for a \$1,000 electric tower, and to put up electric lights "to light the city to the furthest limits of its suburbs". He said he would then turn over the works to the city and guarantee that the annual cost of the lights would be no more than \$1,200 annually. His plan called for 15 lights. The city didn't buy the idea, however.

Huntsville's city waterworks came in for attention during 1884. James Mayhew drew up maps of the city water system mains July 15, and the waterworks was repaired and a new water wheel installed. The water turbine was 36 inches, with 15 horsepower, providing a six foot fall. It was not steam, as the steam turbine was not invented until 1884, the year that L. E. Waterman invented the fountain pen and the same year that the nation's first skyscraper was built in Chicago. That same year, the first Bell Buoy was developed and the motorcycle invented. Even more news was the development of the first motor car by Karl Benz in Germany. A more successful car was later developed in 1887 by Daimler. The first pleasure motorboat was developed during 1884, too, and enactment of the first zoning law in the world was observed in Germany.

The sensation of 1884, locally, however, was the charge by a student that President William Council of the colored college had raped her. He went free.

Attracting more than a ripple of interest in 1884 was the introduction in Congress for a \$100,000 public building in Huntsville, later to become a reality, in the form of the first publicly owned postoffice building in Huntsville. In the same year, too, the Washington Monument was finally completed, and the first Tuberculosis Sanitarium was completed in New York.

Bringing envy to many local eyes was the announcement that Isaac Hemer, local engineer for the Memphis and the Charlston railroad, had won \$15,000 in a Louisiana lottery. The Rison Bank handled the details for him.

Other items of local interest, during 1884, was the Miss Howard Weeden Art Show; organization of the Twickenham Club with D. D. Shelby as President; and delivery of the first local special delivery mail by young Neal Bassett. L. M. Seat established a candy factory, and a cigar factory was placed in operation. Bell Factory became idle however. It had re-opened in 1868.



*The famous Bell Factory, located near three forks of Flint River, was the first major cotton factory in Alabama.*

The County governing body, spurred on by an 1884 act to provide many miles of Macadam road, of which most were to be first class, began to make plans for the “spiderweb” system of roads that even today control Madison County’s traffic pattern. The city, having moved out of the courthouse to rented space in the White building on Bank Row, also made plans to speed up its road program. Perhaps they began to think of typewriters to do their work, since an alderman referred to Henry Pollard as a “clever typist”.

Citizens of Huntsville, remembering that Huntsville was the home of the first library in Alabama, began to hunger for a public library, perhaps spurred on by the news that Salisbury, Connecticut was now fully tax supported, having been the first such library in the United States, since 1803. A mass meeting was held during 1884 in support of the idea. Other items discussed at mass meetings during 1884 included opening of the Monte Sano Turnpike, and the tornado that killed two in the Southeastern area of Madison County. New Market residents should have been concerned, because a year later a tornado would destroy several buildings in that community. Perhaps some of the residents were insured by Boswell and Cooper, having its beginning in 1884.

The Congressional race in Madison County August, 1884, continued the trend of earlier years. Madison County voted for L. W. Day, a local Republican, over Democrat Joe Wheeler by a margin of 3,310 to 2,752. Wheeler, however, won the district. At the time, ironically, there was only one Republican newspaper in Alabama, **The New South**, and it was in Huntsville.

Again, continuing earlier trends, Madison County voted Democratic for Governor, giving E. A. O’Neal 3,214 votes to only 6 for his Independent opponent, L. R. Ross.

Religion, though, played an even more powerful role in Huntsville. By 1885, the city had 11 churches. The four colored churches

were the Primitive Baptist, A. M. C., Cumberland Presbyterian, and Methodist. The seven white churches were the Episcopal, Cumberland Presbyterian, Presbyterian, Missionary Baptist, Catholic, Methodist South, and Jewish. During the year, too, Revivalist Sam Jones converted several hundred local persons, and Henry Ward Beecher lectured at the Opera House.

A Young Men's Christian Association was again started in February, 1885, with their first meetings held in churches and in the Calhoun house on Greene Street. Eighty-five charter members started the ball rolling. A. B. Jones was President, William B. Leedy, A. H. Turner, James E. Jones, and Percy Gordon were Vice-Presidents, while John L. Rison was Treasurer and Erskine Mastin was Secretary.

Now recording many of the local events was the **Huntsville Mercury**, founded in 1885 by R. E. Spragins and Robert L. O'Neal. They may have even recorded the 1885 news that Alabama's first Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was organized in Mobile.

Big news was made on April 17, 1885, when the first Electric Street Railway in Alabama began operating in Montgomery, being only a short time after the first such railway had been in operation in the United States at New York.

**Huck Finn**, by Mark Twain, appeared the same year and it is probable that the now legendary Huck would have "hitched a ride", if he could, on the new contraption.

And another Alabamian, N. H. R. Dawkins of Selma, received nationwide recognition in 1885, when Grover Cleveland, elected as the first post-war Democratic President, appointed Dawkins as U. S. Commissioner of Education, and Alabama's J. L. McCurry was appointed Minister to Spain.

## CHAPTER XXXIII

### A NEW LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT. (1886-1887)

By early 1886, a band of dynamic businessmen in Huntsville— not unlike the Huntsville-Madison County Industrial Development Association of today—decided that a collective voice in pushing the future of the city and county was far more conducive than single voices in the wilderness.

Their voices and foresight would indeed be a payoff—both for the community and for the pocketbooks of the North Alabama Improvement Society.

Dramatic changes were in store for Huntsville. As a first, the society bought the Huntsville Hotel from the Reuben Chapman estate.

The company was chartered with Michael J. O'Shaughnessy as President and John L. Rison as Secretary. Acts by the legislature amended their charter to give \$5 million capital stock for the company, including the rights and franchises of the Monte Sano-Huntsville-Big Cove Turnpike Company. They organized January 17, 1886.

Monte Sano, with its splendid view of the impressive valley below, had been little more than a mountain top wilderness, but that, too, was changing in 1886. Even early spelunkers got into the act, with the first known exploration of Naural Well on Monte Sano coming this year.

Work began on construction of Monte Sano Hotel, a five story beauty with 135 rooms, all having the niceties of home, with an elevator, and even plans for electric lights, although electricity had not come to Huntsville at the time.

Architect John Ray and builder Melborn of New York, along with Harris and Timberlake, who had the local contract for a tin roof, were rushing towards a completion date of June 1887 for the \$37,000 building.

Stockholders for the hotel, unlike any structure built in the area in those days, included M. J. and J. F. O'Shaughnessy, J. R. Stevens, John L. Rison, A. Campbell, J. N. Ford, W. F. Taylor, A. B. Jones, G. M. Harris, Henry McGee, C. H. and W. L. Halsey, W. P. Newman, Milton Humes, Ernest Dentler, J. B. Laughlin, J. F. Struve, R. E. Coxe and A. W. McCullough, to name a few.

Further South, in the Birmingham area, progress was continuing rapidly. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company organized with Enoch Ensley as president. Later, in 1892, the company merged with the DeBardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and T. C. I. truly became one of the industrial giants of the South.

While business was moving progressively ahead, the Madison County governing body was also doing some streamlining of its

own. The county, in January 1886, was divided into four commissioners district. Commissioner for District 1 was Joseph A. Brown; B. F. Esslinger, District 2; J. Peyton Powell, District 3; and W. T. Garner, District 4.

The concept was for individual commissioners to devote more time to the particular problems of the district for which they were directly responsible. They collectively had to devote time to items of countywide interest, such as ownership and operation of the county poorhouse, now located near New Market, consisting of eight one-story log cabins, a mess hall and a caretakers house, built in 1870, on land acquired from Joseph Rice the same year.

Another noteworthy change in government saw the office of Solicitor changed from a fee system to the salary system.

By May, 1886, the Huntsville Street Railway had been organized, ultimately to change the image of downtown Huntsville. The city approved a contract for construction of a street car system that would lead from the railroad depot to the cemetery, in November. Street cars, drawn by horses moved slowly down the narrow streets within the months ahead. Street cars were shipped to Huntsville by summer, and Thomas Mason later got the contract to operate the system in March, 1887.



*East Side Square, laying of street car track, 1902.*

In 1886, too, Huntsville first started paying the firemen, paying one during this year, Frank Pollard. It was 1899, however,



before Huntsville had three full time firemen, getting \$30 a month each.

A new business college opened in Huntsville during 1886, with J. A. B. Lovett in charge. It was not the first, however, as G. W. Hensley had previously opened the Huntsville Business College in 1879. A city ordinance now prohibited wooden buildings on the square and plans now got under way to add a story to the market house to use as offices for the mayor and city aldermen.

The negroes of Madison County now felt it time for their own Y.M.C.A. and one was organized in 1886, with Henry Hopkins as President; W. M. Bell, W. T. Breeding and Mingo Jones as Vice Presidents; and Donald Jones as Secretary. Meetings were held at the negro college.

Prices the housewife had to pay in 1886 included bacon 9½ cents a pound, chickens 12 cents, and coffee 12 cents.

Huntsvillians, despite everything else, however, were still without electric lights. Gas lamps lit the city still, and for many it was good enough. Those wild ideas of electric lights seemed like so much science fiction and probably wouldn't work anyway, many thought. Huntsville, however, was not to be without a temperance organization any longer, as the Womens Christian Temperance Union was formed in Huntsville during 1886.

By December, a committee had been appointed by the city to investigate complaints about the gas lamps in use in the city. Before the controversy was over, a group was formed to go to Indiana and see the Jenny Electric Light system in operation.

Across the nation and the world, other changes of paramount importance were also underway during 1886.

Far to the west, the last cattle drive across the continent had just been completed, closing the boomtown days of Dodge City and Abilene.

The Westinghouse Electric Company was incorporated; railroads changed gauges; Sears and Roebuck was founded in Chicago by Richard W. Sears and Alvan C. Roebuck; and the Statue of Liberty was dedicated.

Otto Mergenthaler invented the Linotype in 1886, revolutionizing the printing industry; the American Federation of Labor became active, succeeding the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions; Alexander Graham Bell obtained a patent to make phonograph records on wax discs; Elihu Thompson invented the welding process; the modern safety bicycle was patented by Albert A. Pope; and the first automatic pistol, the Borchart, was invented.

But progress and all, the year 1886 was blackened by violent labor disputes in Chicago. The Haymaker riot left seven dead and many injured, caused by a bomb. Eight leaders of the riot were

convicted and sentenced to hang. The crushing blow made the clash during the national Democratic Convention in Chicago some 80 years later appear like a Sunday School picnic. Another tragedy occurred in Charleston, South Carolina the same year. An earthquake left about 3/4 of the buildings ravaged and many people died. Unfortunately, the seismograph was not invented until the following year, 1887. And the first was installed at Lick Observatory near Fresno, California.

Back in Alabama, the grand old man of the defunct Confederacy Jefferson Davis, officiated in Montgomery at the laying of the cornerstone for the Confederate monument, on the grounds of the capitol.

Thomas Seay, former president of the Alabama Senate, and a Confederate Veteran, was elected in 1886 as Governor, defeating all comers. In Madison County he got 2,830 votes to Republican Arthur Bingham's 2,090 and Prohibitionist's John Townes 48.

From Seay came the first child labor law in the South, limiting children, as well as women, from working more than eight hours a day. Pensions for the disabled Confederate veterans also came out of the Seay administration.

The year 1887 included a very important act of the legislature, of interest to the blind in Alabama. The Academy for the Blind at Talladega was created, being the same year in which another significant community was started in Alabama by the name of Bessemer. The same year, the first steel in Alabama was produced there.

The influence of the North Alabama Improvement Company had an effect, too, in 1887, when Huntsville's A. Campbell urged that the 720 acre tract in West Huntsville would do nicely for a group of industrial developers.

Capitalists from Baltimore, New York and Cincinnati had made it clear they wanted such a tract to build a manufacturing town, with a cotton factory. The tycoons got their wishes and Huntsville's future as a major cotton center was well on its way.

Huntsville, then called the "Spring City", was without doubt feeling its potential. The Improvement Company laid off East Huntsville into lots in 1887, while at the same time acquiring the Opera House property from Sidney S. Darwin, Orville M. Hundley and Samuel H. Lowry, for \$16,000. This same year, Huntsville's first steam laundry, located on West Clinton Street, was begun by Collins and Griffin.

The Improvement Company also leased ground bordering the Big Spring canal branch below the crossing of Gallatin Street in March, 1887, to build an Engine House. This was about the same time that George Lippincott was building a new telephone line from Gadsden to Huntsville.

The same year was the beginning of Huntsville's park system. The city fathers acquired the livery stable property of J. R. Stevens for \$5,000, spurred on by the offer of M. J. O'Shaughnessy and Stevens to provide \$1,500 of the purchase price if the city did take the offer and develop a park off of Big Spring branch.

The slowness with which Huntsville was moving towards acceptance of electric lights irritated W. H. Echols and others no end. The newly opened Echols Street resident was up-in-arms.

Echols petitioned the city, in April, 1887, for right-of-way for electric lights. It was a major move towards opening the gates.

The citizen's groups which had journeyed earlier to Indiana to see the light system in operation apparently had come back impressed, but not convinced.

Ultimately, however, Echols had his way. A contract was executed with the Jenny Electric Light Company for town electric lights, finally, with an agreement for 32 of the "new contraptions".

By April 26, 1887, the Huntsville Electric Company was incorporated with Charles H. Halsey as President and R. E. Spragins as Secretary-Treasurer. A franchise was granted the company by the city in May, to operate an electric light system.

The electric company's directors included Ernest Robinson, Luke Matthews, S. H. Lowry, and G. A. Hawkins. Other known stockholders were William Richardson, George A. LippinScott and Lawrence Cooper.

A light plant was built on Miller Street behind the residence of Kirby Cartwright and Mrs. Sara M. Pitman. Charles Thomas was chosen as plant operator.

The first electric lights in Huntsville were turned on July 12, 1887, but even then there were apparently those "unbelievers".

A local editor demanded that the city get rid of them. "The light is abominable", he snorted. Four electric lights had been installed on the square. But a new light was on the subject, the subject being Huntsville, now seeing another dream come true.

By then, at least 1,240 houses were located in the city, 221 of those having been built in 1887. A street name and house numbering system was installed the same year. More than 1,800 youngsters were enrolled in schools.

The rich, lush land of Madison County was paying off handsomely to the agriculturally oriented residents. Corn averaged 60 bushels an acre; wheat 28; oats 45; and clover, 3 tons. Yet lands averaged selling for \$10 per acre, and at the very most \$100.

Boasting its agriculture prowess, income from farm products was \$4.1 million that year in Madison County. About 100 head of registered Jerseys, some from the Isle of Jersey, grazed in the fields.

In August, 1887, the first Farmers Alliance in Alabama was organized at Beech Grove, Madison County, by A. T. Jacobson,

organizer from Texas. The organization succeeded the Grange, which had first come to Alabama in 1872. At least 3,000 farmers swarmed to the first Alliance meeting.

A month earlier, July 20, 1887, 4,000 people converged at New Market to celebrate the first train (Elora) arrival there. A dream had come true for the inhabitants of the oldest settled town in Madison County.

By October 1887, the incomplete, but graded Huntsville Elora Railroad was sold to the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis railroad. The New Market depot was completed in 1887, and the first agent was J. B. Andrews.

In 1887, also, the Memphis and Charleston Railroad also resumed operation of its system April 29, following a decree cancelling an East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad lease.

For the Huntsville and Nashville Railroad, however, the era was marked with the driving of a golden spike November 28, 1887, near the depot in Huntsville. Miss Susie Chadwick wielded the hammer. Hunter McDonald, road engineer; Oscar R. Hundley, road secretary; and Ed I. Mastin, Huntsville mayor, spoke at the auspicious occasion.

The long planned \$100,000 federal building for Huntsville got a boost in 1887. A telegram from Washington stated work would soon begin on a lot cornering Eustis Street, Randolph and Greene Streets. The lot had been acquired from Hundley, Holding and Fletcher for \$10,000. The same year, Standard Oil built their first plant in Huntsville, near the railroad depot.



*Federal (Postoffice) building, Huntsville, completed in 1890, at the intersection of Eustis, Greene and Randolph Streets. It was razed in 1954.*

Monte Sano Hotel held its long awaited formal opening June 1, 1887 and Manager S. E. Bates declared that business began booming. Two Tally-Ho coaches made the trek up the mountain daily to the site, now often referred to as a health resort. A grand ball was held June 2. By August 24, over 1,000 guests had registered.

Among the famed visitors to Huntsville in 1887 was none other than the inimitable "Pawnee Bill" (Major G. W. Lillie), who found the thriving community fascinating.

And A. Conon Doyle published his first Sherlock Holmes story, **Study in Scarlet**, in 1887, one year after **Little Lord Fauntleroy** by F. H. Burnett had attracted much attention.

But the new improvement company defaulted on their Huntsville Hotel mortgage and Reuben Chapman, Jr., sold the hotel to J. F. O'Shaughnessy on January 3, 1887. The new owner built an annex, giving the hotel 125 rooms. The hotel would later be sold in 1909 to J. E. Penney.

At least two business firms organized in 1887, to be heard from for many years — H. C. Blake and T. T. Terry's.

## CHAPTER XXXIV

### THE LURE OF MADISON COUNTY A CAVE TO DANCE IN WHILE MADISON COUNTY GROWS. (1888-1890)

Huntsville was quickly becoming known as one of the more progressive cities in the South by 1888. In fact, brochures often referred to the dynamic city as the Queen City of the South.

The fabulous Monte Sano Hotel was no longer isolated on the mountain top with access by road alone. By early 1888, construction had begun on the Huntsville-Monte Sano Railroad to shuttle passengers from the valley to the hotel. The road ran from the hotel to the Maple Hill Cemetery area, from there on using track already in existence.

The line construction was reported by a new newspaper, the **Monte Sano Breeze**—in an 1890 edition—as having been completed in 1889. Further information disclosed that the line was eight miles long, running on a narrow gauge with a grade of 130 feet to the mile. Local residents referred to the railroads as the “dummy line” because the unusual engine and cab, used for the haul up the mountain, looked much like the passenger cars. Arthur Owen Wilson was the engineer and general manager for the road. The idea had been around for two years, but it was June 1888 before the Huntsville Belt Line and the Monte Sano Railroad Company



Newspaper view of the Monte Sano Railroad, completed in 1889.

petitioned the city for permission. An 1889 ordinance, incidentally, set the speed limits for the train at six miles per hour.

Word of the mountain of health had spread far and wide—particularly to Florida where the scourge of yellow fever was devastating the population.

So serious was the epidemic that the U. S. Government had authorized transfer of 300 troops from Fort Barrancas, Florida to Monte Sano in hope of their escaping death. Monte Sano was considered as one of the healthiest regions in the nation.

Not only was Madison County considered an economic leader, but it was quickly becoming a tourist attraction as well.

Business was booming. In Huntsville, during 1888, were two banks, four hotels, three restaurants, an opera house, an ice factory, a cotton factory, the largest cottonseed oil mill in the South, a saw mill, two planing mills, a sash and door factory, a broom factory, a new cigar factory opened in 1888 by the Harrison brothers, and numerous other plants and businesses. Harrison moved to the present south side square location in 1895. The new Halsey building was completed in 1888 across from the Huntsville Hotel on Jefferson Street, and G. W. Jones began his full civil engineering firm this year too. Two other business names still in existence today had their beginnings in 1888, also. They were Hutchens Hardware, and J. D. Humphrey Drugs. Dwight Jones, great grandson of Humphrey, began Jones Hospital Pharmacy in 1954, and bought out Humphreys in 1976.

As for attractions—if Monte Sano thought it had a gold mine—Henry Fuller figured he could top it. A short distance from downtown Huntsville was a fascinating underground cavern, almost hidden by two small entrances.

Fuller, in 1888, purchased the land which included the cave, with the idea of turning it into a tourist profit.

If indeed that was the venture, Fuller would succeed. He named the cave Shelta after his daughter, made plans to incorporate the Shelta Caverns Company, and formally opened the cave to the public in 1889. Joining in the incorporation were Lawrence Cooper, Ben Hunt, L. D. Bass and O. S. McQuiston.

One room was said to be large enough to enclose six football fields side by side. A popular new attraction—the caverns had their share of visitors.

Before being sold for taxes in 1896, thousands had made the pilgrimage to see the cave. Before many years had passed, it became the first known cave in the nation to have electric lighting.

The owners, looking for things different, outfitted the cave with a bandstand and dance floor, luring tourists from throughout the nation, as well as the homefolks, for a unique experience.

The sound of a band in the yawning cavern must have been something to remember as the melodic tunes echoed underground.

But even more memorable to the courtships that developed there were the boat rides in the underground lake.

Editors of the Alabama Press Association came to Huntsville in 1889, and saw for themselves.

Cave formations were given proper names by the editors, including such names as Mary's Lamb; Pink Cameo; Royal Bengal Tiger; Lion; Jumbo Elephant; Gothic Chapel; Hall of Statuary; Cathedral of Milan; The Titan Hand; Devil's Bathtub; Stone Chimes; Cupid's Court; Horn of Plenty; Diamond Cliffs; Titania Grotto; Gold Rock; Giant Ribs, and—for the underground lake—Stygia Flood.

Today many of the formations have been vandalized, but, too, the relics of the days of the big bandstand are still visible in rotted timbers of the dance floor that once vibrated to the rhythms of musical splendor.

The National Speleological Society bought the caverns in 1968 with a two-fold purpose. For one, there were those who wanted to dynamite the cavern entrance to make way for a shopping center parking lot, but the main reason for preserving the caverns was because of its ecological life found nowhere else in the world.

The cavern still possesses a certain variety of blind shrimp found nowhere else. Speleologists roam its bowels today, but the facility is closed to the public, except by special arrangement. The Huntsville Grotto of the National Speleological Society manages the cavern.

To add to the attraction, the Shelta Caverns Railroad was planned during 1888, to carry passengers from downtown Huntsville and to bring them south from Tullahoma, Tennessee, to see the cave.

Interestingly, another railroad—Tennessee based—held a directors meeting in Huntsville during 1888. Among the directors attending the meeting were W. D. L. Record of Moore County, Tennessee, and local director Dr. J. H. Bryson.

The North Alabama Improvement, too, was still engaging in successful ventures. In May 1888 the \$200,000 Huntsville Hotel was opened by them, being a four story building with a solid iron and glass front, increased to 125 rooms, electric bells, gas steam heat, and a parlor of white marble. The building had been purchased October 9, 1886. Reuben Chapman took over the mortgage for \$25,000, then sold it to J. F. O'Shaughnessy in 1887.

L. B. Wheeler of Atlanta, architect for the famed Atlanta Kimball House, had plied his trade well in Huntsville.

The Monte Sano Hotel, meanwhile, came through with a special benefit of its own for travelers. Ray's Folly, the reservoir below the Hotel, was cleaned out and used as a swimming pool in 1888.



Huntsville continued to grow. In 1888 the West Huntsville plat was filed, naming third to 7th Avenue and Eighth to Thirteenth Streets. One year later the Improvement Company entered a plat naming Race, Grove, Patton and Josephine Streets. At the time the city limits were still 1½ miles square. The city government, officially aware of the Improvement Company's expansion efforts, appropriated \$200 to the Company to advertise Huntsville.

Amusingly, the new drug store of Dr. J. D. Humphrey was advertising the cigar "with a hole, that you don't have to bite off the end on".

And out at New Market, the year 1888 also brought about that community's first known newspaper. W. R. Murrell founded the **New Market Enterprise**. One of its stories related W. F. Laxon's comment that "lightning struck my popcorn field and popped every grain of it!"

In politics, Republicans ran a full slate, losing all positions except that of Sheriff, with R. E. Murphy gaining the spot. The November 1888 election for President saw Republican Benjamin Harrison win, with the Democrats coming out ahead, however, in Alabama, by a vote of 117,320, to 57,197 for the Republicans. Democrat Thomas Seay was reelected as Governor, with Madison County giving him 3,144 votes to 2,328 for Republican W. T. Ewing and a smattering vote to Prohibitionist J. C. Orr.

Of nationwide interest during 1888, John Dunlop patented the modern pneumatic tire, and the idea for the modern ballpoint pen was also patented. George Eastman perfected the first Kodak Hand camera and the Australian ballot was introduced to America, being first used in Louisville. For the first time, public officials were not permitted to pass out ballots, and an isolated booth for voting was used. Intimidation at the polls was reduced drastically. In the eight years following, 36 states adopted the system. Meanwhile, also in 1888, the first oceangoing steamship arrived in Mobile Harbor, the same year that the City of Mobile first began paying its firemen. In the same year, John Read and four others introduced Golf to America, with their formation of the first golf club, the St. Andrews Club, at Yonkers, New York. It was the same year, too, that William Burroughs invented a marketable adding machine; that Willard L. Bundes invented the time clock; that Charles M. Hall produced the first aluminum; and that "Jack the Ripper" terrorized London.

The impressive morale of Huntsville and Madison County attracted attention in New York as well. **The Daily Graphic** newspaper of New York ordered pictures of Huntsville from photographer Ira F. Collins, placing the order in April 1888.

For the first time in 1888, it finally became easier to find out what a public right-of-way was. The first right-of-way deed, as we recognize them today, was recorded, being from Jere Murphy and William T. Duncan, to Madison County. It came just in time,

because Madison County soon began a major road program, following only by months the decision to free all public toll roads. The county awarded 73 miles of turnpike construction to Darnell and Lane Company of Indiana in 1889. The county also bought the Russell Hill Turnpike for \$3,500, freeing it of tolls.

In all, Madison County had been authorized, in February, to build eight roads, and to issue \$100,000 of bonds to do so, approved by legislative act. Cost was to be about \$1,670 per miles for macadamized (crushed stone) roads.

This gave Madison County its finalized "wheel" road system, with roads radiating from the hub, Huntsville, like spokes in a wheel. The authorized roads were: North, to the Tennessee line; Northeast through New Market to Tennessee; East through Maysville to the County line; Southeast to New Hope; Southwest to Triana; Northwest towards Cluttsville (Harvest) and Madison Cross Roads; North from Triana through Madison to the Browns Ferry road; and South from Gurley to New Hope. Most of these utilized much of old road beds.

By comparison in growth, 1889 was the year that North and South Dakota, Montana, and Washington joined the Union, being the only time in history since 1788 that four states joined during a twelve month period, and New York saw its first skyscraper, while the first electric elevator was installed.

That same year saw Huntsvillians forced to restrict visitors from the city. Yellow fever was raging, not only in Florida, but in some parts of Alabama. The city adopted a quarantine against visitors from other cities which showed infections from the disease.

To isolate those in Huntsville who came down with the fever, the city rented a hospital from Dr. W. P. Hooper to specifically treat yellow fever patients.

Strange as it may seem though, the health records of 1889 failed to disclose any deaths from the fever. The report showed 38 deaths of consumption, 29 from pneumonia, 13 from typhoid, 6 from heart attacks, and 3 from cancer. Quite different from today!

Commerce, however, had not failed in Huntsville. A local Board of Trade was again organized in February 1889 leading at once to a recommendation that a new Market House and City Hall be built.

City fathers did not need to be reminded, however, of the need for a new market house or city hall, although they probably welcomed others pushing for the same thing they wanted. Plans were announced, drawn by H. C. Breeding, for a "romanesque, two story, red brick, with buff sandstone building". It was to have a Bell Tower 75 feet high, with a ground floor 51 feet by 96 feet, having 16 stalls for a market. The second story was to have two offices, and a city hall, or courtroom, 500 feet by 70 feet.

Another commercial firm organized during 1889, a name that has become a byword to Madison Countians of today. The Alabama Nursery was founded by Herbert, Charles, Henry and Robert Chase, locating near Pulaski Pike. The firm later moved to Normal and became Chase Nursery.

The Iron industry looking promising for a while in Madison County during 1889. Joe Clark found iron ore on his farm eight miles from Huntsville. This was only one year before the famed Mesabi Iron Range in Minnesota was discovered. It was the year, however, of one of America's worst tragedies. A flood at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, caused the death of over 2,000 persons.

That same year, too, on a cold December day, Jefferson Davis died. His godson, Rupert Davis Davol, of Huntsville, would receive no more of his annual letters from his godfather.

Church construction was going great guns in 1889 though. A new colored Methodist church was built in Davis Grove, and the Christian Scientists organized classes. The Union Grove Missionary Baptist Church was also organized.

One wonders what products being sold today were being sold in Huntsville during 1889. The firm of E. M. and T. A. Thurston was advertising Chase and Sanborn coffee, as well as Carters Little Liver Pills. Wampole's tonic, first prepared in 1880, was still popular then. The first A and P store in the state, opened in 1890, also would sell the preparation.

While Huntsville had another industry announced, that of the Pratt Cotton Mill by T. W. Pratt, in 1889, the town of Maysville had grown to the point where the community had five dry goods stores, three groceries and a drug store.

The Huntsville city fathers were good for some interesting ordnances, in 1889, as of today. They passed an ordnance that forbid lewd women to ride through Huntsville on horseback. The 1970 city council later wrestled with the problem of not using the word "woman" in connection with an ordnance concerning prostitutes.

The 1889 Huntsville aldermen also had the problem of wrestling with a Cow Pound they maintained for stray cows. They had previously gone on record against a Dog Pound.

Going into 1890, Huntsville, unlike many Southern towns, was trying to close the breach between the North and South, actively trying to encourage Northern farmers to come to Madison County.

A local Bureau of Immigration, headed by C. H. Halsey, chairman, and E. B. Miller, secretary, advertised in 1890 to coax an influx of new residents. The advertising authorized negotiations to bring colonies of Northern farmers.

Huntsville, indeed, had it all to offer, such as potential wealth, a dynamic town, good farming land, industry, and fine spring waters.



*Cold Spring, Monte Sano.*

At the time, one daily newspaper, five weeklies and two monthly publications were running off the presses in Huntsville. They, too, were boosting the community, and consequently played down another lynching, that of Robert Mosley, during 1890.

A look at transportation items advertised gives a good glimpse at the variety of the wishes of residents of the "Queen City of the South".

Buckboards, phaetons, fringed surreys, coaches, buggies, butcher wagons, ice wagons, rolling stires, gigs, runabouts, Jenny Lind buggies, cabriolets, the one-horse "Shay", Omnibus, wagonette and the Victoria carriages were available for a price.

Excursion trains were popular, including the one to Monte Sano, offering a round trip for 25 cents. Picnic excursions were taken to Gurley and points further north.

For sports, Madison Countians were still enthralled with baseball and everybody who was anybody either was a member of a local team or a supporter. No one was simply disinterested.

It may have been what attracted a shy, gangly young man to try his luck at baseball as a career in Huntsville.

The sportsman who contacted a local baseball team though, was asking a sum of \$75 per month for his services. He was turned down.

Years later, the community would remember. The young man was the famed Ty Cobb, later to work his way into the heart of every baseball lover, and a man who to this day is still considered one of the all-time greats of the sport.

On the government scene, too, Huntsville was mushrooming in 1890. The long awaited federal building (postoffice) was opened, having been built by Kelly Brothers of New Orleans for \$69,000. The building stood until 1954, when B. A. Stockton, new owner, demolished the structure.

Henderson Brandon, brick contractor for the building, got post office box number 1.

County and city governments also grew in 1890. Henry P. Turner became Madison County's first Tax Commissioner, while John C. Bradley became Huntsville's first Sanitary Inspector, a position created primarily because of the strong urging of the local Medical Society.

Other things were bright in the economic picture, the brightest being the announcement of Dallas Mills factory. Inducements were offered to bring the factory here, including the offer of 650 acres of land from the North Alabama Improvement Society and a commitment from the city fathers to supply 500,000 gallons of water a day for 10 years free.

Also in 1890, Milton Humes announced a Fertilizer factory, while David Vorenberg opened a Cedar Bucket factory in Gurley. An enterprising farmer almost started another industry. He rode into Huntsville with a wagon load of Opossums offering them for five cents apiece. He went home disappointed with over a half load unsold, and the prospective new industry folded. Residents of New Market were unconcerned because they were now boasting nine stores, four churches, a high school, and about 350 inhabitants.

Back in Huntsville, the Central Alabama Academy, formerly Rust Institute—near the end of Franklin Street—, was opened for Negroes. A two story porch was added to the structure later in 1892.

And on Russell Hill, the Alabama Military Academy was constructed by contractor J. M. Hutchens and opened in September 1890. Milton Humes was President while W. L. Clay was Secretary

Private schools were flourishing. In Alabama there were more than 100 private and denominational schools chartered between 1880 and 1890. Some were high schools, others academies, colleges, seminaries or institutes. In fact, it was probably easier to open a new school than a substantial business house.

An interesting magazine, later read by a great many Madison Countians, made its appearance in 1890. It had a long and distinguished history until it made the mistake of predicting Alf Landon's victory in the Presidential sweepstakes. It didn't come to pass, and the magazine folded in 1936. The magazine was known as the **Literary Digest**.

Other newcomers to the 1890 scene, however, are still going strong. Oklahoma became a Territory, and Wyoming and Idaho became the 43rd and 44th State, while motion pictures—although waning today—were made possible with the invention of the photoelectric cell in 1890. The Daughters of the American Revolution were organized that year, too, in Washington. This happened to be the same year that the local Egbert Jones Camp of Confederate Veterans were first organized.

Again on the national level, impressive accomplishments continued to move the nation ahead. Edison invited the Kinescope, and showed the beginnings of motion pictures, while Singer introduced the first electric sewing machine. The coin operated telephone was introduced, and Samoa, which had been discovered by the Dutch in 1722, became a possession of the United States. The Hatfield-McCoy feud in Kentucky erupted again and three were killed. But best for Alabama, the state was rated third in the United States in iron production, having risen from tenth place in 1880.

In Kansas, the first public high school had its beginnings at Chapman.

Another Democratic Governor was elected in Alabama in 1890. Thomas G. Jones received the nod. Madison County gave Jones a vote of 2,339 while Republican Benjamin J. Long got 1,936. Third party candidate Lawson Coulston received 81.

At Muscle Shoals, history was being made as well. The second canal for shipping was opened to traffic in 1890. The first had been completed in 1875.

There was a bizzare comparison apparent in 1890. While electricity had revolutionized industry and the life of the nation, it too could be a killer.

The first execution of a prisoner by electrocution in the United States occurred at Auburn, New York in 1890.

But growth continued nevertheless. The 1890 census disclosed that Madison County had a population of 38,119, while Alabama had 1,513,401, and the United States 62,947,714. Huntsville had 7,995.

## CHAPTER XXXV

### A QUEEN NAMED LILY, AND INDUSTRY (1891-1895)

If Huntsville thought itself justified in being a braggert about being the state's first capitol as well as one of the state's more prosperous farm product areas, and home of the beautiful Big Spring, there was still an eye opener in store in the 1890's.

Of all things, residents were to find themselves boasting about a Jersey cow, almost in the same vein sportsmen argue over Cassius Clay, Joe Namath, Mickey Mantle, Arnold Palmer or Hank Aaron.

It all started with a rather ordinary looking Jersey cow joining a herd of cattle owned by General Samuel H. Moore.

If ever a man got a bargain, General Moore had it—although he had no way of knowing the creature would be destined to become the most famous cow in the nation.

Lily Flagg was "udderly" fantastic. And General Moore hardly could believe what he was seeing.

Lily Flagg, munching on her cud, seemed to be a one-cow dairy. For some reason, Lily took her work earnestly, outstripping every cow in sight in milk and butter production.

General Moore was a modest man, but when he first began relating the exploits of Lily to his friends there were those who shook their heads knowing with certainty that the good general had flipped his cork.

Before long, General Moore and Lily were the talk of Huntsville. All that talk about doubling, tripling and quadrupling milk and butter production with the help of a single cow was almost unbelievable.

General Moore may have been modest, but he knew full well he was no liar and set out to prove it. At Monte Sano Dairy on July 8, 1892, the general and Lily set out for a public demonstration.

The skeptics went away goggle-eyed when the official consensus was that Lily had indeed managed to produce not only a flood of quality milk in a single milking, but four pounds 9 3/4 ounces of butter to boot.

That indeed should be a world record, Moore and his converts believed. And if it was a world record, the world had a right to know about Madison County's famous cow.

For the general and Lily nothing would do but to head for the Chicago World Exposition Fair in 1892 and prove once and for all that the unbelievable was true.

As expected, Lily walked away with every prize in the Jersey category. Lily, without doubt, was the world's greatest butter producing cow.

In a single year Lily had worked her way to 11,339 pounds of milk and 1,047 pounds, three-quarter ounces of butter.

The feat was almost as unbelievable as the fact that the first commercial long distance telephone line opened in 1892 from New York to Chicago.

General Moore returned to Huntsville for a hero's welcome, resplendent with gala celebrations for Huntsville's most famous citizen—and no one was sure whether that was Lily or the General.

Fitting for the situation, General Moore threw a party at his mansion—now painted yellow (butter yellow, that is)—that may still be unequalled in Huntsville's history.

Guests from throughout the county came to honor the little Jersey from the little town who went to the big city to show who was the best.

Nothing was too good for Lily. General Moore built a 50 foot square dance floor behind the mansion and a special stall for Lily smack in the middle of the graceful front lawn. Needless to say, milk was the beverage of the party.

An Italian orchestra serenaded the guests and Lily for the gala festivities July 21, 1892. And Lily? As it was just another day, she stood quietly and nonchalantly chewing on a cud of hay. She was later sold to Mr. Hood of Sasparilla fame in 1893 for \$1,250.

Even today, Lily is still very much remembered. In South Huntsville the community of Lily Flagg still exists and a store and gin bear her name, as do subdivisions.

And the plantation home of the Harry Rhett family on Adams Avenue, where General Moore threw the party for Lily that has never been forgotten, still stands in its Ante-Bellum splendor.

While the years of 1890 and 1893 in Huntsville were more vividly recalled in General Moore's love affair with his cow named Lily, other changes of far more significance had come to the city.

The negro Normal school (A and M) moved from West Clinton Street to its present site in 1891. The 182 acre site was acquired from Henry P. Turner. J. M. Hutchens received a \$6,500 contract to build the first college facilities in accordance with plans drawn by H. D. Breeding. The property was acquired for \$36 per acre, and the old property on West Clinton Street was later sold to C. L. Nolen for \$6,000 in 1892.

The city public school system, consisting of two schools, was progressing, too. The white school now had a principal and six assistants, while the colored school principal had two assistants.



Average pay was \$21.37 per month for a teacher. A. M. Booth, contractor, built a new brick school building for the white students at a cost of \$21,650, according to plans of architect Herbert Cowell, but the colored students still used rented quarters. A mass meeting of colored citizens was held in 1891 and results were forthcoming. Trustees for a school were elected, consisting of H. C. Binford, J. B. Carter, W. H. Gaston, J. F. Humphrey, Sidney Pentecost, Emanuel McCalley and Charles Moore. These trustees secured a one acre lot from Nicholas Davis in the Davis Grove between Pearl and Pump Streets and were rewarded later in 1892 by seeing the city award a contract to C. E. Hutchens for a two story frame school building, the first publicly owned building in Huntsville's public school history for black students. The building was dedicated in October 15, 1894 and served until 1927 when a brick building replaced the frame structure and became known as William H. Councill school.

Another landmark rose in 1891. The city gave Henderson Brandon a contract for a sixty foot brick smokestack at the city water works by the Big Spring.

Meanwhile, the Merchants Retail Commercial Agency was formed in Huntsville with R. E. Pettus as President, Oscar Goldsmith as Vice-President, H. J. Certain as Secretary and J. Coons as Treasurer. Directors were A. J. Jones, E. B. Carter, W. L. Halsey, H. Wind and F. L. Eberhard. This organization was another forerunner of the local Chamber of Commerce.

Probably the biggest news of progress during 1891, however, was the formal announcement of the Dallas Cotton Mills, Madison County's first million dollar industry. W. J. Casey began excavating for the plant in April. At the time 1,327 residences were reported located in Huntsville.

Huntsville had become a virtual convention center for Alabama by 1891, when both the Alabama Medical Association and the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association held conventions in the city. Without doubt the Huntsville Silver Cornet Band, led by Drum Major John Varin, was busy.

The same year, too, Huntsville contracted with the Huntsville Electric Company for fifteen arc lamps and with the local gas company for ninety-six gas posts. The gas posts were priced at \$21 per post while the electric lamps were \$100 per year each. By December, the electric company had been granted full authority to light all the streets in Huntsville. During 1891, too, Gurley was chartered, and the new bicycle fad brought about creation of Madison County's first bicycle club, perhaps referred to as the "Hell's Angels" of their day. The club, outfitted in knickerbockers, was headed by P. W. Lownes as President, Robert S. Pulley as Vice-President, and Herbert B. Chase as Secretary. The Young Men's Christian Association was active, being located in the Sheffey building, Eustis Street corner, next to E. Dentlers. The town library

was located there, also, having moved from its prior location on West Side square at Murray and Smiths. Again, too, the colored citizens were seeking things of their own and re-established a colored Y.M.C.A. at the Normal colored college, with R. L. Hyde as President, while J. E. Bradford was Secretary.

On the national scene in 1891 basketball was invented by Dr. James E. Naismith; trading stamps were originated by Thomas A. Sperry; International Correspondence School—the nation's first—was begun; Edison patented the first radio invention of importance; the electron was discovered; the Populist political party organized; the bicycle pneumatic tire was developed; and the zipper was patented. Some of the early stories about malfunctions of the zipper on men's trousers were hilarious!

By early 1892 new plans were underway for the Monte Sano Railroad. C. H. Lawrence of New York leased the railroad for a five year term, having grandiose plans for a thirty ton locomotive, to be purchased from the Baltimore Locomotive Works, to pull the mountain without a stop being necessary at Cold Spring for water. Lawrence apparently went in over his head, as well as engineer M. M. Luse. The lease was lost to Simmons and Henry and the line was later put up for sale by the U. S. District Court in 1895.

Meanwhile, Madison Countians were offering another enticement in the railroad business. The Board of Trade, organized in 1892, with Milton Humes as President, offered a \$50,000 bonus to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad, first chartered as a company in Tennessee during 1845, for a terminal facility at Huntsville and running of a line to the Tennessee River.

The bonus was to be paid when the railroad was completed, running between Huntsville and the completed road at Gunterville, known as the Tennessee and Coosa Railroad.

The plan worked. The railroad gave a contract to Hill and Dilworth for construction of the depot, being the same year that the Louisville and Nashville line merged with the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road. During 1892, too, the Board of Trade, pushed for an electric street car line. A local editor bemoaned the fact too, in a news story, and W. S. Wells was than granted a charter for such a line, to provide a direct connection between East and West Huntsville. This same year saw the first major change in a Huntsville street name, when the original Henry Street name was changed to Oak Avenue on petition of residents. The reason was not noted.

While Huntsville and Madison County was busy looking after their local affairs, including an election contest by J. E. McCaleb, contesting the 1892 election of the Probate Judge and County Commissioners, troubles were brewing in Montgomery.

The hottest election campaign since Reconstruction was underway.

Thomas G. Jones, once a student of Stonewall Jackson at Virginia Military Institute, was battling for re-election to the governor's chair after his first successful term.

Reuben F. Kolb, Alabama's second Commissioner of Agriculture, had lost to Jones in 1890, but was still convinced that his popularity with the farmers would bring him victory in 1892.

Kolb, a potent factor in Alabama politics for many years, had campaigned on the high cost of marketing farming products, chiding the middlemen, and exorbitant transportation costs. The farmer, he said, deserved a better share of the profits.

Kolb pushed passage of laws to regulate big business and the railroads, as well as a secret ballot for settling elections and a graduated income tax law in the national government.

He may have been right, but Alabamians wanted to move slowly towards such drastic changes and favored the gradual way of reform proposed by Jones.

The political infighting finally brought reports of a "third party", a familiar ring to follow in the 1960's. When Jones claimed the official nomination for the Democratic Party, Kolb claimed his was the true Democratic Party and walked out.

Kolb actually carried more counties than Jones when the election was held, but Jones received more votes, winning his right to the governor's chair for another two years. Madison County, however voted for Kolb, 3,252 to 2,953. Kolb would run again, even so, but would lose to William C. Oates, who served the term 1894-1896.

Madison County returned to the regular Democratic fold that time, voting for Oates over populist Kolb by a margin of 2,764 to 1,371 in 1894.

The Alabama House and Senate composition, by an act of 1891, gave the House 100 seats and the Senate 33. There were nine Congressional Districts.

After the excitement of the 1892 election, at least temporarily, Madison Countians went about life as usual. Work began on an Episcopal Chapel at Monte Sano and West Huntsville got its first major industry, with the announcement of a cotton mill by Tracy W. Pratt. Contracts were then let for twenty-five cottages near the new cotton mill.

East Huntsville was booming, too. The Huntsville Land Company let a contract to W. H. Lowry of Nashville, in 1892, to build 50 cottages in East Huntsville. Street names like Halsey, Rison, Stevens, Humes, McCullough, Beirne, Ward, Pratt and Wellman wound up on street signs. All were stockholders in the North Alabama Improvement Company. The same year, the West Huntsville plat was filed, and Fourth Street through Eleventh Street, and Seventh

Avenue through Ninth made their appearance. Madison County expanded its road system ever further, acquiring the Huntsville-Big Cove Turnpike for the sum of \$3,600.

Business was moving right along, including establishment of a Broom factory by J. C. Steel and James Caldwell; opening of a knitting factory; establishment of a Spoke and Handle Factory; a Cigar factory; and opening of the Farmers and Merchants Bank. The bank was headed by W. J. Wellman, President; E. H. Andrews, Cashier; and by Directors S. J. Mayhew, Milton Humes, C. H. Halsey, O. R. Hundley, Henry McGee, C. L. Nolen and D. D. Shelby. This same year, 1892, the local Mountain of Health, Monte Sano, was credited as having received its name from Dr. Thomas Fearn, probably about 1829.

Also during 1892 Sparkman Marble and Granite Works began operation and the Lownes Foundry was busy manufacturing iron, copper, and brass novelties.

With things going good for the city, officials decided to build a new market house. They had previously approved a set of plans on June 4, 1889. By October 1892 the new "City Hall" was about ready. Before the year was out it opened and—not without notice—managed to wind up with the first municipal telephone the following year. Timberlake and Nance did the tin work for the building, while Hummel and Z. Schaake, located where the Central Y.M.C.A. is today, did the stone work. Henderson Brandon, J. C. McCrackin and J. G. Lightly also did contract work. Superintending the building was H. C. Breeding.

A former Huntsvillian, returning to the city in 1893, paid scant attention to the game of Chuba, a game of Milton Bradley then popular in Huntsville, nor went to the local Germans, popular dances then, but instead commented about the beauty of the new market house comparing it to "that flat top rat den of the past"

The new market house was well lighted and the fire engineer, hook and ladder trucks, council chamber, police headquarters and jail were finally under one roof.

During 1892, too, the city also got its new standpike on Echols Street, built by M. A. Castro of Birmingham, for \$7,238 on a lot acquired from W. H. Echols. Elsewhere in the water system a contract was given to J. M. Hutchens for \$760 to build a boiler house at the Spring.

At the first public meeting held in the new market house citizens of Huntsville went on record as favoring development of the Nicaragua Canal.

Out at Gurley the Robert Donnell High School was built in 1892 on the site of the old Gurley Academy. It later went co-ed in 1894.

Also during 1892, the Huntsville Female College boasted 263 students. They boasted about something else, too. They had a Type-writer! This was the same year that the University of Alabama and Auburn began football.

During the year, too, Adlai Stevenson visited Huntsville, in his successful campaign for the vice presidency as running mate to Grover Cleveland.

At newly completed Dallas Mills, the biggest industry to locate in Huntsville for many years, 150 hands were busy manufacturing sheeting; operating 1,000 spindles (later 25,000); 15 cards; five drawing frames; 750 looms; three stubbers; and 4 fly frames. The mill became the largest in Alabama, which had only 162,591 spindles in all cotton mills over the state. By comparison, other cotton mills in Madison County included the Huntsville Cotton Mill with 10,048 spindles, manufacturing yarns, and the West Huntsville Cotton Mill, with 5,200 spindles. Bell Factory, idle since 1885, had 3,200 spindles, 80 looms, 26 cards and had manufactured sheetings, shirtings, gingham and plaids.

Across the nation other developments pointed to the significance of the era. Free delivery of mail began in 1892; the first marketable car was built by the Duryea Brothers in 1892, and other 1892 developments included setting up of the first Ferris Wheel in Chicago by G. W. Ferris; the invention of the addressograph by Joseph Dunca; authorization of the first voting machine use by New York; entry of the Cotton Weevil in the United States at Texas; Auburn Polytechnic going co-ed; writing of the first school history in Alabama by Newton W. Bates; and publication of Mobile Attorney Saffold Birney's **Handbook of Alabama**.

In sports, boxer John L. Sullivan, first heavyweight champion, was defeated by Gentleman Jim Corbett.

General Electric Company was born the same year, when Thompson-Houston Company of Lynn, Massachusetts and the Edison Plant of Schenectady, New York merged.

About the same time, the world's first automatic telephone exchange was begun at LaPorte, Indiana, by the Stowger Automatic Telephone Exchange, predecessor of Automatic Electric Company, which merged into the General Telephone and Telegraph Company in 1955. The year 1892 had also seen introduction of the first dial telephone.

In the midwest, the Dalton Gang was broken up at Coffeerville, Kansas, in 1892 with Bob Dalton shot through the head and Grant Dalton killed by a bullet through the heart.

Citizens of Mobile were treated to their first Electric Street Car also in 1892.

Back home in Huntsville, an organization to mean much to Madison County was organized. The United Charities, Huntsville's

first United Givers Fund, organized with Mrs. S. L. Whitten as president. The organization, later in 1895, with Mrs. M. G. Neese as chairman, rented a house on Mill Street as a hospital.

During 1893 the Farley, Normal, and Dallas postoffices opened, and the Epworth Methodist Church was organized on Humes Avenue with Robert Thompson as pastor. Patton Additon was opened and the Goldenrod was adopted as the State Flower. Telephone operators heard the news first and perhaps these operators also heard some of the criticism being levelled at the County for the courthouse fence and the hitching of livestock to the fence. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, incidentally, was organized in 1885 and continued to operate as a subsidiary of the American Bell Telephone Company until 1900.

If the telephone and new market house had been a godsend, tragedy was nevertheless looming. The worst fire in Huntsville since 1865 burned the Donegan block in the downtown area. The fire originated in the oil room of Dr. J. D. Humphrey's drug store on the north corner of the square.

When the smoke settled, more than \$50,000 in losses was recorded. Humphrey Drugs, Ernest Karthaus Jeweler, Lawrence Cooper's law offices, E. B. Miller Real Estate, Western Union, two doctor's offices, a dentist office, barber shop and the Knights of Pythias Hall felt the brunt of the fire. Seven months later, however, the Struve building which contained most of the burned out offices was under reconstruction at the intersection of Randolph and Washington Streets, long its location. The building was later completed in February 1894, the same year that J. W. Skinner completed his new carriage factory on Clinton at the corner of Greene Street.

By then, too, the first N. C. and St. L. Railroad train took passengers across the river on their new boat, "Huntsville", transferring from the train to the boat near Hobbs Island. The trestle running from the Hobbs Island depot to the Tennessee River can still be seen today.

The year 1893 was a time few would forget, including school children who "happily" only averaged a 66 day session in the schools of Alabama. Mother Nature also made her grasp known like few had seen in the region. The Tennessee River literally froze over with people able to stroll across.

Other noticeable events of 1893 included the first open heart surgery, first performed by Dr. D. Williams; opening of the nation's first 18 hole golf course at Wheaton, Illinois; construction of the first motion picture public studio by Thomas Edison; and the appointment of Alabama's Hilary A. Herbert as Secretary of the Navy. The World's Fair Columbian Exposition opened, too, in Chicago.

A year later, in 1894, the Huntsville Chamber of Commerce was organized and immediately got ahead of its time by urging a car manufactory for Monte Sano just two years after the first marketable car had been produced and ten years before the first car was purchased by a Huntsvillian. At the urging of Chamber members, the West Huntsville Furniture Factory was begun and headed by C. E. Hay. Several Chamber members welcomed Miss Helen Keller, Tuscumbia's famed deaf, dumb and blind citizen, along with her accomplished teacher, Miss Sullivan, who was highly regarded by Alexander Graham Bell. The same year saw creation of the Elon (a Biblical name) postoffice, with E. A. Watson as postmaster. The Pythian Hall, Monte Sano Lodge 1, was dedicated in 1894. At the time Huntsville had 15 churches of which 7 were for negroes. This year also saw the beginning of J. Cooper Insurance (now Joe Cooper).

During 1894 the Twickenham Club, the earliest known major social organization in Huntsville, was incorporated. D. D. Shelby was President; E. H. Harrison, Vice-President; W. D. Knudsen, Treasurer and A. L. Rison, Secretary. Two of its 1898 visitors were John Jacob Astor and John J. Pershing.

Also in 1894, the Eagle Pencil factory announced at Gurley, and the Lownes Fibre factory began full operations in Huntsville. An Orphans Home was located on East Holmes Street; while a



*First Baptist Church, 1955, corner West Clinton and Gallatin. The 3,000 member church later moved to Governors Drive.*

legislative act established four County Commissioner Districts, with each commissioner required to live in his district, but to run countywide, similar to a 1969 act, effective in 1972.

The historic Baptist Church, in 1894, announced plans for a \$10,000 building on Clinton, and razed the old building. The new building was dedicated in 1895. During 1894, also, the city accepted a \$5,500 bid to reconstruct the Big Spring Dam, while the County announced plans for remodeling of the courthouse.

Elsewhere in 1894, Fairhope, Alabama was founded as a Single Tax Colony based on the philosophy of Henry George; the first dog license in the United States was levied in New York; Portland Cement was introduced to America; Jacob S. Coxe led an army of 20,000 unemployed on Washington; and Captain Alfred Dreyfus of France was convicted of treason to his country, but was later declared innocent in 1906.

Huntsville's O. R. Hundley, ahead of his time, introduced a Constitutional Amendment in the Alabama legislature, calling for a district school levy of 2½ mills. It was defeated overwhelmingly statewide. The district type levy, however, later became the best way of getting school tax moneys.

During 1894 Huntsville's Charles P. Lane (Republican nominee for Governor in 1902) began the **Herald Tribune** newspaper. It lasted for eleven years. In 1894 H. S. Shackelford began the **Gurley Herald** at Gurley. It lasted twenty-one years.

During 1895 the McGee Hotel was remodeled and the soon to be popular Huntsville Brass Band was organized with T. W. Pratt as President; Frank Pace, Vice-President; Sam Smith, Secretary; and Watty Andrews Treasurer.



*Huntsville Female College, burned in 1895, Randolph Street.*



The year 1895 contained disasters as well. The Huntsville Female College burned and Reverend A. B. Jones moved the school to the old military academy building on Russell Hill, but the school only stayed in operation a short time thereafter. Another fire in Gurley destroyed the business portion of that town, also in 1895.

There was a short scarlet fever epidemic that forced the city to rent a hospital in June. This spurred opening of Huntsville's first regular municipally subsidized hospital by women of the United Charities. The hospital, called the Huntsville Infirmary, opened on July 10, 1895.

Truly the year 1895 was a year for women's organizations and causes.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union held its convention for Alabama in Huntsville in 1895 and the local United Daughters of the Confederacy was also organized, only one year after formation of the first national U.D.C. in Nashville during 1894. The Women's Suffrage League for Madison County had been organized during 1894 with Mrs. Virginia Clay Clopton as President. Mrs. Clopton was also president during the same year of the Huntsville Chapter of the Daughters of American Colonists. Serving with her were Mrs. Sarah Lowe, Vice-President; Mrs. Pynchon, 2nd Vice-President; and Mrs. Clarence Tardy, Secretary-Treasurer.

Reminiscent of today's struggle against pornography, the Huntsville city fathers, on April 16, 1894, passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of literature considered to be indecent and scandalous.

Another claim to fame for the county in 1895 couldn't be overlooked. The county was called the best poultry and egg market in Alabama, probably helped by the toll gates on Whitesburg and Meridianville Pikes being removed. To prove the county's claim, Dave Vorenberg of Gurley sent 8,000 eggs in one day to New York for marketing. This same year, former Huntsvillian Gabby Street became the first to catch a baseball dropped from the Washington monument. Also, the East Huntsville Cumberland Presbyterian Church was started, with construction of the church being completed in 1896. Church people, however, in 1895, looked aghast at yet another duel in Huntsville. R. E. O'Neal and Frank Coleman engaged in battle with no injuries reported.

While Huntsville was becoming more satisfied with its progress, including a \$1,450 addition to the white school by C. E. Hutchens in 1895, and the beginning of Huntsville Wholesale Nursery and Huntsville Ice and Coal, national developments hinted at what was ahead. Chronicling the events were the **Montgomery Advertiser**, founded in 1828 and the **Mobile Press Register**, formed by a merger of the **Mobile Register**, founded in 1821, and the **Mobile Gazette**, founded in 1815.

While 1895 recorded the unbelievable in Mobile — a 6 inch snow — other unbelievable things were happening also. Marconi

invented the first wireless telegraph; Dr. Rudolph Diesel built the first diesel engine; Henry Ford was in his second year of production; Chiropractic was founded by Daniel D. Palmer; Volleyball was invented by William G. Morgan at Holyoke, Massachusetts; outdoors softball began in Minnesota; X-Rays were discovered by W. Roentgen; Helium was first found on earth; the safety razor was invented by Gillette; America's first auto races were held; the Church of Christ Scientist was opened in Boston; and the War Department conveyed Mount Vernon Hospital to the State of Alabama. An act also established the Alabama flag, a Crimson Cross of St. Andrew on a field of white.

## CHAPTER XXXVI

### REMEMBER THE MAINE, AND AN ALABAMA HERO.

(1896-1899)

Madison County continued growing during 1896. One hundred sixty-two houses were now located in Lawrence—later to be re-named Dallas. Orville Hundley built a new two story brick building at Number One Commercial Row, and a new saw mill, the Indian Lumber Company, opened in Byrd (Bird) Spring Bottom. Another new industry began making gas engines and a soda water factory was in full swing, operated by Cicero Hall. Even the Huntsville Infirmary report of 1895-1896 showed an increasing expense, totalling during the year the unheard of amount of \$1,000.08, with \$691.13 being expended for yearly charity work by the United Charities. Organizations continued to be founded, including the Huntsville Ministerial Association with Dr. J. M. Bannister as its first President and the Reverend J. R. Crawford as Secretary.

In the midst of this growth a significant breakthrough came to the city.

Long distance telephone lines were strung to Huntsville connecting it with the heart of the nation's industrial wealth to the north, in the same year that Marconi demonstrated the first practical long distance wireless telegraph.

It was July 22, 1896 when Huntsville Mayor W. T. Hutchens and telephone company manager R. A. Moore arrived at the Huntsville Hotel for a memorable occasion.

Moore and Hutchens, making much to do over the matter, talked with the Bell Telephone general superintendent in New York, the first time a long distance phone call emanated from Huntsville.

Before the year was out, the former Chesapeake, Ohio and Decatur Railroad, succeeded by the Middle Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, reached near Madison Cross Roads and constructed a depot on lands of J. E. Toney, bypassing the old Madison Cross Roads community. The railroad was later sold in 1897 to the N.C. and St. L. Railroad, who completed the line to Cluttsville.

The year 1896 was significant, locally, in the educational field. Oakwood College—known as the Oakwood Industrial Institute—with S. M. Jacobs as Principal, was founded. The school later became the Oakwood Normal Training School, then Oakwood Junior College, and finally Oakwood College in 1943, when it became a senior liberal arts college. The college is owned and operated by the Seventh Day Adventist Church.

Not far away, the State Normal and Industrial School was re-named the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College. The year was marred, however, when Palmer Hall, A and M's largest

building, burned to the ground. It was rebuilt the same year as a three story brick building for use by the 300 students enrolled in the college at the time.

It seemed indeed that Huntsville was becoming a mature town destined for a major metropolis, but while it bragged of its sophistication it may have been a bit early.

Another duel by editor Frank Coleman, this time with R. E. Spragins, on April 25, 1896, left Coleman seriously wounded and "non-violent" Huntsville with something less than an unblemished image. Madison Countians took their politics seriously. Democrats, in 1896, defeated a "fusionist" ticket, composed of Populists and Republicans. The county voted for Democrat Wheeler for Congress over native son O. R. Hundley by a major of 4,103 to 2,580. Huntsville voters, however, voted for Hundley over Wheeler by 1,011 to 970.

Democrat William Jennings Bryan, a presidential hopeful, introduced the "whistlestop" train method for political campaigning although it proved unsuccessful for him as he lost the campaign to Republican William McKinley. Madison County, however, gave Bryan a majority of 3,973 to 2,548. While three other parties got only 117. In the same year Madison Countians gave Democrat Joseph J. Johnston a 4,088 to 1,824 vote over Populist Albert F. Goodwyn for Governor. The Prohibition Party received 54 votes in the county. The same year S. H. Kress began operation nationally; the first Certified Public Accountant opened in New York; and New York became the first state to officially sanction boxing. The Volunteers of America—an offspring of the Salvation Army—began; the first rural free delivery of mail began in West Virginia; and the gyroscope was invented.

The town of Huntsville was showing some sophistication in 1896. There were 31 lawyers and 20 doctors. The doctors were needed as there was a measles scare, including 200 cases in the Dallas area alone, and schools closed a short time because of scarlet fever.

The J. R. Stegall Livery stable was completed in 1896 and surveys began for a street railway line. Work also began on a new industry, the J. B. and J. F. Boyd flouring mill. The Huntsville Brass Band, reorganized by Bandmaster D. C. Monroe during the year, really had something to blow about, although taps was sounded for the West Huntsville Furniture Factory which burned during 1896. It was later rebuilt.

An interesting note in 1896 was the cry of Madison County residents demanding equalization of taxes. Then, as now, they questioned paying more than their equal share of state costs. The equalization cry, however, was nothing to the cry of merchants protesting the Huntsville city fathers' levying the first license tax, under the new 1896 city charter, in order to obtain more revenue. Mass meetings were held to no avail as the city fathers stuck to

their guns. Not even the showing of the 1896 Ringling Brothers circus in Huntsville brought joy to the merchant's hearts. Even word of the world's first commercial motion picture in New York fell on deaf ears.

Taxes, of course, have risen throughout the state and nation since, but the same battle cries exist in Madison County today.

The word "flivver" entered our vocabulary in 1896, the year that Henry Ford started mass production of his Model T. In 1896, too, Utah became the 45th state and a young man named George Washington Carver came to Tuskegee—later destined for worldwide fame for his research with products from the peanut, sweet potato and soybean. Tuskegee college president, Booker T. Washington, was also destined to fame. Few states have had more negroes in their confines contributing more to society.

By early 1897 construction had begun on the Huntsville Jewish Synagogue, the first in Huntsville, later to be dedicated November 28, 1899, but while it did not attract a great deal of attention the move highlighted the religious climate of the county.



*Central Presbyterian church, corner Lincoln and Randolph. The structure was built in 1899. Their first building on the site served from 1858 to 1899.*

Probably few other places displayed so much freedom of religion and complexities of faiths than Madison County during the late 1890's.

In 1896 there were 42 Methodist Episcopal churches with 6,061 members; 19 Cumberland Presbyterian with a membership of 1,445; 16 Baptist with 1,500; 10 Christian with 1,400; 2 Protestant Episcopal with 500; 1 Roman Catholic with 500; 3 Presbyterian with 245. The Hebrews had 150. There were at least four fraternal orders flourishing including the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. The latter's statewide group was first organized in Huntsville during 1897. Huntsville did well in the first group of officers, including Huntsvillian's R. M. Fletcher as S/C; G. T. Miller, Secretary; William Mitchell, Treasurer and Robert L. Hay, Warden. One year later, in 1898, the first Woodman of the World Camp was organized in Madison County.

Meanwhile, the Bernstein building was built on the corner of Jefferson and Holmes Streets; the county obtained two lots near Big Spring Branch for a jail; Monte Sano Hotel, its business floundering, installed a bowling alley; the Huntsville Infirmary continued at the corner of Greene and Randolph Streets; Baker and Conway were mining marble on Monte Sano; T. W. Pratt installed the State's first bale compress in Huntsville; a stand was built on the North side of the courthouse lawn for the weekly concerts by Pratt's Military Band; and the city bought its first rock crusher and road roller with engine for \$1,750. The city also installed a new system of sewers during this year of 1897.

During the year the county school system reached 70 schools with 83 teachers and had 5,825 white students and 5,265 negro students. The city of Huntsville school system consisted of three schools with 19 teachers and 900 students. The same year a uniform text book bill went into operation while all furniture at the defunct Alabama Military Academy was finally sold. But the Monte Sano Railroad folded.

The court sensation of 1897 involved the will of Mattie L. Fennell. Her next of kin claimed she had been unduly influenced by Dr. Llewellyn Jordan. But the real sensation of the year involved a former county commissioner, Joshua O. Kelly. Tragically, he was poisoned and died, while just two months later six of his family, along with eight negro servants, were also poisoned, but not fatally. Two negro women, Mollie Smith and Mandy Franks, were lynched for the poisoning. The same year Huntsville experienced a four foot flood in some areas.

Other noteworthy events of 1897 including placing of the star where Jefferson Davis was inaugurated at the Capitol in Montgomery; publication of a memorable history of Alabama by Thomas M. Owens; completion of the Library of Congress building in Washington; building of the first Oldsmobile car; changing of the State Militia name to the Alabama State Troops; formation of the National Congress of Mothers (later to become the Parents and Teachers Association in 1927); Captain Frank Gurley's sale of the Gurley

and Paint Rock Railroad (fourteen miles had been graded in 1892); and, for the kids, comic strips became popular with the publication of Rudolph Dirk's Katzenjammer kids. Interestingly, Dr. Charles Mayo of Rochester, Minnesota, bought the Carver D. King estate in Madison County. The name of Mayo Clinic is today world famous, being founded at Rochester, Minnesota, in 1899 by William W. Mayo and Sons.

In 1898 the county fathers gave in to demands that a new jail not be built on the two lots acquired from J. H. Beadle near the Big Spring Branch and instead voted to build a new jail on the old East Clinton lot, leaving the old jail already on the lot standing. H. P. McDonald's plans for the new jail were rejected and William Myers was employed in his place. Contracts were let for 700 barrels of cement to J. H. McAnelly while a contract for 90,000 pressed bricks was given to J. I. Jones. Hutchens and Murdock received a \$3,600 contract for a boiler and plumbing. On August 27 Pauley Jail and Manufacturing Company was given a contract for \$3,425 for cells.

An organization which would do a great deal towards improvement of the community was organized in 1898 called the Village Improvement Society. The organization was headed by Mrs. Alberta Taylor, President; Mrs. Ben P. Hunt, Vice-President; Miss Emma Wills, Secretary and Mrs. R. W. Walker, Treasurer.

One of the more bizarre tragedies in the history of Huntsville occurred in 1898. Popular young Conrad O'Shaughnessy, Secretary of the Huntsville Cotton Seed Oil Mill, and son of its President Michael J. O'Shaughnessy, was caught under a train at the depot losing both arms and both legs, and his life.

While prosperity seemed the password in Madison County, a boiling controversial war lay just over the horizon which would send Madison County sons into service again.

It was carnival season in Havana, capital of Spain's colony of Cuba, and gaiety abounded the night of February 15, 1898.

Civil War had seemed impossible to sidestep for months with Cuban Nationals determined to throw over their Spanish masters, but this was a night for fun and citizens danced and roamed the streets singing.

Some thought it was an earthquake when the shattering rumble echoed in the streets. The sound had come from the harbor where the U. S. Battleship Maine rode at anchor.

Fearing revolution was at hand, the United States had sent the battleship to the harbor earlier to protect the lives and property of United States citizens in Cuba should the worst come.

The Maine had exploded; apparently from an explosive charge placed beneath the waterline on the ship's belly. The ship settled

to the bottom of the harbor almost immediately carrying 2 officers and 258 sailors to their death.

Americans were convinced that the dastardly act was pulled off by Spain as a warning for the United States to get out of Cuba, and to refrain from dabbling in Spain's domestic affairs. The story was dutifully recorded by **The Saturday Evening Post**, acquired in 1897 by Cyrus Curtis. The magazine, founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1728, would later reach six million circulation, but would fold in 1968, to return as a quarterly in 1971.

There were some who demanded war, but President McKinley kept his head and sought an investigation into the episode as well as seeking Spanish cooperation.

But the die was cast. There were no roads for reversing the inevitable. McKinley pressured from all sides handed an ultimatum to Spain to improve conditions for the Cuban people.

Strangely, the Spanish agreed to the demand, even to accepting a truce, but it came too late.

McKinley swung to the side of the war hawks and gave a sabre-rattling speech before Congress. Congress took it as a call to arms, authorizing the President to demand Spanish withdrawal from Cuba.

Spain's answer was to declare war on April 24. Congress countered that, in essence, a state of war had existed since April 21, and declared war on April 25.

The Spanish fleet, commanded by Admiral Cervera, was inside Santiago Harbor and an Alabamian from Greensboro, Lieutenant Richard P. Hobson, began mulling over a daring plan. If the harbor could be blocked by a sunken ship the Spanish would be helpless.

Hobson and seven volunteers took an old American vessel, the Merrimac, into the the harbor entrance in broad daylight as Spanish guns opened fire.

Hobson and his brave companions blew up their own ship in the harbor entrance, as planned, escaping by a life raft, but were later captured.

The heroism of Hobson and his men became legend although their plan to block the harbor failed when the Merrimac settled to the bottom leaving a channel wide enough for the Spanish fleet to steam out.

President McKinley had called for volunteers when war began and Alabama Governor Joseph F. Johnson echoed the plea a week later.

Captain Kibble Johnson Harrison raised a company of volunteers for the Spanish-American war from Madison, Limestone and Jackson Counties.



Provisionally, Harrison was among those who released Lieutenant Hobson from confinement in his cell at Morro Castle, Santiago, when it was later captured.

The local Alabama State Troop group at Huntsville also went into service. The company had formerly been known as the Huntsville Rifles, Company K, until it disbanded in 1897 to re-form as the Monte Sano Light Guards, Company K. Second Regiment, with R. M. Fletcher, Jr. as Captain and Tom Hooper as First Sergeant. In 1898 the company became Company F and was transferred to the Third Regiment. Fletcher later resigned and Robert L. Hay was elected Captain. The group went to Camp Clark near Mobile where Hay resigned and Humes C. Laughlin assumed command. The command did not see battle action, however, but Private Schuyler H. Floyd died from fever.

The war ultimately brought about 14,000 soldiers to Huntsville, mostly from the Tampa, Florida area. The city was turned into an armed camp not too unlike the days of Union occupation of the city.



*Regular army soldiers camped on Monte Sano, 1898. Huntsville had 14,000 soldiers encamped during the Spanish-American War.*

The main body of soldiers arrived in August 1898 and Secretary of War Alger visited Huntsville the following month to review the troops, at which time a 1½ mile parade was held, including about 1,200 soldiers parading around the square.

During the stay of the soldiers, the ante bellum Robinson home-stead on Meridian Pike, Oaklawn, along with the Sullivan Home on Greene and Randolph were turned into military facilities.

Soldiers were stationed all over the city. The Fifth Ohio Cavalry was at Brahan Spring; the Sixty-Ninth New York nearby; the Tenth and Second Cavalry was at West Huntsville; and the Second Georgia was on the William Moore place.

The Eighth Cavalry, Third Pennsylvania, Seventh Cavalry and Sixteenth Infantry were located on the Chapman Farm, while the Fifth Maryland Engineers and the First Florida were on the Steele place, where main headquarters were located, and the Second

Brigade Hospital was located in Moore's Grove. Others were in the College Grove near Randolph Street, and Calhoun Grove, as well as McCalley Grove. The Medical Supply House headquarters was on Holmes Street.

Generals S. Koppinger and Joe Wheeler were successive commanders of the post, Camp Wheeler, but when Wheeler assumed command, he changed the name to Camp Albert G. Forse.

While the camp that sprang up in Huntsville during the war was described as a relatively peaceful affair, there were, however, incidents that didn't quite endear the army visitors to the local populace.

Soldiers, arrested for drunkenness and placed in the courthouse basement next to the Registrar's office, took matters in their hands on one occasion.

They broke into the registrar's office from their temporary confinement areas and proceeded to set records aflame. Little damage was done, but Probate Judge Stewart, hot under the collar over the affair, had General Wheeler severely punish the rowdy bunch.

The American war machine was brutally effective. A month after war was declared Commodore Dewey defeated the Spanish Fleet in the battle of Manilla Bay in the waters of the Philippine Islands. Madison County's Captain Oliver Warwick was among the American dead.

Two months later Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and his "Rough Riders" led a charge up San Juan Hill on July 1 in Cuba. Huntsville's John Greenway was cited for bravery in connection with the famous charge.

By July 3 the remnants of the Spanish Fleet, trying to escape American blockades in waters off Cuba, were trapped and completely destroyed.

By July 7 the Hawaiian Islands were annexed to the United States by resolution.

The Spanish-American War was over by December 10, 1898. The United States forced a peace treaty in Paris, France, concluding the struggle.

Spain gave up Cuba, and the United States gained the islands of Guam, Puerto Rico and the Philippines. In 1900, the U.S. gained the Samoan Islands.

The end of the war brought jubilation to Madison Countians. In a spontaneous gesture on December 1, 1898, 10,000 persons had gathered on the South side of the square to witness a horse donated to General Joe Wheeler by a grateful public.

Another war, though, was also being remembered. A benefit was given in Huntsville to raise funds for a Confederate monument.

Virginia Clay Clopton and Colonel R. Rhett were backbones of the fund drive for the monument to be erected in Montgomery.

The monument, designed by Gordo C. Doug, and completed by Alexander Doyle, was unveiled in Montgomery during December 1898.

By comparison, it was the same year the Klondike Gold Rush in Alaska brought world attention. The Yukon Territory was organized about the same time.

Within a few months, progressive Huntsville and Madison County would be looking ahead again, particularly with the driving of the spike in 1899 for the "electric" car line to connect the various portions of the city. Tracy W. Pratt had gotten the franchise for the street electric railway, commonly referred to later as "street cars".

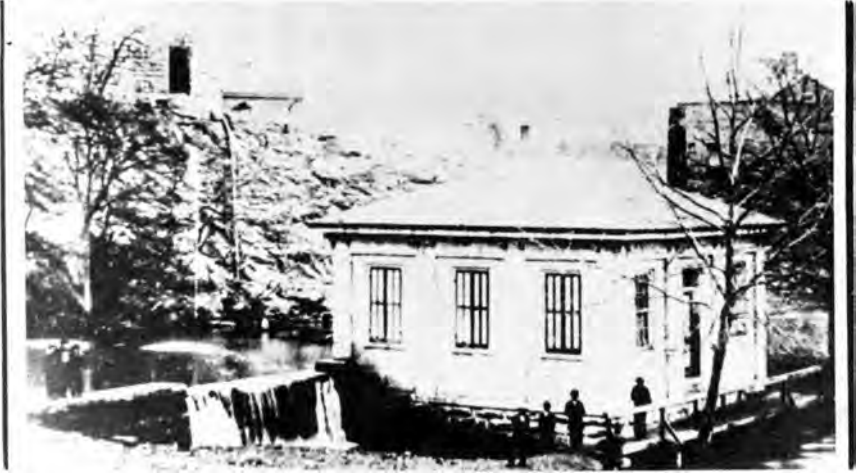
Electric cars began arriving ready to go as soon as the power engine was put in order. A motorized anything, be it an auto or a street car, was as new to Huntsvillians as a moon machine.

Business, however, was getting away from the horse and buggy era, but of all things, the locomotion of the day was apparently bicycles.

Adults held licenses for 250 bikes in Madison County. A local editor, however, suggested the city buy a car to be used in 1899 for "state" occasions and to pull the hand powered street roller. However, a bicycle race track, as well as a ballpark, was built near the Big Spring branch in 1898.

Other 1899 local events included the city passing an ordinance against hitching livestock to the courthouse fence. It was quickly overturned by an injunction preventing enforcement of the ordinance. The county took its "hitching" seriously it seemed, as well as building good roads, at that time overseen by the county's first Road Supervisor, appointed in 1898, Frank C. Love. Word of the county's road accomplishments undoubtedly were discussed by Meridianville residents in February when the community got its first telephones.

The Big Spring came in for attention in two different ways. There was skating, but it was not on thin ice. A local editor, remarking about the 17 degree below zero temperature, stated that it was the first time in 70 years that Huntsville had a below zero temperature. August, however, was a different story for the Spring. A new pumping station was installed with Henry K. Worthington selected to do the job. Colonel Hiram Chittenden had explored the caverns under the courthouse during 1898 and made several recommendations about improvement of the spring area. He no doubt was concerned, as well as others, about the flooding for five miles below the Big Spring that year.



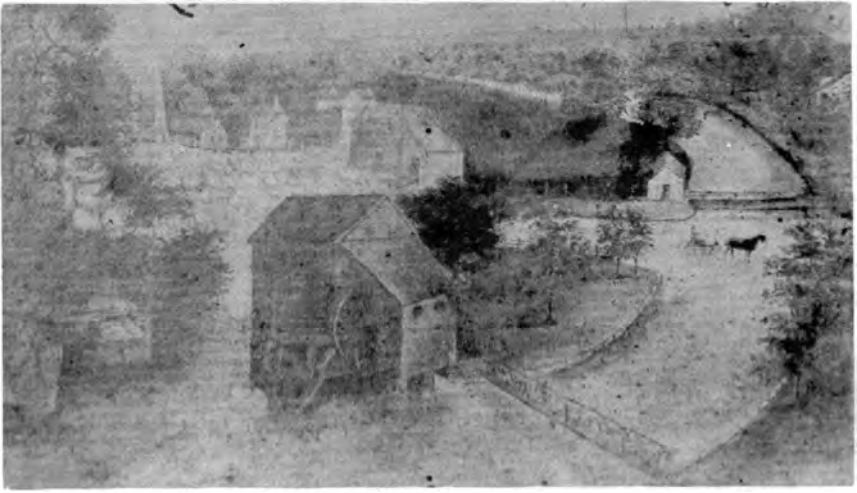
*Huntsville's Big Spring, 1890.*



*Huntsville's Big Spring, 1860-1870*

Out at A and M College one thousand negroes attended their fifth annual Industrial College, a meeting of great importance to them.

Very little can be noted about early typists in Huntsville, but one story indicates that E. E. Greenleaf, a federal court employee, was the lucky owner, in 1898, of a Fisher typewriter manufactured in Athens, Tennessee.



*Huntsville's Big Spring, 1840*



*Huntsville's Big Spring, 1890's*

While William Myers was at work on his \$12,000 contract to build the Hebrew Temple in Huntsville, during 1898, near the time that the Middle Tennessee and Alabama Railroad reached Cluttsville, J. C. Brown and Company began operation in Huntsville; William Ramsey discovered Neon Gas; John P. Holland invented the first United States submarine; the vacuum cleaner was invented; and Pierre and Marie Curie isolated radium.



*Huntsville's Big Spring, Another View, 1869-1870*

The 1898 general election for Governor produced no surprises, except for the fact that a Republican ran for the first time since 1886. A. J. Warner ran on the Colored Republican ticket. However, Democratic candidate Joseph F. Johnson won handily. In Madison County he garnered 3,408 votes to 162 for Populist G. B. Deans and 7 for Witherspoon, a Prohibitionist. Warner got 109, coming in third in Madison County.

Going into 1899, 500 houses were under construction in Huntsville; Shelta Caverns was planning more electric lights; the First National Bank came into being, following a name change of the National Bank of Huntsville; ground was broken for the Merrimack Mill, to be Madison County's largest; and the new city water pump house was completed. The Milligan building on West Holmes was built; the Stegall Hotel was added to; a two foot dam at the Big Spring was completed; and the fire department of Huntsville, now having three full time firemen, was given a Double Tank Chemical Engine and Hose Wagon. No wonder the city fathers ordered a new city directory to be published by R. E. Wilkins and Company of Atlanta.

The Huntsville school system, by 1899, had grown to 2,561 students, and the high school graduated eight students. They were Kittie McCullough, L. Latta, May Owen Wilson, Annie Merts, May Graham, Thomas N. McAllister, Nathan B. Buchanan, and Howard B. Burwell. The same year a law was enacted that provided, for the first time, a statewide tax for education—one mill. Two years later three mills was placed in the constitution, and at the same time a county-wide one mill levy was approved.

The town of Triana, dormant since the Civil War, nevertheless had five churches; the Colored Methodist Episcopal, the Primitive

Baptist, the colored Presbyterian, African Methodist and the Methodist. During the same year, 1899, the Huntsville Cumberland



*First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, built on the site of present Central Presbyterian church.*

Presbyterian Church cornerstone was laid and the Toney postoffice was established, with Blanche R. Toney as the first postmistress. At Birmingham the state's first full-fledged Church of Christ Scientist was organized.

A destructive fire roared through the downtown Huntsville district in 1899; apparently starting at the W. J. Bennett and Company livery stable on Clinton Street.

Spreading rapidly, the fire soon engulfed the three story Baker building at the corner of Washington and Clinton, then the J. W. Skinner Carriage Manufacturing Works at Greene, sweeping around to the First Methodist Church, through the Lynsky building at the rear of the Union Telephone Company.

Soon all the business houses in that area, except the three story Struve building, were aflame. The new city hall, wired first for electricity during the year, was afire at times.

It would be months before the downtown businessmen could recover from the disaster which, coupled with a smallpox scare,

kept the town on edge. Hazel Green residents were concerned, too, but they had a cyclone during the year to keep them worrying about other matters.

At least significant, however, was Huntsville's selection for the Southern Industrial Convention in October of 1899. Huntsville's dynamic leadership in business was indeed prominent.

And typical of Huntsville's moderation toward racial issues, Booker T. Washington was invited and spoke at the Lakeside Methodist Church the same month, only three years after the 1896 United States Supreme Court ruling that separate but equal facilities for whites and colored was legal.

While the city was tolerant of Negroes entering the mainstream of business, though, they weren't so tolerant of the women folk. They belonged at home no matter what that bit about woman suffrage meant.

The city fathers, for instance, passed an 1899 ordinance making it unlawful for any female to enter a pool or billiard room. It was considered an invasion of "man's world".

At the time Huntsville had 1,723 voters and a bonded debt of \$107,200 and was operating a "cow pound" at the head of Meridian Street at Washington. During the year the Huntsville Fibre and Veneer Works, and Campbell Wall Paper Company began operations.

And at Mobile, the Alabama Society of Colonial Dames was organized.

But war again appeared during 1899. The British engaged in war with the Boer's.

War or no war, however, American's were enjoying the writings of Robert Burns, William Wadsworth, Samuel Coleridge, Victor Hugo, Washington Irving, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, Charles Dickens, George Bernard Shaw, Henry W. Longfellow and James Fenimore Cooper, along with poets Byron, Shelley, Keats, Tennyson and Browning. Richard Wagner's music, now to the forefront, was entertaining thousands.

The University of Alabama was not forgotten. The first Alumni Group was organized during 1899, with W. W. Garth as president.



## CHAPTER XXXVII

### HORSELESS CARRIAGES AND A FLYING MACHINE.

(1900-1910)

As the Twentieth Century dawned, little if any of the next dynamic years could be foreseen by Alabamians.

Alabama was still an agrarian state as were most of the states in the Union. Farm economics was still the giant factor in swaying national opinion. Madison County's population was 43,702 while Huntsville had 8,068. Alabama counted 1,828,697 while the nation had 75,994,575. The world had an estimated population of 1,550,000,000.

Automobiles were still oddities with the entire nation having only 150,000 miles of surfaced roads and 8,000 registered cars. No one had heard of Orville and Wilbur Wright, while electrification of cities and electric street cars powered without horses were still unknown in many places. No one—but no one—considered a mission to the moon as anything but sheer science fiction. Even those riding the newfangled Escalator, first shown during the year at the Paris Exposition, couldn't believe the electrical marvel.

In Huntsville, the electric railway, a weird trolley minus the familiar horse, made its first run in February and began moving regularly through the streets with motorman James T. Baker at the controls. The first trip carried Superintendent Cauffield of the power company. The line operated from 6 A.M. to midnight, passing by a given point every fifteen minutes. A car carried 28 people.

Much of the chatter of the day in 1900 was about formation of the Hawaiian Islands as a United States Territory and Walter Reed's claim that the mosquito transferred yellow fever.

Probably discussed even more, however, was the formation of the American Baseball League, an impetus to the sport minded Madison Countians who had learned to love baseball as a favorite spectator pastime with the city's own fledgling teams.

Factories continued to spring up in Huntsville during the first year of the twentieth century. The S. H. Allen Hoop Factory opened in North Huntsville with 24 employees, manufacturing 30,000 hoops a day. J. C. O'Neill was manager. Dallas Mills, with 1,000 workers, added a new building for 750 more employees; a \$200,000 spinning and knitting mill was built, as well as building of 140 more cottages for its employees; Lowe Cotton Mill was announced by T. W. Pratt, W. I. Wellman and Arthur H. Lowe, being Huntsville's seventh cotton mill; the first cloth was woven on July 9 at Merrimac Mills by Will Esslinger, working along-side 750 employees and Superintendent A. W. Hunking; a waterworks plant at Brahan Spring and a reservoir at Russell Hill were completed by Merrimac Mills;

while Huntsville was tearing down its old and building a new pump station at Big Spring; Madison Spinning Mill, later to be known as Abingdon Mill, then Lincoln Mill, was started by Milton Humes, with Fletcher and Company doing the building; Stegall and Webster opened a sawmill near the Southern Depot; Huntsville's second ice plant opened on Church Street, having a capacity of 10 tons a day, with S. B. Stewart as Manager; J. W. Skinner gave a contract to W. C. Pollard to build a new carriage factory on Greene Street; a new addition to the Huntsville Cotton Mill on Jefferson Street was completed; The Alabama Cotton Seed Oil Company on Church Street gave a \$20,000 contract to A. M. Booth to build a new gin in back of the oil mill; Smith and Green opened a new carriage factory on Jefferson Street; and Swift and Company established a branch operation. A steam brick plant was erected in North Huntsville by North and Winston to manufacture 40,000 brick a day.

Construction was brisk in the commercial and residential field too. During September, 1900, there were 250 houses reported under construction. The year's commercial building construction included the Will and Henry Struve building at the corner of Washington and Clinton; the Milligan Block, East Side Square; the Struve-Dement block, corner Holmes and Jefferson; the C. J. Jackson building, corner Washington and Holmes; the Gudenrath block, Washington Street; and the Hundley and Fletcher block, East Side Square.

The county, not to be outdone, let a \$7,000 contract for five steel bridges to the Converse Bridge Company of Chattanooga. Steel bridges were placed on North Church Street and at Keys Mill, Hazel Green, Gurley and Triana. The county also opened a one mile road from California to Whitesburg Pike. And as recreation for the Dallas Mill hands, the mill constructed Moore's Grove Park nearby. Captain J. H. Burnam went further than most, however. He invented a grate that was successful and a local foundry began manufacturing the grate for him.

The U. D. C., however, was instructed in another kind of construction. They staged a benefit baby show to secure money to construct a Confederate Monument.

Local realtors, trying to keep up with the increased demands, formed the predecessor of today's multi-listing system. A Real Estate Exchange was set up temporarily.

Meanwhile, the first Letter Carriers Association of Alabama was organized at Birmingham and Huntsville's S. F. Swineheart became the first President. But the State Junior Order of American Mechanics probably felt the influence of Madison Countians even more so, as native sons, A. H. Lewis, was Vice-Councillor, W. L. Humphrey was Secretary and William Mitchell was State Treasurer.

The Huntsville street department, in 1900, also found out that the caves under the courthouse were not the only downtown caves.

During street construction on Jefferson Street, in front of the Huntsville Hotel, a cave fifteen feet deep was discovered.

At the First National Bank, that historic building was changed somewhat, with the addition of an iron balcony, along with two windows and a door on the second story. The new appearance probably got more attention than did J. B. Laughlin and Son, Undertakers, who brought the first full fledged ambulance to Madison County the same year.

The year 1900 also brought about another smallpox scare and citizens insisted that the governing body acquire a publicly owned hospital, successfully, as it turned out.

The City and County, in 1900, jointly acquired 25 acres on Athens Pike from G. A. Plummer for \$2,000 and jointly footed the bill for construction of frame buildings and operation of the facility. The hospital, referred to as the Pest House, was the community's first publicly owned hospital, although it only took smallpox patients.

Three victims suffering from smallpox were immediately isolated at the hospital and the population there continued to increase. Frightened by the smallpox scourge, Huntsville passed an ordinance requiring vaccination.

Serving as Custodian for the hospital was James Hall, who served until 1908. During his tenure, a shed was also built for an ambulance in 1900. Much of the facility was rented out by 1904.

Medical examinations during 1900 took a new turn, as all local doctors looked with envy on Dr. P. L. Brouillette, who obtained the first X-Ray machine in the county.

But if the local citizens were concerned about their medical welfare, 1900 was the year that many people turned their backs on law and order in one of the most dastardly acts to earmark the new century.

Elijah Clark charged with rape of a young girl was awaiting trial in his third floor county jail cell July 23, 1900, and seemed unconcerned that Huntsville folks had become incensed by the rape charges and literally were boiling under the collar.

In the hot summer night, hatred built up to mob violence and 1,500 persons marched on the jail, dynamiting their way in, overpowering Sheriff Fulham and his three deputies. City police officers, totalling only nine, were also unable to stop the mob. Clark was hauled to Stevens Avenue where the young rape victim identified him as her assailant. Amid nightmarish yells, Clark was taken to Moore's Grove, tarred and feathered, and lynched. The entire National Guard of the State, at the time, consisted of three regi-

ments, four troops of cavalry and three batteries of artillery. It is doubtful if even they could have stopped the lynching.

The affair also contributed towards new jail planning. In November a proposal was taken from the Pauley Jail Company adding two new cells and the county advertised for sale the lots previously acquired from J. H. Beadle near Big Spring Branch. Public reaction was still unfavorable for the jail to be built there.

Other violence blotted 1900. U. S. Deputy Collector J. F. Lanier was shot and killed by moonshiners, bringing indignation from the righteous citizens of the area, but little else. As a matter of record, research has disclosed that ten local law enforcement officials have been killed in the first seventy years of the century. In addition to Lanier, five Huntsville policemen, one New Hope policeman, two deputy sheriffs and one special county officer have met death.

Despite the obvious clashes between lawmen and the lawless, 1900 was still a relatively carefree year in Huntsville. Trolley parties were a favorite local pastime, along with attending concerts on Thursday night at the courthouse lawn, conducted by the Pratt Military Band. Huntsvillians, too, talked of building a new opera house, while reading at the library, now located in rent-free rooms, over the city engine house.

Life was generally relaxed and slow-paced in downtown Huntsville. The market house bell tolled at 8 A.M. and 8 P.M. for change of police and for opening and closing of the market. The bell was also used to call city council meetings, fire company meetings and fire calls.

Fires continued to plague the downtown district in 1900 despite the addition of a new fire chemical engine and hose wagon and a new hook and ladder company.

A \$35,000 fire roared through the Holding and Chapman blocks on the east side of the square, severely damaging the offices, built in 1870, and also severely taxing the abilities of Huntsville's first Fire Chief O. K. Stegall, and his crew.

At least two churches were constructed during 1900. A Methodist brick church for Negroes was completed on Church street and a new Cumberland Church was dedicated during September at Meridianville, replacing a church burned in 1899. Actually, thirteen churches served the population of Huntsville during 1900, although one church found itself embroiled in controversy. The doors of the Christian Church on Randolph Street were closed by Mrs. M. E. Hundley, church Treasurer, because of the church's inability to pay its mortgage.



*Church of Christ, built 1887, Randolph Street.*

In the educational field, Merrimack School was built in 1900 by the mill owners, for the growing number of youngsters in the area. At the time Huntsville had fifteen teachers teaching an eight



*Joe Bradley School, Triana Boulevard (Pike Street).*

month school term. No tuition was charged, but a one dollar matriculation fee was charged. The same year, the Milton Humes Academy building was constructed at Hazel Green and the Huntsville Female Seminary was leased by Mr. Ramsey to the Huntsville Training School for Boys. At the time, the amount paid out by the State per pupil was 50 cents, compared to a \$2.84 national average at the time. Only 65 per cent of Alabama children of school age attended school, although schools were relatively plentiful. For instance, in the sparsely populated Poplar Ridge precinct there were



*Meridianville High School, 1924, on site of former school which burned*

four public schools. At Gurley the Donniell High School, church supported, was leased to Lillian Wall by the Rev. H. L. Walker.

Progressive Huntsville was to attract two of its most famous philanthropists as residents in 1900.

The home of Michael O'Shaughnessy, known as Kildare, was sold to Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, widow of the McCormick reaper fame, for \$30,000. The home, on Meridian Street, was turned into a summer home for Miss Virginia McCormick, daughter of the famed Cyrus, along with her companion, Miss Grace Walker, for whom the local Grace Club is named.

The two were destined to become the most influential philanthropists in Madison County's history.

The year 1900 was also to see Madison Countians embroiled in both a state gubernatorial race and a national presidential election of intense interest locally.

William McKinley and his running mate, Theodore Roosevelt, took the White House for a second term.

Madison Countians saw it another way. They voted 1,679 for McKinley, the Republican ticket, but gave Democrat William Jen-

nings Bryan 3,641. The Prohibition party candidate got 14, while the Populist ticket received 36. Bryan carried the State 96,368 to 53,669 for the Republicans. Statewide, the Populists got 3,796 with the Prohibitionist candidate getting 1,407.

In the August Governor's race, William J. Samford, ex-Congressman, Methodist preacher and lawyer, won his Democratic bid to the governor's chair and was destined to play a significant role in the new state constitution, later in 1901. Republican John A. Steele, the Republican candidate for Governor, living in Huntsville while filling the post of Registrar of the U. S. Land office, was given 1,527 votes by Madison Countians, while they gave Samford 3,525. Prohibitionist H. L. Hargett got 15, while Populist G. C. Crave got only 5.

During the same year, on October 21, 1900, the local County Commissioners agreed on Districts and divided the county into four districts.

The year also saw the death of the Huntsville Agricultural Mechanical Association, when, by court order, their fairgrounds, at the intersection of West Clinton and Seminole Drive, were ordered sold at auction by Receiver James R. Boyd. Armour and Company were concerned, for their new packing plant, later completed in 1901, was nearby.

Wilfred Van Valkenburgh bought the fair property for \$11,975, later offering it for sale himself. Included were an amphitheatre building, floral hall, large barn, cottages, judges stand, and other buildings. Irvin Hamley and Dave London, newly established during 1900 as a plumbing concern, were called on to aid Van Valkenburgh to place some of the old plumbing in order.

Other events of interest during 1900 included formation of the National Four H. Club movement; construction of the first Little Theatre in Chicago; development of the first practical motorcycle; and again at New Hope, an election on incorporation, reported in **The Republican** issue of March 2 as having resulted in a tie of 20 to 20, but with two votes against incorporating being thrown out, and the death of the railroad engineer Casey Jones in his cannonball express at Vaughn, Miss. would shock the country.

Huntsville's mayor, still concerned about bicycles, issued an edict that bicycles could not speed around the square. Only 35 years before, 1865, the first two-wheeled velocipede had appeared. Twenty four years earlier, 1876, and reminiscent of the furore today about drugs, the Huntsville City Council passed an ordinance to regulate sale of cocaine. The reason? The Council stated it was "due to rapid growth of the cocaine habit in this city". This was 70 years ago!

Significant to the insurance industry and to Alabama as a whole, the Heralds of Liberty, a National Fraternal Insurance Order, was organized in Huntsville during 1900. T. W. Pratt was

National President of the group, Washington Lodge Number 1, at Huntsville. This group later became known as the Brown Service Insurance Company and today is the Liberty National Life Insurance Company.

Significant to veterans in Madison County, the first Spanish-American Veterans group in the county was organized during 1900, headed by R. J. Harrison as Commander. The Camp, named after Oliver B. Warwick, the local boy killed in the Philippines in December 1899, was organized on August 9.

As a closing note for 1900—a year when ice sold for 25 cents per hundred pounds and when eggs were 10 cents a dozen, while butter was only 12 cents a pound—a local editor warned young men of a problem. Reminiscent of the present period seventy years later, the editor warned young men to quit smoking as it was injurious to their health.

With a constitutional convention on tap for 1901, Madison Countians, remembering their role as the state's first capital, sought a repeat performance, if only as the site of the convention.

The effort was thwarted, but the county still backed constitutional revisions. In April, the county voted 2,551 to 1,521 in favor of holding a convention. Statewide, the convention carried by a vote of 70,305 to 45,505, even though the Republican party fought the issue strongly.

The work of the convention was obviously successful, as the new constitution was approved statewide by a vote of 108,613 to 81,734. In Madison County, the new constitution was favored by a vote of 4,255 to 2,244.

Under the new constitution, becoming effective November 28, 1901, the qualified, registered vote in Madison County was 4,413 whites and 122 colored. It was obvious that the white's had controlled the convention and subsequent writing of the constitution, which placed qualifications that became barriers to registration of Negroes. Madison County's first Board of Registrars, under the new law, became John M. Hampton, James M. Massengale and Robert D. Eckberger.

The same state constitution is still in use in Alabama today, but with the largest number of amendments of any state constitution.

Paradoxically, former colored Union soldiers organized a post of the Grand Army of the Republic in Huntsville in 1901, headed by J. W. Davis, while "up North", Booker T. Washington was refused admission to three Springfield, Massachusetts hotels. Huntsville's five letter carriers spread the word.

In 1901, Huntsville was to have more than its share of distinguished visitors, including the United States President.





*President William McKinley speaking to Huntsville residents from a train at Huntsville Depot, April 30, 1901, less than five months before his assassination. Another President, too, would visit Huntsville on May 18, 1963, just seven months before his assassination. This was John F. Kennedy.*

President William McKinley's train stopped at Gurley and then Huntsville on April 30, 1901. Huntsville's Congressman William Richardson introduced McKinley, with General S. H. Moore and Chris McDonald sharing the honors.

The President left Huntsville sporting a new shittimwood walking cane, a gift of the citizens. He would never return again.

Five months later he was assassinated by Leon Czolgosz and was succeeded by Theodore Roosevelt. This was in the same year that blood transfusions became generally accepted as a result of Dr. Karl Landsteiner discovering the principles of blood groups.

Death, too, would strike at the seat of Alabama government. Governor Samford died June 11 and was succeeded by William D. Jelks, President of the state Senate. The 1901 constitution had, for the first time, set the term of the Governor from two to four years.

The governor didn't have much to spend during 1901, however. Total state receipts during 1901 totalled only \$2,547,500.

Folks at Meridianville also, as had Huntsville, began to be frightened by the possibility of a smallpox epidemic. They petitioned the County to provide help, and the county delivered, hiring

Dr. J. P. Burke to take care of the situation. The county, along with the city, also had provided a doctor for the Huntsville Hospital, employing Dr. B. H. Hall at a salary of \$125 a month.

To Huntsville, too, "Buffalo Bill" Cody brought his Wild West show, thrilling hundreds who dreamed of what the West must be like. Cody rode into the city akin to a conquering hero, in October 1901. There were no mercury vapor lights greeting him, however, as they were only patented by Peter C. Hewlitt in 1901. The town's first paved street, of vitrified brick, from Randolph to Clinton on Washington, had been okayed, with the tab paid for by W. F. Struve, W. E. Lynsky, Mr. Rand, and the city.

The moving, changing city continued to build its industrial reputation during 1901 with the announced construction of the city's 10th cotton mill, the Spencer Cotton Mill. Others were the Huntsville; Dallas Number 1 and 2; Merrimack; Rowe; Poore; Lowe, (built 1902), West Huntsville; and Madison Spinning Mill. The city debt, however, had soared to \$128,000.

A giant appeared on the national industrial scene that would attract much attention in 1901. Ten corporations merged, and out of the merger, J. P. Morgan became the head of United States Steel.

The same year, Huntsville's first Elks Lodge was organized with J. Robert Jones as Exalted Ruler, and Shelta Caverns were reorganized. However, the Monte Sano Hotel had completed its last regular season, and was then out of the resort picture. The newly organized Elks Lodge, anxious to build a new opera house, held a Street Carnival on September 30.

On a humid July day, a marker, "The Lost Cause", was erected near four big Magnolia trees in the Confederate burial area of Maple Hill Cemetery, to stand guard over the 151 graves there. Across town, on Hall Avenue, Glenwood Cemetery for Negroes acquired its name officially.

Madison Countians busied themselves bolstering the county's progress, but it was the same year of another great step forward elsewhere. Alabama's Dr. William Crawford Gorgas made world-wide history in conquering yellow fever, paving the way for completion of the Panama Canal.

Fire again did not leave Huntsville untouched, as five buildings on Commercial Row were practically destroyed, including the building of Harrison Brothers. A fireman, Haden Cochran, was killed while fighting the fire, when a wall collapsed. Over \$45,000 in damages were suffered, while out at West Huntsville, the Hoy postoffice was also destroyed by fire. Further south Alexander City was practically destroyed by fire.

The event that really had Huntsvillians literally hopping and running around, however, was the escape of a lion from a circus in 1901. The slow pace of things around Huntsville really picked up

then. Some could have been getting practice for Ping Pong, introduced to the U. S. from England in 1901. C. J. Stallard, Louis O'Harra and six others went for real, however. They organized Huntsville's first tennis club.

County government came in for some changes during 1901. A Fifth district was added by legislative act and the first County Commissioner from District Five, C. E. Suggs, was appointed. At the time, the county had 195 miles of turnpike. The same year, the two new cells were completed at the county jail, and the old iron gates at the courthouse entrance were taken down. The county also began planning for the Courthouse's first furnace.

A local pressing club gave the fastidious dressers of Huntsville a break in 1901. For \$1 a month, they would press all a person's clothes, including minor repairs.

The area was now becoming more and more conscious of its heritage and Huntsville's W. Clay suggested the need for a Historical Society. The Tennessee Valley Historical Association was later formed in 1902, with R. W. Walker of Huntsville as its first President. Publication of Huntsville's most historic—and still used—Quigley map was welcomed by the association.

Attracting worldwide attention in 1901, the same year that Walgreens began operation, was transmission of the first wireless telegraph across the Atlantic.

At the time, Huntsville was sixth in population among Alabama cities. A news article of 1901, submitted to the author by Mrs. Daniel Cleary, stated that there were 201 incorporated cities in Alabama and that 32 of them had a population of over 2,000, with nine over 5,000. Anniston was listed at 9,695; Bessemer at 5,538; Birmingham at 38,415; Florence at 6,478; Huntsville 8,068; Mobile 38,469; Montgomery 30,346; Selma 8,713; and Tuscaloosa 5,024.

Before many months had passed Armour and Company completed their \$30,000 plant on West Clinton Street and the \$100,000 Michner and Henderson Spoke Factory announced.

And Merrimack Mill announced a second mill to cost \$1.6 million. Aso, T. W. Pratt began a bottling plant in 1902, on Pulaski Road, being the forerunner of the present Coca-Cola Bottling Plant which J. F. Chambers acquired in 1916.

For the first time, too, free postal delivery began April 1, 1902, with R. D. McLain traveling a route out Pulaski Pike for eight miles and returning to the city over Meridian Pike for a circuit of 20 miles. A thousand families were served by the mail route.

A contract for a new school building for the white children was underway in the city as well. A. M. Booth received \$21,650 to build the structure, completed in 1903.

The Salvation Army having come to America in 1880, first came to Huntsville in 1902, aiding the abandoned, while at the

Southern Railroad depot a \$5,000 shed was built as a passenger shelter.

As the city matured, Huntsville's first Bar Association was organized, with William B. Bankhead as its first President. Robert C. Brickell and Milton H. Lanier were active in its formation. The Alabama Bar Association held its convention in Huntsville the same year. At the time, the county had 3,922 registered voters with 1,169 of them living in Huntsville.

On the conservative side of the fence, Carrie Nation, carrying out the wishes of the Womens Christian Temperance Union, lectured in Huntsville and visited saloons—minus her hatchet—preaching against the evils of alcohol. On the liberal side, the Huntsville city fathers voted to buy a Tallyho to carry them to fires and other special occasions.

William Jennings Bryan, defeated for the U. S. Presidency, but remembering his fine support in Madison County, came in 1902 to speak at a benefit of the Confederate Monument Fund.

In the gubernatorial race during 1902, Democrat William D. Jelks won the election. He slaughtered the Republican opposition (John W. Smith) in Madison County, winning by the lopsided vote of 1,875 to 191. Two other candidates got a few votes. Under the new 1901 constitution, Governor Jelks became the first elected for a four year term. The state bonded debt for 1902 remained about the same, 9.3 million dollars, that it had been for the previous 20 years. The debt was costing \$448,000 per year in interest. Value of Alabama assessed property was \$296 million. In 1876 it had been 135.5 million.

Sorely needed in the city in 1902 was a new Opera House, and the newly formed Elks Lodge determined to do something about it. Beginning in February, they raised \$4,000 in donations towards the facility. During one meeting alone in their quarters in the Milligan building \$1,000 was raised. Their efforts would continue for some time, however, before success would crown their efforts.

There were no fairgrounds any longer in Huntsville and for six years fairgoers had done without. The Piedmont Driving Club, organized in 1901, was working towards obtaining land through donations. The organization was spearheaded by W. H. Burritt, W. L. Rison, T. W. Pratt, W. P. Newman and Milton Humes.

Little noted was the removal of the Stark Brothers Nurseries from their location six miles south of Huntsville. They moved to Arkansas and would be noted later by becoming one of the world's largest. But another star shown in the business community, with opening of A. L. Hipp's Jewelry Store.

While Huntsville was proud, in 1902, to see the Loretta Academy built on the Coons property, corner of Meridian and Washington, they were even much prouder to see come to pass, during 1902,

the first statewide primary in Alabama history. Clarke county had been the pioneer, back in 1874, when that county had the first countywide primary in Alabama history.

Other firsts were springing up around the nation in 1902. The Rose Bowl was born at Pasadena, California; the first Studebaker car was built; W. H. Carrier built the first air conditioning system; Maryland adopted the first Workman's Compensation law; and the United States gave up their authority in Cuba, and Cubans then elected their first President. Looking back to 1902 with fond remembrances during 1970 was James Cash Penney, age 95, founder in 1902 of the chain having a store in Huntsville. Back in Alabama Mobile laid the first asphalt streets in the state, and at Huntsville, the West Huntsville Oil Mill began operations, and Tullalah Bankhead, daughter of William, was born in an upstairs apartment on the East Side of the square.

If automobiles had been something to behold, there must have been those who believed inventor-farmer W. L. Quick of Quick's Mill near Huntsville was totally out of his mind.

As early as 1903—the same year Henry Ford organized Ford Motor Company and that Lon Sanford began his barber shop in Huntsville—Quick was busy planning and designing a machine he claimed would fly. He called it his bird.

With his sons he indeed did build his fabulous flying machine, although he did not complete and fly it until 1912. It is believed to have been the first monoplane flying machine built and flown in America.

Quick, obviously visionary, nevertheless had other things on his mind, too, and the obvious came in December 1903, when two relatively unknown inventors named Orville and Wilbur and Wilbur Wright flew their flying machine 850 feet in 59 seconds at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, ushering in the Air Age.

The Quick monoplane, after its first flight, would be placed in the Quick barn while Quick began other pursuits. The craft was practically forgotten after 1913, until a member of the local Experimental Aircraft Association, Rob Maulsby, heard of the plane and talked to Joe Quick, son of W. L., into letting the group take the plane and restore it. Many of the group spent long hours and personal money restoring the plane which is now on display at the Alabama Space and Rocket Center, having been placed there in October 1970 at the request of the author.

In 1903, however, many of the year's first events were overshadowed by another bazarre situation.

Horace Maples, a Negro, was lynched and hung from an old elm tree in the courthouse yard on September 6, 1903.

Maples had been indicted by the Grand Jury for the murder of an aged, popular peddler, E. D. Waldrop, and was awaiting trial.

A mob battered down the doors to the county jail, set it afire and tried to pull Maples from the cell. Maples jumped through the upper window to the crowd below in a futile attempt to escape.

A dignified lawn party was underway in the courthouse yard where the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution were holding a party.

The daughters were scattered to the wind by the appearance of the bloodthirsty lynch mob. Maples was dragged before the crowd where Jack Waldrop, son of the victim, spoke and Maples blurted out a confession of the murder.

Failing to heed the pleas of John Wallace, Robert C. Brickell, W. B. Bankhead and Solicitor Erle Pettus, the mob first hung and then shot Maples.

His body hung on the elm tree until the following morning.

The town's law abiding citizens were incensed and the Grand Jury recommended that Sheriff A. D. Rodgers, Mayor Thomas W. Smith and Police Chief D. D. Overton be impeached for not preventing the lynching.

The local militia, Company F, Third Infantry of the Alabama National Guard, had been stationed at the jail to prevent such a feared incident, but failed to offer any tough resistance to the mob. The militia was ordered mustered out by the Governor several months later. Because of this it would be another 19 years before the community got a National Guard company.

Ten indictments were returned to the Grand Jury against city and county officials and the lynch mob for the vicious act, but all defendants went free; partly because the court trying them was later declared unconstitutional.

For the record there were 2,980 negroes registered in Alabama in 1903 compared with 181,315 in 1900.

The kind of turmoil found in 1903 hardly matched the popular tune of the year, Sweet Adeline, hummed by most everyone.

A coincidence in 1903, however, unequalled anything in Madison County voting history.

A special primary to select the County Superintendent of Education wound up with the only tie vote record in Madison County on a countywide basis.

S. R. Butler received 1,107 and M. R. Murray 1,107. A runoff, however, tabbed Butler for the job. Butler, then School Superintendent for the Huntsville District, was replaced by James H. Pride when Butler stepped up to the County Superintendent position.

Another election in 1903 indicated displeasure with the local electric company situation. Citizens complained that the light com-

pany was not properly maintaining the system and voted 303 to 209 to authorize issuance of \$20,000 for a municipally owned light plant. It would, however, be 37 years later before their desire would come to pass. Obviously, the privately owned light company "got on the ball".

Citizens were apparently in a "voting yes" feeling in 1903, as another election on August 24 resulted in a majority of 210 to 81 for issuance of \$40,000 school bonds with \$10,000 earmarked for a new school.

The same year Alabama passed the first boycott law in U. S. history making it a misdemeanor for two or more persons to conspire to prevent persons from carrying on a lawful business. The Alabama legislature also passed an act changing the state general election from August to November and appropriated \$150,000 to acquire land and build the South wing of the State Capitol.

In Huntsville there was a new first for the business community as well. McAnelly Hardware Company reputedly bought the first delivery truck, a Chase, to be seen in the city.

And catering to the housewives brought yet another innovation. Merchants began giving out trading stamps in Huntsville during 1903, and the local Merchants Association protested, asking the city to require licenses for handling of trading stamps.

City fathers must have been exceedingly sympathetic because they later responded by placing a \$1,000 license on the stamp handling.

For the first time, too, motion pictures were shown in Huntsville, during 1903, at the Park Pavilion. The same year the first movie to tell a connected story, "The Great Train Robbery", was shown nationally.

For sporting events, a baseball park and grandstand were completed at Russell Hill in 1903, the same year the first World Series was played between Pittsburg and the Boston Pilgrims. Locally, a new Bowling Alley was opened in the Struve building by Harry Merts.

The nation's eyes were turned in 1903, too, to the first trans-continental automobile trip from San Francisco to New York, beginning on May 23 and ending on August 1. Attention was paid to the first Buick and the first Model A Ford built that year.

The new city school for whites opened in 1903, and its graduating class included Julia Barron, Jesse Gilliam, Louise Halsey, J. D. Humphrey, Jr., Frank Jordan, Frank Nicholson, Casper Certain, Alex McAllister and Henry Landman.

Outside the city, a coal mine opened on Keel Mountain with the Gurley and Vincent Coal Mines already operating. Gurley, too, had its first telephone exchange with Miss Inez Honey being their first "Hello" girl.

Two new postoffices were opened in 1903 by the name of Banyan, four miles north of Hazel Green with G. W. Stofle as postmaster, and Deerfield, formerly known as Dan, with A. J. Bobo as postmaster.

In Huntsville a new organization was formed in 1903, the Knights of Columbus, with J. P. Cooney as Grand Knight.

Also in Huntsville the Big Spring was destined to get a new look. The Huntsville city fathers voted to replace the old steps leading down to the Spring from the west side of the square.

At Jeff, meanwhile, David E., Joshua and Lawson Kelly began an apple orchard business that was to last until 1948. Over the years hundreds of railroad cars of apples were shipped bearing the pride of Madison County.

Going into 1904, it seemed Madison Countians were preoccupied with automobiles—or at least the visions of owning one.

Interviews with about twenty people indicated that twelve different persons had owned the first car acquired in Huntsville, but research finally disclosed that George Cooper (who began his law practice in 1903) acquired the first car—an Oldsmobile—in 1904. Other early car owners included S. P. Metcalfe, Hobbs Fennell, Willis Garth, A. L. Rison, James Murphree, John Matthews, O. R. Hundley, Dr. Edgar Rand, Charles Shaver, J. R. Stevens, Joe Bradley, Humes C. Laughlin, J. W. Moore, Charles C. Anderson, A. A. McGregor, Dr. Westmoreland, Miss Virginia McCormick, Sam Thompson (1912 Ford agent), George Lehman, R. C. Chase, R. E. Smith, J. H. Pride and J. F. Cooney. The earliest known Ford agency in Huntsville was the partnership of J. C. Burnam and Chris H. Fennell, doing business as Huntsville Motor Company. The earliest known Ford dealer in Alabama was Lee Merrill of Pratt City, in 1904.

The local press was filled with lengthy reports of who drove where and in what type of car—almost the same deluge of publicity to follow years later in the flights of moon rockets.

The first serious accident involving an automobile in Huntsville occurred in June, 1904, or at least the press considered it serious. A. A. McGregor received a broken wrist when the crank balked.

Then, too, there was the inevitable first fatality. Allen Hutchens was killed when his horse threw him after becoming spooked by the chug-chug of a horseless carriage.

Undoubtedly street fairs, popular in Huntsville in 1894, were dominated by exhibits of the latest models and proud owners of those new fangled machines, who, by the way, were taking their machines for care to a new fangled place with the French title of a "garage"



But the odds are that J. B. Fisk, "The Watermelon King of Madison County", got just as much attention when he brought his prizes to town. On one occasion Fisk drove into Huntsville with a wagon load of melons averaging 49 pounds. One weighed 63 pounds.

Meanwhile, J. E. Butler and J. M. Kyser announced construction of the Butler-Kyser Oil Company plant at Patton Street and Dallas Avenue, and W. L. Halsey bought the building on Jefferson Street next to Smith and Pamplin's Carriage factory.

Terry Brothers and Rodgers awarded a contract to W. J. Bennett and Company for a department store at the corner of Washington and Clinton, this later being Dunnivant's location until their 1975 closing. And Merrimack Mill Number 2, begun in 1902, started operating in 1904.

The city, though, was not without internal municipal problems. For instance, firemen struck for salaries to be raised from \$20 to \$40 a month in 1904. The city, too, this year deeded its interest in the old Opera House (originally referred to as City Hall) to the Huntsville and Monte Sano Improvement Company. The city also changed the main entrance to Maple Hill Cemetery during 1904 from Monte Sano Drive to California Street.

A new County Board of Education system was begun in 1904 and consisted of the Superintendent and four elected Trustees. This first board was composed of S. R. Butler, Chairman, along with Dr. E. O. Williamson, A. F. White, A. H. Lewis, Jr., and W. Walker. This same year saw Madison County acquire its first motorized rock crusher and a road roller machine, replacing—as a local editor put it—the pick and shovel. Education conscious Madison Countians, also in 1904, voted in a ten cent property tax. The tax brought in \$9,000 the first year.

In the 1904 Presidential election, Madison Countians stayed loyal to the Democratic cause, voting for Democrat Aldon Parker by a margin of 2,313 to Republican Theodore Roosevelt, the incumbent, 182. The Populist ticket received 62 votes and the Prohibitionist party got 15.

The sick got a new hospital in July 1904, when the Huntsville Infirmary—the community's first city owned, full fledged hospital—became fully operational. Two dollars a day was charged for a private room and both the city and county governments made appropriations towards the operation. The hospital building was located at Oak Avenue and Half Street, having been willed to the city by Mollie Teal. The Infirmary served as the public hospital until 1925. Organized in 1903, Board executives responsible for its operation, members of the United Charities, were Mesdames M. B. Neese; S. J. Mayhew; Alberta Taylor; Eliza P. Cooper; Ben P. Hunt; E. C. Humes; and R. W. Walker. During the same year, many of these ladies joined in the public drive to get a Y.M.C.A. Building.

Huntsville acquired its first social community center in 1904 with the dedication of Virginia Hall, a fifteen room settlement building donated by Virginia McCormick. Miss Jessie House served as Director. Also in 1904, A and M College, with 400 students, was given a \$10,000 Carnegie grant for a library, while the downtown library was forced to close temporarily because of insufficient support.

There were both a "first" and a "last" for the county in 1904. The county government bought its first typewriter, for instance. But the last legal hanging was held as well. Dennis Smith, convicted of murdering his lover, Mollie Watkins, was hung October 21, 1904. The gallows were replaced by the state electric chair.

Elsewhere, the nation saw Auction Bridge introduced and rejoiced with the introduction of the first Ice Cream Cone at the St. Louis World's Fair. The Ouija Board was invented and Jack London wrote **Sea Wolf**. The local Salvation Army moved to Decatur, because of lack of funds, but returned years later. The adjective "American" was first used in 1904 and Edison invented the Camera-phone during the year, although it would be 1926 before the first public presentation of a Talking Movie.

Entertainment was something to boast about for Huntsville, with the arrival of popular Al Fields and his Blackface Minstrel show. It's almost certain that Fields and his troupe, however, did not arrive by boat, as the river, it seemed, had almost dried up. At Bear's Reef, near Whitesburg, the water was only five inches deep and one could walk across the Tennessee River.

If baseball had been the one sport, it was getting competition in Huntsville by the latter part of 1904.

Somebody called it football. While Huntsvillians may have understood the fine details of baseball, they didn't at first grasp football quite as well. And neither did members of Huntsville's first school football team in 1904. That team was apparently from the Conder Training School and the team was defeated by Gurley 32 to 0 at Gurley in December 1904. The first football game seen in Huntsville, however, had been played on the Huntsville Baseball Grounds in October 1901

Team members Carlisle Davis and Jim Terry remembered practicing at Moore's Field at the corner of Walker and David Streets in 1905.

Other team members included Drury Davis, halfback; Bob Gunn, end; Searcy tackle; Walter Wellman, tackle; Henry Mason, guard; I. Benson and Joe Wiley, guards, and Herbert Gilliam, full-back.

With Huntsville's hospital now in full swing, many organizations and individuals contributed. There was the Kate Erskine Memorial Room furnished by the Presbyterian Church; the Eliza Jane Mastin Room, furnished by her daughter; the Bernstein Room,

furnished by her daughter, and the Wheeler Room, provided by Mrs. Wheeler's daughters. Isiah Weil and Dr. Addison White Greenway were also remembered by relatives who donated equipment for the hospital operating room.

One of the more monumental occasions in Huntsville history occurred in 1905 with the dedication of the \$3,000 Confederate Monument on the southeast corner of the courthouse lawn.

It was, at the very least, an auspicious occasion. A parade, martial music, and requiem for the Confederate dead was a part of it.

Confederate veterans flocked to Huntsville for the occasion November 22. On hand were Major J. W. Robinson, Governor William Jelks, ex-Governor Joseph F. Johnston and General J. N. Thompson, Alabama Division of the United Confederate Veterans.

A procession wound through downtown Huntsville to the musical strains of "Dixie" and funeral dirges.

At the square, 13 small children representing the 13 Confederate States placed wreaths on the monument. Mrs. Virginia Clay Clopton unveiled the monument and Johnston and General Thompson accepted on behalf of the veterans, along with Captain Daniel H. Turner of the local Egbert Jones local camp.



*Confederate Soldier statue, dedicated in 1905 on the Madison County Courthouse grounds, Southeast corner. Picture taken in 1955.*

Major General George P. Harrison, Commander of the Alabama Division of Confederate Veterans, provided the principal address.

"Taps" closed out the solemn occasion which followed the laying of the cornerstone on August 24 by Mrs. J. W. Battle and James H. Ballentine.

Nestled carefully inside the stone before it was sealed were remembrances of the dark days. An edition of the **Charleston Mercury** of March 12, 1861, edited by R. B. Rhett, containing the proceedings of the first Confederate Congress held in Montgomery, was included.

Other items included an April 16, 1863 edition of the **Daily Rebel**, edited by Frank M. Paul, containing an address by President Jefferson Davis to the Confederacy; three copies of Confederate Extras of 1861, 1862 and 1863 containing war news; and a June edition of the **Richmond Enquirer** in 1863 containing a glowing account of Mrs. Virginia Clay Clopton. Then there was a list of the members of the 1861 and 1862 Confederate Congress, along with a list of the members of Tracy's and Kelly's volunteers raised in Huntsville in 1861 and 1862.

There was also a Confederate Flag made by the daughter of J. W. Battle; a Confederate \$20 note; a diary written by Mrs. Sarah C. Robinson during the Civil War; badges of the Huntsville U. D. C. Chapter and Egbert Jones Camp; a copy of the Confederate voters living March 1905; and resolutions by the Egbert Jones camp upon the death of Colonel Egbert Jones, killed at the battle of Manassas.

The year 1905 was significant in other respects in Huntsville. The U. S. Land Office in Huntsville, oldest in the U. S., closed after 95 years of existence and after recording over 8,000 entries. This was the same year that Las Vegas, Nevada was founded.

The county, too, was to experience failures in 1905. The Madison Manufacturing Company bankrupted and the cotton mill, with an investment of \$200,000, was bought by Milton Humes for \$57,500. Humes was one of the original investors and salvaged what he could. The mill later became the Abingdon Cotton Mill in 1906.

Mergers occurred during 1905 with the Farmers and Merchants Bank combining with the Huntsville Savings Bank and Trust Company under the name of Huntsville Bank and Trust. The New Market Banking Company was organized also during 1905 with W. E. Rodgers as President, T. C. Wesson as Cashier and W. F. Yarbrough as Vice-President.

New ventures were also being tried. M. C. Swaim, for instance, began Huntsville's first hamburger business in July, 1905, operating out of a push cart. His hamburger business would flourish for over two decades winding up on Washington Street.

The same year the Southern Bell Telephone Company leased the Seyforth Building on Commercial Row and installed their first

dry battery system for the community. About two blocks away the Stegall Hotel remodelled on Washington Street.

Movies came to Huntsville the same year on a full-time basis, and Dr. Jerome Westmoreland advertised a sanitarium "to cure the opium and whiskey habit". The sanitarium was located in the Huntsville Seminary building on Randolph Street.

Another new enterprise also came to Huntsville in 1905 with the opening of the town's first five and ten cent store, S. H. Kress, on Washington Street. Their first American store had opened in 1887.



*S. H. Kress Company, Washington, Huntsville's first 5 and 10¢ store, beginning in 1905. The operation later closed and Dart Discount Company rented the building. Today a portion of the State Pensions and Security Department moved there in 1976.*

By 1905, too, a new industry was setting records in Huntsville. The Huntsville Fibre and Veneer Works headed by Frank Ford manufactured 60,000 egg cases in a single month. The farmer was still vitally important and he was again wanting his fair, so the Tennessee Valley Fair Association was organized, later holding their first fair in 1907. Prices in 1905 in Huntsville included eggs, 12¼¢; butter, 15¢; cabbage, 3¢; bacon, 10¢; and sugar, 7¢.

Out at Gurley, prohibitionists were in office, meaning business. They placed the license on operating a saloon at \$10,000 a year. There were no takers.

Back in Huntsville city fathers again expanded Maple Hill Cemetery, acquiring 8 1/7 acres from Mary McClellan for \$1,600, expanding to the intersection of California and McClung.

During 1905 a broiling hot school controversy erupted in Huntsville resulting in two separate white schools being in opera-

tion. The City School was located at the Clinton Street school building, while the State School operated in the old Huntsville Female Seminary building.

The controversy was provoked by city fathers ousting S. R. Butler as Principal, replacing him with W. J. Humphrey. At the root of the problem was whether the City Superintendent would appoint the school staff or whether the city fathers should. In July, a resolution was introduced in the city council to let the Superintendent do the chores, but it died for lack of a second. In August, the city was beginning to hurt and the city fathers called on the City Superintendent to cooperate, as school enrollment at the city school had dropped to 166. The controversy was finally settled completely later in 1907 with the appointment of Huntsville's first Board of Education. In between the original problem and the final settlement by the courts, however, was passage of legislation that had established a lifetime City Board of Education, later declared invalid by the court.

Religious activities still remained the backbone of the area around Huntsville in 1905. There were 1,754 Missionary Baptists, 15 Separate Baptists, 6 Adventists, 741 Christians or Disciples, 19 Primitive Baptists, 2 Greek Catholics, 177 Catholics, 4 Congregationalists, 381 Episcopal, 98 Jews, 41 Lutherans, 2,396 Methodists, 2,991 Presbyterians, 534 Cumberland Presbyterians, 44 Saints or Church of God, and 1 Unitarian.

That same year of 1905, Einstein discovered the law of relativity; Huntsville's centennial was marked by a celebration at West End Park; and Norway was separated from Sweden after 91 years of ownership. The temperature reached 10 degrees below, Huntsville's lowest in six years.

Still a simmering issue, though, was that of hitching livestock to the courthouse fence. It would continue to simmer for many years yet.

During early 1906 natural gas was discovered in West Huntsville, leading to further drilling and conversion for commercial use. Near Hazel Green, too, eight wells were drilled to tap caverns of gas.

The wells petered out within a few years, however.

The same year Huntsville got its first man made swimming pool—a 50 by 50 foot Natatorium—constructed by W. J. Bennett and G. S. Plummer, near Big Spring branch. Also on the grounds was the Hippodrome Skating Rink.

Fun and entertainment were getting a more sophisticated preview that year. The Theatorium (picture show) was doing a booming business on Jefferson Street as was the Electro (later named Dreamland) on Washington Street. The Tennessee Valley Fair Association was looking forward to a fair within a year at Congo Park.

It was the year, too, that sportsmen in Madison County found that love of sports was not confined to the male gender alone. Accounts show that Huntsville belles, for the first time in large numbers, were becoming experts in tennis and basketball.

The Alabama Elks swarmed into Huntsville in 1906 for their state convention and used the new Elks building (Opera House), just completed, in part. The old buildings on the site had been torn down in 1905, and the foundation walls had been put up in January. W. W. Knowles was the chief architect and local Edgar L. Love was the supervising architect. The Elks' were now neighbors of Ike Schiffman, who had bought the Southern Building and Loan Association building, corner Eustis Street and East Side Square in 1905 for \$9,000. The year before, 1905, the Fraternal Order of Eagles started their first Huntsville fraternity.

Business had a forward look in 1905. Huntsville seemed ideal for more industrial growth. F. J. Thompson, Tracey W. Pratt, Joseph J. Bradley, A. G. Proctor and W. L. Halsey, representing the Chamber of Commerce, toured the East for 60 days searching out and encouraging industrial firms to consider Huntsville, much as do members of the Industrial Development Association today.

Alabama's hero of the Spanish-American War and Manila Bay, Lt. Richmond Hobson, spoke at nearby New Market during 1905—not long before the worst earthquake disaster in U. S. history struck San Francisco in April 1906 and near the time a severe hurricane struck Mobile.

It seemed, too, that more and more of those new fangled horseless carriages were coming to Huntsville, but not without a sizeable contingent of awe struck citizenry gaping at the sight.

The Huntsville Motor Company, operated by J. C. Burnam and Chris H. Fennell, advertised four of Ford's famous runabout automobiles in 1906. Before the year was out, the city passed its first ordinance setting speed limits for cars—at eight miles per hour. The following year saw passage of the first ordinance requiring all automobiles to get a city license.

Folks, it seemed, were terrified by those contraptions recklessly speeding down the streets, sometimes at the unbelievable speed of 15 miles an hour. In fact, later in 1910, the speed limits were reduced to three miles per hour.

It seemed almost sacrilegious for the faithful to ride a horseless carriage to tent revival meetings on the Calhoun lot between Eustis and Randolph Streets, but apparently the good Lord was forgiving.

Members of the Methodist Church were out to form a second church and pledged \$15,000 towards a new facility after meeting at the home of L. C. Sugg. Out of this meeting came the Holmes Street Methodist Church that year.

And an Athletic Association was formed in 1905, with James Terry, President; Miss Minnie Oldfield, Vice-President, Miss Maude Phillips, Secretary and S. R. Butler, Treasurer.

During the year 1906 national events of interest to local citizens later included formation of the first Boys Club in America; discovery of the vacuum tube by Lee DeForest, leading to radio; construction of a new Exchange Hotel in Montgomery, replacing the old hotel, built in 1847; beginning of operation of the W. T. Grant and S. H. Murphy chains; and dedication of the first National Monument at Devils Tower, Wyoming. But more important to the Tennessee Valley, a federal law authorized the government to get water power from navigable streams, previously a state function.

An interesting senatorial election in 1906 saw the people of Alabama vote on an alternate. To make aged Senators Pettus and Morgan (both from Selma) apparently more palatable to Alabamians, legislation was passed where the populace could vote for an alternate, in the event of the death of either Senator. Someone was clairvoyant, as both Senators later died in 1907, within two months of each other. The election was referred to as the "Pallbearer's Election".

In the 1906 Gubernatorial election, Democrat B. B. Comer had a runaway. In Madison County alone he received 1,304 votes to Republican Asa E. Stanton's 21. Third party candidate J. N. Abbott received 12 nods.

If the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Anti-Saloon League had hoped to dent the spirit of those who relished "spirits", it was never more obvious than in February 1907.

The first government liquor store in the history of the county opened under county supervision. On February 16, the saloons were finally out of business, for the first time in Huntsville's history. The Probate Judge, W. T. Lawler, along with W. F. Garth and A. H. Lewis composed the first Dispensary (Liquor Store) Board. D. D. Overton served as the first Dispenser. Clerks in the store were J. M. Hampton, J. F. Bullard, R. J. Lloyd, C. C. Powell and A. J. Williamson.

Prices at the stores, compared with standards today, were unbelievable but the county made money. Budweiser beer sold for \$1.50 per dozen bottles, while a gallon of gin or corn whiskey was \$2.00.

If someone really wanted to live it up, they could cough up \$3.00 for a gallon of Tennessee whiskey. The store prospered until January 5, 1909, when state prohibition shut it down.

Advocates of the liquor store licked their wounds and snorted that the store was forced to close down because of "Three P's" Politics, Petticoats and Prejudice were the three "P's" getting the blame from the wets. Whether the fact that the Madison County Sheriff acquired a bloodhound this year had any connection is not



known. It is known, however, that the April municipal election got rather heated over the question, particularly in the Mayor's race between Smith and Speake, with Smith beating out Speake 428 to 400.

At least one comical sidelight, comical today at least, was a bill introduced in the legislature to prohibit the sale of Coca-Cola, described as a "drink more insidious than whiskey". A local editor, in fact, advised the people to drink the Big Spring water rather than Coca-Cola.

The year 1906 saw the temporary death of a popular football game. Alabama and Auburn, having played football since 1893, played their last game, not to resume until 1958. The game, resulting in a 6 to 6 tie, also resulted in a free-for-all, and strained relations between the two great schools. But 1906 saw the beginning of one of Madison County's better rural stores, Reynolds Bros. at Madison Cross Roads.

During 1907 commerce continued to expand with the Huntsville Business Men's Club, successor to the Chamber of Commerce, boasting 500 members. The Chamber president and secretary had resigned, stating that there was not enough support locally. Hence, the formation of the other club, which shortly after formation leased the Whitesburg Steam Ferry and operated it for the public at a small charge.

Also during 1907 the McClung Street Addition plat was filed, and Tennessee, Hermitage, Locust and McClung Streets took their

near present shape to the east of California Street. The same year the West Huntsville Cotton Mills had the first natural gas grate in Alabama installed at their mill.

Meanwhile, the Henderson National Bank began operation in July 1907, with Fox Henderson as President; James Murphree, Cashier; and J. R. Stevens, Assistant Cashier. Board members were Luke Matthews, L. M. Bashkinkey, W. F. Garth, T. T. Terry, J. H. Ballentine, E. T. Terry, M. R. Murray, M. W. Cantrell and J. N. Mazza.

Opening night at the Elks Theatre November 21, 1907 must have brought out most of the town's nightlife. The gala event featured Oscar Figman in "The Lightning Conductor". The new theatre, a part of the Elks Building, had been financed primarily, along with the rest of the building, by about 200 members putting up \$100 each.

For the leftovers, though, there was also the Edisona Theatre on Washington Street, along with others previously mentioned.

Then, too, there was the Huntsville Skating Rink on Jefferson Street where skaters were enjoying the ball bearing type skates invented in 1880.

A big football game was scheduled this year when Vanderbilt University was to play Huntsville's Conder Training School in a gridiron classic. The game was called off and the local players claimed that their record had scared Vanderbilt off. If the truth be known, however it probably was because the game was scheduled for West End Park, owned by Ed Pulley, but the ball park building burned down prior to the game.

Football, however, was not the only sport to be enjoyed. Wrestling was popular with Madison Countians, too.

The year 1907 also saw Huntsville organize its city government by ordinance as set up by the new Code of Alabama. Before, it had been organized by charter, passed by legislative act for each city.

The local city school board situation was now resolved, with the first City Board of Education being appointed by the city fathers, consisting of Dr. J. D. Humphrey, Chairman, along with W. T. Hutchens, Lawrence Cooper, J. W. McAllister and Jackson Rand. Interestingly, a 1906 attempt by the city fathers to establish a board had been tabled.

Another Act of the legislature established a Juvenile Court for Madison County, under the Probate Judge, in 1907 while a new court the Court of Law and Equity, became a reality. The new judge was Tancred Betts. The office of County Solicitor was also established with James Pride getting the nod. F. T. Petty and Charles Chase, officers of the newly organized Madison County Cantaloupe Association, had a new champion.

Noteworthy as well in 1907, was Huntsville's John H. Wallace being selected as the State's first game warden under Alabama's first game and forestry law. J. M. Kirkpatrick was subsequently named by Wallace as Madison County's first game warden. A. W. Dilworth received the first hunting license issued in Madison County on January 1, 1908.

In federal action, Huntsville's Oscar Hundley was nominated by President Theodore Roosevelt as U. S. District Attorney, and failing that, as U. S. District Judge.

Apparently Madison County was far ahead of the rest of the state in another area, rural postal delivery. Madison County was the only county in the state using automobiles and motorcycles for delivering the mail. Five rural mail routes were served by T. E. McLain, A. E. Voekel, Will McLain, Carl Cramer and A. P. Bean. This was the year that the first gasoline engine taxi appeared in New York.

Although the police force had been reduced to eight men, the city believed it necessary to go to a relatively new instrument by purchasing a typewriter in 1907. However, it was April 12, 1909 before the first minutes of the Aldermen were typed.

The same year, in an effort to reduce expenses, the city government turned over maintenance of the old colored cemetery, by the present hospital, to the Reverend Felix Jackson and Charlie Woodson.

Before the year was out, the Harvest postoffice was established; the Madison County Ginners Association was organized; the Jones-Baugh Warehouse opened; the Huntsville Canning Factory began; an exchange in Madison was opened by Southern Bell; an annual encampment of the Third Regiment of the Alabama National Guard was held in Madison County (there were now three regiments and one battalion each of cavalry and artillery in the state); a new Baptist Church was built in West Huntsville; the Christian Church split locally; the National Association of Colored Primitive Baptists held their convention in Huntsville with Huntsville's Reverend Elias Patton a big mover in the organizing nationwide; and the Masonic Building, constructed in 1823, was improved, just one year later, in 1908.

And in athletics the Lone Oak Tennis Club was enjoying its sport on the grounds of the public school. One year later, in 1908, the Huntsville Tennis Club would be organized with 23 members and F. N. Lowton as president.

The town was still talking about the 1907 murder of Stanford White, designer of the Madison Square Garden, by Harry K. Thaw, over the affections of Evelyn Nesbitt, but the saddest news of 1907 to Madison Countians was the death of Robert E. Lee.

Huntsville's 1907 water rates were 20¢ per gallon for less than 500 gallons; 15¢ for 500 to 1,000; 12½¢ for 1,000 to 1,500; 10¢ for

1,500 to 2,000; 8¢ for 2,000 to 2,500; 7¢ for 2,500 to 3,000; 6¢ for 3,000 to 5000; 5¢ for 5,000 to 50,000. Later, in 1916, a minimum of \$1 for anything less than 3,000 gallons monthly was established.

One wonders what rates were in Oklahoma, newly established in 1907 as the 46th state. Although the nation was in the midst of its third depression, the nation was still growing.

Little could the importance of the year be noted. John Hix, popular cartoonist and creator of "Strange As It Seems", read by millions was born in Huntsville on June 17, 1907. This was the same year that the county cut the tax rate 15¢, and that the city fathers voted to pave the square with vitrified brick. The state fathers, meeting in legislative session, tried unsuccessfully to pass a bill prohibiting cigarettes, and at the national level, invention of the electric washing machine began to take a load off of the ladies.

By 1908, more than 50 manufacturing firms were operating in Madison County, adding to the county's wealth and population. The Huntsville Fibre Plaster and Lime Factory began; as did the Huntsville Coca-Cola Works. The latter was begun by W. F. Struve and L. O. Mays, having bought out the Pratt Bottling Works. Too, the Clerks and Salaried Men's Addition off Whitesburg Drive was opened by Jimmie Lowery, N. O. Wallace and Ed Pulley, with lots selling for as little as \$100. Bob Wallace Avenue was opened the same year. At least ten miles of electric street car track now crossed the town with an extension completed to the fairgrounds, running down Madison and Whitesburg Pike, through Georgia, near the present hospital. Ed L. Pulley, receiving a franchise for same, ran the first car on October 6, 1908, with Robert Bailey as Motor-man.

Nine cotton mills were in operation not to mention a hoop and stave factory; a fibre and veneering works; 2 bottling works; a canning factory; a cotton bagging and tie factory; a spoke factory; a wood fibre plaster plant; a cigar factory; 2 monument works; 2 steam foundries; 6 nurseries; a gas plant; 3 roller process flour mills; 2 broom factories; 2 machine shops; 2 brick yards; 3 saw mills; 2 carriage and buggy factories; 6 cotton gins; 3 large cotton seed mills; and 2 sheet and tin metal working firms. Significantly, T. T. Terry started his store "The Famous" on a cash only basis.

The first official state high school for Madison County was opened in 1908, selected by the Governor and State Auditor. It was at Gurley, known as the Madison County High School, to this day. R. B. Broughton was principal of this, the former Donnell School. A high school, as a separate unit, was not opened in Huntsville until 1911, with R. C. Johnston as Principal. The F. W. Williams Training School building later housing Huntsville High School, was built in Huntsville in 1908. Two gyms were also installed at the city white school. One was for males, the other females. The county had contributed \$1,000 towards establishment of the State High

School for which competition had been keen between Huntsville and Gurley.

Indicative of the relative expense of city departments, the city's 1908-1909 budget allocation for various departments was as follows: Schools \$4,000; Fire \$6,000; Interest \$2,600; Water \$10,250; Executive's salaries \$4,600; Infirmary (which got its first electric lights this year of 1908) \$250 and Incidentals \$1,500, for a total budget of \$44,450. Additionally, the police department was to receive all fines and forfeitures for operation of that department. The city began its present fiscal year of October through September, beginning October 1, 1908. And Municipal Elections were set for every four years in September. The Huntsville school system also got \$8,300 from the state to add to the \$4,000 city appropriation.

Remembrances of the past cropped up that year, too, when excavation on the west side of the square in downtown Huntsville turned up a cedar foundation. The foundation, according to a local editor, "was the groundwork for a two room cedar log cabin, first used as a courtroom in 1811, being built by Charles S. McCauley in 1807" The same editor stated that "John Hunt's cabin was where Mollie Hutchens now lives". Another reminder of the past cropped up also with four persons coming down with smallpox, necessitating using the 1900 Pesthouse on Athens Pike again.

Both railroad buffs and local Chamber of Commerce pushers were made happy in 1908 when a grading contract was given by the Nashville and Huntsville for a line to run to the old Cincinnati, Huntsville and Birmingham road grade. Tracy W. Pratt ran a furrow with a plow pulled by a four horse team, as the ground-breaking. The furrow was made at the Garth place, a short distance to the right of Athens Pike and a short distance from the old Toll Gate. From that point, it was to run across a creek, thence striking the aforementioned CHB grade.

The year 1908 brought about three new interesting organizations. The Oriental Club, organized by Claude S. Vann, John T. Bartee, and Douglass Taylor, formed with the purpose of "entertaining and agreeably serving" visitors. The Manhattan Club was organized by J. P. Pollard, W. T. Byron, H. L. Williamson, and others.

Ed Penney of Birmingham, aware of the profit potential of Huntsville, arranged for purchase of the Huntsville Hotel Block during 1908 for \$100,000, the same year the Fifth Street Baptist Church was organized at the city school building, with F. W. Yeager as pastor. And in Mobile a new Battle House Hotel replaced the old 1851 hotel. The 1908 hotel would be replaced itself in 1949.

Part of Huntsville died that year as well. The Huntsville Female Seminary was torn down by the new owner, A. M. Booth to make room for two cottages, one on Randolph, the other on Clinton. And a drive was again started to get a Y.M.C.A. building, with the Y being reorganized in May 1908, with Paul Speake as president.



*Huntsville Female Seminary, Randolph Street. Razed in 1912.*

On Randolph Street extension, several civic leaders, including Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Petty; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Schroeder; Mrs. Carrie Forbes; Mr. and Mrs. Otto Hummel; and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Grimwood, set the pace for beautification of the city, seeking and receiving permission from the city to sod and beautify a meridian strip along the street

Other local happenings included organization of the Twickenham Chapter D. A. R. with Mrs. Frances Tappey as Regent; another visit by the Ringling Brothers; the donation of Virginia Hall by Virginia McCormick to the West Huntsville Mill community; and installation of the famed Cott Index System for the Madison County probate office.

Out at Madison, the first electric lights were turned on, while in Huntsville, the Salvation Army was again organized under a Huntsville native, Captain Charles H. Elmore.

Still in 1908, a sensation was caused in Huntsville when all the prisoners in the city jail escaped, while the undaunted colored citizens held a fair of their own. The same year, Dallas and Merrimack villages had bands—both very popular. This year, too, S. W. Judd became the first local photographer to use colored photography.

Madison Countians found themselves voting with the remainder of the State in one election while they voted the opposite in another. They voted 1,919 to 300 against an amendment relating to formation of new counties, but the amendment failed statewide. The county voted 940 to 365 against an amendment giving the proceeds of the convict department to the state highway department. Nevertheless, the state voted in favor, and for the first time, now that the

stage was set, the state went into the road building business, with the first Highway Department being set up later in 1911 with Madison County's R. E. Spragins becoming the first Director.

Still in 1908, Democrats of Alabama held their first preferential presidential primary. William J. Bryan swept the May primary. Animated cartoons, first tried this year, would later lampoon such politics, although it would be 1919 before such cartoons became popular, when Max Fleischer started his "Out of the Inkwell". It took Walt Disney's "Mickey Mouse" in 1923, though, to really start the cartoons rolling.

Back to 1908, however, city government students looked long and hard at an experiment in Staunton, Virginia. The nation's first city manager plan was put into effect.

But back in Huntsville, the livestock hitching to the courthouse fence was again condemned, this time by the Health Department. And Cumberland Presbyterians forced their way into the Beirne Avenue Presbyterian Church and held two services.

On the presidential scene, William Howard Taft, a favorite of President Teddy Roosevelt, and his pick for the presidency, had waltzed into the White House, being inaugurated for his term beginning in 1909. But Madison County again voted Democratic. The Republican party received 277 votes. The Democrats got 2,168. Four other parties got 44 votes only. Democrat Bryan got 74,374 statewide, with Taft getting 26,283.

In Alabama, Governor Braxton B. Comer was ending his first year in the Statehouse, succeeding Governor William D. Jelks. State expenses for 1909 totalled \$5,368,046.

In the field of aviation, it was obvious in 1909, too, that the flying machine was here to stay, and cars were now almost commonplace.

The United States bought its first airplane from the Wright duo. The nation's first commercial air flight was flown this year. It was the same year that the first U.S. Senate Office Building was completed, following by a year completion of a House of Representatives Building. The Boy Scout movement came to America in 1909, having been formed in England the year before. Also in 1909, Girl Scouts were organized in England as the Girl Guides, but did not come to America until 1922, nine years after their name was changed to Girl Scouts. Also in 1909, Birmingham became the first city in Alabama to vote in the City Commission form of city government. And in Madison County, cattlemen organized the Madison County Livestock Association with Clarendon Davis as president. The Tennessee Valley Poultry Association was also organized during 1909, by Dr. J. D. Humphrey, George Darwin, S. E. Wasson, John L. Hay, and others.

In Huntsville, prohibition had gone into effect, with the dispensary closing January 5, 1909. The city was now issuing Near Beer

licenses and was dry for the first time since 1805. Although there was no connection, Humphrey's drug store was the teenage hang-out, while Cassino Park on Pratt Avenue was popular. Humphreys, as it would 62 years later, advertised Castoria.

Far to the North, Robert E. Peary finally accomplished the supposedly impossible task. He reached the North Pole. He could have used the first heat pump ever tried in Huntsville during the year, at 137 Walker Street. He would have no use for the Gun Silencer invented that year by H. P. Maxim. His discovery came too late for Huntsville's E. C. Betts to note in his **Early History of Huntsville**, issued that year, later revised in 1916. The year 1909 also saw the fabulous Alaska-Yukon exposition show at Seattle.

There was at least one hotly contested election contest in Huntsville during 1909, complete with flying bullets. Judge Tancred Betts and James H. Ballentine, who would contest the Judge for his job, shot it out in a duel on the street.

They may have been gentlemen duelers, but there was little doubt they had lousy aim. Both survived with minor scratches. Spectator Daniel Harrison was wounded in the "spray", too.

Relegated to the realm of future hotly contested matters, the N.A.A.C.P. was founded during the year.

A report to the Alabama Attorney General from the Madison County Law and Equity Court disclosed that the case load from 1908 to 1910 consisted of 663 cases. Of these, 292 ended in convictions, 29 in acquittal, 3 withdrawals and 339 dismissed. No death sentences were levied.

Huntsville, though, was still growing. Assessed value of property within the city limits was set at \$3.1 million in 1909. Other evidence of growth was filing of the A. W. Newson Fairview plat, opening McKinley, Halsey, Rison, Stevens and O'Shaughnessy Streets from 8th to 14th. Nurseries were employing 500, and working 2,500 acres. The Telephone Company had 8 operators and were taking 250 calls a day, including 25 long distance. This was a far cry from 1970's 200 operators with 555,000 calls a day, including 11,000 long distance. Nevertheless, the 1909 lines were busy, and to show the growth, Walter Jones made a new map of Madison County.

During the year, the Central Y.M.C.A. was officially incorporated by A. W. Newson, M. R. Murray, S. R. Butler, C. L. Nolen and F. W. Webster. Ground was broken April 7 for the two story National Memorial Building of the Primitive Baptist Association of America in a part of the old Congo Baseball park on West Clinton Street, and the cornerstone was laid for the S. R. Butler Training School on the former Esslinger property between Eustis and Randolph Streets. The building would later become the Wills-Taylor



School and eventually the first Huntsville Junior High School, some sixteen years after the first Junior High School in America opened in Columbus, Ohio in 1909.



*Wills Taylor school, between Wells and Eustis. Former Butler School, built 1909, and last used by the Huntsville Public school system as a Junior High school. It was razed in 1962.*

Communications locally also improved during 1909. Southern Bell connected Huntsville with Lily Flagg, Burrows Switch, Hobbs Island, and Whitesburg. A new passenger railroad depot was built at Chase, and a new postoffice established there with William Naugher as postmaster. The old Mercury postoffice was discontinued.

A large crowd gathered during 1909 to see asphalt coating put on a street in Huntsville. The Mineral Rubber Paving Company laid the asphalt on Randolph Street. Clinton and Holmes were paved as well. The same year saw the city purchase a new fire engine, named after former Mayor Thomas Smith. The engine was used until 1921 and was later dismantled in 1938.

The Huntsville and Monte Sano Improvement Company got rid of its white elephant in 1909. The Monte Sano Hotel property, consisting of 30 acres—once profitable—near the tiny mountain village of Viduta, was deeded to Miss Lena Garth for \$20,000.

But they made no profit from their exploration, unlike H. A. Smith at Gurley, who was reported by the Gurley Herald as having invented a Hay Rake and “having a fortune in his grasp”. A mattress manufacturing plant, and two squab plants announced in 1909 but their profits were undisclosed.

In Huntsville, the first Jury Commission of the present form was appointed in 1909. Members were A. J. Esslinger, Charles L. Toney and George C. Blanton. The first Board of Equalization of the present type was also named consisting of J. P. Powell, V. W. Burwell and R. C. McCrary. Another county office was also formed with the appointment of Robert Murphree as the first Custodian of County School Funds in 1910. Still another, that of official Court Stenographer, was authorized by a 1909 act. The first stenographer noted appointed was Lily Hinds in 1915.

A bitter Oscar Hundley, Federal District Judge, found himself resigning in 1909, if for no other reason than embarrassment. The United States Senate had not confirmed his presidential appointment. President Taft appointed William Grubb in his place.

But before the year was out, a new Y.M.C.A. site had been selected at the corner of Greene and Randolph Street, its present site. Again, the philanthropic efforts of Miss Virginia McCormick helped the community. She pledged \$2,500 towards a building, if the community would raise \$7500. Eventually the community raised \$35,000 and E. L. Love was selected as architect for the structure. Also near the end of 1909, an election on November 29 indicated Madison County folks were against Prohibition, as they so voted, 1,698 to 1,152, on a state constitutional amendment.

Despite the acceptance of the automobile as a reasonable mode of transportation, comical incidents continued to crop up.

Huntsville was not to be without its own slapstick comedy. An auto trip from Huntsville to Nashville must have turned into a hilarious affair.

Two cars had attempted the trip. In one car was W. E. Everett, Frank Cooney, Fred Karthaus and Claude Davis. In a second car was C. B. Perley and Joseph J. Bradley, Senior and Junior.

The roads were reportedly in good condition, but when the trip was over, the traveling companions had suffered five tire punctures and a pig—which made the mistake of crossing the road at the wrong time—wound up a pedestrian statistic, if not a barbeque.

At any rate Huntsville resigned itself to the fate that cars would be around for years to come and noted carriage maker J. W. Skinner gave in to the urge and even built a garage for repair of the horseless carriage. He kept it separate from his carriage factory, however. The first known local agency-garage was opened in 1908 by W. T. Harris, James W. Johnson, and A. W. Reighley at 212 Washington Street.

In 1910 the Spring park finally got a name, Big Spring, compliments of Miss Grace Walker, companion of Miss McCormick, who appeared before the city governing body requesting that it be done. Again the McCormick influence on Huntsville.

The same year Huntsville learned another painful lesson. Although possessing a competent fire department, including the new LeBlanc engine, there was not enough equipment on hand for a major fire.

The scourge of the business district for almost a half century, fire took its toll again—this time gutting the block in which the historic Huntsville Hotel was located, on November 4. Losses were higher in this fire than in any previous Huntsville fire.

The hotel, owned by J. E. Penney, suffered \$75,000 damage; the Huntsville Bank and Trust Company \$6,000; Western Union \$1,000; Collins Hardware \$15,000; Newman and Schloss \$5,000; Pitman Brothers \$1,000; the Huntsville Cotton Exchange \$1,000; and May and Cooney Dry Goods \$300. Other damage was reported by Davis, Hutton and Newman; Thomas P. Hay to his newsstand; C. C. Anderson Drug Store; A. Metzger and Company, and Jack Smith's barber shop.

At Meridianville the Hampton Spring Bluff Academy also burned down. The school was built in 1898. A tornado also struck the fairgrounds.

Future tragedy entered Alabama also in 1910. The Boll Weevil entered the State.

Voters in Madison County, apparently tired of prohibition, voted for Governor O'Neal and Local Option candidates for the legislature. Democrat O'Neal received 1,483 to Republican J. Thompson's 175; Progressive Republican Charles H. Scott, 12; and W. R. Carter 37.

Huntsville voters voted to turn down a \$20,000 bond issue for purchase of the Calhoun property on Greene Street and also turned down a \$30,000 bond issue for construction of a new city hall.

In another February 22, 1910 election, Charles L. Townes came out the winner for Circuit Court Clerk over David D. Overton by a vote of 1,814 to 1,811, a real squeaker. The grand jury meeting in 1910 may have looked into this, but their main concern, much like the grand jury of 1961, was to urge more space for the courthouse.

During the same year, 1910, the first synthetic fibre was manufactured in the United States, later, in 1924, to be named rayon. The first synthetic fibre in the world had been manufactured in France during 1885.

News of many of 1910's developments were now learned faster out at Madison, as D. N. Teague and T. G. Riddle opened the town's first telephone system. It was later sold in 1920 to J. E. Williams in 1928 to L. E. Collier, and to Robert E. True in 1939. J. P. Martin acquired the system in 1950, and then sold it to Southern Bell in 1960.

Also in 1910, the Wright Brothers opened an airfield and flying school in Montgomery. At the time the entire Air Force of the

United States consisted of one Wright airplane; a Baldwin airship; three balloons; one officer and nine enlisted men. By 1918, the War Department acquired the Wright airfield and set up a repair department, an Air Corps Tactical School in 1931 and the Air University in 1946. Gunter Field was also established later as a sub base of what is now the famous Maxwell Air Force Base.

To users of the stock exchange today, an action of Western Union in 1910 may have been surprising. They discontinued wire service to the "bucket shops" of Huntsville. These places were somewhat similar to the stock exchanges of today, but apparently "real" gambling went on too much. Whether this action had any effect in the decision of Postal Telegraph to come to Huntsville during 1910 is not known, but it is certain that they did come, locating in the White Building on the West side of the square

A well known doctor, Dr. J. B. Farley, was reported this year as having received quite an honor. The Farley postoffice was named after him.

One of the oddities of 1910 concerned a gentleman named John Wilder of Huntsville. An ad of "The Great Andes", appearing at Humphrey's Drug Store, stated that a 70 foot long tapeworm had been removed from Wilder. Testimony verified this. Not so odd, however, but welcomed, was the 1910 announcement of Lowe Manufacturing Company that it was doubling its weaving capacity, taking a \$75,000 investment. Also welcomed, not only in Huntsville, but all over Alabama, was the action of the local D.A.R. in placing a stone and tablet at the spot in Huntsville where Alabama entered the Union. The group also placed a tablet on the Howard Weeden home.

Bringing a nostalgic feeling to many, the county let a contract for the last known covered bridge to be built in Madison County. A 1910 contract was let for a covered bridge over Ashburn's Ford.

But the years most distinguished visitor brought out the biggest crowd in years at the Southern Railroad Depot. Teddy Roosevelt stopped for a short while at the station, leaving the imprint of yet another president on Huntsville. He might well have commented on the 1910 U. S. Congressional Act which set the number of the U. S. House of Representatives at 435, where it remains today.

The same year, the **Huntsville Daily Times**, forerunner of today's **Huntsville Times**, began operation under the editorship of J. Emory Pierce, from 1910 to 1931. He was credited by many with being one of Huntsville's biggest boosters in this century. A succession of editors have brought the paper through history until this day. They were Reese Amis, Will Mickle, and today's LeRoy A. Simms.

Other important decisions were made on the local scene in 1910. The Bank of New Hope incorporated with J. R. Butler as President and H. R. Johnson as Vice-President, along with M. Irwin as Cashier. They would later look aghast at the 4% interest paid on savings accounts in 1914 by the First National Bank.

A local editor reported that a decision of Mother Nature was uncalled for in 1910. He reported that Huntsville had its heaviest rain in 40 years, being five inches.

In a turnabout during 1910, city voters approved a bond issue for a new city hall and the city fathers then voted to discontinue the Market House operation effective January 1, 1911. The importance of this decision can be realized when one recognizes that a market house had existed in Huntsville for over 95 years.

If the abolishment of the market house would mark the beginning of a new era in which the city began leaning towards an urban economy rather than a rural economy, so, too, would a new business opened in 1910.

The Dennis Water Cress Company began, leading to the day that Huntsville would be called the Water Cress Capital of the World. This is not true today, however, as the Company closed its operation here in 1968, due to shipping costs, primarily.



*A closeup view of watercress being harvested. At one time Huntsville was referred to as the Watercress Capital of the nation. Shipping costs finally drove the 1910 business, Dennis Water Cress, out of business.*

The 1910 census disclosed that the County had 47,041, while Huntsville had 7,611. Alabama had 2,138,093, while the United States had 91,972,266.

Much of the 1910 news was reported by a new method of news reporting. Pathe News began operation and the country saw their first regular newsreel.

CHAPTER XXXVIII  
THE DECADE  
OF  
THE WAR TO END ALL WARS. (1911-1919)

Prohibition, horseless carriages and goldarned flying contraptions likely had Madison Countians wondering what possibly could come next as the year 1911 rolled around.

Emmett O'Neal, the new governor, had ridden into the governor's chair party on the prohibition issue as a champion of the "wets".

It was never clearer than in August 1911 when Huntsvillians went to the polls, armed with the authority of the Parks bill, and voted overwhelmingly in favor of re-opening a liquor store after a few years of the "dries". County residents had previously voted favorably in February.

The new liquor store, this time operated by the City of Huntsville, opened on September 19, 1911, under provisions of the Smith regulation bill. James L. Overton was Dispenser and W. Shep Allen was Purchasing Agent. The store would last until June 30, 1915. Prices on Old Wakeman liquor in 1914 was \$1.00 a quart, and 25¢ for a half pint.

Meanwhile, another 1911 Huntsville election saw voters approving a \$100,000 bond issue by a vote of 284 to 113 to build a new city hall. Another election later in 1911, on November 6, saw Hunts-



*Market House, 1890, where Twickenham Hotel later was built, and where parking garage is now. On right side of picture is a portion of the McGee Hotel, which burned in 1925.*

ville voters vote favorably 306 to 21 for issuance of \$130,000 bonds to pay off the city floating indebtedness.

Following approval of the voters for a new city hall bond issue, the city gave up the old Market House, renting it to the firm of M. H. May and J. P. Cooney, who remodelled it for their dry goods operation.

Another change had come to city government, also. On June 19 city voters turned out the old alderman form, voting for the new City Commission form by a vote of 396 to 151. The first meeting of the new governing body was held on July 10, 1911 by the new Commissioners R. E. Smith, President, J. D. Humphrey and R. L. O'Neal.

By then, too, cars were becoming even more and more commonplace in Huntsville—a little more so than some considered safe.

Madison Countians in 1911 got thir first state car license tags, under provisions of Act 452, and Sheriff Hereford was having a heyday doling out fines. In the county, however, he had a hard time deciding if someone was speeding, as the law established the state speed limit as "reasonable".

Like the highway daredevils of today, there were always those out for a hazardous race, "dragging", if you will, at fantastic speeds up to 25 to 30 miles per hour. One such race involved A. C. Elder, John V. Matthews and Dr. C. W. Kranz.

The same year the Indianapolis 500 Miles Race began, but it certainly wasn't a spectator sport for a one day outing.

One year later, 1912, 60 cars left Nashville, with 58 arriving in Huntsville after a "fast" trip of seven hours and forty-four minutes. They were entertained by the Huntsville Auto and Good Roads Association, headed by Clarendon Davis.

One of the more unusual events in Huntsville's earlier history was sponsorship of the first "Flying Machine Show", in 1911 by the local Elks Lodge. The Gates biplane was featured. The Elks, ever active, in 1912, also sponsored what was billed as the greatest musical ever held in Huntsville. At the Elks theatre, managed by Walter L. Humphrey since 1905, appeared the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra conducted by Emil Oberhoffer, using 55 musicians.

While new ideas were beginning to flourish in Huntsville, however, there were old problems in Huntsville apparently going unattended.

The Madison County Jail, for instance, was condemned by the state prison inspector and the 25 inmates ordered transferred to the Marshall County Jail until the local "disgrace" could be made liveable.

Education, though, established a first in Huntsville, during 1911. The first public high school in Huntsville to be operated in a sep-

arate building from other grades finally opened, in rented quarters, being the F. W. Williams Training School on McCullough Avenue. The building burned in 1914, however, and the high school had to again take up quarters in the old East Clinton Grammar school temporarily.

In 1911 six schools were listed in the city directory. They were the Huntsville public school for whites on East Clinton; the Huntsville public school for Negroes on Pearl Street; Merrimack School Number 1 on Broad Street; Oakwood Avenue School; Proctor



*Hazel Green High School, 1924.*



*New Hope High school, 1924.*



School at 204 North Lincoln; and West Huntsville public school near 9th Street.

Hazel Green and New Hope public high schools were opened during 1911 as well.

To the South, the Lily Flagg Gin was going strong with R. L. "Cap" Adkins doing a bit of bragging about his electrified business. The gin was the first rural gin in Alabama operated by electricity. Adkins later sold it to Ed Warden, followed by other owners Aaron, Bill and Joe Fleming.

The same year, \$50,000 was authorized by the state legislature to buy the first Governor's Mansion, located at 702 South Perry Street in Montgomery. The structure had been built in 1906.

Huntsvillian's, too, had found a new form of entertainment besides swaying to the strains of Irvin Berlin's newest smash, "Alexander's Ragtime Band".

Carlyle Davis, who had learned hypnotism from the famed Galvani at the Elks' Theatre, wanted to show off his new talent.

It almost ended in the well-meaning Davis getting lynched.

There was a gala affair at the local baseball field with the curious thronging in to see the mystic at work. More than 2,000 were at the field.

For his performance, Davis selected Ivan Benson as his subject. Before Huntsville and the world, Davis put Benson into a trance and told him a girl was drowning and to save her.

Benson immediately dived nose first into a puddle of mud on the field. Folks considered the episode hilarious until they discovered no one could get Benson to stop "swimming" nose-down in the puddle.

Davis discovered he knew how to get Benson into the trance, but couldn't get him out of it. The hypnotist headed for the hills, fearing he might find himself a victim of burning at the stake.

A cool headed Dr. Westmoreland finally cornered Davis in a hiding place, marched him back to the baseball field and told him to undo what he had done no matter how long it took.

A rather muddy Benson finally snapped out of the trance under Davis' coaxing, but it was Davis' last performance.

On the business front, Huntsville in 1911 gained its first oil company bulk operation, although the company had been in business for years in Huntsville. Standard Oil Company purchased land at the corner of Wheeler and Church Streets. Their 1912 manager was Lawrence R. Guinn. Too, the West Huntsville Cotton Mill resumed operations after two years of idleness, stated to have been "because of the high price of cotton".

Yet with another step forward, there was another step backward as well as 1911. The Huntsville Hotel burned again, on November 12, taking with it, this time, the Opera House.

D. C. Monroe, previously operator of a "tonsorial parlor" (barber shop), opened Huntsville's first office supply store that year, too, and Alabama Power Company began looking into the possibility of coming into Huntsville. In July 1912 officials met with city officials and took a 90 day option on the plant and franchise of the Huntsville Railway Light and Power Company.

The first office of Farm Agent was set up in Madison County with Robert S. McCrary and Clarendon Davis appointed to the post, jointly, to aid farmers, a year later. The Madison County Inferior Court was also created in 1911, with Archibald McDonnell becoming Judge and J. L. Ferguson the first County Court Clerk.

The Huntsville Public Library, destined to come into its own within four years, was located during 1911 on the third floor of the Elks building.

Virginia McCormick again showed her humanitarianism in 1911 by presenting a hospital to A and M College, costing \$10,000. An operating room was later christened in February 1912 by Doctors H. D. Westmoreland and F. E. Baldrige. The William Hooper Councill Domestic Sciences Building was also donated by Miss McCormick at a cost of \$19,000.

Spelunkers in 1911 took on another chore; exploring the caverns under the courthouse from openings discovered near the Big Spring. The same caverns still exist today and have been explored by the author, along with others.

If Huntsvillians weren't satisfied with Rook parties at home, there was too, the new Lyric Theatre newly opened on Washington Street in 1911 by Charles A. Crute and Acton Ragland, who had bought out the Nickelodean.

Yet it seemed far removed from world affairs. That year, the U. S. Marines landed in Nicaragua to protect American interests; Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his revolutionaries overthrew the Manchu Dynasty in China; the Mexican Revolution began; the Italian-Turkish War began; and Englishman Ernest Ruckerford observed the first nuclear reaction. Probably drawing as much attention as all the war news, however, was the news that the world's most famous painting, Mona Lisa, painted by Leonardo do Vinci in 1503, was stolen from the Louvre in Paris. Not even the discovery of the South Pole in 1911 by Norwegian Edmundsen attracted as much attention.

A welcome innovation occurred in Alabama politics in 1911. A law was passed where the state started bearing the responsibility of a primary, with the stipend that a party, in order to have a primary, must have polled more than 25% of the vote at the last general election.

Some Alabamians looked aghast, however, at Illinois, which in 1911 became the first state to give public assistance to mothers of dependent children.

Back in Huntsville, the Y.M.C.A. employed its first physical director, Herbert Johnson.

A change was looming in national government, and by 1912 the dilemma was clear. All was not happiness with President William Howard Taft's effort.

The Republicans renominated Taft to run for another term, but it brought an unexpected response.

The popular Ex-President Teddy Roosevelt defected from the Republican party and organized the Bull Moose (Progressive) party.

The November election saw the people give the Democrats 6.2 million votes; the Bull Moose 4.1 million; the Republicans 3.4 million; and the Populists 900,000. It was split enough to give the Democrats the balance of power in the electoral college. Woodrow Wilson received 435 votes, Roosevelt 88 and Taft 8. It had taken 43 ballots at the Democratic convention to get Wilson nominated.

Despite the efforts of Huntsville's Oscar Hundley, previously a Republican but now a cog in the Bull Moose movement, 2,146 Madison Countians voted Democratic, while the Republicans, Bull Moose and Socialist parties polled only a combined vote of 598.

In marked contrast with the race of the day in Washington, pet deer still roamed the Madison County courthouse yard in downtown Huntsville.

It must have been a leisurely life, and even perhaps too leisurely, since a grand jury recommended impeachment of the county commissioners if the body "didn't at least keep up maintenance of the courthouse". Charges were dropped, however.

The year 1912 brought a near catastrophe in what was possibly the worst flood in Huntsville's history. The Pinhook and Big Spring overflowed, along with practically every stream and spring in the community. A deluge flooded the electric light plant, Armour's, the gas plant, and other buildings. Livestock drowned in the railroad yards under four feet of water. During the same year of 1912, the temperature was reported going down to zero for the first time in six years. An eight inch snow was recorded.

Despite the flood and damage to other areas, the new Y.M.C.A., on high ground, finally opened its doors on February 7, 1912.

The building had cost \$45,000, including \$17,500 finally donated by Miss Virginia McCormick, instead of the \$2,500 she had originally promised.

Before the year was over, the Y.M.C.A. boasted a tennis club and a basketball team. Fees were five dollars per year for juniors and ten dollars for seniors—a real bargain.

Just a block away, inventor William L. Quick, father of the Quick Monoplane, meanwhile was trying to establish a flying company in Huntsville with headquarters at the Skinner garage on Clinton Street. A local 1912 editor got into the act, glamorizing Quick's plane. He described the plane as a "new type monoplane, patterned after the Hawk, having wings and a tail, with propelling arrangements patterned after the insect, consisting of a vibratory propeller that made no revolution, but beat the air like the wings of a humming bird or fly. Quick has worked on it for nine years." Quick soon placed the plane back in storage again, however.

Competition came the same year, with a Curtis biplane put on exhibit in Huntsville as a benefit to raise funds for "The Mountaineers", a Huntsville baseball team. Joe Wiley reportedly was the pitcher.

In essence, the year 1912 was a relatively quiet year, with the new liquor store operating by the city fathers without controversy; electric cars roaming the area; and the county voting \$12,062 to the Van Dorn Iron Works of Cleveland to repair the jail, according to plans of architect Fred Ausfield; and exploration of the Huntsville Cave under the courthouse by T. W. Pratt and G. W. Jones.

During the year, eggs were 14¢, hens 8¢ and butter 13¢. Construction was slow, but it is known that at least 80 houses were built in Huntsville during the year. And C. A. Thompson and H. C. Blair started plying their baking trade, resulting in Ideal Bakery.

The Chamber of Commerce again reorganized during August 1912, headed by J. P. Cooney, with 100 members signed to pay \$1 per month dues. This was, coincidentally, the same year the first U. S. National Chamber of Commerce was formed. In the same year, previously the Business Men's Club had also reorganized in February, with Ben P. Hunt as President, T. W. Pratt, Vice President; W. S. Frost, Secretary; and Robert Murphree, Cashier. The earliest known Chamber of Commerce had first been organized during 1599 in France. Other organizations were also active in Huntsville during 1912. The Silk Stocking Club organized with 12 members. Mrs. F. L. Adams, was the first hostess. The Huntsville Suffrage Association was also organized with Mrs. Virginia Clay Clopton as President; Ellelee C. Humes, First Vice-President; and Molly Shelby Pleasants, Second Vice-President. The Ceramics Club was active with Mrs. W. S. Frost, president, as was the Study Circle, headed by Mrs. Alberta Taylor. Girls of the county could belong to "Tomato Clubs", being able to win a \$100 reward appropriated by the county governing body, for the best tomatoes. A Huntsville Kindergarten Association was also active, headed by Mrs. A. J. Dyas.

The 1912 Grand Jury took its usual trips to county properties and found them in reasonably good condition, including the Pesthouse on Athens Pike, now under the supervision of George Mann, having six smallpox cases. They also journeyed to the county Poor-

house near New Market, consisting of six double log cabins, a mess hall, and keepers quarters. At the time there were 23 inmates.

Near the Poor house, New Market citizens took a step forward before the year was out, with the formation of the New Market Telephone Exchange under L. P. Esslinger, Dr. J. E. Walkr, M. M. Cochran, and J. H. Walls. Residents of New Market, unfortunately, were not ready and the idea didn't get very far off the ground.

It might have been a dull year except for a confrontation between Mayor R. E. Smith and Editor J. Emory Pierce.

The two tangled in fisticuffs in a street fight. Mayor Smith, somewhat disgusted at losing his temper, fined himself \$10 the next day for fighting in the streets. Fighting hard, too, the Huntsville High and New Market basketball teams battled to a score of 15 to 10, with Huntsville on the winner's side.

The 1912 municipal election did its part, too, in keeping things moving. Dr. J. D. Humphrey barely eked out as victor over challenger M. M. Cantrell by a vote of 382 to 380.

One of the earlier auto accidents was reported in 1912. Walter Wellman, in his flivver, and Joe Bradley, in his touring car, discovered that there was room for only one car to travel the narrow road, particularly when both were travelling down the middle in opposite directions. The highway dividing line was originated the same year by Dr. June A. Carroll at Indio, California—and none too early. But 1912 did provide a major invention, the Kettering auto self starter.

The street cars, yet to run for many years, during 1912 had the following route:

Clinton Street, city limits to Washington Street.

Gallatin Street, from Clinton to Holmes.

Holmes Street, from Gallatin to Church Street.

Church Street, from Holmes to Depot.

Jefferson Street, from Clinton to NW corner of square.

Around the courthouse square.

Madison Street, from SW corner square to SE line city limits.

Washington Street, from NE corner square to Holmes.

Holmes Street, from Washington to Pratt Avenue.

Pratt Avenue, to NE line city limits.

In 1912 Alaska became a U. S. Territory; Tokyo donated the original oriental cherry tree in Washington; the Decatur Daily was founded by W. R. Shelton; the British Titanic sank after striking an iceberg; Bulgaria defeated Turkey; Cellophane was first manufactured; Hobble Skirts and the Turkey Trot were the rage; the \$50,000 Lyons Hotel was opened at Decatur by E. Lyons; and the first Mayo Clinic building was erected at Rochester, Minnesota.

At Gurley, an Episcopal Chapel was dedicated and, at Huntsville, the Church of the Nativity bought, for a parish house, the property on its West known as the Dentler Building, occupied by the Holmes Wholesale Grocery.

And Zane Grey's **Riders of the Purple Sage** kept many a reader content with tales of the Old West.

Meanwhile Massachusetts had passed the first minimum wage law, and the Madison County Livestock Association was first organized by J. C. Apperson.

But Amendments 16 and 17 to the U. S. Constitution went into effect this year, having far reaching effects. The 16th Amendment made the federal income tax legal, while amendment 17 placed the power of electing U. S. Senators in the hands of the people, taking it out of the hands of the State Legislatures. It had been 43 years since the last Amendment had gone into effect, being the 15th, relating to the right of citizens to vote. Interestingly, it had been, in retrospect, 61 years between the 12th Amendment concerning voting for President and Vice President separately, adopted in 1804, and Amendment 13, proclaimed in 1865, relating to slavery. Amendment 14, adopted in 1868, had the sole purpose of making former slaves citizens and giving them full civil rights.

Troubles began to brew locally, one year before the U. S. completed the Panama Canal, acquired from France. The County grand jury began a probe into local election procedures and courthouse construction. Before the dust had settled, the panel had recom-



1912 Madison County Grand Jury, which many thought went on a "witch" hunt about elections.

mended impeachment of the Probate Judge, the County Commission, one Justice of the Peace, and the City governing body.

The flap had come over failure in 1912 to preserve ballot polls. David D. Overton, Circuit Court Clerk, was blamed by many, for allowing the incident.

How it all came about is still shrouded in mystery, but at any rate all charged in the incident were not prosecuted and municipal and county politics went on as usual. The grand jury was severely criticized for making allegations without adequate proof. At times, however, it had seemed that things got as warm as the temperature recorded at Death Valley that year on July 10.

The temperature there reached 134 degrees.

At last some speculation had been that the county commissioners were in "hot water" for building the courthouse, although mass meetings had seemed to indicate favorable public reaction. The grand jury itself had recommended an addition to the old building.

The county was definitely to have a new courthouse. The old building was found to be in such a ramshackled condition that a new building was planned, rather than additions to the old, which was found to be unsafe for additions, with exception of many 50 foot, 12 inch by 18 inch yellow poplar beams that were still preserved in excellent condition. Consequently, Architect C. K. Colley and contractor Little-Cleckler Construction Company began work then in earnest during 1913.

There were great dreams of revelations into the past when demolition began and workmen tore into the cornerstone, expecting to find historical documents. They found nothing.

In the meantime, while construction was underway, county offices moved to the Elks building, which had been taken over by Lena Garth the same year for non-payment of mortgage by the local Elks Lodge.

Something new came to Huntsville in 1913, giving the Barnum and Bailey Circus the same year some real competition. Folks called the new thing the "Talkies". The movies with sound tracks were first presented at the Elks Theatre, only six months after the Edison breakthrough in the East in Talkies. The first feature length movie, "The Squaw Man" was produced in Hollywood that year and William S. Hart emerged as the first cowboy hero. During the same year, John Rockefeller set up the Rockefeller Foundation, a \$185 million organization established "to promote the well being of mankind throughout the world". Also during the year the first Crossword Puzzle was brought out by the **New York World**, and the first parcel post was fully inaugurated.

Beautification buffs were on the rampage in 1913. The unsightly ruins of the Huntsville Hotel, burned earlier, almost prompted a

vigilante committee as the site was still left abandoned, charred just as the fire had left it.

Townspople eventually forced owner J. E. Penney to be fined by the city for failing to clean up the ruins. Possibly the motivation also included the desire for new business to be located there such as McClellans, newly formed in America during 1913; or for a local car dealer, who might handle the new DeSoto car, first produced this year. There were a good many more customers for cars now as the United States had reached 1,258,062 registrations.

At least another whipping post for the City Beautiful Club, organized in 1912 with Mrs. J. R. Jones as president, was the insistent demand that the citizens stop hitching animals to the courthouse fence. That same age old cry again!

And they wanted a city auditorium, and they wanted—the list was endless, well-meaning, but hardly enough to bring prompt action from officials that some accused of spending their time trying to hide from the improvement groups. The community is still waiting for the auditorium today, to be opened in March, 1975.

No one seemed to argue the need, but the city and county officials couldn't quite figure out where the money would come from to do the many things asked. The city 1912-1913 financial report, for instance, showed only \$76,840 total income, including \$16,000 water tax; \$12,200 from license taxes; \$5,100 from fines; \$1,500 from street taxes; \$16,000 from Ad Valorem Tax; and \$7,100 from the Dispensary profits.

William Milligan and the firm of May and Cooney were not too concerned, however, as Milligan built a new three story brick



*Saturday afternoon on the square, North side, looking at East side, about 1915.*



building on the east side of the square in 1913 for the firm. The building, many years later, would house J. C. Penney and Company.

During 1913, Huntsville got its first "whiteway" electric system, with Mayor Smith and E. C. Betts from the Chamber of Commerce signalling the switch-on.

While electricity was now common, it wasn't until 1913 that the postoffice got its first electric lights, replacing the gas lamps. The change may have been prompted by natural gas being shut off in Huntsville when the deep well flooded during the year.

At Gurley, too, changes were in store, compliments of W. J. Austiss of Scottsboro, who rented the old Gurley City Hall to install Gurley's first moving picture theatre. The same year, 1913, a new postoffice was built at New Market.

In Huntsville, other noteworthy events cropped up. A Boy Scout and a Camp Fire Girls group were organized by H. O. Sexsmith, being Madison County's first Scout groups. When Sexsmith left Huntsville during the year, the Reverend Carey Gamble was left in charge of the Scout groups. In September, 1913, the Y.M.C.A. selected William A. Anderson as Scoutmaster.

In contrast, the Huntsville liquor store apparently was doing a booming business, even advertising Pabst Blue Ribbon, despite the probable efforts of the newly organized Madison County Women's Christian Temperance Union against the advertising. The Union was organized in 1913 with Mrs. P. Y. Geron as President. Their organization also brought to the forefront much talk and action about "houses of ill repute" and of "bottle clubs".

A newly organized Civic League also got into the act, calling on the city to construct an Abattoir. They were unsuccessful in a way, but did convince the city to appoint its first Meat and Milk Inspector, Dr. C. S. Andrade, in 1913. This was also the same year that another health group was organized, the Madison County Anti Tuberculosis Association.

South of Huntsville, the beginnings of what would become Madison County's most exclusive Rod and Gun Club took shape. Pratt Harris, on behalf of others, acquired 200 acres around Byrd Spring for a Country Club. The area developed into what is today known as the Byrd Spring Rod and Gun Club and was not used for a Country Club, as such.

Innovations were apparent during 1913 in the educational arena, when County Superintendent of Schools S. R. Butler took over the job full time for the first time, giving his former post at S. R. Butler School to J. C. Goodrich.

This 1913 year, too, saw Huntsville High School gain its accreditation from the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges. Huntsville High today has had such accreditation longer

than any school in Alabama. Not having any connection, but it should be noted too, is the decision at Huntsville High to hire its first Jewish teacher, Miss Rica Cohen, in 1913.

Football, too, was getting more and more glamorous. The first Huntsville High team of 1913 won five and lost two games. One of the two they lost was to Madison County High School (Gurley) by a score of 6 to 1. But they were a proud team, even though Florence State College beat them 82 to 0.

Some of the team members were Parker Hamilton, Jimmie Watts, Willie Carroll, Earl Barnes, Tully Turner, Wade Boggess, Charley Sullivan, Peyton Fuller, Shelby Cowley, Robert Beason, Harry Daniels, Hubert McFarland, Wallace Dorman, Vernon Pollard and a Knowles. They had no coach, although a Mr. Anderson tried to help the novices.

When graduating time rolled around, six bright-eyed, hopeful youngsters walked the aisle at Huntsville to get their sheepskin. Graduating were Lillian Lamberson, Marguerite Seyforth, Emma Scholle Mollenkamp, James Adams, Harry Sugg, and Willie Dickson. Graduating from the Madison Training School the same year, at Madison, were Thomas Clift, Harry C. Riddle, James A. Hughes and Luther M. Wikle.

These new graduates no doubt saw the future possibilities of a blowup in South America. In 1913 the Camboa Dam of the Pan-



*Huntsville High's Junior Class, 1913. First row, left to right, Payton Fuller, Lottie Petty, Oscar Yeatman, Marjorie Booth. Back row, left to right, Beulah Rice, Willard T. Hutchens, Aileen Haymaker, and Harry Daniel.*



*Huntsville High School 1913 Graduating Class. Front row, left to right, Emma Scholle Mollencamp, Harry Sugg, Marguerite Scyforth, Lillian Lamberson. Back row, James Adams and William Dickson.*

ama Canal was blown up, allowing the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific to unite for the first time, truly an “earth shaking” event.

The little town of Huntsville was fast becoming a Southern metropolis as 1914 dawned. The talk of the town was the ground breaking for the \$100,000 Twickenham Hotel, the town’s first “skyscraper”. The old market house site on which the hotel was located had been sold by the city to Quincy B. Love, W. F. Struve and Humes C. Laughlin for \$15,000. The hotel would be a landmark for decades and today (1970) stands empty, having ceased operations as a hotel in 1961. The same year, 1914, saw sale by the city of another landmark piece of property, the Reservoir lot to L. W. L. White for \$750.

Huntsville was not only looking but moving ahead. Early that year the city adopted plans of architect E. Love for revamping the W. L. Russell property on Madison Street that they had acquired for \$15,000 for a city hall, to include a prison and fire hall.

W. T. Hutchens obtained a \$1,242.50 contract for wiring, heating and plumbing, and the Baxter Brothers obtained another contract for \$8,700 for construction. While construction was underway, a building was rented from Oscar Goldsmith for use as a calaboose. That building was located on Holmes Street.

Before the year was out, the city hall was in business. Even the skeptic editors had to give way to praise, calling the new city home, in August, a real beauty. The city fathers now could begin

to think seriously about the request of the Alabama Power Company, made in June, for the electric franchise. An ordinance of March 25, 1915 would later transfer the Huntsville Railway Light and Power Company franchise to the company. The Alabama Power Company had been organized in 1906 at Gadsden and they agreed to provide power to Huntsville for 12¢ per kilowatt hour.



1924 Alabama Power Company crew by the "line truck". Left to right, Clarence Bridgeman, Floyd Sartin, Clyde Woodard, Jesse Hicklin, A.E. Daniel, Floyd Shari, Jim Webster, and Bull Hunter.

Also before the year was out, a formal cornerstone ceremony was held at the Courthouse, and the building was formally opened. H. C. Pollard, Worshipful Master of the Masons, presided at the cornerstone ceremony, much as the author did in 1967, for a fourth Courthouse. The new Courthouse, 119 feet long, a brick and stone building two stories high, had a basement, four entrances and stone columns on each side. The building would remain practically intact for 50 years.

But, for the Courthouse, there was that perpetual problem. There was still the hue and cry about hitching animals around the courthouse to the fence. But now the Market House operation had moved to the square. Even the pet deer on the old courthouse lawn would go. The small herd was given to Miss Virginia McCormick who transferred them to her Kildare estate.

What with all the activity going on in government, there is no wonder that an organization called the Madison County Tax Reform Association was organized with Henry Chase as President. Their purpose? To see that taxes were equalized, a cry reminiscent of today. One wonders what the reaction of the Association was to the 1914 city levy of \$1,000 on trading stamp dealers.

Government financing for the city and county seemed stable in 1914. The Dispensary (Liquor Store) report for 1913-1914) disclosed

\$168,000 of booze and beer had been sold, with the State receiving \$6,000 of the profit, while the city and county received the lion's share, each getting \$28,400. But prices were up, as indicated by the price of eggs per dozen, 20¢. Hens and coffee could each be bought for 10¢ a pound, however. As an indication of wages, nationwide, Ford Motor Company was paying \$5 for an eight hour day. But average wages were only 22¢ an hour.

Huntsville's claim to fame in the music world went unnoticed in 1914. A little known former band director at A & M College had an idea for a new touch for the music world.

The negro gentleman was W. C. Handy. The song? None other than the **Saint Louis Blues**, "credited with beginning the Blues craze in the U. S."

For the sports minded, Huntsville came up with another great Y.M.C.A. year. Bowling Alleys were installed at the Downtown Y, while Abingdon Mills built a new Y.M.C.A. with Charles Orr as Secretary. A new Y was also built in West Huntsville, partially funded by Miss Virginia McCormick. A. M. Scott was Secretary, followed by Williams, W. P. Fanning, W. B. Gordon, W. B. Patterson and Andy Boyd. The West Huntsville Y actually opened in 1915.

The year 1914 was the year that Edgar Rice Burroughs wrote his first Tarzan story, coming out with **Tarzan and the Apes**. Elmo Lincoln would later become the first movie Tarzan in 1918. A later Tarzan, Johnny Weissmuller (Jungle Jim, too), visited Madison County in later years, and the author had the pleasure of escorting him around the community. The year 1914 was also the year of Booth Tarkington's **Penrod**. It was also the same year that Clarence Birdseye saw fish freeze over and later came up with the world's first frozen food process. It was also the year the Americans took Vera Cruz, after Mexican President Huerta refused to apologize for arresting some American marines.

It was the year, too, when law officers gave way to the auto, saying "if those maniacs are going to race, then let it be a sanctioned, organized race".

Auto hill races became popular. Jeff Terry won a 1914 race, with Mr. Beckner of the Huntsville Taxicab Company coming in second. At least, though, the city had now decided that 10 miles per hour wasn't too much for a safe speed.

At Gurley, an editor said that the automobile had gotten so plentiful "one could see one in the ditch most any old time". This same year saw introduction of the first Dodge in America, as well as noting that Henry Ford, who had come out with his first Model T in 1908, came out in 1914 with the Assembly Line, revolutionizing car making.

Like every year, there were setbacks. The old Williams Training School, housing the white public high school, burned down and

the school returned to its first location, the grammar school on East Clinton Street.

And the Tulane Hotel at the northwest corner of Holmes and Washington Streets was partially destroyed by fire along with three livery stables.

The solemn task of exhuming the bodies of Spanish-American War veterans began in 1914 at Maple Hill Cemetery. The bodies were removed to the Chickamauga Tennessee National Cemetery. This same year also saw a typhoid scare in Huntsville.

Further North, a scientist—termed a crackpot by some—named Robert H. Goddard, had Huntsvillians and the nation talking that year, too. He had patented the first liquid fuel rocket and kept insisting we would have rocket flights before many years. The same year saw the death of another mode of transportation. The last passenger pigeon died at the Cincinnati Zoo.

The Panama Canal was now open to East and West ocean traffic and the world never seemed brighter. Not even for William Crawford Gorgas, an Alabamian who moved up to Surgeon General of the U. S. in 1914.

The bank picture seemed bright, too, because the first great change in the U. S. system was experienced this year, with the opening of the Federal Reserve System.

The shocker of the year, however, was to occur June 28 in a little known land and concerning little known people, at least in the eyes of most Madison Countians at the time.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, was assassinated by a Serb nationalist at Sarajevo, Bosnia (now part of Yugoslavia). War became inevitable in Europe.

England, France, Russia, Japan, Serbia, Greece and Rumania were soon Allies, facing a bitter and long conflict with the central powers of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey.

In the United States, President Woodrow Wilson promised that America intended to remain neutral. It was not our war, Wilson said, and we wanted no part of it.

Ultimately, his words would be futile.

Americans wanted to believe that neutrality would remain, but Germany's ruthless invasion of neutral Belgium turned many against the Central Powers.

Life went on as usual in Huntsville and throughout Madison County, but edginess was still there. Even so, residents continued, in 1914, to demand that a bridge be built over the Tennessee River; that the toll gate to Monte Sano be discontinued; and that Sunday movies be closed up. Some protested the placement of Chlorine in the Spring water for the first time.



*Washington Street, looking South from Dunnacant's corner. The Twickenham Hotel, completed in 1915, replaced the old Market House.*

The Twickenham Hotel, the finest in Huntsville, opened the following year, 1915, following by about one year the opening of Birmingham's famous Tutwiler Hotel, the latter being closed in 1971. The Twickenham had been open only about two months when the cruel harsh word spread about a major tragedy.

The British Liner Lusitania had sailed from New York for Liverpool May 1, 1915, and in keeping with U. S. law, the vessel was unarmed. The mighty liner was sent to the bottom of the Atlantic by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland. Among the 1,198 persons who died were 128 Americans. Significant too, during 1915, was German's Fokker's building of the first airplane having its propeller synchronized with a machine gun.

"There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight", Wilson said, trying to stand pat on his neutrality stance towards U. S. involvement in the war.

Although Americans wanted no more of the war, many, it seemed, thought it now inevitable that the U. S. put on its battle armor.

Wilson's stand almost lost him re-election to the Presidency in 1916, but he won by a squeaker. Wilson won 277 electrol college votes, while Republican Charles Evans Hughes, who had resigned from the Supreme Court to run against Wilson, piled up 254.

In Alabama, Charles Henderson was inaugurated as Governor, having won the 1914 election overwhelmingly, getting 1,237 votes, licking Republican John B. Shields, who got 33, Progressive E. H. Cross, who got 73 and Socialist W. E. Swaim, who barely scratched, with 1 vote, in Madison County.

It was 1915, too, when the federal income tax was placed on the books, following voter approval. Alabamians would pay \$1,088.391 to Uncle Sam the following year.

And Alabama prisons would feel the pressure of an Alabamian that year, with Julia Tutwiler honored for work in social reform of prison systems.

Despite the death and turmoil abroad, Huntsville continued to prosper. In 1915, voters approved a \$40,000 bond issue, 292 to 38, to build a new high school on West Clinton Street, with L. M. Weathers later selected as architect. The school was dedicated in 1916, and an electric "flag", donated by Alabama Power Company, was placed on top, later in 1925. The big 1916 news for schools, however, was the beginning of the lunchroom program. The 5¢ luncheon consisted of bread, butter, a sandwich and drink.



*A 1971 view of Huntsville's first publicly owned separate High school, on West Clinton Street, built in 1914. Following construction of the new Huntsville High school on Randolph Street in 1927, the school was changed to a grammar school, and beginning in 1963 was used as the Civic Arts Center, until demolished.*

The Virginia McCormick Y.M.C.A. in West Huntsville opened in 1915 and Huntsville's first golf course was built by Leonard Akins off Oakwood Avenue, in the area about where the Rison school building is today. J. E. Penney had meanwhile deeded the old Opera House property to W. T. Hutchens, who built the present building there in 1916.

The county, too, had obtained its first official court reporter, Miss Lily Hinds, under a newly authorized Act. Other changes were also brought about. J. M. Robinson was appointed as the county's first License Inspector in 1915; the County Board of Education was made elective the same year; the office of Home Demonstration Agent was created, with Miss Louise Thomas receiving the appointment later in 1916. The office of Register of the Circuit Court was established by a 1915 Act which abolished the Chancery Court sys-



tem, and Fannie Cabaniss became the first Circuit Court Register in 1917. The County Treasurer's office was also abolished and various banks then became what was known as the County Depository. The W. R. Rison Banking Company was the first appointed in 1917.

In 1915 a Juvenile Court was created, probably prompted by the 1915 Act that made attendance at school compulsory, effective 1917. Meanwhile, also in 1915, local Masons started a successful drive for their present building, replacing what the local editors called the "shack".



*Masonic Building, organized in 1811, the first building was constructed in 1824. The Present building, pictured, was constructed in 1915.*

During 1915 the Alabama Baptist Association met in Huntsville, as did the D.A.R. The same year saw Henry C. Meek sponsor the first Father's Day in Chicago. Mr. John Bruce Dodd had suggested starting the event honoring Fathers, in 1910. And, also in 1915, the Neon Lamp was developed, while Irene and Vernon Castle thrilled thousands with their famed dancing routines.

A long sought ruling about secret meetings of local governing bodies in Alabama finally went on the law books. Secret meetings of public agencies were to be taboo, except for legal type executive meetings, bringing up "the good name of a person".

Over in Guntersville, some couldn't quite claim to always make the right decision or prediction. One of the funniest cropped up in 1915. An editor, on an editorial rampage and witch-hunt, said: "Coca-Cola is in reality the instrument of the Devil to take the place of the drinks already prohibited by the temperance advo-

cates. Better pass it up and drink pure spring water". The Spring should have been easy to find for Huntsville folks as the Alabama Power Company had placed a lighted sign at the entrance to the Spring steps, stating "24 Million Gallons Daily".

In June of 1915, Alabama had gone dry again, when the Legislature overrode Governor Charles Henderson's veto of a prohibition bill.

Also in 1915 the N. C. and St. L. finally completed their line from Harvest to Toney and Elkwood to Taft, Tennessee, thence to Fayetteville, to Elora to Plevna, and on to Huntsville.

That year also saw reports of the last lynching in Madison County in the Hobbs Island area.

And Huntsvillians thronged to see the highly acclaimed, **Birth of A Nation**, in the same year, 1915, that the Brownies came to America, after having been formed in England. Tony Sansone, still active in business today, opened his shoe shop and began to surprise Huntsvillians with his amazing memory of determining whose shoes were whose, with no tags to help.

Not long after, in 1916, President Wilson (and later Congress in 1931) proclaimed the **Star Spangled Banner** as the national anthem, being the same year the U. S. acquired the Virgin Islands from Denmark for \$25 million. This same year, the R.O.T.C. was organized, but a local attempt to form another National Guard failed.

Somewhat indicative of the times as well was the comment on ladies fashions appearing in the **Anniston Star** in 1916. "Not all family skeletons are in the closets. We see lots of them every day on the streets wearing a skirt about a foot and a half too short".

It was the following year, 1917, that the first woman, Jeanette Rankin of Montana, was elected to Congress. No one ever quite satisfied themselves that the female invasion on the way did not cause the small earthquake that rocked Huntsville in February in 1916.

During the year, voters of Alabama approved the third amendment to the 1901 constitution, authorizing more school taxes. The same year, the Huntsville governing body placed its first license tax on taxicabs, \$10. Drivers taking spectators to see the New York Yankees exhibition game at Merrimack almost forgot their anger however.

Piedmont cigarettes were, during 1916, being advertised in local newspapers, 20 for 10¢, while natives also conjectured if Boeing's first plane, a bi-plane, had not been influenced by Huntsville's Will Quick, friend of Boeing. Other local developments included Alabama Power Company advertising that they would wire a house for \$8.75, and an ad by a local druggist that he could stop grey hair with a concoction of his, including Sage Tea and Sulphur. New

Market was growing, one native said, as "the town now has two barber shops and two pressing parlors."

On the national scene, Flo Ziegfield was having his 10th successful year with his Follies, only this time, a truly big name emerged. Will Rogers first gained fame this year with his appearance in the 1916 Ziegfield Follies.

In 1916, too, Congress approved a nitrate production plant at Muscle Shoals and a hydroelectric dam that would one day be called Wilson Dam. William Jennings Bryan again lectured in Huntsville this year, the same year that residents of nearby New Decatur voted to change the town name to Albany. And Corn Clubs made their appearance, heralding the 4-H movement to come later.

By early 1916, Madison County had an industrial payroll of \$2,018,000 with eight cotton mills in operation. In Huntsville the new High School on West Clinton Street opened, while the new library on Madison also opened its doors. A new colored hospital, aided by \$5,000 from Miss Virginia McCormick, began operation across from the white hospital. During the year C. L. Hackworth also opened the Jefferson Theatre on Jefferson Street in the newly completed W. T. Hutchens building, and Goodyear began local operations. The typhoid scare of 1916 remained just that, while the Chamber of Commerce was still bemoaning the fact that there was no fair for the people. W. L. Newton Clothing Company advertised Hart Schaffner and Marx for the fastidious dresser.

The architecture of Maple Hill Cemetery changed as well during 1916. The city had accepted from A. Russell Erskine in 1915 a plot of land 540 x 165 feet at the east end of the cemetery and Erskine had a stone entrance built at the main entrance in memory of his mother, Sue Ragland Erskine. A mausoleum was also to be built.

What had started out as a day of merriment ended in near tragedy October 28, 1916, when Ringling Brothers Circus came to Huntsville. The Ringlings had started their show in 1884 and had acquired Barnum and Bailey Circus in 1907. A flash fire ranged through the horse pens and thirty-seven horses were burned to death, 12 more were shot, and 30 others seriously injured. The dead horses were buried on Athens Pike on Pest House property, according to spectator Earnest H. Harbin.

A new dreaded disease came to Madison County in 1916. Dr. I. W. Howard of Maysville diagnosed the county's first known case of polio, being Nettie Preston, the 2½ year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Will Preston. Five other cases were discovered in other parts of Alabama.

If Madison County had appeared rambunctious in early years, it was nothing compared to the "Black Year in Madison County Politics", a year that brought to light perhaps the greatest scandal in local government in the nation's history.

Murder, mayhem, blackmail, shootouts, bootlegging, election contests, and suicides were all part of the most damning period in Madison County history, and before the turmoil settled, almost all the county officials, Huntsville city officials and Judges were stained by it.

The most notorious political murder in the history of the state occurred in Madison County in 1916.

Look at the Record! The Probate Judge of Madison County was murdered and before the case was settled the county Sheriff committed suicide; a former legislator committed suicide; the Circuit Court Clerk was indicted for murder; and a former Circuit Court Clerk was also indicted for murder.

The chief deputy sheriff was arrested and the Coroner became Sheriff following suicide of the Sheriff. Later the Sheriff of Jefferson County was subjected to impeachment charges by the Governor for his alleged involvement in the maze of political and deadly confusion.

A pitched gun battle between escaped convicts and law enforcement officials in Birmingham took place, near the home of the case's prosecuting attorney, also probably slated for shooting. All this was in connection with the Probate Judge murder.

As an aftermath, the son of the Sheriff committed suicide himself, and a ferryman involved in the case met a violent death.

A previous grand jury had recommended impeachment of the Probate Judge, Commissioners and County Solicitor.

The Huntsville city police chief resigned because of allegations connecting the murder with a bootleg ring. In the same year there was a recall election to change the form of city government, but it took court action to get the Mayor to call the election. An election on August 21 resulted in a return to the city council form by a vote of 371 to 321.

A torrid race for Probate Judge had just been won by W. T. Lawler over David D. Overton, accompanied by many charges against Lawler concerning building of the new Courthouse and his split with other County Commissioners. The final results were Lawler 1,914 votes, Overton 1,566 and a third candidate, Zac Drake 829. Drake contested the election.

In another close race for Tax Collector, incumbent John F. Moseley received 1,681 votes to Tom Phillips' 1,679. Phillips contested and the Democratic Executive Committee, after investigating, decided to call another primary for the office on July 1, which Phillips won.

It was almost too much for the city to bear!

The weird beginning was on June 4, 1916 when Probate Judge W. T. Lawler was attending a Chataqua with his wife at a big tent on the grammar school grounds on East Cilnton Street, with Jap-

anese lanterns everywhere, gas torches flaring, and a peanut roaster whistling. A Redpath chatauqua billed band music, drama, oratory, recitals, grand opera, magic, sermons, choir music, monologues, humor bell ringing, lectures on literary subjects, vocal solos and duets and instrumental solos. The Judge left for an appointment that he recalled. I. D. Buford, a county commissioner, said he saw Judge Lawler talking on a telephone at 8 P.M. that date.

Lawler was not to be seen alive again.

His body was found later by ferryman Percy Brooks at the Hambric Slough bridge on Aldridge Creek. The body had been weighted down with iron, later identified by Ed Green as coming from the Madison County jail. Gary Clinton, a 15 year old, later told of seeing bloodstains on the bridge.

The mystery had the county residents fidgety, and the Governor sent three companies of National Guard to keep the lid on. Brooks, the ferryman, told a story that implicated Circuit Court Clerk C. M. Nalls and ex-Circuit Court Clerk David Overton, a one-time Huntsville Chief of Police, who had resigned as clerk to run for Probate Judge. Nalls had been appointed in his place.

Nalls was indicted by the grand jury and arrested. He resigned, and W. L. Russell, popular clerk in the office was expected to be appointed in his place. However, Charles Pulley received the appointment.

When Nalls was arrested, officials found "evidence" in his desk, including a revolver supposedly shot not long before.

That same day at 4:45 P.M. a shot rang out in the county jail and Sheriff Bob Phillips was found dead with the supposed murder weapon on the desk by his side. A shakily written note stated that it was more than he could stand, even being suspected of involvement in the Lawler murder. Coroner J. R. Poole took over as Sheriff.

Nalls tried to see Shelby Pleasants, attorney and former legislator who had represented Lawler in earlier political cases. Pleasants wouldn't see him. Then, to complicate matters even worse, Pleasants also committed suicide.

The grand jury condemned conditions in Huntsville, purportedly related to a whiskey racket, in the background of things. Chief of Police Kirby and patrolman George Blanton decided to resign.

Overton, named as a conspirator in the Lawler slaying by Brooks, but not at first indicted, meanwhile disappeared. On August 5, an election was held for Probate Judge and the newly nominated Circuit Court Clerk, Thomas W. Jones,—a county employee for 23 years—resigned his nomination, ran for the Probate Judgeship, and won.

By then, the state capitol was heavily involved. Governor Charles Henderson had appointed Archie McDonnell to succeed

Judge Lawler and had appointed John Lowe as Sheriff in place of Phillips. Jones had to go to court to get McDonnell to relinquish the office.

The elusive Overton, presumably hiding from the law, turned up in Smithville, Tennessee, September 25, and was captured and returned to Huntsville.

Two days earlier, a grand jury indictment was made public that Dave Overton and Charles Nalls killed Lawler with a pistol. The city and county were in mystifying confusion.

B. M. Miller, later to become Alabama's Governor, was appointed a special Judge for the case. Special Assistant Attorney General J. F. Thompson and Jefferson County Solicitor Joseph R. Tate were placed in charge of the prosecution, assisted by local attorney Douglass Taylor. B. M. Allen of Birmingham and Huntsville's Charles Grimmett were the defense lawyers.

The defense entered a plea of innocence for both Overton and Nalls. A packed courtroom heard the state lay out a convincing case against Overton and anxiously awaited his appearance after the state rested November 23.

On November 24, Overton broke down. He said he killed Judge Lawler in self-defense, to save his own life.

His story was that he met Judge Lawler in the courthouse basement that fateful night and drove with him in Overton's buggy down Whitesburg Pike to a store building on the Tennessee River, then stopped at the Aldridge Creek bridge to talk.

Overton claimed Lawler wanted him to try and fix a grand jury investigation on election frauds. Overton said he refused. Then, Overton said, Lawler became furious, grabbing him and slashing him with a knife across the temple, cheek, eye, throat and breast.

Overton pulled a gun and smashed Lawler in the head time and time again, testimony claimed. Overton said he went to see Sheriff Phillips at the jail and told him the story and what had occurred. Phillips, Overton claimed, told him to go back and stay with ferryman Brooks and to return the next night with Brooks, and he—Sheriff Phillips—would look after the body.

Overton said he later saw Phillips and that the Sheriff said the body would not be seen again.

Despite the self-defense plea, the jury found Overton guilty and rendered a verdict of death. Overton was removed to the Jefferson County Jail on December 8. Nalls went free, exonerated.

It seemed that the shock would die down.

But the following year, on March 20, 1917, seven prisoners, including Overton, escaped from the Jefferson County jail, reputedly using a wooden pistol. A waiting automobile sped off with the escapees.

On a tip, officers went to the neighborhood of J. R. Tate, who had prosecuted Overton, and a gun battle erupted with six of the escaped convicts. Two were killed, including Overton, who had proclaimed: "I will never hang!" The shot that killed him seemed to be what he was waiting for.

Overton's body was brought back to Huntsville for burial, but the Sheriff of Jefferson County had to face impeachment charges brought as a result of the Overton escape from the Jefferson County Jail.

Tragedy continued to follow the participants. Percy Brooks, the ferryman, met a horrible death in 1919. He was run over by a train near Sheffield.

Former Circuit Court Clerk Nalls died in October 1918 from a flu virus.

The son of Sheriff Phillips strangely committed suicide in Arkansas, also in 1918.

No one ever claimed to know the full story of how the bizarre maze had come about. Other theories exist today about who murdered who, but the court record stands.

Part of the background undoubtedly dated back to the 1913 grand jury recommendation for impeachment of the Probate Judge, the Circuit Court Clerk, and County Commissioners.

Lawler had accused Overton of influencing the county commissioners against him. He stated that three of the commissioners were against him.

The primary election of 1916 also probably entered into the picture. The Democratic committee, with R. C. Lawler as chairman, had supported Judge Lawler by a margin of 3 to 1 in an election contest brought against him in June. The election contest in the Tax Collector's race also may have been a part of the picture.

Nothing like it ever happened in our nation, before or since!

Despite the shocking dilemma in Madison County, more problems plagued the citizenry during 1916. For one, there was the war below the border. On March 9, 1916, Mexican Bandidos, led by Pancho Vill, attacked Columbus, New Mexico, bringing about General John Pershing's expeditionary forces trooping into Mexico.

By January 31, Germany had announced unrestricted submarine warfare in the European conflict. They bluntly set the date at February 1. Two days later, the United States ended diplomatic relations with Germany.

Staying out of the war seemed totally impossible, although the U. S. was continuing to show restraint. The scales were tipped April 2, 1917, when President Wilson finally asked for a declaration of war against Germany. By April 6 the United States entered World

War I, surprising Germany, who had actually thought we would not.

On June 5, 1917, draft registration was held in Huntsville and 4,000 signed up to fight. The registration was conducted by the Red Cross on the courthouse lawn, under tents. The new draft law had become effective May 18, 1917 and Alabamians, screaming patriotism first, began trekking to the draft polls.

In the draft lottery, Hugh Kenamer of Gurley was the first Madison Countian whose name was drawn. The first group of Madison County residents to leave for service left Huntsville May 9 to report to Fort Oglethorpe.

Among the first were Charles T. Landman, Harry C. Landman, W. H. Blanton, Harvey T. Baker, R. N. Lyne, and Joseph W. Hill.

The Alabama National Guard was called into federal service and were added to the famous Rainbow Division. The "Fighting Fourth" was a guard regiment which had barely returned from duty on the Mexican border chasing Pancho Villa.

The regiment wound up in France as the 167th Infantry. Ultimately, the Rainbow Division engaged in bloody battles at Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne Forest. Almost 95,000 Alabamians saw military service in World War I.

And Alabamians were known as fierce fighting men.

General Robert L. Bullard, a native of Lee County, commanded the Second Army in France. Frank McIntyre of Montgomery, Robert E. Steiner of Greenville, and William L. Sibert of Etowah were known as the "battling generals" from Alabama during the war.

Osmond Kelly Ingram, an Alabama sailor, was the first American to die in the war at sea. Kelly had seen a German torpedo headed toward his ship and had tried to release depth charges. Kelly was blown to bits in his effort to save his ship and was later awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, posthumously.

Citations for the utmost in bravery went to other Alabamians as well. Corporal Sidney E. Manning of Escambia County refused to surrender to the enemy when his platoon of 35 men charged against a German position. Of the 35 men with Manning, 28 were killed, but Manning kept fighting, despite nine wounds, to overtake the enemy position.

A cavalry colonel from Jefferson County, Gordon Johnson, won the Distinguished Service Medal for his valiant and brave determination against the enemy in the Argonne Forest.

Dr. Mortimer Jordan of Jefferson County was another Alabama Hero. Dr. Jordan gave his life in trying to rescue an injured man, carrying him 150 yards across death dealing enemy cross fires. Jordan died in an Army hospital in France along with many other American heroes.



Before the war ended, 96 heroic Alabamians won the Distinguished Service Cross and 19 received the Distinguished Service Medal. From the day in June when the American Expeditionary Force landed in France to the end of the war Alabamians were always in there fighting.

Huntsville and Madison County became staunch supporters of America's effort in the war. The first local chapter of the American Red Cross, headed by Ed Johnston, set up in the Elks building in May, 1917. The Red Cross, founded nationally by Clara Barton in 1905, was formed locally at the urging of Mrs. T. W. Pratt and Mrs. W. F. Garth, particularly. R. E. Spragins headed the 4th Liberty Loan Campaign, during 1918.

Doing a good business at the Allen Building on Jefferson Street was the U. S. Navy, which established their permanent recruiting in Huntsville during 1917. V. L. Posey was in charge.

But while the cost of the war soared, Huntsvillians made the best of it, in spite of soaring prices at home. The price of gasoline went up to the ridiculous price of 26¢ per gallon.

And, formed to help the needy of Madison County also, the Volunteers of America opened shop in the old Coons residence that had formerly been used by the Loretto Academy. Captain and Mrs. D. G. Coy, headed the group.

Other cost increases were hitting practically everybody. Shampoos and haircuts went from 25¢ to 35¢. Everyone was not happy about it, but barbers R. L. De Young, Lon Sanford, H. W. Riggins, Robert Moore, and Charles A. Maures got their fees, however. A 520 acre farm five miles from Huntsville on Pulaski Pike during the year brought the exorbitant price of \$40 per acre.

There were municipal squabbles as well in 1917. The office of City Recorder was created over the veto of Huntsville's Mayor T. T. Terry. A controversy erupted, with the Mayor and governing body at political odds until a citizen's committee appeared and asked Terry and the aldermen to mend their fences and shut up. They shut up temporarily. The Recorder position was again created in 1918 and M. U. Griffin became the first City Recorder at that time. Maybe the aldermen and Mayor were influenced in their turnaround by heeding the popular evangelist Billy Sunday, then at the height of his popularity.

The city in 1917 was asked to set up the separate department of full time Fire Chief and to hire O. K. Stegall in the position, but the city declined to do so on the basis it couldn't afford the arrangement. They did manage to find funds, however, to approve purchase of the city's first gasoline engine for the fire department, to be an American LaFrance, at a cost of \$9,000. The "Allie Moore" engine was traded in for \$600.

All in all, city residents must have had confidence in their city government because they voted 259 to 8 on August 13 for issuance of \$90,000 bonds to float the city floating indebtedness.

The Chamber of Commerce actually got into "commerce" this year as well, taking over operation of the Tennessee River Ferry. Rates charged were for foot passengers, 10¢; a two horse wagon, 50¢; and an automobile, 75¢. The chamber membership during the year helped to raise money to aid victims of a 1917 tornado at New Hope in which 9 were killed and at least 30 families left destitute. None had to go to the County Poorhouse, which the County that year sold to John O. Orman, making arrangements later to move into Huntsville with the poorhouse operation.

Not just a little attention was paid to the Tennessee River on January 19. Icebergs were floating around, following a four inch snow, and four degrees below zero temperature.

1917 may have been a bad war year, but there were bright spots on the local scene. The Monte Sano Hotel re-opened; the City Board of Education income reached \$41,000; Madison County's S. R. Butler became President of the Alabama Education Association; the cornerstone for the new \$15,000 Masonic Building, built by Baxter Brothers, was laid; the Federated Charities replaced the United Charities, the UGF of the day; the first recorded P.T.A. meeting was held in the county; and the Farmers State Bank re-opened. A frame school was built at Hazel Green; the Riverton Brick school was built; Wills-Taylor School was incorporated; the Central High's brick building was constructed, consolidating the schools of Ryland, Maysville and Brownsboro. Also, this was the year that compulsory school attendance went into effect and Mrs. T. A. Rankin was appointed as the first local Truant officer.

In 1917, too, the first full time county Health Officer position was established, with Dr. Carl Grote being tapped for the job, to begin in January 1918. The first report of the Health Officer for January 1918 disclosed 4 cases of typhoid; 7 cases of T.B.; 2 of Diphtheria; 2 Smallpox; 5 Chickenpox and 10 others. It was noted that the entire county had 120 cases of typhoid during 1917. Registration of births and deaths came to pass.

Huntsville's first service, or civic club, as we think of such today, was organized in 1917. The Rotary Club was organized with Dr. Tappey as President. The first such Rotary club was organized in 1905 in America.

War or no war, conventioners continued to come to Huntsville. About six conventions, including the Alabama Livestock Association, met.

In Omaha, Nebraska, Father Edward J. Flanagan started Boys Town and far to the East, across the Atlantic, and way over to Russia, developments were in the mill still felt today.

Vladimar Lenin led the 1917 Russian Revolution, forming the Soviet State. Czar Nicholas, Empress Alexandria, 4 daughters and 1 son were shot by the Bolshevists. Lenin and Trotsky emerged as the leaders of the new Russia.

The same year, Puerto Ricans were given U. S. Citizenship and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, prominent Women's suffrage leader, lectured at Huntsville High school on her favorite subject. One year later, her visit showed results. Mrs. C. S. Boswell became the first female member of the Huntsville Board of Education.

The year 1918 found the Health Department facing a challenge almost insoluble. An epidemic of Spanish Influenza struck Huntsville and almost 400 died as a result. Dr. Grote and others joined prior groups in investigating the caverns under the courthouse for possible disease-causing conditions.

To try and stop the virus onslaught, the Mayor of Huntsville ordered that no store would open before 9 A.M. and that all stores would close at 5 P.M., except drug stores. It was a futile attempt to raise resistance to the influenza. More than 2,000 Madison Countians came down with the flu. But it was all over America and the world, too. In all, 548,000 Americans died, while about 20 million died in the world. The live music started at the Lyric Theatre did little to cheer many people.

On January 8, 1918, President Wilson outlined a 14 point plan to provide a just peace following World War I. The plan came before the seizure of Catigny, Chateau-Thierry, the second battle of the Marne and the battle of Meuse-Argonne, St. Mihiel.

In Huntsville citizens continued to roll out the carpet for its heroes going off to war. At the Elks Theatre, a dance was held to honor Raymond Jones, Howard Jones, Drury Davis, Felix Newman, William Coyle and Cecil Fain. The community not only supported the Liberty Loan drives, but tried to do much for its local soldiers. The West Huntsville YMCA Bowling League lost some of its good bowlers.

Courthouse ceremonies later recorded sending other Madison County sons to war, including Edward Lee Coyle, Eli Cambron Fisk, George Mentz Mahoney, Lannis Sanders. Tom McGinnis, Phillip Brocato, Russell Milam, Lawrence F. Nicholson, Gola Bird Isom, William Thomas Galloway, Gilbert Howard England, and Egbert Caneer. Few were concerned with the continuing request for the county to remove its old courthouse iron picket fence.

The neighboring state of Tennessee had its share of heroes, too, but probably the widest known came to be Sergeant Alvin York, Congressional Medal winner, who wiped out an entire machine gun battalion, killing 25 and capturing 132.

Armistice came November 11, 1918 and the U. S. Army of occupation reached the Rhine River on December 3. But there had been

many casualties, including 110,516 American dead, of which 6,262 were Alabamians. The county's first death was Gola Bird Isom. A plaque was later placed at the Madison County courthouse in memory of 48 dead World War I Madison County heroes.

By December 4, 1918, President Wilson left the U. S. for the peace conference at the Palace of Versailles in France. For Madison Countians, life seemed to be returning to normal. In politics, the county gave Thomas Kilby, Democratic nominee for Governor, 864 votes to Republican Dallas B. Smith's 32.

Before the year was out, three aviators visited Huntsville with a study for air mail delivery. They landed in a field by Merrimack, the local flight area. Earlier in the year, the first mail flight from New York to Washington had proven that the idea—however preposterous it may have seemed to some—was an economical one for delivery of speedy mail. This was the year, too, when the first Helicopter was flown, and—completely unrelated—the year that 4-H and Home Demonstration work first started in Alabama.

Wilson Dam, was well underway now, during this the year when the nation's first Daylight Savings Time was started and when the Alabama Power Company constructed a \$25,000 transmission line to Gurley. At Abingdon's new mill village, 47 new houses and the school were completed. Lincoln Mills was incorporated with W. I. Wellman as Secretary-Treasurer. W. L. Barrell had acquired the mill in December, at auction, with an investment of \$950,000. Abingdon property by then included the Milton Humes estate of 97 acres, valued at \$35,000. A telephone line was also completed to Monte Sano in 1918. This was just as important to residents of Monte Sano as completion of the transcontinental telephone line in 1914.

In the retail field Herbert Johnson and R. C. Calloway began their clothing store. They were joined in 1924 by George Mahoney.

Conventions were still welcome to Huntsville in 1918 with the annual Episcopal State Convention being held. The church had other conventions in Huntsville during 1858, 1871, 1881, 1898, and 1908.

Madison County was back on the road to progress by early 1919, despite the heartbreak, turmoil and confusion of World War I, but the dawn was ahead on the horizon.

In Madison County, there were 3,757 manufacturing plant employees with a payroll of \$2,269,144. By that year, 1918, wholesale sales of the plants exceeded 13.5 million dollars. Resources reported by Huntsville banks saw Henderson with 1.3 million dollars; First National .9; Farmers State .4; and W. R. Rison 1.2.

Huntsville and Madison County were moving steadily ahead, but there were statistics that would still mystify the average resident.

Huntsville, ironically, had only 10 firemen and 10 policemen. The budget included \$9,800 for the police department; \$7,700 for the fire department; \$16,000 for the street department; and \$143,000 for the water department. At three forks of Flint, residents of the area held an ice cream social as a benefit for a consolidated high school.

It was, to say the least, a far cry from today's standards.

The year 1919, too, saw much of the Madison County school system consolidated. Seventy schools were reduced to 57. At the time, the system had 123 white teachers, of which 26 held life teaching certificates; 37 held first grade, 44 had second grade; and 16 had third grade. The school population was 9,650, of which 8,267 were actually in school. This same year saw construction of the New Market brick school at a cost of \$30,000, as well as building of a new Brick high school at New Hope and construction of the Joe Bradley School, later razed in 1970.

At the time, there were only two houses on Whitesburg Drive, between what is now Governors Drive and Bibb Road.

Firsts were on the way, Joe S. Foster, Sr. and C. D. Little established the Cheri Cola Botling Company during 1919 in Huntsville, a business destined to become the Double Cola Bottling Company, an outfit that became nationwide in its sales. Other local business established during the 1900-1919 period included I. Schiffman Company in 1906; W. P. Dilworth Lumber Company in 1907 on acquisition of the Huntsville Manufacturing and Lumber Company; Manning and Mason Furniture Company in 1908, with J. R. Mason acquiring the business and changing the name to Mason Furniture Company in 1909; Hay Advertising Company in 1910 with John L. Hay taking over operations of the Huntsville Billposting Company; W. H. Blanton beginning his law practice in 1913; followed by Attorney Earle Ford in 1915; Planters Warehouse built in 1916; Goodyear Shoe Shop was started by W. H. Hilson in 1916; and in 1915 the Huntsville Transfer and Building Material Company was started by J. B. Van Valkenburgh and Tom McAllister. The name was changed in 1940, later becoming the Huntsville Building Material Company. In 1974 the Van Valkenburgh family sold the business. John VanValkenburgh had started his first hardware business in Huntsville during 1868. During 1918, L. Miller started the Tennessee Valley Poultry Hide Company, a junkyard type operation, later becoming L. Miller and Son. In 1919 G. R. Maples started his Sheet Metal Company, also being the same year that Royal Funeral Home began operation. Also in 1919 J. C. Beene bought out the Hay's interest in the Huntsville Ice Cream and Creamery Company. This company became Meadow Gold of Huntsville in 1944. The name of P. S. Dunnivant began to come to the forefront of the merchantile business in 1912 when he was listed as Vice-President of Ezell Brothers and Terry Company. They had built their building 1905. In 1916 Dunnivant and Fowler began operation, becoming

Dunnivant, Fowler and Terry. And in 1918 Dunnivant was in partnership with T. T. Terry. Finally in 1925, Dunnivant was on his own with Dunnivant's. The store was later closed and consolidated with the Dunnivant's Mall store in 1975. Back in 1919, an interesting ad showed that Hertzler Motors had a Chevrolet for \$835 F.O.B. Huntsville. Salesmen were Ed Mahoney and Harry Daniels. The Huntsville Gas Co. sold gas for \$2.10 per cubic foot.

There were other sidelights, amusing to some, with the male population of Huntsville ready to form their own vigilante committee. The premise was the preservation of supremacy of manhood.

The **Huntsville Daily Times** became the first newspaper in Alabama during 1919 to declare in favor of woman's suffrage. This was about the time that women's skirts were 6 inches above the ground. And well they were in Huntsville because the heaviest snow since 1916 struck the city. There were some hints about how women's suffrage would come about.

Huntsville's youngsters were being tutored by the women, not the men—a fact that still stands primarily today.

A cross section of teachers in Huntsville during 1919 included Nina Gluckstein, Felizie Metcalfe, Imogene Waldrop, Margaret Ivey High, Louise Driesbach, Annie Merts, Louis Siler, Frances Cater, Sue Lide, Lucille Lile, Lottie Lamberson, Lucille Lawler, Addie Sadler, Cynthia Davis, Agnes Walker, Jessie Hopper, Ellen Ledbetter, Gladys Foreman, Winnie Strickland, Lucille Davis and Marion Ferguson.

How it must have made Clyde Willingham and B. K. Kyker, male teachers, feel, however, is not recorded.

If the women had the upper hand, it was no less significant that they also managed what is impossible today. Daily reading from the Bible in all Alabama Schools was approved by the Legislature in 1919 by Act 459.

One man the ladies wouldn't take on, however, was Jack Dempsey, who reigned as heavyweight champ from 1919 to 1926.

In Boston, a little known Governor named Calvin Coolidge, sent the state militia out on patrol because of a police strike. Coolidge, providence would tell, would be heard from again.

The League of Nations was formed, today's United Nations counterpart, and had the support of President Wilson, but not that of Congress. So the League continued on to its disbanding in 1946, without the United States.

From Frances, where war had raged, there was to be another benefit in 1919. The first piece of motorized fire equipment in America, the LaFrance Pumper, was brought to the U. S.

In Huntsville, the bridge across the Big Spring Branch on Gallatin Street was built, and the County Fair was again held

downtown in 1919. Members of the Tennessee Valley Fair Association said it would be the last time downtown, as they would have a fairgrounds of their own within a year.

In state government, an Alabama Act imposing income tax was declared unconstitutional so Alabamians paid no state income tax until much later, when voters approved a 1933 amendment to the constitution. While Alabama's income tax was declared unconstitutional, another state, Oregon, in 1919, became the first state to tax gasoline. The prohibition amendment was also ratified nationwide and the country remained dry until the 21st amendment in 1933.

In County government changes were also underway in 1919. A new form of county governing body in Madison County, the Board of Revenue, was created by Act 482. The first members were Charles H. Pulley, President; and Associates Joseph J. Bradley and Otha Hammond. Their first meeting was held in 1920 on January 10. During 1919, three other county offices were also created. Joe Quick was appointed Chief Mechanic, Charles Fletcher was appointed Tax Adjuster, and during the same year, 1919, the county sold its poorhouse near New Market to Isaac Maples.

In city government Huntsville voters approved on December 16, 1919 issuance of \$20,000 bonds, 263 to 24, for construction of a City Abattoir on Wheeler Avenue and then created the office Abattoir Superintendent. C. C. Peake was appointed.

The war, World War I—the war to end all wars—was not forgotten in Huntsville. On Whitesburg Drive, the Grace Club, organized in 1914, dedicated two World War I Memorial plaques to the heroes who gave their lives in defense of their country. Showing concern for heroes of another war, too, a Confederate Memorial Room was dedicated in the basement of the courthouse.

In 1919, too, residents of Fisk, near Hazel Green, experienced a five inch hail, and the Kiwanis Club was organized in Huntsville, with Clarendon Davis as president. They first met in the Twickenham Hotel, later meeting in the Elks building basement in a room they called their "Wigwam". The year 1919, too, saw formation of the first permanent Boy Scout Troop Number 1 at Merrimack with Cecil Fain as Scoutmaster. The author was privileged, in 1946, to serve as Scoutmaster for this fine troop.

It was 1919 as well when the Huntsville State Normal and Industrial School got another name, that of the Agricultural and Mechanical Institute for Negroes. The same year the State Board of Education took over management of the school, replacing the three local trustees.

To Alabama accountants, a significant exam was held in 1919. The first CPA exam was held, with 28 certificates being awarded. George T. Rosson of Mobile received the first.

Again a religious group showed its preference for Huntsville as a convention site. The Alabama Sunday School Association met in Huntsville for their 31st annual meet. Their 10th, 1892, had been in Huntsville, as well as their 21st, in 1903.

On the national scene another famous name had its beginning in 1919. R.C.A. was founded, taking over operation of the Marconi Wireless Company. But sounding a sour note at the national level, the Chicago White Sox allowed the Cincinnati Reds to win the World Series, with the scandal bringing about reorganization of baseball. Kennesaw Landis was appointed the first Commissioner of Professional Baseball in 1920. And, almost ominously, the Communist Party organized in the United States during 1919.



## CHAPTER XXXIX

### THE ROARING 20's AND THE BIG CRASH. (1920-1929)

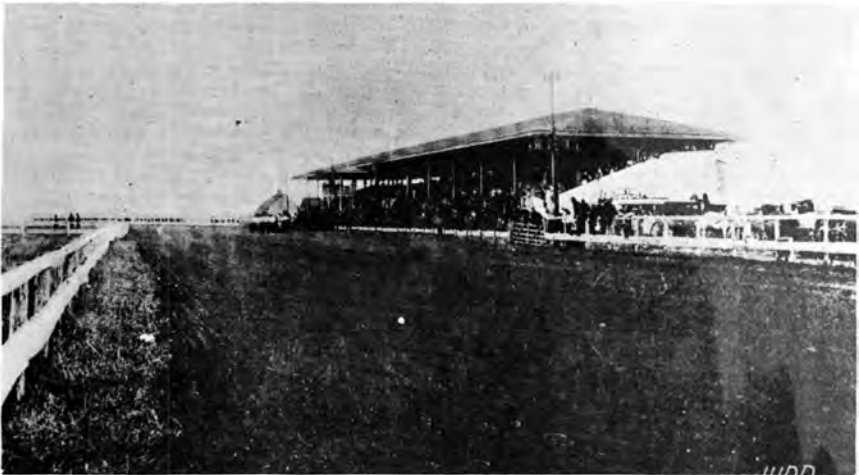
The Industrial Revolution was on Huntsville's doorsteps by early 1920. It had come, however, with the whimper of a baby rather than the bellow of a giant.

Seventy manufacturing firms were operating in Madison County, receiving strong support from their employees, who were getting pay of nearly 2½ million dollars per year.

The name of a man who one day would be considered practically immortal among blue collar workers was being bantered about in Huntsville during 1920. A gruff, bulldog-faced man named John L. Lewis became President of the United Mine Workers, a post he would hold for the next 40 years.

If the Industrial Revolution was making inroads in Madison County, it still had to contend with the agrarian economy. The year 1919 saw local farmers push the average corn yield to 15.7 bushels per acre. Big for then, but the average for 1963 was 60.1.

The first fair of the Madison County Fair Association was held during 1920 at their new property on Church and Wheeler Streets. Fairs would be held there until 1965, when the last fair was shown. The Fair Association was organized January 27, 1920 with D. C. Finney as temporary Chairman and Directors R. C. Bibb, J. S. Yarbrough, J. P. Cooney, J. M. Gill, W. L. Lyle, Ed Mitchell, W. F. Garth, R. E. Camper, John Scott, L. P. Cohen and Evelyn Peyton. Jaycees now sponsor the county fair, along with the county commission.



*Tennessee Valley Fair Association Grandstands, off Church Street.*

In 1920, too, the Acme Club, headed by J. L. Hutton, was organized. The Qui Vive Club began with Sadie Russell as President; the Huntsville Music Study Club was chartered with Mrs. Frank Ware as President; the first (temporary) American Legion Post, Peter Crump, was begun with George Mahoney as Commander; and the Huntsville Board of Fire Underwriters was organized with Claude H. Davis as President.

Down in Birmingham the first Jaycee group in the state was started, during 1920, just one year before a Huntsville group became chartered.

The 1920 census disclosed that Huntsville and Madison County had a steady growth in the County, while the City gained little. County population was 51,268 while Huntsville had 8,018. Alabama had 2,348,174 while the United States had 105,710,620. The world had an estimated 1,862,000,000.

At Big Spring field, schools clashed in the still relatively new sport of football, as it had just been officially sanctioned locally as part of the school athletic programs. Its impact could hardly be realized back then. North of Huntsville, Mastin Lake Park was opened, headed by M. E. Emery, Pres., Geo. L. Alvarez, Vice-Pres., and Dr. T. L. Mastin, Secretary-Treasurer. Adults paid 20¢ admission, with children charged 10¢.

By coincidence, the same year, Jim Thorpe, a football legend, formed the American Professional Association and became its first president. The association later became the familiar National Football League. The same year, volleyball was being played at the local Y.M.C.A., th first record of the game being found locally.

The year 1920 was also the dawn of another era, not only for Huntsville and Madison County, but for the entire nation as well.

It was called "The Roaring 20's". On January 16, 1920, the 18th Amendment, Prohibition, went into effect, banning sale of intoxicating beverages, across the nation. The intentions were honorable, but the results were unexpected.

Saloons in Madison County closed their doors like every other in the nation, but were followed by the "speakeasies". A knock at the right door, passing the right word, and drinks were there for anyone who could pay.

Liquor shipped in from Canada and smuggled across other borders filled the shelves. Illegal breweries, camouflaged as respectable business establishments, flourished, but without government safety inspections. Bootleggers with their own "white lightning" made millions tax free. Back in Huntsville, even some dogs wen tax free, as one irate citizen complained that Huntsville's dog tax was only paid on 4,300 dogs, and that he knew there were over 6,000.

To the non-alcoholic drinker who had "tired blood" there was no Hadacol or Geritol, but there was the usual popular patent medicine. It was Tanlac then that had the answer for all illness.

But it took F. Scott Fitzgerald with his book **This Side of Paradise** to shake the Victorian mothers with his expose of the "necking" and "petting" scene.

The "speakeasies" were in Madison County, and so were the bootleggers. But precisely how extensive the operations were still remain a matter of speculation. But it was not an unusual occurrence to find fun-lovers and party-goers practically dead of lead poisoning or blind from their carefree night of frivolity. And it would be December 5, 1933, before the 21st Amendment would become effective, taking out the prohibition days.

It was the era, too, that the shimmy dance gained popularity and the Keystone Cops made their meteoric rise to fame. Charlie Chaplin reached movie stardom, and "Big Bill" Tilden won at Wimbledon. The same year, the American Farm Bureau was formed, and the same year, 1920, Water Skiing was pioneered in France.

At Pittsburg, America's first commercial radio station, KDKA, began broadcasting, also in 1920, becoming the vanguard of what one day would be called the "Golden Age of Radio".

The 1920's would also give rise to Emily Post's **Etiquette**, Sinclair Lewis' **Main Street**, Robert L. Ripley's **Believe It or Not**, and William Faulkner's **The Sound and the Fury**.

Madison County also gained another newspaper as the 1920's dawned. New Hope, now re-incorporated in 1920, got its first newspaper. The **New Hope Record** was begun by W. J. Martin. Forty-seven years later, another newspaper of a similar name, the **Madison County Record**, would be started by the author. Huntsville High School also got its first student newspaper, the **High School Hustler**, in 1920. No copies can be found of the **Hustler** or the **New Hope Record**, but it is probable that one or the other carried a story about Huntsville school's first fire drills, held in December, 1920, or about the big fires in Huntsville during 1920. The Spring City Flouring Hills suffered a \$150,000 fire, while a fire near the Southeast corner of the square damaged Dickson's printing office; the Huntsville Gas Company; Singer Sewing Machine Company; Jelks Business Men's Luncheon Store; and G. W. Jones and Sons.

Still standing today, another fence was built around Maple Hill Cemetery during 1920 made of stone. It was constructed primarily through \$1,250 in public donations. Huntsville's postoffice proudly went from second class to first class in the same year, joining seven others in the state.

By March, Huntsville had bought the old foundry, a two story building on Wheeler Avenue, for \$14,000. The city fathers constructed an Abattoir during 1921 on the property.

The Madison County League of Women Voters was starting to roll in 1920, the same year that the National League was organized to push women into the "man's world" of politics. Officers in Madison County were Mrs. W. I. Thompson, County Chairman; Mrs. Augustus White, City Chairman; and Mrs. E. C. Betts, Secretary.

Miss Grace Harris of East Holmes Street, Mrs. J. E. Pierce and Mrs. May A. Pierce became the first Huntsville women to register to vote under the new 1920 women's suffrage law, achieved by Constitutional Amendment Number 19. The same year, Warren G. Harding was elected President.

The influence of the "emancipated" female was obvious in medical circles as well. At Merrimack Hospital, Miss Helena Morrissey and Irma Dale managed operations. At the Dallas Nursing Home, Miss Burt and Lillian Wheeler ran the operation. The Huntsville Infirmary was also run by women.

Meanwhile, Miss Jean Hall was appointed as an Assistant City Clerk, a post she held until her 1968 retirement; and Mrs. M. W. Hurst went to work for the county commissioners office in 1924. She retired in 1950.

In 1920 also, locally, the First Church of the Nazarene was organized; Burnam's Swimming Pool at Big Spring Park was formally opened; the Huntsville Music Study Club was organized with Mrs. Beulah Neese as President; Camp Eddins was established for the Boy Scouts at the urging of Joe Bradley and Cecil Fain; and the Huntsville branch of the Alabama Education Association was organized. Dr. W. S. Mims also built Mims Court. (Now Frances).

With the auto finding its rightful place in business, the county in 1920 heralded the end of the horse and buggy era in its own planning. They sold their 19 head of mules and five two-horse wagons. The auto, officials figured, would do just as well.

Huntsville school came in for good attention during 1920. In May, an architect reported that it would take \$35,000 to repair the school building, and on June 14, city voters approved a \$225,000 bond issue for schools.

In part, the Roaring 20's was also the era of the "skyscraper" boom for Huntsville. Joining the first skyscraper, the Twickenham, were the Tennessee Valley Banking Building (now Terry-Hutchens Building), completed in 1926; the Yarbrough Hotel, completed in 1924; the Times Building, completed in 1928, with a giant beacon mounted on top; and the Russell Erskine Hotel, completed in 1930. A new "skyscraper" every other year for six years!

It could be that Huntsville's first jazz band, formed in 1920, would later on be called to play at some of these skyscrapers. The first jazz band was composed of Raymond "Booley" Monroe, banjo; Miss Gretchen Strong, piano; Paul Williams, sax; and R. B. "Speck"

Searcy (future mayor), drums. No doubt the band played one of the favorite tunes of the day like **Yes, We Have No Bananas**.

The gaping, festering wounds of World War I were still un-forgotten in 1921. Only months earlier, the Senate had voted down a peace treaty including United States membership in the League of Nations.

But the nation mourned its war dead and at solemn ceremonies at Arlington National Cemetery, the "Unknown Soldier" was laid to rest in a living memorial still visited by thousands annually.

In Huntsville the same year, the brave young heroes from Madison County who died in the war effort were also to receive a living memorial.

The Grace Club planted 47 sugar maple trees on Whitesburg Drive in memory of the Madison County World War I dead, just south of the end of Madison Street. These same ladies of the Grace Club would also start a Community Center on North Church Street later, in 1923.

Although unrelated, the White House of the Confederacy in Montgomery was moved to its present location in 1921, another remembrance of the clash between the states.

All was not gloom, though, in 1921. The influence of Huntsville's love of the arts manifested itself in Rome, Italy. Huntsville's Miss Neida Pratt made her operatic debut there. At Jordan Park, Huntsville's young men and women went to dance, while baseball enthusiasts watched the teams playing at Moore's Field, Walker Street.

Athletes also noted with interest the completion of the Dallas Y.M.C.A. this year, too.

More civic clubs sprang up that year in Huntsville. The Jaycees were organized with Dr. Carl A. Grote as President and the Civitan Club was begun with W. L. Hall as President. The International Civitan movement had been started in Birmingham in 1916

The push of such clubs resulted in the city's first tourist camp in 1921 on land owned by S. S. Fletcher, west of Madison Street. Civitan, Acme, Rotary and Kiwanis clubs aided in establishing the camp. Primarily, the camp was to attract visitors to the city with the hope they would remain.

In turn, the Acme Club put rest benches in Big Spring Park and Civitans urged that a probation officer be employed with the Juvenile Court, an effort to set youngsters on the straight and narrow path.

Road improvements lacking in the county gained public support in 1921 by an overwhelming, 2,076 to 161, approval of a \$200,000 bond issue. County fathers had explained they owed \$84,000 within two years, and only had \$1,754.70 on hand to meet it.

There were those with unswerving faith in North Alabama and one of them was Henry Ford, the magnate of the growing auto industry. Ford proposed to take over the Muscle Shoals Nitrate plant from the U. S. for 100 years at 1.5 million per year, in addition to his willingness to pay \$5 million for land and equipment.

Ford saw the prospects and wealth of North Alabama as few others could. Madison Countians backed Ford solidly, but to no avail. The government didn't buy the proposition.

Aviators used J. D. Thornton's field as an airfield on Whitesburg Pike, one mile from town, in 1920, another hint that the future of Huntsville and Madison County was bright.

The Madison County Farm Bureau was organized in 1921, as was the Alabama State Tax League, headed by Huntsville's W. F. Garth, President.

The year also coincided with the time Huntsville set auto speed limits at 12 miles per hour and that West Virginia became the first state to levy a sales tax.

And Billy Mitchell astounded the military in 1921 with his sinking of a battleship by an airplane, although his 1925 court martial would gain more attention.

In 1921, too, the \$90,000 Rison School was dedicated in December; the City Board of Education established a high school commercial department; and the city fathers long-sightedly passed an ordinance protecting the squirrels of Huntsville, also during 1921.

A sidelight to the day cropped up when furious city fathers barred Roscoe "Fatty" Arbuckle movies from the city. At the heart of it was Arbuckle's trial for the rape-murder of Virginia Rappe, whose face adorned the sheet music **Let Me Call You Sweetheart**.

Many persons probably looked askance at the movie censorship. But time has a habit of repeating itself.

The year 1921 was also the year that the first modern bulldozer was built, and that the Alabama Federated Women's Club state convention was held in Huntsville, and the year that the city started its first dog pound, and that the city built a new \$2,700 barn, according to plans of architect Anderson Dickey.

There was much furor over those new 1921 tight bathing suits that the ladies now scampered around in at the swimming pools. The Miss America pageant began this year, possibly aided by the new styles. The first Miss America, Margaret Gorman had measurements of 30-25-32. By comparison, the 1970 Miss America had measurements of 34-21½-34.

It was the same year that the American Birth Control League was formed.

Women, the boastful men still lamented, were taking over what had been previously a man's world. The Huntsville Infirmary continued with women in charge. Officers in 1921 were Mrs. Myra E. Jones, President; Mrs. R. T. Baugh, Secretary; Mrs. Eliza F. Cooper, treasurer; and board members Mrs. W. T. Pratt, Mrs. Oscar Goldsmith, Mrs. Robert Chase, Mrs. C. S. Boswell and Miss Grace Walker.

Women had gotten more interested in the appearance and operation of the Maple Hill Cemetery by this time and convinced the city that something must be done. The city responded by turning over the cemetery in 1921, lock, stock and barrel. A Cemetery Commission was formed, composed of Mrs. L. D. Mays, Mrs. A. W. White, Mrs. W. F. Garth, Joe J. Bradley and R. E. Spragins. Trustees were appointed, composed of Oscar Goldsmith, J. P. Cooney and Robert Murphy. The Commission and Trustees tried their best to make the cemetery a relatively self-sustaining operation, with better maintenance, but finally had to recommend that the system be disbanded, which it was, in 1930, with the city again taking over full control.

But life wasn't so bad in 1921, if the guide was the cost of living. Sugar sold for 6.5 cents a pound, butter 45 cents, bacon 49 cents and ham 33 cents. The First National Bank advertised a four per cent return on time deposits. Southern Bell Telephone Company charged \$3.20 per month for resident telephones and \$5.20 for commercial. Mah-Jong came to America this year for enjoyment and one could now first read Thomas Owen's superb **History of Alabama**.

And something else unexpected happened. That long criticized courthouse fence was removed and in its place a metal chain between concrete posts was substituted, in 1921, after decades of fussing about the matter.

"Happy, Hustling Huntsville" was the city's slogan in 1922—and the city's phenomenal drive was at the heart of it all. And nobody seemed unhappy with the Emergency Quota Act designed to protect racial purity. The act banned Asian immigrants.

Radio came to the county in 1922 with Sam S. Thompson being the first to acquire one of the new contraptions. "Radio Bug" became a commonplace term thereafter. At first, the only station in Alabama was at Auburn, a fledgling beginning, donated to the school by the **Birmingham News**. This was the same year that Radar was invented.

Businessmen saw a new profit maker with the radio and I. Schiffman set up a radio in a show room to display the latest wonder of the age.

There was too, in 1922, the city's first major auto show. Displayed were a Studebaker, Winton, Oakland, Haynes, Mitchell.

Cadillac, Oldsmobile, Ford, Hudson, Essex, Fremocar, Peerless International, Lincoln, Buick, Chevrolet and Cole Aero Eight. The Cole Aero Eight took the show honors. Gas sold nearby for 22 cents a gallon at Moring and Glovers filling station, 713 Meridian Street. Edwards Buick sold the 1923 Buick 6 for \$1500, and Moore Motors sold the Durant for \$590. Another show, meanwhile, was that of O'Neal, the Human Fly, who scaled the Washington Street side of the Twickenham Hotel. In Tennis, Harry Landman and Hugh Doak reigned as champs.

In Washington, the Lincoln Memorial was dedicated. Unknown to most of the world, Talledega County, Alabama provided the panels between the girders in the ceiling. Alabama marble was highly sought. The same year, 1922, saw the start of the **Readers Digest**, as well as the discovery of insulin, and discovery and opening of King Tut's tomb, with its accompanying curse for those who were "defilers" of the grave. In 1922, also the first woman Senator, Rebecca Fulton of Georgia, was appointed.

Madison Countians were in a "yes" voting mood during 1922, as they voted 10 to 1 in favor of one constitutional amendment, and 14 to 1 in favor of another. The former authorized issuance of 25 million in bonds to use on roads by the state. The latter authorized ex-soldiers to vote without paying the poll tax.

The year 1922 also saw continuance of the Democratic party victories. Democrat William W. Brandon, victor over Bibb Graves in the Democratic primary, carried Madison County by a vote of 2,199 to Republican O. D. Street 58 and Socialist Ollie Barber 1.

In sports a strange ritual often fell over Huntsville. Baseball was still the biggest spectator sport, so much so that stores in the town closed each time the Huntsville Independents played an out-of-town team. Joe Wiley pitched for the Independents. At Huntsville High, Maurice Stevens, Hobart Peake and Paul Styles were picked All Southern Prep, the first time in history any school in the South rated three from the same team at the same time. At Will Taylor's School, their Purple Devils had enough nerve to play the University of Chattanooga. After the game several went bowling at the Y.M.C.A.

Work began on a new poorhouse, (at the end of Hermitage Avenue) for the county during 1922, and plans for the new Yarbrough Hotel were drawn up by architect Anderson Dickey. A \$200,000 fund raising drive for a new hospital followed. The city also bought its second motorized fire truck.

For the sportsman, the exclusive Byrd Spring Rod and Gun Club, first planned as a Country Club, officially organized, with Trustees R. E. Spragins, J. H. Terry, G. W. Yarbrough, H. M. Rhett and W. T. Hutchens directing the effort. It was the same year that Charles D. Lane started his **Community Builder**.



And the Hazel Green Banking Company was incorporated during 1922. also, with Roy L. Allison as Cashier and W. S. McCown as Vice-President.

Madison County was prospering. Even in the field of city employee salaries, residents thought there was a gold mine, comparatively. The Mayor earned \$1,200 a year; the President of the City Council \$700; Aldermen \$6.25 a meeting; Chief of Police \$150; Street Superintendent \$150; and the Abattoir Superintendent \$125 per month. While it sounds like starvation wages today, the pay in 1922 was quite generous. A religious atmosphere was prospering too. Thousands listened to Bob Jones, when he came to Huntsville, and the famous evangelist converted 300 people.

And skirts of the ladies in 1922 had dropped nationally to 10 inches below the knee compared with only 6 inches locally.

In politics, local farmer S. J. "Jack" Berry announced in January that he was going to run for Governor. He didn't make it.

Huntsville's first supermarket, Piggly Wiggly, had opened in March 1921, with J. S. Conner as manager. The big talk, however, was still about the earlier offer of Henry Ford to buy out the Muscle Shoals plant. A mass meeting in Huntsville went on record favoring Ford's plan. And it was 1922 when the telephone operators in Huntsville stopped taking the number and saying, "I am ringing, etc." Southern Bell installed an audible ringing system, bypassing the operator.

Nothing overshadowed the "big show" of the year—Miss Cecille Arden, mezzo soprano, who performed at the Elks Theatre March 23, 1922. But William P. Darwin completed 30 years as a postman locally that year and the Huntsville High coach, Harry Esslinger, set a good stage for Jesse Keene, who would later take over in 1932.

Also during 1922, the Alabama Bankers Association met in Huntsville, again denoting the prominence the city had attained in statewide circles. The same year, DeMolays organized with Aubrey Bickley as master councillor.

A younger generation was booming as well. Enrollment in the white high school jumped to 226 from 81 a year earlier; the white grammar school rose to 748 from 670; and the Negro school enrollment rose to 551 compared to 462 in January 1921. But the thing that made Huntsville kids happy in 1922, was the local introduction of the "Eskimo Pie" by Huntsville Ice Cream and Creamery Company.

Down at Wetumpka, where the first penitentiary was organized in 1839, things were to be different. A new pen was completed in Tuscaloosa, Kilby, in 1922, and the old Wetumpka pen was then used for females until the Julia Tutwiler Prison for Females could later be built, in 1942.

Construction of a \$17,000 Catholic School on East Holmes, with Anderson Dickey as architect, was completed in 1922 and the students were moved from their former location at 410 Franklin Street.

In 1922, too, the Dixie Hotel began operating and the Merrimack Manufacturing Company installed a \$50,000 sewage system in the village.

The Huntsville Business and Professional Women's Club organized during the same year with Mrs. John R. Jones as President; as did the Aladdin Club with Louise Darwin as President. The National Guard again organized, commanded by Raymond Jones. In sports Walter Wellman was the local Golf Champ.

If there was money in automobiles, Madison Countians were soon to discover that driving their horseless marriages wasn't to be free of taxation either. They had been accustomed to a wheel tax on their wagons, but were in for a 1923 surprise.

In 1923 Madison County levied its first tax on gasoline, at three cents a gallon. The state also made its first levy at two cents per gallon. However, later, the Madison County Commission reduced its tax in 1955 from three cents to two cents, and as far as the author can determine, is the only county in the South to reduce its gas tax. In fact, as far as the author can determine, no other major county in America can match the statement that "Madison County governing bodies have not asked for a new or increased tax in thirty years. (1941-1971)." Even more than that, it actually abolished a tax! The Madison County Credit and Adjustment Bureau, begun in 1922 would have liked the idea. Officers of the bureau were J. P. Cooney, Sam Thompson, Leo Cohen, Walter Humphrey, H. Johnson, M. M. Hutchens, Tom Galloway, Paul Holliner and Tom Brady.

The distribution of the state gas tax to counties was not much in the beginning—\$782.50 to be precise—in May 1923, but within five years it would be seven times that amount as the number of automobiles increased many times over. The 1923 legislature, composed of 35 senators and 105 house members (including three republicans) were proud watchers.

Members of the Holmes Street Methodist Church, however, were not too concerned with the gas tax, when eight Ku Klux Klansmen strode into their church one Sunday, leaving \$100 with the minister to plug for white protestantism.

But cars nevertheless were very much in the limelight. Locally, also during 1923, Graham-Monroe Motor Company offered a new Chevrolet Sedanette for \$990, while Bush Auto Company offered a new six cylinder four passenger Nash for \$1,890. Agent L. G. McCravey, interested in selling the Gray car and Woco Pep, advertised that a four passenger Gray car went 38 miles on 1½ gallons of gas. A local business telephone cost \$4.85 a month, with a residence paying \$3.00.

The area was trying its best to attract new industry to the bustling community. As one enticement, the city of Huntsville offered free water for five years to any large enterprise building a facility worth more than \$100,000.

The same year, 1923, the Board of Revenue system gave way to a Board of Commissioners governing body system. The first members were S. W. Fleming, Chairman; J. Proctor Smith, District 1; J. W. Gray, District 2; J. E. Williams, District 3; and C. H. Watson, District 4. The Chairman also represented District 5. The chairman was to be elected countywide, while the other four commissioners were voted on only in the district for which they ran.

Also in 1923, the Grace Club Community Center on Church Street was opened and named in honor of Miss Grace Walker. Miss Jessie House was named the first paid director. It had started in 1922 at Dilworth Lumber Company.

But out at Gurley, disaster struck. A \$75,000 fire wrecked havoc.

To aid school funding, Huntsvillians that year also approved issuance of \$150,000 in school bonds, and gave an affirmative nod to a 2.5 mill tax to pay off the debt.



*A view of a 1924 schoolroom at Joe Bradley school.*

The future of the young seemed a vital issue in 1923. The first Girl Scout troop in Madison County was organized at Merrimack with Mrs. J. Blunt Clopton as Scoutmistress. And at Athens, another Huntsville woman received an honor. Mrs. Mary Moore McCoy became President of Athens College for the second time, having previously been President 1904-1916. And G. D. Young established the then new local bowling high, with an average of 202-2/3, bowling three games of 194, 240 and 174.

In 1923, even county convicts were thrown in to aid the economy. The convicts were leased out to the Pratt Consolidated Coal Company as workers.

On the social scene, the younger sets, from 9 to 90, danced the Charleston and the Blackbottom. The audiences were engrossed in a new movie serial "Perils of Pauline" with Pearl White as the heroine.

In New York Dr. Lee DeForest toyed with a new idea. He demonstrated the earliest sound on film motion pictures in New York, a breakthrough that would change the movie industry forever. Lost would be many of the silent actors, whose voices didn't go with their good looks. Later in 1927, Al Jolson starred in the first "Talkie", **The Jazz Singer**, while it was 1928 before the first all-talking picture was shown. It was the same year that Walt Disney started Mickey Mouse, the first animated cartoon.

In between, the county Tax Adjuster office in Madison County was abolished, signalling other changes in government.

The year 1923 also ended another period in Alabama history. Hanging of convicted murders would no longer be the due process of the law.

The electric chair, beginning in 1923, became the Alabama sanctioned instrument of execution.

In Munich, Germany a young man named Adolf Hitler, wounded in a Beer Hall Putsch, was arrested, and wrote **Mein Kampf** while in prison.

On the national scene, Huntsville folk talked of the Teapot Dome Oil scandal. Secretary of the Interior, Albert B. Fall, resigned his post when it was discovered that he had accepted bribes to lease government oil reserves at Teapot Dome, Wyoming, to private citizens. The year 1923, however, also included many noteworthy accomplishments, including the movie **The Hunchback of Notre Dame**, starring Lon Chaney; the establishment of a now famous household, when Albert C. Fuller started his brush factory; and, for kids, when Frank Epperson put lemonade in a spoon, froze it, and later patented his "Popsicle".

The same year, Aimee Semple McPherson gained international fame, building her temple in Los Angeles.

But on a bleak day in August, 1923, President Warren Harding died in office. Vice-President Calvin Coolidge took over.

In 1924, Madison County established another first, as progressive North Alabama reached out to make life easier for its rural residents.

The first rural electric line in Alabama was run from Huntsville to Lily Flagg that year, bringing the miracle of electricity to the farmers, the same year that Mrs. W. F. Garth founded the first garden club in Madison County, and that saw the city fathers adopt the first Plumbing Code.

At Lincoln Mills, a major expansion was under way including construction of three manufacturing buildings, a new school, sever-

al stores, and a mill village of 2,500 rooms in 685 units for workers. Even so, another mill, the Margaret, had to shut down, although they would reopen in 1925.

Huntsville schools, meanwhile, began the 12th grade for the first time. The Tennessee Valley Council of the Boy Scouts was organized, too, in 1924, with Dr. Carl A. Grote as President. Walter M. Wellman served as Vice-President, while R. H. Gilliam held down the post of Treasurer. R. J. Seegar was the first Boy Scout Executive. He was later succeeded by E. Clyde Hunt. The same year saw organization of the Twickenham Study Club, first to be known as the Child Conservation League.

There was bad news too. The Bank of Madison failed and its depositors, many left penniless, started to recoup. To them, George Gershwin's **Somebody Loves Me**, written the same year, seemed like a cruel joke.

Much in the news today, another man got his start, with the Federal Bureau of Investigation being created during 1924. The man, J. Edgar Hoover, became the first Chief.

People heard, too, of Alvin "Shipwreck" Kelly, who started the flagpole sitting fad. The bank depositors probably thought about the fad, but not to climb and sit, but to jump.

Some were probably tided over by the efforts of Bess Williams, appointed as Madison County's first Child Welfare Director, in 1924. If parents were dependant, at least their children could be cared for.



*Yarbrough Hotel.*

It was the year, too, that the Ladies Aid of the Central Presbyterian Church struck upon a splendid idea to have their own civic endeavors useful—in, of all places, the restrooms of the Madison County Courthouse, now that the County had its first Restroom Matron, Mrs. Mary Smith, appointed in 1917. The ladies collected magazines and placed them in the rest rooms each month for “casual reading”.

By then, the Yarbrough Hotel was open for business, with the opening coming during the year Woodrow Wilson died, and the same year that Calvin Coolidge, who had succeeded Warren Harding, after his death in 1923, won his bid for a full term as President. The Democratic 1924 convention, with Alabama first voting for native son Senator Oscar Underwood, had taken 103 ballots before John W. Davis got the nod. It was the same year, 1924, that Birmingham started the first Community Chest in Alabama.

Times changed in another land that year as well. Josef Stalin took over the government reins in Russia following the death of Lenin. Leon Trotsky was later exiled, destined to be assassinated in Mexico in 1940 .

In Wyoming, Nellie Taylor Ross was elected the nation's first woman governor. For the car lovers, the first Chrysler car was built.

While not necessarily related, talk of calories and vitamins first became prevalent in the United States during 1924.

That year, one of the most dastardly crimes in the nation's history was to occur. Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb murdered Bobby Franks in an attempt to commit the perfect crime. The crime stirred the nation to a fuming boil and both killers were convicted.

In December, 1924, Huntsville voters again trudged to the polls in an election where they resoundingly indicated that they were happy with the alderman form of government, turning down a change back to the commission form by a margin of 744 to 142. But no one complained about the county setting up a portable rock crusher at the Pettus Place on Pulaski Pike.

Huntsville, considered a growing, stable community by most, seemed to be doing well in early 1925. There were 21 lawyers; five filling stations; five banks; six billiard halls; eleven blacksmith shops; three building material firms; one business college; and ten cafes. In addition there were fourteen cleaners; ten clothing stores; eight coal dealers; ten contractors; six plumbers; four gins; nine cotton buyers; four cotton mills; three dairies; nine dentists; thirteen drug stores; and seventeen dry goods stores. The list went on. There were twelve furniture dealers; one hundred ten groceries; two hair dressers; three gun shops; thirty five insurance companies; five livestock dealers; ten lumber dealers; twenty one physicians; four printers; ten real estate dealers; seven shoe dealers; seven stables; seven taxi services; five theatres; five tanners; four undertakers;

three veterinarians; four optometrists; eight hardware dealers; three bottlers and others.

In all Huntsville had 9,900 employed in industry and commerce in 1925. All Huntsville payrolls a year earlier had amounted to 3.5 million.

Even so, more attention was paid to the first Madison County



1925 Class of Miss Theo Harris, East Huntsville Grammar school. Names available from author, or at Heritage Room, Huntsville Public Library.

Basketball tournament in 1924, won by Joe Bradley school, coached by Cecil Fain. In football, at the Big Spring field, Huntsville trounced Gurley, as it had usually since their first meeting in 1920. At East Clinton Grammar School, the class of Miss Theo Harris had forty-six students.

The McGee Hotel, which had burned on Christmas Day in 1924, would not rise again from the ashes, but an ambitious group called the Huntsville Land Company was organized by R. E. Smith, T. T. Terry and W. T. Hutchens for the purpose of constructing an office building on the site. Construction began in 1925 on the building, that would successively become known as the Tennessee Valley Bank Building, the State National Bank Building, and presently the Terry-Hutchens Building.

In 1925, too, the National Heralds of Liberty, founded in Huntsville during 1900, met again in Huntsville and changed the name of the company to the Liberty Life Assurance Society. Frank P.

Samford was President. The company later became Liberty National Life Insurance Company, one of the giants in the industry today.

The same year, 1925, saw reorganization of the Huntsville Dental Society, with Dr. W. S. Mims as President, Dr. J. O. Baites, Vice-President and H. J. Coons as Secretary-Treasurer. The American Legion also reorganized as Post Number 37 with O. H. Koonce as Commander, Carlisle Patterson as Vice-Commander, and Roger Williams as Adjutant. The United Charities got together this year with Paul Speake as President, and S. R. Butler as Treasurer. The organization took over the charitable work of the Volunteers of America organization.

The Tennessee Valley Bank came to Huntsville in 1925, buying out the Farmers State Bank on the southeast corner of the square. J. E. Kelly was the first manager, succeeded later by W. L. Howard, Leonard Johnson, Loyd Little, and Bill Collins, in that order. The original bank had begun in 1892 as the Merchants Bank of Florence, moving to Decatur in 1905, changing their name to the Tennessee Valley Bank in 1908, later to State National Bank, then to Central Bank and Trust.

The same year, Dr. J. D. Humphrey and G. Walton Hughes bought out the drug store of Burton and Wise in Madison. Hughes later acquired the interest of Dr. Humphrey.

J. C. Penney Company, organized nationally in 1902, announced a store opening in Huntsville in April 1926 just north of the McKee Hotel site on Jefferson Street.



*East Side square, 1941.*

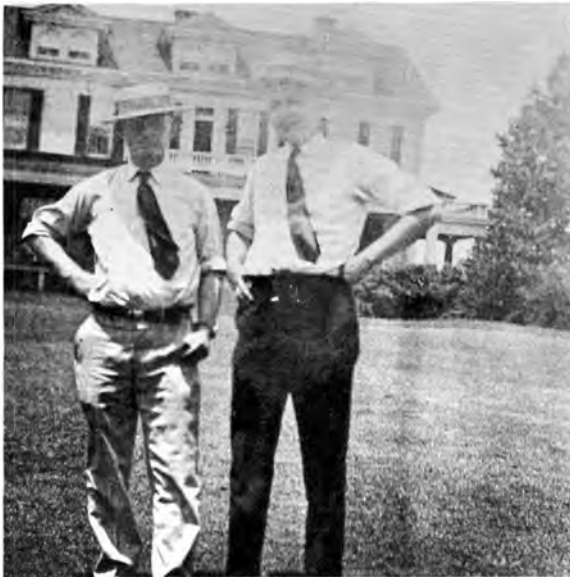
The Aycock Hosiery Knitting Mills, too, began operation over Monroe Printing Company in the old J. W. Skinner building on Greene Street. C. R. Cook was the first Superintendent.



Across town, in 1925, Erwin Manufacturing Knitting Mills started business on what is now the site of the John Blue plant. J. F. Chambers was President with L. O. Erwin as Secretary-Treasurer and Manager.

The future seemed so rosy that industrialists, civic leaders and business executives saw the need for another Board of Trade in 1925. Raphael Semmes, Jr., served as board President with Leonard Aiken as First Vice-President, and W. A. Conner as Second Vice-President. T. L. Patton was Secretary-Treasurer. The Board, however, later consolidated with the Chamber of Commerce in two years. The Board of Trade in the meantime made two suggestions that would come to pass. They suggested an electric sign at the Big Spring entrance and encouraged the Alabama Power Company to erect an electric flag on top of the West Clinton Street High School in 1925.

There was profit in leisure as well. The Country Club Heights Company was incorporated in 1925, with \$40,000 capital stock, to begin a country club. The Moss home on Pulaski Pike, including 225 acres, was acquired. Officers included W. P. Dilworth, President; Frank Ford, Vice-President; W. T. Hutchens, Secretary-Treasurer. T. W. Pratt and Quincy B. Love were named to operate the Greater Huntsville Country Club.



1925 Country Club. M.M. Hutchens, left, and W.A. Stanley, right.

A new hospital was rising in Huntsville as well. At least 370 Madison Countians had contributed to the fund, spearheaded by

Carl Grote, Q. B. Love, A. W. Todd, Louis Mays, Rob Chase, P. S. Dunnivant and W. P. Dilworth, Sr. H. M. Rhett had donated two acres for the site. Ground was broken on July 2, 1925. The city council also deeded the colored cemetery just north of the new hospital to the trustees. A 1922 public mass meeting had dictated the new hospital need.

The hospital drive, sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, was headed by Dr. Carl A. Grote. The first Board of Trustees for the hospital was composed of Dr. Grote, Chairman; W. P. Dilworth; P. S. Dunnivant; Mrs. Eliza Cooper; Mrs. M. H. May; Mrs. R. B. Chase and Mrs. M. M. Moorman. Algernon Blair of Montgomery was the builder, while Frank Lockwood was the architect. The final mortgage of the hospital was paid off in 1942.

And near Lincoln Mills, a new industrial complex provided work for 1,400 employees. North of the Mill, 200 wood and stucco cottages were completed by May 1925.

It was 1925, too, that Huntsville got its first traffic light. The lights went up on the four corners of the square and at the intersection of Jefferson and Clinton; Jefferson and Holmes; Washington and Clinton; Holmes and Washington; and on Randolph, Greene and Holmes. Another light of interest that year saw Joe Quick attempt the first flight at night in Huntsville. He took a lighted cross up with him, but he crashed. The same year, W.B.R.C., Alabama's first full commercial station, began, in Birmingham.

Colonel W. F. Garth that year remodelled the Elks Theatre, replacing old scenery used for almost 20 years. He leased the theatre to the American Artists Association of Washington.

Beautification was at work on the streets as well. The new Rodenhauer Florists dolled up the triangle at East Randolph Street.

With construction under way in almost every sector of the city, Huntsville adopted its first building code in 1925, creating the office of Building Inspector at the same time. P. E. Brumley was named to the post. And Cedarcrest subdivision, off Whitesburg Drive, was begun.

Before the year was out, 34 blocks had been added to the city between McCullough and Wells Avenue, stretching from the old city limits to 11th Street. This was the first addition to the city limits by a vote since the 1901 constitution was adopted. The vote was 175 to 24.

If all else seemed well, however, an audit of the city in 1925 indicated it was in bad financial plight and that additional revenue to keep it out of the federal courts seemed desirable.

The street car system, once the pride of Huntsville, seemed to be losing ground to automobiles in 1925, as well. Alabama Power Company, operator of the system, asked the city to authorize it to

abandon the line because it was losing money. They were turned down by the city and required to continue operations until 1931.

In county government, too, there seemed to be some ill tempers flaring in 1925. Sheriff Charles D. Lane resigned after drawing a pistol and threatening to kill attorney E. D. Johnston. Folks for a long time believed there was a great deal that didn't meet the eye in the matter.

The same year, a trial at Dayton, Tennessee was to be forever etched on the nation's judicial system. The "Monkey Trial" would never be forgotten. John Scopes, biology instructor, was arrested for teaching the theory of evolution, and his trial caught the attention of the world. He was convicted and fined \$100. The famous Clarence Darrow was his attorney. The even more famous William Jennings Bryan was the prosecuting attorney.

If that seemed ridiculous, it was not more so than another trial that year, the court martial of Colonel Billy Mitchell, accused of conduct "prejudicial to good order and military discipline". Mitchell had charged the high command to be incompetent and criminally negligent.

Mitchell had the unmitigated gall, so many thought, to claim that the military was blind to the need to build aviation as a strong attack area. Aircraft, he claimed, could sink battleships. Preposterous, the military elite encountered, until Mitchell had proved his point by doing it, in 1921.

In 1925, too, an event finally came to pass that would mean a great deal to the Tennessee Valley. Wilson Dam, begun in 1918, was finally opened, at a cost of 97 million dollars. The first attempt to circumvent the dangerous Muscle Shoals had been started in 1837, with new construction completed in 1890. In fact, in Congress, every session from 1895 to 1933 had some legislation or debate about the advisability of the Tennessee River dam, or lock area.

In Huntsville, meanwhile, the Ladies Aid Society of the Central Presbyterian Church held Easter Egg Hunts on the courthouse lawn, selling tickets at the four iron gates. For the most part, they were oblivious to the plight of men like Mitchell and Scopes.

It all seemed so far away from home. And the ladies and gentlemen, decked out in the current ostrich feathers, beaded bags and raccoon coats, simply enjoyed life in Huntsville, with a bad look towards that 112 degree temperature registered at Centerville, Alabama. They didn't enjoy themselves quite as much on Sunday, however, because the W.C.T.U. convinced the city fathers to pass an ordinance prohibiting the sale of gasoline on Sunday, during 1925. The same people were enjoying boxing matches, but there must have been negroes fighting whites, because the Ku Klux Klan protested to the city about having boxing matches in the city.

That year, too, 1925, a cave explorer named Floyd Collins lost his life in Kentucky, trapped underground.

Another group of explorers, Huntsville's Boy Scouts, got a camp on the Flint River, their first. W. L. Quick, the plane inventor, let the Scouts use land for the camp. Their haven was abandoned three years later, however, because of flooding.

The word "Rosenwald" became a popular name in 1925 locally. Among others, Council Training School was built with aid from the Rosenwald Fund, a fund created in 1917 that would eventually aid 5,000 negro schools. The Council School building was later replaced in 1947 and the school closed in 1970, being taken over by A. and M. University in 1971.

By 1925, a woman would make history again in Madison County. If women had invaded every other facet of county life, there was one profession still waiting. Clementine Price (Mrs. E. J. Wilbourn) was appointed as the first lady Deputy Sheriff ever to hold office in Madison County.

That same year, Robert Goddard proved his point about rockets at Auburn, Massachusetts. He demonstrated the first launching of a liquid fuel rocket, sending a projectile 184 feet into the air. The principal was sound, but apparently Americans merely shrugged. It didn't go unnoticed in Germany, where the same ideas were to mushroom.

In the meantime, in Huntsville, the city fathers declared the old Stegall Hotel at the corner of Washington and Clinton Streets, and the Reed Building, at the corner of Greene and Clinton, as unsafe for occupancy in 1926.

The new hospital opened on June 8 with 50 beds under the supervision of Ola M. Willis, with Clara J. Hunt and Leona P. Knox as the first nurses. The hospital would later expand to 76 beds in 1943; 150 in 1957; 300 in 1961; and 571 in 1971, according to plans of architects Reed and Mullins.

A new high school idea also caught fire in 1926. The city voted to acquire the Miss Nettie Campbell property on Randolph Street for \$22,500. For the new school site, Architect R. H. Hunt drew up plans, and Earl Cline and the Hutchens Company won bids for construction.

Hunt was also appointed the same year to draw plans for a new colored school. The school, Council High, was completed in 1927.

Before the year was out, the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Madison opened with Dr. J. A. Kyser as President; W. B. Humphrey, Vice-President and H. R. Payne as Cashier. Directors were W. A. Whitworth, Frank Clift, W. L. Brewer, and W. D. Hendricks. At the time, five cotton mills were operating in Madison County, being Dallas, Merrimack, Lincoln, Margaret, Erwin and West Huntsville. The same year, the Gurley Tennessee Valley Oil and Gas Company was organized with F. S. Bennett as President.

On the nationwide scene in 1926, Thomas A. Edison demonstrated his Vitaphone, the first true sound and moving picture. The

first major radio network, the National Broadcasting Company, was also organized this year. Coincidentally, the first television program was put on the air, however feasible it was. This year, too, Bobby Jones won the British Golf open. And in Huntsville, Shelby White won the golf championship. The first Golden Gloves boxing matches were held, and out at Pasadena, Alabama won the Rose Bowl, licking Washington 20 to 19. Commentator Graham McNamee gained the distinction of broadcasting the event by radio for the first time.

The New Hope Methodist Church was built in 1926 as well; the Tennessee Valley Bank building was completed, with James S. Sloan picked as the first Building Superintendent; the Epworth Methodist Church was constructed; a new bank building went up in New Market; Huntsville created the new office of Revenue Collector, appointing Marcus Pender; and the Huntsville Board of Education created the position of Supervisor of Arts for the elementary grades with Mrs. S. P. Metcalfe appointed to the post.

In a brief controversy, the Huntsville Board of Education resigned in protest about the city instituting a new High School idea, the Board having desired a ward system of schools. Resigning were Judge Paul Speake, Mrs. C. S. Boswell and Mrs. S. O. Holmes. But the stand was for naught. James H. Pride, Mrs. C. T. Geron, Dr. J. D. Humphrey and Dr. M. M. Duncan succeeded them.

That year, too, the 45th state convention of the Womens Christian Temperance Union met in Huntsville. And Bibb Graves, Democrat, was given the nod for Governor in Madison County by a vote of 947 to Republican J. A. Bingham's 31.

As a reference point, it was the year that airlines bragged about carrying 5,782 passengers in a single year across the nation. Another point of interest disclosed that 138 Huntsvillians had electric ranges and were paying \$7.08 monthly, on an average, for cooking and lighting.

At New Market, the family of Amos Franklin Cantrell received posthumously the Carnegie Medal for heroism for Cantrell's attempt in rescuing a farmer out of a gas filled well on May 14, 1925.

Bringing hysteria among his fans in 1926, Rudolph Valentino, the movie idol died. Hardly any event of 1926 overshadowed the shock of young Valentino's death. Another hero appeared on the scene during 1926, however. Gertrude Ederly became the first woman to swim the English Channel.

The new Huntsville High School was officially dedicated in 1927, with W. B. Bankhead delivering the principal address, praising the \$200,000 facility as one of the best in the State. The former high school on West Clinton Street was now named the West Clinton Grammar School. City voters were apparently very amenable towards the school system, because they approved by a

margin of 382 to 190 a \$75,000 school bond issue, as well as 3/4 of 1 mill tax to pay same. A September, 1925, county-wide vote for a three mill school tax had carried 1,057 to 350.

For the teachers and students alike, the new high school was a God-send. Among the teachers were Miss Florence Atherton, Miss Nellie F. Daye, Miss Elizabeth Harris, Miss Carolyn Williams, Miss Annie Merts, Miss Lois McClure, Miss Alice Parsons, Miss Corene Vanover, Mrs. Ennis Jacobs, Mrs. S. H. Parks, Mrs. W. L. Mitchell, Mrs. Nell M. Young and Mrs. S. P. Metcalfe.

This was the same year that the movies broke their silence with the first Talkie, **The Jazz Singer**, starring Al Jolson. It was the same year that 1,000 Marines landed in China and that 600 moved into Nicaragua, remaining there until 1933.

The same year brought on a fight between the D.A.R. and Charles Lane, editor, who insisted on calling Greene Street Metropolitan Street. The D.A.R., needless to say, won the fight.

Another dedication in 1927 also brought attention. The fabulous Legion Field was opened in Birmingham, destined to be the football mecca of the South for some time.

Football was already finding a special place in the hearts of Alabama sportsmen. A Dothan athlete at the University of Alabama helped put electricity into the game in the 1920's, but he chose not to go into professional football.

The hard-nosed, brute-of-a-man chose, of all things, to go into the movies. The athlete was Johnny Mack Brown, who became the hero of the Saturday afternoon western dramas.

In 1927, too, Charles A. Lindbergh, flying the Spirit of St. Louis, made the first nonstop, solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean in 33 hours and 39 minutes. His heroic feat went a long way towards instilling confidence of the people in air transportation.

Competition of a different sort was under way at the Huntsville Fairgrounds. An ostrich-auto race was held as a fund raising drive for the hospital. No one ever decided who won, but many said the car never had a chance.

No one claimed that the postoffice was overstaffed, either. There were 10 clerks, along with five carriers for the rural areas, and 12 for Huntsville and the mill villages.

One of the disturbing concerns of the day was the belief that radicals across the nation were trying to undermine "The American Way of Life" in unions, in politics, in schools, and in colleges. The cry was not too different—even 43 years ago—from some claims of today. But the physical violence was lacking, even with the rebirth of the Ku Klux Klan, who reorganized (after a 1915 beginning) stating they were doing so to "Protect American Liberty".

The Klan grew to almost four million members in the early 1920's, spreading to Oregon, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Indiana, Ohio and

California. The Klan, however, lost most of its influence by the end of the 1920's.

Monte Sano reached a new peak of popularity in 1927 as a new road from Big Cove Road to the brow of Monte Sano was completed



*D. C. Monroe and others. preparing for 1927 opening of new road to Monte Sano.*

and opened on July 4, 1927. The county had promised the private company developing the mountain that they would pay one half of the road construction, provided the company would build a new hotel on the mountain within two years. A Pavillion was completed in 1927.

The Mountain Heights Development Company, organized to develop the mountain, had been formed in 1925. D. C. Monroe was President; M. M. Hutchens, Vice-President; and Herbert Johnson, Treasurer. Directors included Sam Thompson, Irvine Burdette, J. Emory Pierce, Raymond Jones, Ira M. Terry and W. P. Dilworth, Sr., W. L. Williams was Sales Manager.

The company invested \$41,000 in 2,550 acres of land, and spent over \$100,000 in development costs, including grading of streets, electric lighting, water systems and telephone service. Their efforts would make bywords of names such as Coe's Roost, Sadler Spring, Inspiration Point, LaCrosse, Fagin Springs, The Button Hole, Sylvan Glen, Buena Vista, Cold Spring, Withorn Spring, and Laura's View. Twenty houses were built by 1929 on the mountain.

The Monte Sano Pavillion offered a new area of entertainment for the people of Madison County. Run by A. R. Braley and W. C. Payne, a popular local orchestra probably entertained on many oc-

casions. Lehman's orchestra from Merrimack also attracted paying customers.

Orchestra members included Mrs. Luther O. Lehman, pianist; Luther D. Lehman, saxophone; James Porter, bass; Jasper Pogue, trumpet; Osceola Cloud, violin; Albert Smith, trombone. Clarence Holmes, clarinet; and V. M. Lovill, Jr., drums.

Live entertainment was the fad of the 1920's and Huntsville had its share. Business was so good that the Grand Theatre, the local home of vaudeville, underwent a \$15,000 remodelling. The Mah-Jong craze reached Huntsville in earnest, while pingpong, invented in the 1890's, changed its name to Table Tennis. Production stopped on the Model "T", while at Huntsville a new Ford Tudor Sedan cost \$495, with the Phaeton listing at \$395. And in Alabama, boxing was finally sanctioned, with the 1927 establishment of the athletic commission.

Movies were far from losing money. Laurel and Hardy, the newest comics of the nation, were favorites. For the serious movie goer, there was **Seventh Heaven**, the unforgettable love story starring Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell. Cowboy star Ken Maynard was going strong.

Oscar Hammerstein and Jerome Kern's **Old Man River** caught on like wildfire and the swooners thronged to movie houses, still viewing Valentino's **The Sheik**.

There were, too, the little known, often overlooked successes. Hayes Thompson, a Huntsville native and recruiter for the Navy, established the best recruiting record in the nation during 1927. There was, however, another record established, locally. Gasoline went to the unheard of price of 28½¢ per gallon, being raised from 26¢.

Atop Monte Sano, Dr. W. L. Williams, Julius Williams, Phil Bloom, S. W. Judd, Raymond Jones, Fern Sparkman, along with Glenn Jordan and others, turned explorer to prove the mysteries of the Natural Well. This same year, Huntsville temperatures were reported as having been the coldest since 1924, reaching 5 degrees below zero.

If one were prone to just read the newspaper headlines, not reading the story following, one would have thought Auburn and Alabama were playing their football game in Huntsville during 1927. The headlines said "Tide and Tigers Clash Here". However, the Tiders were Huntsville High, their nickname then, and Tusculumbia, nicknamed the Tigers.

On Clinton and Greene, justifying the city action in condemning the building, the Reed Building burned to the ground, going like a tinderbox. But rising from the ground not far away, a new subdivision was started on Walker Street, Moore's Field, by the R. O. Mitchell Realty Company.



The old city hospital property, formerly deeded to the city by Mollie Teel, was sold to T. T. Terry for \$4,800. The Rotary Club and Board of Trade, which latter consolidated with the Chamber of Commerce during 1927, successfully pushed for a curb market. The city by an ordinance of March 17, 1927, established a curb market committee, setting up a curb market to be on the East side of Gallatin Street and Oak Avenue, from West Clinton to the Spring Branch on Gallatin, and on Oak from the Spring Branch to Eustis Street or Spring Street. This year, too, a concrete pad was placed on the northeast end of the courthouse lawn and one of the World War I cannon was placed there as a reminder of the conflict. Boy Scout Troop 27 was organized the same year with Willis Latham as Scoutmaster. Dr. W. B. England later got the troop, and the author later became a long time member of the troop.

Meanwhile, the Public Service Commission of Alabama had directed Southern Railway to build a new depot in Huntsville, although the railroad would contest the decision and successfully win their case. The 1860 depot was adequate, they maintained. 1974 preservationists would later applaud the decision.

On November 1, 1927, work began on the new Russell Erskine Hotel, with R. E. Hunt as architect. Huntsville Charities, the United Givers Fund of the day, was incorporated, and the State was given authority to build toll bridges, laying the ground work for the first bridge across the Tennessee River, within the confines of Madison County.

During the year as well, the county passed its last resolution requiring road duty by citizens. This time, the resolution stated that citizens were to work on the public roads each year to the tune of five days, but in lieu of roadwork could pay \$2.50 for each day into the county coffers. The city residents were to do the same. Incidentally, the Chairman of the County Commission this year received \$300 per month, while the other four Commissioners received \$100.

In the city of Huntsville, voters were in a good frame of mind. On August 29, 1927 they voted 154 to 21 in favor of a three mill school tax.

Madison County's court system was the recipient of the best present of the year, however. The county, previously a part of a judicial circuit including other counties, became its own circuit, the 23rd, not thereafter having to share honors or personnel with any other county. Paul Speake became the first Judge and J. H. Pride the first Solicitor.

In Montgomery, the legislature gave the state its first flower, passing an act designating the Goldenrod as the flower to represent the State. However, in 1959, the official state flower was changed to the Camellia. In 1927, too, the Yellow Hammer officially became the state bird.

Barely across the Tennessee line at Chattanooga, a new pastime was born in 1927. Garnet Carter, puttering around at Lookout Mountain, called it Miniature Golf.

During 1927, too, a strange episode took place. The First National Bank and the City of Huntsville swapped deeds. It seemed that there was some doubt but that the bank might own part of the Big Spring, so officials hurriedly got together on a swap, satisfying everybody.

Progressive Huntsville, alive with sport-lovers, got an envious eye in 1928 from some of the baseball greats. Gentlemen like Casey Stengel and Gabby Street, among baseball's elite in 1928, came to the North Alabama town. Just the year before, in 1927, Babe Ruth hit his 60th homerun in "the house that Ruth built", the Yankee Stadium.

Back to 1928, the Albany Senators baseball team picked Huntsville as their spring training site, and because of it, Madison Countians saw some of the greatest spring games ever played.

Gabby Street came back to Huntsville, this time as manager of the Knoxville team, for practice games, and Casey Stengel, then Manager of the Toledo Mud Hens, followed suit. The YMCA basketball team, not to be behind, won the state championship.

Another sport got a momentary glance. Rex Richter, George Williams and Gyp Seymoor, heroes of the air, visited Huntsville to consider establishing a flying circuit of nationally famous aviators. They looked at Chapman Field, beyond Dallas Village, but the venture apparently never even got off the ground.

Huntsville was stretching out its grasp on outlying communities in 1928. Alabama Power Company announced that New Market and New Hope were to get electric lights. And Joseph Schick, the same year, patented an invention that the New Market and New Hope communities, as well as the rest of the world, would be able to use. His discovery was the electric razor. The same year, the United States finally gave Fort Morgan back to Alabama; Hirohito was crowned Emperor of Japan; and down at Gadsden, the Good-year Tire and Rubber Company started operations.

Atop Monte Sano, real estate interests were active. A rock archway was installed at the intersection of U. S. 431 and the road leading to Monte Sano. A number of dances at the Pavillion, now managed by R. B. "Speck" Searcy, brought hundreds to the most spectacular panorama in the area. Picnics at Three Forks of Flint also proved very popular this year. West Huntsville began booming with 300 lots sold, and third to Seventh Avenue, and Eighth to Fifteenth Streets entered the boom picture. 133 lots were opened in College Hill, too.

There was more serious talk, too, about a bridge being built over the Tennessee River to be at Whitesburg. A report was given

to the county governing body about the possibility. Car owners were demanding the bridge. Symbolically, the City of Huntsville voted to move the horse water-troughs on South Madison and North Meridian during the same year. There were now 6,300 cars in Huntsville. Even so, Southern Railroad announced a major remodeling of their depot.

The first one hour parking on downtown streets in Huntsville went into effect during 1928, and the same year Huntsville adopted its first airplane ordinance, requiring that no plane could fly under 1,500 feet above the city, and that no one could drop anything from the plane, without prior permission of the mayor. By then, the American Legion Auxiliary had organized, during the same year, with Mrs. W. T. Watson as President. W. T. Watson was chef de guerre of the newly organized 40 & 8. Ruling the Golf roost were Bob Lowry and Shelby White. Out at Gurley, L. Brannon announced a \$10,000 Ice Plant, in the same year that the Sherrill Hotel there was destroyed by fire.

In baseball, the surprise of the year to many people saw Philadelphia Athletics manager, Connie Mack, ask for waivers on super stars Ty Cobb and Tris Speaker.

Construction continued in Huntsville at a brisk pace in 1928. Conner-Ryan Company announced Gwynn Home Sites, the first Whitesburg Drive subdivision. They could promise water at the current rate of 50¢ on the first 3,000 gallons, and 42¢ on the next 5,000, as set by the city water department. On Randolph Street A. M. Booth built the Mountain View Apartments, offering a four room apartment for \$20 per month, with a five room going for \$25, and a three room for \$15. In the industrial field, Lowe Mill announced bringing their Greensboro operation to Huntsville. They were not interested in the fact that Alabama outlawed the convict lease system in 1928.

North of Huntsville, Farmers Capitol school was built during the year with Rosenwald Fund aid, the school to last until 1950, when a new building would be erected. In 1928, too, the Hazel Green school was built, while even further North, Congress authorized the Great Smokies National Park, with John D. Rockefeller matching several million dollars of Tennessee and North Carolina money for land purchases. The Park was dedicated later, in 1940, and Gatlinburg and Cherokee became by-words to Madison Countians.

Also in 1928, Montgomery Ward officials said they were going to locate in Huntsville in the Fletcher building on the north side of the square. They lived up to their promise, opening in 1929, remaining at that location until August 1959, when they moved to Parkway City on South Memorial Parkway. Mrs. Lillie Belle Fisk Taylor, mother of the author, was an original employee, working with the store until her retirement in 1960.



*North Side Square, 1941*

Bad news came also in 1927. Eight hundred persons were pronounced dead from a Florida hurricane, and at Huntsville, whites routed negroes from the Grand Theatre balcony, determined to maintain segregation.

The Metropolitan Banding Company established a plant in Huntsville in 1928, and the Erwin Manufacturing Company announced their second plant. Too, the Rome Electric Range Company announced it would move its plant from Rome, Georgia, later opening the plant, in 1929, on Fifth Avenue. The Citizens Life Insurance Company opened their first office, a statewide service, during the year, in Huntsville. J. B. Hill Jewelers, and Mullins Transfer began business, and the W.O.W., hopeful of getting the national headquarters of the organization in Huntsville, invited and listened to the national W.O.W. president, W. A. Frazier in Huntsville. On December 28, the main support columns went up on the new hotel, the Russell Erskine.

The county was getting a reputation during 1928 as a convention center. The American Legion, Knights of Columbus, Kiwanis, Jaycees, Bankers, Jewelers, Postal Clerks, Confederate Veterans and the P.T.A.'s all held their state conventions in Huntsville.

In County government, Edwin Jones became the first Tax Agent, and "Miss" Eula (Eula Acuff Elliott), first began work for the county during 1928. She later retired in 1968. The same year, the county voted to sell the old Jail (back of the new one), on Clinton Street, to S. S. Fletcher for \$55,000.

New churches came to Madison County, too, in 1928. The Antioch Church of Christ built a new structure, and the Christian

Scientists acquired their building on White Street. The churches and civic clubs all cooperated in having what was referred to as "Santa Pal" that year, giving items to the underprivileged. Mount Zion church at Monrovia, with H. E. Rice as Pastor, built a new structure to replace their old building, constructed in 1855.

Prices in 1928, were, to say the least, interesting. Sausage was 25¢ a pound; coffee 48¢; cigarettes were \$1.45 per carton; bacon was 25¢ per pound; pork chops were 25¢ per pound; to mention a few. A standard Six Dodge Sedan was \$915. Haircuts were 40¢, tonics were 25¢, shaves were 25¢, and shampoos went for the huge sum of 40¢. Stockton Motor advertised a 1928 Chevrolet Coach for \$595, and a Sport Chevrolet, F.O.B. Flint, Michigan, was \$695. An excursion offered by Southern Railway, round trip to Nashville, was \$22. Attorney Erle Ford, who had an electric range, electric water heater, electric washing machine, electric lights and miscellaneous electric appliances—according to a newspaper story—paid the huge sum of \$9.75 per month electricity bill.

Music proved its popularity in Huntsville during 1928. Huntsville's civic clubs, spearheaded by the Huntsville Music Club, backed a push for starting a Huntsville High School band. The effort paid off.

R. S. Goodin was named director of Huntsville High's first school band, beginning a history of musical successes at schools in Huntsville. Goodin had been director of the University of Alabama band. The public concert of the band was on January 27, 1930, at the Grand Theatre. A flourishing civic band at the same time was the Joseph Bradley Million Dollar band, with John L. Hay as leader.

The year 1928 was a year of bitter political campaigning as well, with Republican Herbert Hoover pitted against Democrat Al Smith for the presidency. The mudslinging campaign did not escape the interest of Madison Countians, by any means. Here, as well as over the rest of the nation, charges of "negro lover", "wet", "Catholic", and "Tammany Hall candidate" echoed against Smith.

Hoover got Madison County's nod, but only by a hair. Hoover polled 2,703 to Smith's 2,691. A straw ballot had previously shown Hoover leading Smith in Madison County by a vote of 486 to 6. The Hoover victory in Madison County included his carrying six of ten boxes in the city of Huntsville, and 13 of 28 in the rural areas.

The Alabama Democratic Executive Committee was set back on its ears by the Hoover vote. In a struggle for control, leaders who had supported Hoover were purged from the ranks. The presidential contest left many scars, as many thought the "mud slinging" got way out of bounds. Perhaps this was the cause of the Madison County Women's Democratic Club organizing in 1928 with Mrs. E. D. Johnston as president.

Again, in politics, another contest was brought about, with J. W. Spivey contesting the election of C. H. Watson as County Commissioner.

Times were changing, though, and the nation rejoiced when Dr. Alexander Fleming, discovered penicillin in 1928. The people looked with interest when Phillip Drinker of Boston built the first iron lung, successful in the United States, and Madison Countians watched their pocketbooks more than ever. when the old large dollar bills were issued in 1928 for the last time. Walter Crysler had a first, however. He came out with the Plymouth and Desoto. Unhappily, however, a large fire in Merrimack Village destroyed the German Franklin Cafe, along with the Wallace Sartain Grocery, and the Roberts Clopton grocery.

And a craze was the dance marathon. June Havoc, sister of stripper Gypsy Rose Lee, set an all time record in West Palm Beach, Florida. The same year, Clara Bow of filmdom fame was christened the "It" girl.

A red headed crooner wailed out **My Time Is Your Time** to capture the fancy of swooning females in 1928. The year 1928 was the beginning for Rudy Vallee, as well as for The Huntsville Times building, practically completed during the year.

Madison County, and the nation as a whole, had never had it so good, or so the business speculators told everyone who would listen in early 1929. Madison Countians were not listening too much, being more interested in the Conservation Department of Alabama's release that 42 counties had deer, while 65 counties had wild turkey. Many were also interested in the fact that the Alabama Skeet Association had their annual shoot out on Monte Sano at the Skeet and Gun Club range. Of interest on Monte Sano, too, was the drive, led by M. M. Hutchens, to get a baby hospital on the mountain, unsuccessfully, although civic minded T. T. Terry personally gave a \$5,000 donation towards the cause. More successful was Lincoln Mills construction of the new Lincoln School, in operation even today on Meridian Street.

One element of the Hoover Republican victory might well have been their claim that Americans had more money, were eating better, and living better than at any time since the end of World War I.

National income had jumped from 34 billion to 83 billion and no one, it seemed, could call that anything but prosperity. Prices were holding up. Lawrence Cooper even paid \$25,000 for a lot at the corner of Greene and Randolph. Under Hoover, according to his proponents, things would get even better. There would be a "chicken in every pot, and a car in every garage" they claimed.

What was going unnoticed, apparently, was the fact that as much as 60 per cent of the nation's wealth was falling into the hands of two per cent of the population.

People were borrowing heavily through installment plans; wages of many workers were not keeping up with the rising cost of living; farms were being left with no price controls; and independent store owners were trying futilely to compete with chain stores.

In Huntsville, some independent merchants saw the handwriting on the wall, particularly when it came to competing with chain store operations. Still, most believed that the prosperity would not end.

Some may have wondered about the Buck Rogers character introduced this year by Phil Nowlon, only to see it fold during the space age, when fact caught up with fiction, about 1967.

But Madison County did get a new jail in 1929 on Washington Street, following a former purchase of property for a jail on Clay Street, which area proved most unpopular as a jail site to the local adjoining citizenry, resulting in the property being sold to Huntsville Wholesale Nursery.

The new jail was begun by Martin and Warlick, and Pauley Jail Building Company, along with Hutchens Company taking care of the heating, lighting, and plumbing. The structure would cost \$85,000, on completion in 1930. E. L. Love was the architect, as he also was for the new shop on Church Street, purchased in 1929. The county had previously been using the Cramer property on Franklin Street for its garage.

In 1929, too, G. W. Jones and Sons became the first County Engineers.

The new North Wing of the Huntsville Hospital was also completed in 1929, with E. L. Love again doing the architecture. Near the same time, the Huntsville Board of Education acquired the Wills Taylor School, and opened up the first Huntsville Junior High School, also in 1929.

The Huntsville Public Library got its share of expansion, too. A children's room was added during 1929, utilizing the room previously used by Christian Scientists. Local aviators were on the move, too, changing most flying operations from Athens Pike to Whitesburg Drive.

A "Contest" madness was on in America, such as pie eating contests. To some, such was a symbol of a nation overindulging itself. Lovers, meanwhile, listened to Hoagy Carmichael's **Stardust**, top tune of the year. Another madness demonstrated itself, too, in 1929, in the appearance of "Gang Wars". On Saint Valentine's Day seven of Bugs Moran's men were massacred in cold blood, supposedly by members of Al "Scarface" Capone's gang, in Chicago.

At the beginning of 1929, there had reportedly been 29 churches in Huntsville, but by the end of the year there was definitely an increase, because the Randolph Church of Christ split because of a disagreement and many members left, forming another congre-

gation, meeting at the Grand Theatre. The latter group later built their first church building on East Clinton Street in 1937.

Huntsville High School, in 1929, won its first basketball championship. Some of the team members were Gene Williams, Tokey Walker, I. Wyatt and B. Conner.

The new Alabama State Docks at Mobile were completed that year, heralding even more progress for Alabama.

Douglas and James Wall opened Huntsville's first miniature golf course at Moore's Field on Walker Street in 1929, and, if that didn't satisfy the leisure seekers, there was that talking picture at the Lyric, **My Man**, starring Fannie Brice. The Boy Scouts, however, were more interested in the donation by Dr. J. E. Westmoreland of land, that year, for a camp, near Florence.

A 1929 industrial report showed that 6,827 workers were taking home \$4,233,525 annually in paychecks from Huntsville plants. Life never seemed better.

Alabama Power Company announced a \$2.9 million expansion to take care of mushrooming demands of the growing city. The same year Mobile opened the Azalea Trail, and held their first Deep Sea Fishing Rodeo.

At Big Spring Branch, more than 10,000 gathered that year to see the Sergeant Sammy Baker-Tommy Jordan fight in the arena called the "Punch Bowl", sponsored by the American Legion, then meeting in quarters at the corner of Franklin and Eustis Streets. One plane, owned jointly and built by George Williams and Frank Miller, was even called "The Legionnaire". Other known pilots owning planes locally at the time were Norman White, Freddie and George Lanier, and H. B. Parker.

During the 1920's, other familiar names had begun business in Madison County, including Grand Cleaners started by Shelby Johnson in 1920; F. W. Woolworth 1920; L.W.L. White Transfer Company 1920; a Credit Bureau by Lawson Hutton and Leroy Hodges in 1922; A.R. Braly B.B.Q. 1925; Lewter Hardware Company 1923; White Swan Laundry by Ike and Dewitt Dillard in 1926; Dixie Warehouse in 1926 by Luke Matthews; Guy's Beauty Shop 1926; Crystal Drugs 1924; Bootery 1929; Acorn Store 1926; First Federal Savings and Loan with Dr. E.V. Caldwell as President, in 1926; Pearsall's Florists 1927; New Hope Drugs 1921; 7-Up Bottling Company 1928; Dr. W. B. England 1928; A.E. Wilson Laundry 1929; Galloway Coal Company 1921; B. A. Stockton and Gross, Chevrolet's 1928; R. P. Geron, buying out Webster Lumber Company, 1927. And Ocie Sparkman started peddling his apples on the streets in 1926.

If all seemed on the move upward, it stopped on October 24, 1929, when the Wall Street Stock Exchange collapsed. Hysteria swept through the financial district like a fire.



The market had been moving downward for days, but optimism still prevailed.

But then came large blocks being offered for sale, blocks of 20,000 in some, 25,000 in others. The avalanche wouldn't stop. Everyone was selling. When the stock exchange closed that cruel October day in 1929, "Black Thursday", more than 16.4 million shares had been traded at an average loss of 40 points a share—a loss of about 60 billion dollars for investors. Two years later, the value of all shares on the New York Exchange had fallen 37 billion dollars. By 1932, the GNP dropped from 109 billion to 60 billion. Sears stock, for instance, dropped from 181 to 9-7/8. Eddie Cantor's favorite story was that of the hotel clerk who asked each hotel room prospect whether he wanted the room for sleeping or jumping. National income plummeted from 88 billion after 1929 to 41 billion in 1933, the low point. In the period 1930-1932, 86,000 business houses failed, while the savings accounts of nine million persons were wiped out. Wages fell an average 60 per cent. The local New Hope Bank didn't last out the 1929 year, folding, to be followed in 1932 by collapse of the New Market Bank. Even residents of Southeast Alabama, who had experienced their worst flood in history during March, could hardly have thought things worse. The people of Madison County, however, raised \$6,500 somehow to send to the flood sufferers.

Years would pass before a stunned nation would begin to recoup. The year 1929 would never be forgotten. And even many commonplace sights and sounds practically vanished—such as the clop of a horse's hoof; the clang of the trolley bell; the whistle of a steam locomotive; the iceman; and the wood burning range.

## CHAPTER XL

### A TIME OF REASSESSMENT. (1930-1939)

Alabama suffered under the greatest depression ever to strike the nation as 1930 rolled onto the calendar.

Governor Bibb Graves watched as Alabama was rocked to her foundations and left reeling. From 1929 to 1931, sixty-three banks in the state failed.

President Hoover tried to reassure the nation that business was sound and that there was no need to panic. Businessmen and politicians valiantly tried to convince the people that prosperity was just around the corner, but the blunt facts developed that the nation was sinking deeper and deeper into calamity. In Huntsville, the Citizens Life Insurance Company, a large statewide company based in the city, was placed into receivership, and the Electric Belle Range Company, later to become the present day Martin Stamping and Stove Company, was declared insolvent, although 125 of its stockholders attempted in 1931 to rescue it, but unsuccessfully. Liberty National stepped in and re-insured the policyholders. The Select Tire Company, in an effort to increase its sales, announced reduction in gas prices by 2¢, down to 19¢ per gallon. The Huntsville Laundry offered to clean and press a suit for 50¢, but, more than that, would pick it up and deliver it for that price.

Alabamians struggled against starvation. Although Huntsville had 251 retail stores with 893 employees in 1930, with the stores bringing in annual sales of over \$6 million dollars, the scarce dollars left many hungry, with wages so low.

Lincoln, Merrimack, Dallas and Irwin Cotton Mills reportedly employed 4,000 persons in 1930, and the census, surprisingly, showed few persons in Madison County out of a job. The census showed that Huntsville had 11,554 persons, Madison County 64,623, Alabama 2,646,248, and the United States 122,775,046. The world had 2,076,000,000. In Alabama, the census showed that 131 cities had incorporated since the 1901 constitution was adopted.

While much of the state wallowed in panic, the Cochran Coal Mine near New Market began operation in 1930 after 25 years of being shut down. The Huntsville Transfer and Building Company installed the town's first redi-mixt concrete operation, while, at Tuscaloosa, the \$1 million Veterans Hospital was opened. State government operation took a leap forward, too, in 1930, with opening of the first State Park.

The chain store operation was beginning to make its weight felt in 1930, as the Independent Merchants and Business Men's Association was organized with a membership of 250. R. O. Noojin was President. One member, Charles C. Anderson, druggist, advertised that he was no "chain store funnel", explaining that "local

wealth was funnelled off to fatten the pocketbooks of out-of-staters". Needless to say, chain stores survived the attack. In fact, W. F. Struve gave the longest lease of any store in Huntsville's history when he leased the Washington Street building to S. H. Kress for 50 years.

Tragedy occurred too, in 1930. H. E. Ross of Ross-Reed Dry Cleaners was brutally murdered, in a yet unsolved crime, by a night prowler in his home. The city became a virtual fortress as a result of emotions brought about by the crime, and mobs threatened action, with the National Guard placed on standby. This year, the Ku Klux Klan was very active in the community. At one time, 500 Klansmen in full regalia drove 150 cars through town to their meeting place at Kildare. On June 22, 1,000 people heard Dr. Hiram W. Evans, Imperial Wizard lecture on White Protestantism. The local Exalted Cyclops of Huntsville Klan 9, urged attendance at the lecture.

Illustrative of some of today's political indecisiveness, the first Independent Democratic primary in the history of Madison County was held on August 7, 1930, with 2,000 voting. Regular Democrats (Jeffersonian) held their primary in August, with 4,000 voting. The action got hot, with nearly 3,000 attending rallies at both Hazel Green and Monrovia. The regular Democrats went on to win the general election in November at which time Benjamin Miller defeated Republican H. A. Locke. The vote in Madison County for Miller was 3,411 to 2,291. Miller later took over the state reins, bemoaning the 66.2 million bonded indebtedness. Another race saw J. H. Bankhead defeat Senator Tom Heflin, resulting in a contest.

Another election in Huntsville during 1930 saw Huntsville voters turn down, by a vote of 564 to 365, a one mill tax to improve Pin Hook Creek drainage. Local Acme Club members had supported the drive, and, to their credit, voters later, on April 21, 1931, approved by a vote of 357 to 194, a one-fourth of one mill tax, and a \$25,000 loan for sanitary and storm sewer uses.

Christmas Day, 1930, was not the usual gay time in Huntsville. The Lyric Theatre burned, as well as J. D. Humphrey Store on Washington Street, with all being rebuilt in 1931. This was the third Christmas fire in 20 years. Another fire in August of 1931 saw six stores gutted, including Collins Cafe, Huntsville Bakery, Guarantee and American Shoe Shops, and the Little Gem Cafe, the latter operated by "Uncle" Cabe Fisk, known locally as the "Hamburger" King.

There was a pitiful end for Jim Britt, son of Kinch Britt, a federal spy who had been killed in 1864. Jim, left at the Madison County poorhouse by his distraught mother in 1864, died penniless in 1930 after having stayed at the poorhouse for 66 years.

County school suspended classes in 1930 so students could spend some time picking cotton. At the time, 56 per cent of Madi-

son County's population lived on farms. In Huntsville proper, there were 2,589 dwellings.

Street cars were now no more. The Alabama Power Company was given the authority to run buses, following a December 11, 1930 city ordinance granting the privilege. The last car ran February 23, 1931, and four new red buses took over. The last run began in front of the Alabama Power Company on Jefferson Street; down to Clinton; East on Clinton to Washington; on Washington to Holmes; on Holmes to the Pierce place on Fifth Street; on Fifth to Oakwood; on Oakwood to Meridianville Pike; on Meridianville Pike through Village to Washington and Clinton intersection; on Clinton to Pike; on Pike to Merrimack, and return the same route to beginning.

On the national scene, Roy Rogers and Trigger got their start. The same year that Sinclair Lewis became the first American to win a Pulitzer prize for journalism. He wrote **Elmer Gantry** in 1927. The name Firestone came to the forefront in 1930, as Harvey S. Firestone began to make tires in Akron, Ohio.

Even in depression, beauty survived. In Montgomery, Roderick MacKenzie breathed a sigh of relief at completion of his masterpiece, the eight large murals inside the capitol dome, depicting major events in Alabama history.

And slapstick fads got minds off the hard times. Charles "Gabby" Street, former Huntsvillian, became Manager of the Saint Louis Cardinals in 1930, but attracted far more attention when he became the first person in history to catch a baseball dropped off the Washington Monument. The pitcher? None other than the baseball immortal, Walter Johnson. In 1930, too, dancing, the "swing" was the "thing". Huntsville's Jack Giles was not swinging, however. He was "sitting", establishing the U. S. record for treesitting, staying up in the limbs for 10 days. And sweeping the nation was a new craze for contract bridge, jigsaw puzzles, and miniature golf.

The highlight of the year in entertainment was undoubtedly the appearance of the John Philip Sousa band in Huntsville, resplendent with pomp and circumstance, with the exhilarating beat of martial music never equalled by another conductor. In another item reminiscent of today's Grace Club Follies, using local talent, 150 Madison Countians put on the comedy, **Corporal Eagan**, receiving rave notices. The Redpath Chataqua was also still enjoyed.

Although the depression had dampened economic spirits, it had failed to weaken Madison County's love for sports. Carl Powell, K. O. Barnes, Tommy Baker, Jack Horton, Dillard Turner, Roy King, Paul Reed, Carl Thomasson, Blue Steele and Dummy Robinson were popular boxers at matches promoted by A. C. Glant, using Cecil "Bushy" Bolton as referee. The author frequently sparred with Dummy Robinson. In basketball, Jesse Keene coached Huntsville High's team to a near state championship. The team

included Ralph Ford, Tommy Taylor, Gene Williams, Pruitt, McLemore, Salter and Keene. They were representing a school that had the large number of 46 graduates that year, compared with six in 1913. At the Central Y.M.C.A., the bowling team won the state championship. Robert Ward and Eugene Seymour reigned as Huntsville's doubles ping pong champs, while Ed Cunningham beat John Wall for the singles. Bob Lowry won the second Tennessee Valley Golf Championship, while Shelby White won the local golf championship.

Near Big Spring Branch, West of the Legion Punch Bowl, a \$5,000 baseball park designed to seat 2,500 persons was constructed and named Martin Park. It was the home of the local professional baseball team, part of the Georgia-Alabama league. Ike Dillard was President of the club, which attracted far more attention than the 1930 discovery of the ninth planet, Pluto.

But a dog got nearly as much attention in Huntsville during 1930. A mad dog ran amuck in Bryant Alley, biting 15 persons, all of whom had to take the dreaded Rabies treatment.

Another Madison Countian came in for national attention in 1930. John Fraser, Jr., became President of the American Nurseryman's Association. Another Huntsvillian, Henry B. Chase, had also formerly held the honor.

Huntsville's civic life was not to be denied, even in the face of depression. Huntsville's fifth civic club, the Exchange, was organized, with Willis Latham as president.

In county government, the big news was opening of the new \$85,000 jail, and employment of the first full time County Engineer. A. J. Earl, as well as construction of Central School to serve Ryland and Brownsboro areas.

The year 1931 brought a sensation that would cause almost as much of an uproar as the depression. Nine negroes were accused of assaulting two white women, resulting in the world famous "Scottsboro" case.

Victoria Price and Ruby Bates of Huntsville, along with seven white boys, were riding in a railroad coal car to Chattanooga, and claimed that nine or more negroes jumped them and raped the girls on March 25, 1931.

The reports spread like wildfire and prejudice ran away with many, even before the first trial in April. The death sentence was fixed by electrocution, set for July 10. There seemed little hope for the defendents, who claimed total innocence. The State Supreme Court reaffirmed the death sentence for seven of the defendents, on appeal. The U. S. Supreme Court, however, set aside the verdict, and at a subsequent trial, Ruby Bates reversed some of her testimony. The high court ruled that the convictions had been illegal because qualified negro jurors were barred from serving.

The State of Alabama finally dropped charges against four and sentenced four others to prison. The other was sentenced to death, but in 1938, his penalty was commuted to life imprisonment. Desperado Jack "Legs" Diamond was not so lucky. He was "rubbed out" by opponents.

It was 1931, too, that publisher Henry L. Luce, seemingly suffering neither from the depression or any drought of ideas, brought out **Fortune** magazine. He had begun **Time** in 1923, and would later begin **Life** in 1936 and **Sports Illustrated** in 1954.

In 1931, too, an unknown singer began his rise to perpetual stardom as the singing idol of the nation. Fondly referred to as "The Groaner", Bing Crosby still today entertains. One of the Huntsville's local musical groups playing at the Pavillion looked his way with envy. The group consisted of "Lanky" Baxter, "Booley" Monroe, "Empty" Crick, Walter Holmes and Sylvan Davis. Another entertainment sensation of the year, sponsored by Laughlin-Wood Funeral Home, featured Pascha, billed as the only man to be buried alive. He was buried on the lot where Belk-Hudson now stands on Washington Street. The gimmick brought many curious visitors. For the night club set, another entertainment was opened over the Central Cafe and named the Mirror Room, and the song, Alabama, by Julia Tutwiler, was officially adopted as the state song, during 1931.

Millions of lights dimmed over American in 1931. Thomas Edison died and the millions of lights were dimmed in reverence to his memory. Lights at Madison County's Green Bottom Inn building would burn no more, though as the building was destroyed by fire during the year.



*Green Bottom Inn, dating from 1815. It burned in 1931 and was on Alabama A and M University lands.*

Other 1931 developments over the nation saw the Caterpillar Tractor developed; Pearl Buck's publication of **The Good Earth**; Wiley Post and Harold Gatty completing a round the world trip in record time; and the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. The movie **Frankenstein** appeared, to scare the wits out of many people.

Indicative of prices locally during 1931, the E. R. Richards Jitney Jungle grocery advertised a quart of milk for 13¢, bacon for 25¢, and a pound of Maxwell House coffee for 33¢. The J. H. Condra barbershop at Lincoln had haircuts for 15¢, shaves for 10¢ and a bath for 5¢. Condra did not furnish the soap or towels for the 5¢, however. The A. J. Moore Motor Company listed a two door Pontiac 60 Horsepower Sedan for \$793, with a custom sedan listing for \$903. The hospital, falling on hard times, had its credit refused, and went down to \$20 in the bank. Yet, in January 1958, they had raised ward rates to \$3 a day, semi-private to \$4, and private to \$6, and in July 1929 the plans of E. L. Love and R. H. Hunt, architects, had been accepted for a nurses home addition. The June stock market saw International Telephone and Telegraph stock listed at 25-7/8; Coca Cola at 144; U. S. Steele at 91-1/8; and Woolworth at 69½. The local Roxy Theatre charged 10¢ for kids and 20¢ for adults. Deposits of the local bank were Henderson 1.3 million; First National 1 million, and Rison 1.4 million. The Tennessee Valley bank listed 4.8 million in several branches, including that of Huntsville. At least one well known firm, the Martin H. May and John P. Cooney store, went into receivership. Sixty families were listed as having buildings on Monte Sano, with a very few of them staying there year round.

Crowds were still attending the things that interested them most. About 2,000 persons jammed the courthouse at one meeting to support the Huey Long idea of cotton crop abandonment. in 1932. On August 16, another Large Ku Klux Klan march was held through the downtown streets of Huntsville, now by ordinance having parallel parking. Purpose of the marches concerned boxing between races. Things must have gotten hot. The temperature did reach a record high of 108 degrees that year. Sports fans were not to be disappointed during 1931. Gabby Street brought his Saint Louis Cardinals to Martin Park to play the locals. It was no contest, even though Street loaned Dizzy Dean to the locals and also put in his substitutes after the third inning. The score ended 14 to 4. Volunteers for the slaughter included Bailey Tipton, catcher; Theron Fisher and John Tabor, Jim Gentry and Floyd Brant, first and second base; Eugene Williams and Dago Chaney, shortstops; J. B. Crews, third base; L. Hauer, Norman Allen, Jack Phillips and Noel Michael, pitchers; and Alfred Fitch, Walter Fiske, Houston Goodson and H. Watson, outfielders. Nothing had been seen like it, since 1924, when the Huntsville Times sponsored the Detroit Tigers, accompanied by Ty Cobb, in an exhibition game.

Football fans, however, were saddened, in 1931, to learn of the death of Knute Rockne, Notre Dame Coach of the famed Four Horsemen and other famous athletes.

In November of 1931, Huntsvillians saw 2,000 school children march through downtown in support of the renewal of the three mill school tax. The march was successful. The same election, however, saw defeat of the state 25 million dollar bond issue for roads. Other plans failed, too, as the Veterans of Foreign Wars group organized in 1931, headed by Louis Tumminello, but later discontinued, with the present group again establishing in 1945, headed by A. B. Smith. Bids were opened for the new Central School the same year, 1931.

Red letter days were in store for Madison County during 1931, as well as for fabulous New York City. In Madison County, the Tennessee River Bridge at Whitesburg was completed being named after C. C. Clay. Speaking at the March dedication was E. D. Johnston, with Mrs. J. W. Clay and Miss E. Clay in attendance, as well as the Joe Bradley Million Dollar Band led by John Hay. In New York City the Empire State Building, a 42 million dollar, 102 story marvel, to house 30,000 employees, was dedicated.

Another nationwide first was established in Huntsville during December 1931. The **Huntsville Daily Register** was established by William H. Pierce. It was the only daily paper in the United States to be founded during the depression. Another record may have been set by the delivery of twenty-two sets of twins in Madison County during 1931.

The **Huntsville Daily Times** was meanwhile changing hands. Henry P. Johnston bought the bankrupt daily from S. S. Fletcher, who had taken the paper over as court receiver and General Manager, succeeding J. Emory Pierce. The paper name was changed to **The Huntsville Times**. Reese Amis became editor.

Two other red letter days for the community came to pass on June 27 and 28, 1931. The city got another feather in its cap. Dreams came true for local aviators, led by Thomas Quick and the Jaycees. They had asked the city to clean off a field on February 26, and following completion of the work, the field was converted into an airport. The August 1931 issue of **Southern Aviation** carried a lengthy story about Huntsville's new 150 acre airport, located west of Alabama Street between Bob Wallace and Thornton. The airport was dedicated with Miss Lorraine Quick, previously selected as Miss Jaycee in a local contest, going up and dropping a bottle of wine on the field. Stunts and races, parachute jumping and cavorting of 15 planes covered what would become known as the Mayfair Aviation Field. Some of the planes represented were the Ryan 6 place; 3 place Curtis; 4 place Stimson; and the 1931 Travelair sportsman. The Joe Bradley Million Dollar Band also added to the festivities.

The dedication was directed by Jaycee President William Pierce and Jaycee Secretary Chris Howard. Frank Ward was in charge of the aeronautical show. Other Jaycees active in the dedi-



cation included C. E. Haney, E. F. DuBose, Oscar Grosser, D. F. Harrison and J. V. Pollard. An extra added attraction at the show was a woman aviator, Blanche Toney of Birmingham.

The airport was a modest beginning, but 1933 demands would far exceed the capability of the airport.

Early in 1932, radio station WHBS, owned by the Hutchens Company, went on the air as Huntsville's first commercial radio station, although the station would not last very long, even though they had tried since 1930 to get a permit. Opening the station were Jimmy Lloyd, Program Director, D. H. Long, Commercial Manager; Bill Johnson, Station Announcer; Norman Hurley, Engineer and S. C. Butcher, Officer Manager.

Despite some successes, despair of the depression was still more than evident. Alabamians paid 7 million in federal income tax, while the year 1932 only produced 2.2 million from the state. One success, however, was that of Huntsville's J. S. Sanford becoming President of the Armour and Company Fertilizer Works.

During 1932, veterans of World War I, jobless and hungry, marched on Washington to demand a government bonus. Congress had passed a bill calling for a bonus to be paid in 1945, but the veterans wanted it then, in 1932, when they feared starving to death.

More than 20,000 of them, some from Alabama, congregated in shacks outside Washington and near the White House, in a show of strength.

Congress voted down immediate payment in June and most began the trek back home, but 2,000 remained in Washington to protest. When police tried to get them to leave, four men were killed, two being veterans and two policemen.

President Hoover reacted by calling out the federal troops. Soldiers commanded by General Douglas MacArthur drove veterans from the city with tanks, bayonets and tear gas.

A shocked nation watched through the newsreels in motion picture theatres and listened on radio. America the Great was destined for change.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, a magical name, since he was the fifth cousin of Theodore Roosevelt, began his first term in the White House in November. He had carried Madison County by a whopping vote of 5,355 to 560. Madison County and the nation had voted to rid themselves of Republican philosophy, which they blamed for the depression. Roosevelt began the policy of a candidate giving an acceptance speech before the convention. His "we have nothing to fear but fear itself" stirred the nation later in 1933.

Benjamin Miller, the Democratic Alabama Governor, watched the event with more than passing interest, hoping the New Deal

which Roosevelt spoke of would ease the plight of Alabamians, who now had smoked "Hooverdust" for years.

In Huntsville, life had to go on despite hard times. And Huntsville made the most of it. The American Legion started wrestling matches in the armory on Jefferson Street, and Huntsville and Madison County governing bodies came to the aid of the East Clinton Grammar School in construction of a football field, working together, much as they would in later years in construction of Milton Frank Stadium. During the year, too, the caverns under the courthouse were again explored. And the kudzu plant was introduced to Madison County.

Another native son became a part of something that would spread all over the south in future years. Gurley's J. Glenn Sherrill became a co-founder of the Krystal Hamburger chain. His father, Sam Sherrill, had pioneered a similar operation in Huntsville, the Nu-Way on the square's north side about 1931. He sold out to Krystal later, in 1947.

In civic affairs, the Acme Club began its annual Best Citizen Award, again, to Huntsville's most worthy citizens. Dr. J. D. Humphrey got the silver loving cup in 1932. Mrs. W. F. Garth would get it in 1933. Other winners had been Dr. Carl A. Grote, J. E. Pierce, and Leonard Aitken. In the agriculture field, 21 Four-H Clubs were now operating, with a membership of 334. At Lilly Flag, the gin even made money.



*Lilly Flagg Gin, 1932. Left to right, John Matthews, J. E. Hays, Horace Esslinger, Aaron Fleming.*

Relief money was now beginning to reach the area, and Harry Landman was designated as the person to receive and disburse funds, through the Red Cross. There were now 15 million persons jobless in America, and 85,000 small business places had bankrupted during 1932.

But Standard Oil Company considered leasing over 30,000 acres west and north of Huntsville for oil drilling, actually taking many leases, and Textile Hardware Manufacturing Company was founded by L. O. Erwin, taking over the old Huntsville Hardwood operation that had gone into bankruptcy.

The prospects of the New Deal began to manifest themselves in harem-scarem types of fads. At college campuses, dancing marathons and swallowing goldfish became the latest "in-thing".

During 1932, there was much talk of the fabled Lou Gehrig, who became the first slugger to hit four consecutive homeruns in one game, while in the World Series, on October 1, Babe Ruth had his biggest day. During the year, the 1932 Olympics came to America. The summer games were held at Los Angeles and the winter games at Lake Placid, Nw York. Back in Huntsville, boxer "Young" Stribling came to fight after losing to Max Schmelling in 1931. The 1931 horseshoe Madison County champs were Ollie Dickey and Robert Powell, at the Y.M.C.A. sponsoring tournament, refereed by T. W. Cornell, Boys Director. Jim Londos reigned as world wrestling champ. Mildred "Babe" Didrikson held eight southern and three national Amateur Union records. This fabulous female excelled as an All American Basketball player and in bowling, football, golf, rifle shooting, skating and boxing.

There were other 1932 games—criminal, not sporting. Al "Scarface" Capone was convicted for income tax evasion; the Charles Lindbergh baby was kidnapped, with Bruno Hauptman arrested for the crime and electrocuted in 1936. Winnie Ruth Judd gained notoriety with her conviction on the charge of murdering two friends in the infamous "trunk" murder. And Jimmy Walker, Mayor of New York, resigned following the Hoffstadter investigation. In Madison County the murder of popular farmer L. H. Ruch by John Eddie Pope was more the topic, however.

In Arkansas, another 1932 unbelievable event occurred. Hattie Wyeth Carraway became the first woman to be elected Senator. In Madison County politics, E. T. Terry rode to victory as chairman of the County Commission, reminding the people that the County Commission had abolished the road tax and wheel tax. Even so, his unsuccessful opponent, T. M. Phillips contested the election, again unsuccessfully.

In 1932, the Jehovah Witness Congregation began, and down at Mobile, the world famous Bellingrath Gardens got their start, while the Garden Club of Huntsville, mounted a drive to have Huntsville become known as the Crepe Myrtle City. They sold 1,400 trees.

And Auguste Piccard achieved the highest baloon ascent in history, reaching 10.2 miles high. In Washington, the cornerstone was laid for the 10 million dollar U. S. Supreme Court building, and for the Longworth House building. But in Alabama, a March tornado killed 268, and injured 2,000.

Meanwhile, a man who called himself Father Divine, who was a Negro named George Baker, was on his way to a new cult. He became a martyr in some minds after being sued as a public nuisance.

In Huntsville, the Kildare Hotel opened with Mrs. W. T. Williams as Manager, following auctioning of the McCormick



*Kildare. Bought in 1900 by daughter of famed Cyrus McCormick, Virginia. Acquired in 1932 by the Lehmans and turned into a hotel. In 1975 it housed a beauty and barber shop.*

estate, with most of the property being bought by George W. Lehman. A second (Whitesburg) Garden Club was organized with 35 charter members, including Mrs. J. D. Thornton, President; Mrs. J. S. McDonnell, Vice-President; Mrs. W. F. Hall, Jr., Secretary; and Mrs. Fred Orman, Treasurer.

Due to hard times, Huntsville merchants signed a petition asking that the city reduce their licenses. The city refused to do so, and—almost unbelievably—the city, as the county had done previously—reduced their employees pay by 10%, although a 240 acre tract of land was sold by John Garner to C. P. Aldrich of Muncie, Indiana, for the price of \$75 per acre, a price that was the highest anyone could recall per acre.

At J. C. Penney's, Wizard sheets sold for \$1, while a quart of sweet milk and buttermilk could be purchased anywhere in Huntsville for 10¢ and 5¢ per quart, respectively. County truck drivers were getting 30¢ an hour, with county government foreman re-

ceiving only 25¢. The author recalls vividly working on Saturdays for the Little Gem Cafe, "slinging" hamburgers for \$1 for a ten hour day; and for Charles C. Anderson Drug Store on Sunday, "jerking" sodas, also for \$1 for a ten hour day. Delivering circulars for Dunnnavants on Wednesday afternoons after school brought in a quarter, and keeping the Huntsville High School lunchroom books brought \$3.00 a month.

In 1933, President Roosevelt began his first—and now famed—"fireside" chats with Alabamians and the rest of the nation by radio. Just a month before, an attempt to assassinate the President occurred in Miami. The bullet missed its mark but killed Mayor Anton Cernak of Chicago. riding with Roosevelt in a parade.

It was the year too, most important to the Tennessee Valley, that President Roosevelt and Senator Norris won their fight for establishing the Tennessee Valley Authority, aimed at developing the vast quantities of cheap electricity in the region.

Roosevelt was also the cogwheel during 1933 in the drive to repeal prohibition. The Twenty-First Amendment repealed national prohibition, repealing the Eighteenth Amendment, was passed by two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress and then submitted to the states and ratified.

Alabama ratified the eighteenth amendment, as it was evident that their feelings were that prohibition had been a failure, and also because of the popularity of President Roosevelt, who was only the third Democrat in the White House since the Civil War.

Records show that 58 per cent of Alabama's votes went wet. In Madison County, the voters favored repeal by 2 to 1. Repeal became effective December 3, 1933, following Utah's vote. Alabamians could soon guzzle legally for the first time since 1915 legislation.

Roosevelt's three "R's"—reform, recovery, and relief—were beginning to take hold.

On March 5, 1933, Roosevelt closed banks nationwide, in an action referred to as "Bank Holidays", designed to halt bank failures, growing more frequent by the day. About 4,500 banks were failing. Huntsville banks reopened on March 9, permitting any deposits, but limiting withdrawals to five per cent.

The first state employment office opened in the Madison County Courthouse in 1933 to aid the hundreds out of work in finding jobs. F. S. Williamson also issued payroll checks to 1,538 emergency relief committee workers in Madison County.

The Blue Eagle became a familiar sign, being the insignia of the National Industrial Recovery Act (NRA), with H. C. Pollard as the local Commander. Under NRA, the populace soon became familiar with a variety of federal organization formed to help conquer the depression. The age of the Alphabet in government

had begun. Some of these were CCC, FFCA, PWA, TVA, RFC, AAA. HOLC, FDIC, CWA and WPA. Truly the "New Deal" began serving "alphabet" soup.

The economy began to inch forward again. U. S. Highway East from Huntsville to the Jackson County line was built and popular Hatfield Lake was established near Athens and drew many Madison Countians.

Old-Timers, fourteen to be exact, remembered even tougher times. Still surviving Confederate Veterans in Madison were William C. Bragg, W. H. Beason, W. T. Bennett, I. D. W. Cobb, William C. Canterbury, A. S. Doak, James J. Fears, F. T. Given, T. E. Hereford, A. J. Ikard, Seaborn Keel, W. C. Myrick, J. P. Payne and J. A. Stegar.

Governor Miller tried three times to get an amendment to the state constitution for an income tax, and was finally successful. 1933-1934 collections were 373,000, to compare with 10.3 million in 1946-1947. Child labor laws were also strengthened making it unlawful for children under sixteen to work while schools were in session and were not to work in a factory at any time.

During 1933, also, Amendment 20 was ratified setting the date that a United States President would assume office to be January 20, while Representatives and Senators would assume office January 3.

The word subsidy now began to be a very significant part of government. The Agricultural Adjustment Act saw the beginning of parity prices established for basic commodities, and started the subsidy principle where a farmer was granted direct benefits or rental allowances in return for voluntarily reducing crops or acreage, which in turn kept a surplus from developing, thereby maintaining stable prices. The Democratic Party approved this plan, but didn't feel so kindly towards Dr. Frances E. Townsend's plan to give everyone over age 60 the amount of \$200.

**Happy Days Are Here Again** was Roosevelt's and the Democratic Party's song. It now seemed that the good times were beginning to roll again. Searcy Fackler and "Flea" Esslinger each kept their orchestra serenading Huntsvillians as they had for some time, but they were having competition.

Dudley Smith, Charles O'Reilly, Hilding Holmberg and Sam "Canada" Broyles were a popular Huntsville High School quartet, particularly with their rendition of **Minnie the Moocher**.

Their rendition would have made the star attraction at the 1933 Century of Progress World Fair in Chicago, Sally Rand, inflate her bubbles more. Probably King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, visiting the 1939 World's Fair later, would have enjoyed them.

Another local popular music group making its debut was one led by George Torrence, who played the saxophone. With him

were Raymond Monroe, violin; Maurice Stevens, tenor banjo; George Blackwell, saxophone; and Hilding Holmberg, drums.

"Honey" Grady and his 10 Rhythm Boys were also appearing at the Pavillion on Monte Sano, and John L. Hays organized a saxophone quartet from the Joe Bradley School, consisting of Cecil Rainey, alto; Jese Wilson, baritone; Howard Rainey, soprano; and Bunny Irwin, tenor. Irwin would later form his own band.

During 1933, too, Irving Berlin wrote **The Easter Parade**; Erle Stanley Gardner began a series of famous mysteries with **The Case of the Sulky Girl**; and The Orange Bowl was started. Esquire and Newsweek magazines began publication. Chicago held their World's Fair, but the main attraction was not the Science Hall, but the fan dancer called Sally Rand.

In Madison County, various public meetings endorsed a City Park and Pool, as well as a needed new airport. Citizens were against some of the old too, as they asked the city to remove the Abattoir, as well as the Sanitary Wagon operation on Monroe Street. The Vienna precinct, finally in 1933, became New Hope precinct, and Madison County people got to see their first four ring circus, when the Seale Sterling Circus came to town.

In the health field, a very significant development disclosed, as proven by a picture, that certain rays killed cancer.

Moving into 1934, the county began discussing moving marketing from the courthouse square to Oak Avenue on property owned by Charles M. Hutchens.

And Mrs. Addie M. Russell of Walker Street became the first recipient of a Home Owners Loan Corporation loan in Madison County.

Madison County's work force showed a steady increase, even for those who had been unable to find work only a few months earlier. More than 1,700 local able-bodied men were employed on public works projects, paid for by the federal government.

With the unemployment burden seemingly lifting, Governor Miller returned \$93,875 in notes to Madison County that had been borrowed from the U. S. for emergency relief purposes during the height of the depression. Congress, however, had authorized that the notes need not be repaid.

Meanwhile the City and County agreed on splitting appropriations equally to lease and improve the airport, and the Huntsville Board of Education accepted the donation of land for their first major football field from the Goldsmith-Schiffman estate, presented by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Goldsmith and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Schiffman in memory of Mrs. Bettie Goldsmith and Mrs. Beth Schiffman.

The fine arts began to rise in prominence again. The Music Appreciation Club was organized, with Mrs. Robert Moorman as President, and the Junior Grace Club was started with Miss Alice Elizabeth Mims as President. At Madison, the Entre Nous Study Club was organized.

History was made in Callender, Ontario, Canada, in 1934, as well. Huntsvillians talked about a miracle. The Dionne quintuplets were born, the first to survive. And in New York, Fiorello LaGuardia, termed by many the right man for the right time, began his first term as Mayor, becoming probably the most colorful mayor in U. S. history. One of his colorful appearances concerned the 1,818 passenger Queen Mary, on her maiden voyage that year, and his habit of reading comic papers to children over radio.

But there were less appetizing developments. John Dillinger, the crazed criminal who had terrorized portions of the country with his bank robber escapades, was killed by the FBI as he walked out of a Chicago theatre, the same year that officials killed desperados Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow. In this same year, Ellery Queen mysteries became popular. The same year saw Huntsville add to its jail.

And that strange man who seemed to hold a hypnotic power over his followers rose to become the virtual dictator of Germany. His name—Adolf Hitler, Fuehrer of the Third Reich. He had been appointed Chancellor of Germany in 1933 by President Von Hindenburg. But few Americans foresaw the dismal future of what it would all mean.

On July 13, 1934 Huntsville's first textile industry strike was witnessed, forerunner of more to come.

Bibb Graves, elected as Alabama's Governor again in 1934, became the first governor under the 1901 Constitution to have been elected twice. Madison County gave him 2,996 votes, with Republican E. H. Dryer getting 51. Two others got 30 votes.

New changes were on the horizon, too, in 1934, from FDR's national administration. In August, the Social Security Act, providing for unemployment insurance and old-age security, by taxing the income of employers and employees, began nationwide, with the first payment to recipients made in 1937.

The same year, Madison Countians were able to collect their first old-age pensions. Pensions, of course, were far less than today. Gasoline for cars, the same year, was 8½ per gallon.

In 1934 John Sparkman and others urged the Madison County Board of Commissioners to provide park land, and after much debate, the county bought 2,000 acres from the Mountain Heights Development Company, priced for \$18,000, and donated it to the State for a park. The city bought the Monte Sano Water System from the same company.



The outgrowth was Monte Sano State Park. Work began with the advance assignment of men from the two Civilian Conservation Corps on Monte Sano Mountain. The State, however, has not yet, even to 1975, delivered on their promise to provide a golf course and swimming pool in the park.

About this time 814 men were also working on Works Progress rolls in Madison County, including building a gym and auditorium at Riverton and at New Market, along with the stone wall around Goldsmith-Schiffman football field. And the great drought hit the Great Plains.

In 1935, Madison County adopted its first formal budget, following new legislative action to establish county financial controls. The act provided the first uniform accounting system for counties in Alabama. The State Highway Patrol and Labor Department were also established by legislative act.

Before 1935 was over the county had its first Welfare Director, T. L. McRae. The first board was composed of Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. C. T. Butler, Lawrence Goldsmith, Aaron Fleming, Thompson Kelly, Eva Quick, Harry Williamson and Phil Peeler. Along with this, the County, for the first time in its history, abolished the Poor House—or Alms House—as many called it. The building at the end of Hermitage was abandoned and later torn down, as the Welfare Department began to take care of the poor, who were usually placed with relatives and appropriations given the family. In 1935 there were 63 poorhouses in the state, but by 1953 they would be down to two.

The county population was growing steadily. In 1935 there were 7,034 farms and 9,000 persons were on the industrial payroll. Non-farm income during 1935 was \$7.4 million, while farm income was \$4.7 million, for Madison County.



*Jefferson Street, looking South from Holmes.*

The city and county, with the backing of the Chamber of Commerce, bought the Charles Hutchens property for \$6,000 and the W.P.A. crews began construction work on a curb market building, located on Fountain Row and Gallatin Street. This was the first city-county operated market, since the city had the responsibility prior to this, beginning in 1814. At the courthouse negro Will Cogswell became the first black to serve on a Madison County Jury since Reconstruction Days.

On December 4, 1935, construction began on Guntersville Dam, heralding the beginning of the man-made lake period in Northern Alabama. Robert L. O'Neal, who had proudly re-started the old **Mercury** newspaper, boasted of the many benefits that would inure to Madison County.

There was also the tragic part of the year 1935. Senator Huey "Kingfish" Long was assassinated; Will Rogers and Wiley Post were killed in an airplane crash near Point Barrow, Alaska; and in Huntsville, the Washington Street area between Uptains and Mary Shoppe burned. A riot in New York by blacks resulted in hundreds injured and one killed. Tragic, as would be seen later, was the second mill strike, Dallas, followed by others.

But there was the freshness of a new child star, Shirley Temple, to delight the nation in motion picture theatres; and **Begin the Beguine**, one of Cole Porter's musical contributions to the period, became popular. The same year saw the beginning of the Sugar Bowl at New Orleans, and the beginning of the Alcoholics Anonymous organization in America. In the health field, the big news was the first artificial heart surgery. The year 1935 also saw the explosion on the American scene of England's Alfred Hitchcock with his adaptation of **Thirty Nine Steps**.

Some voters, unhappy with the Huntsville City Council, brought about an election to change to the City Commission form, but it failed by a wide margin, (1,333 to 280) during 1935. But out at Gurley, voters decided to again incorporate, so approving on April 9, 1935, while the city of Madison voted to construct a water system and approved \$4,500 in bonds for construction of a new city hall. Also of interest to all cities and towns in Alabama was the formation of the Alabama League of Municipalities in 1935.

For Madison Countians with nothing better to do, there was always the latest craze, chain letter writing, which was sweeping the nation.

The same year work began on a new Armory on Patton Street across from the Alabama Broom and Mattress factory. The \$36,000 armory was built primarily out of sandstone quarried at Cold Spring on Monte Sano.

Other functions were not financed as well. The Sheriff of Madison County was operating on an \$8,000 budget from the coun-

ty, and the members of the Hospital Board, finding credit of the hospital practically cut off, and few funds available, paid for a carload of coal out of their own pockets. But, more successfully, J. O. Fisk started his livestock sale operation.

Near Meridianville, the Kiwanis Club of Huntsville went out and bought 12 acres, building a camp for underprivileged children, and on Round Top, there was other lasting construction. Dr. W. H. Burritt began the task of building a winding road to the top, where he built a Maltese Cross shaped home, with straw used as insulation. The house burned and he later rebuilt it in 1936. The property was willed to the City of Huntsville for use as a museum after Dr. Burritt's death. The author had suggested this to Dr. Burritt. Dr. Burritt also willed property on Eustis Steet for use by the Health Department, which today occupies a Health Center building there.

Roosevelt's New Deal so impressed the nation that he rode victoriously into the White House for a second term as President in 1936, using radio for the first time extensively in a Presidential campaign. In Madison County, Roosevelt defeated his Republican opponent by a vote of 6,184 to 514. One of his first plans included an attempt to reform the Supreme Court.

For Governor Bibb Graves the task was to establish a smaller scale New Deal for Alabama. Funds for the needy were increased, and the Tennessee Valley Authority continued to provide much employment for the North Alabama area. In Washington, former Huntsvillian William B. Bankhead helped steer legislation to combat the atrocious inadequacies of farm tenancy in the State of Alabama. In 1937 Bankhead became Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

Another Alabama native son was thrust into the national spotlight in 1936. Senator Hugo L. Black was appointed to the United States Supreme Court by Roosevelt, and Governor Bibb Graves appointed his wife, Dixie Graves, to fill the Senate spot temporarily. She served until Lister Hill was elected and took her place.

During the Graves administration in Alabama, toll bridges were built to improve the State's highway system. Later, during Graves' second administration, tolls were removed, making them free for public use. The Whitesburg Bridge was among those with tolls removed in 1936. But state warrants, with a state debt of over 83 million, were worth only 50¢ on the dollar.

In downtown Huntsville a new \$200,000 United States postoffice was built at the corner of Holmes and Jefferson, in 1936, and the county during the same year bought the Monte Sano Turnpike from the Monte Sano Turnpike Company. During the same year Carl Burgreen purchased the first harvester combine used in Madison County.

The elements were not kind in 1936. At Tupelo Mississippi, a tornado struck killing 200. Madison Countians responded with money and goods. But, in Madison County itself, the West Huntsville Baptist Church burned, but was soon rebuilt under the leadership of Pastor Vernon Rich. The county, too, experienced the worst snow it had since 1917, receiving a nine inch snow, in three degrees below zero weather.

The county grand jury was on a witch hunt the same year of 1936, recommending impeachment of Probate Judge W. E. Butler in connection with alleged voting irregularities. The panel also sought to have the medical licenses of Dr. T. L. Mastin and Dr. C. H. Russell revoked for alleged illegal placement of names of qualified voters on the voting list, with physical disabilities. And, adding insult to injury, the jury recommended impeachment of Sheriff F. G. Hereford on the grounds his health was not good enough to perform his job. The jury charges all came to nil.

There was much talk, however, among the populace about gamblers, street walkers, and bootleggers, and apparently Huntsville's 14 policemen were kept busy. An electrocution gained much attention, too. Walter Mill paid with his life for the murder of Vivian Woodward in Huntsville.

Huntsville folk, too, talked of the twelve year sentence handed out to ex-newspaper editor J. E. Pierce, in connection with fraudulent stock sales concerning T.V.A. Pierce had gained a reputation of boosting Huntsville as no other. The U. S. Supreme Court later reversed his conviction.

Another new profession for women was obvious in 1936. Miss Charlotte Johnston became the first Huntsville girl to become a stewardess, beginning work with American Air Lines.

Unbelievable to most today, the Mayor and City Council of Huntsville were all reelected in 1936, and without opposition. In County government, the county appointed its first Gasoline Tax Inspector, Harold Caldwell, and began a District Foreman system for road and bridge work. Foremen appointed were Guy Harwell for District One; Gerald Gentry for District Two; Clifton O. Mann for District Three; Charles Dunham for District Four; and Henry Schild for District Five.

Three Civilian Conservation Camps were operating in Madison County during 1936, commanded by Francis H. Clements, H. H. Villard and E. D. Rabun. There was, to say the least, plenty of work to be done, and a job in a C.C.C. camp was sought by many young men.

The W.P.A., also niring able-bodied men, began work on the Bankhead Parkway, a new road going to the top of Monte Sano Mountain from Pratt Avenue in 1936. The organization also did work, along with Madison and Marshall Counties, in constructing



*Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camp on Monte Sano during Depression.*

the Butler Mill Bridge over the Paint Rock River, about 10 miles from New Hope, during 1936. In all, the W.P.A. spent about 2½ million dollars in Madison County during 1936 attempting to provide jobs for those in need. Another project of the W.P.A. in 1936 was construction of the brick school in Madison, the last of five schools built in Madison County by the W.P.A.

Operation of road projects by the W.P.A., in coordination with Madison County, apparently did not always run smoothly, as the County asked for removal of Area Supervisor R. W. Scudder in 1936. He was replaced by E. D. Clark, thence by L. G. Smith, who obviously got along fine with the Commissioners, as he later became County Engineer.

Hard times, too, caught up with another well known industry in 1936. The Huntsville Lowe (Poore) mill went bankrupt, with its houses, mill buildings and other assets being auctioned. The stated reason was that ladies fashions had changed to Calico. Actually the mill, in 1932, had added 400 new looms, but apparently the die was cast.

The county school system was having it hard, too. In fact, eight county schools would have closed, had it not been for the County Commissioners pledging \$500 cash to each.

If you wanted a new suit in 1936, you could go to Arnold Clothing, North Side Square, and buy it for \$9.95. A new Dodge would have cost you \$640.

A new grandstand at Goldsmith-Schiffman field became a reality in 1936 compliments of the influence of the Acme Club. It may have been the same location where Tom Mix appeared during 1936 in Huntsville with his circus.

The year was crammed with news events, both national and international. The Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, New

York, first opened; the First Heisman trophy winner was Larry Kelly of Yale; First Associated Press poll gave Minnesota the mythical national football championship; the Fort Knox, Kentucky, gold vaults were built; sulfa drugs were discovered in Germany; Margaret Mitchell's **Gone With the Wind** appeared; the first practical cotton picker was invented; Life magazine started; Dale Carnegie wrote his **How To Win Friends and Influence People**; the Italian-Ethiopian War began in 1935, accelerated; and the Spanish Civil War begun, with the insurgents led by Franco. The war served as the proving ground for all phases of World War II, particularly airpower.

In England, King George V died, and King Edward then later abdicated, because he was not permitted to marry commoner Wallis Warfield Simpson, an American divorcee. Edward's brother, Duke of York, became King George VI.

Dr. Walter Jones and John R. Fordyce, the latter a former Madison Countian, were appointed by the President to serve on the DeSota Commission to determine the route of DeSoto in 1540 through Alabama.

And, also in 1936, Huntsville's Western Union went to their first 24 hour operation, with business getting better and better. Manager F. W. Taylor and Teleprinter Operator Lacy Strong, earned their money.

Two popular Madison Countians got a boost that comes to few, in 1936. The Reverend John J. Milford and Dr. J. E. Whitaker both got holes in one at the local golf course.

By 1937 the Alabama Legislature had solved another dispute over the alcoholic beverage controversy, a step first necessary before the "wets" could enjoy the repeal of prohibition. The group passed a local option law allowing voters in each county to decide whether their particular county should be "wet" or "dry".

Even today some of the decisions made that year still stand in some Alabama counties. Hardly a year passes, however, but that some county does not have a referendum. And a dispute is still going on with claims that revenue generated by sale of liquor in "wet" counties should not be shared with "dry" counties.

On March 10, 1937, voters of Madison County had trekked to the polls to approve legalization of the sale of alcoholic beverages, joining 23 other counties wet, and 43 counties dry. The first state liquor store ever to open in Madison County began operations in June on Jefferson Sertee in the Hutchens Building just north of the Grand Theatre, now demolished. C. J. Owens was manager. Clerks were T. H. Giles, Willis Latham, Douglass Martinson, H. C. Blair, and Fletcher Erwin. A decisive "wet" vote of 2,665 to 1,729 "dry", indicated their jobs would be safe. The "wet" counties in 1971 numbered 30.

Local cafes thereafter soon began getting liquor licenses to serve liquor in their establishments by the drink.

Also in 1937 the W.P.A. and the Huntsville Board of Education built a stone field house at Goldsmith-Schiffman field. Huntsville Ice Creamery (Meadow Gold) had donated a \$10,000 electric score board for the field. The W.P.A. also began the important project of making a survey of all Madison County courthouse records.

Although much progress was being made in Madison County, it was also apparent in 1937 that the county needed elbow room for its governmental progress.

The County in 1937 purchased the Elks Building on Eustis Street from Lena Garth for \$20,000 and moved a tribe of functions. These included the County Agent, Public Welfare Department, W.P.A., Board of Education, Health Department, Farm Security Administration, Employment Service and National Guard. One commercial concern, Boswell White Insurance Agency, was permitted to stay on with a lease arrangement.

The W.P.A. was still extremely active. If building schools, dams, highways and parks weren't enough to keep the army of workers busy, they found time to plant \$20,339 in flowers and shrubs around Huntsville proper.



*Washington Street looking North, between Holmes and Clinton.*

The Depression falling behind, on November 16, 1937, city voters approved a one mill school tax 546 and 386 and a \$75,000 bond issue to improve East Clinton and other schools. Architect Charles H. McCaulley was busy meanwhile drawing plans for a new East Clinton Street School. Madison County, not to be outdone, issued \$75,000 in gas tax warrants for road improvement.

But Huntsville voters, dissatisfied with the city dump, petitioned the city fathers to remove the garbage dump from its location on Hall and West Clinton.

Huntsville High continued a newspaper during 1937, the **Red and Blue**. The schools first annual was published also, the **Pierian**. The same year Huntsville beat its then arch rival, Decatur, 7 to 0, bringing about a big celebration. Hazel Green High came out with its first annual, too, called **The Echo**.

Even bigger news to the city was the establishment of Huntsville's first permanent radio station, WBHP, by W. H. Pollard. Weston Britt was the first program director.

Bringing more than passing interest, however, was the visit of a Pathe News photographer and newsman to take a look at Frank Coe's unique dwelling, "Coe's Roost", on Monte Sano.

In downtown Huntsville, the Russell Erskine Hotel opened its Blue Room, to remain a popular spot for many years. But in September, the Fairgrounds sustained a \$200,000 fire.

Pat Jones, writing for the Huntsville Times, wrote a series of articles about Madison County's beautiful ante-bellum homes, a series that still brings a great deal of attention today.



1934 photograph of the Leroy Pope (Father of Huntsville) home, built in 1814. It overlooks downtown Huntsville, and is the oldest major home in Alabama. (There are some cabins pre-dating it.)

The popular Maple Grove Night Club, opened in 1937, in the old Chase ante-bellum building on Meridian Pike, soon brought



a flock of nightclubbers to see what operators Cecil Bolton, Brown Hambrick, Philip Brocato and Earle Smith were up to. One could find out easily, because admittance was only a quarter.

In 1937, too, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church organized, and the Library added three rooms in its basement.

At Dallas Mills, more than 800 employees went out on strike. Merrimack workers soon followed suit. The impact forced the county to approve extra funds for welfare. The mill re-opened October 17, 1938. Merrimack had 1,000 go out in December 1937, and did not re-open until December 27, 1938.

And 1937 was the year that Madison Countians danced "The Big Apple". It was the year, too, that Alabamian Joe Louis won the Worlds Heavyweight Boxing title. He would hold it for 12 years

In local politics, B F. Riddick unsuccessfully contested the election of H. C. Blakemore as Sheriff. And Probate Judge W. E. Butler reported his office handled 45,000 transactions during 1936-1937.

On the national level Dupont made the ladies happy with the invention of Nylon in 1937, the same year that the Cotton Bowl started.

The rumbling across the oceans touching the U S. Mainland caught serious and ominous attention. General Franco conducted a successful civil war in Spain, ultimately gaining total control of Spain, in 1939.

The Japanese invaded China and on December 12, 1937, almost brought the U. S. to arms when imperial planes sank an American gunboat, The Panay, on patrol in Chinese waters. Protest brought a quick apology and restitution from Japan.

Famed aviatrix, Amelia Earhart Putman, was lost this year, and even in 1975, stories still abound about her fate.

Getting even more attention than war stories, however, in Huntsville, was a swirling controversy about the City Superintendent of Education, embroiled in a controversy with a school Principal, Roosevelt Humphrey, among other things. Mass meetings of parents calling for the dismissal of the Superintendent fell upon deaf ears of the School Board, who supported Superintendent W. G. Hamm and refused to dismiss him.

As 1938 rolled around, county cotton mills were still suffering from employee walkouts and the farmers of the county voted 6,276 to 93 for cotton controls by the federal government.

However, 24,000 persons were gainfully employed through the county in 1938, even though some received the first unemployment checks of about \$8.00, in February. It was not enough, however, to offset a confrontation between labor and management, one of the first in the state's history.

More than 1,000 persons gathered on Russell Hill and proceeded to Montgomery by car to see Governor Graves about what they termed unfair union labor practices at the mills surrounding Huntsville. The Governor refused to see the protestors, or to take part in settling the crippling strike, as requested.

Despite what seemed to be an impossible impasse at a solution, the strikes and protests were symptoms of a changing scene in Alabama.

Governor Graves, however, was instrumental in setting up the new State Department of Labor. The Alabama Legislature also passed an act which improved the older Workmen's Compensation's Act to pay workers who were injured on their jobs. Alabama also set up a permanent State Employment Service, while in Jefferson County, a civil service system was feeling its way.

In the November 1938 general election Democrat Frank Dixon walked away with the governor's race. In Madison County he received 1,841 to Republican W. R. Clark's 44. A lesser party candidate, James Arnold, received 36.

The mill strikes in Huntsville reached almost every strata of the local economy, causing meat dealers to plead with the city fathers to reduce their license fees, due to the unemployment situation. The city denied their request. The industrial payroll for the entire county during 1938 was only three million dollars. But the multi-million McKesson-Robbins drug firm was caught overstating assets by eighteen million dollars, and its head, F. Donald Coster, was found to be an ex-convict, and committed suicide.

Although the home economy was suffering, progress was still possible, even then. Southern Cotton Oil Company purchased the old Alabama Oil Mills and P. R. Underwood was named Manager. The armory on Dallas Street was completed by W.P.A., which employed 2,700 employees in Madison County during 1938 and a two story addition to city hall was completed, also, with Pascal Brown in charge of construction. The bus terminal was moved to Washington Street from the Russell Erskine Hotel, and was served by Lewisburg, Capitol and Crescent bus lines. The Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge was established, being in parts of Limestone, Madison and Morgan counties. The Refuge would altogether encompass about 35,000 acres and would serve as the winter home for over 80,000 ducks and geese each year. And nationally, everybody seemed interested in introduction of the first new nickel in 25 years, the Jefferson, replacing the buffalo. The Pulaski Pike brick school, replacing the frame structure, burned in 1938, was also completed.

During 1938, too, city fathers bought a lot at Winston and Yarbrough Streets for a negro school. Winston Street School was then completed by contractor Harrison Richardson for \$23,321. City fathers also saw fit to appoint Huntsville's first Electrical Inspector, William Hopper, and they listened, along with Madison County, to



*East Side Square, looking South.*

the pleas of the Acme, Rotary, Kiwanis, B.P.W., Civitans and Lions clubs for a new airport. It was needed, as on March 15, eighteen (18) army planes had to be guided down by car lights. The Lions Club was newly organized during 1938 with Herbert Farrish as President. The Madison County governing body, at a time when things were still hard, even so donated a motor grader to the City of Huntsville during 1938 to aid the city in its road construction.



*A 1970 view of the remains of the Monte Sano Park Tavern, burned.*

Meanwhile, a tavern was built at Monte Sano State Park; Gurley got its first dial telephones for its 65 subscribers; a new road to Keel Mountain was begun by Madison County and the W.P.A.; the D.A.R. approved placement of a marker, listing Revolutionary War soldiers, on the courthouse lawn; and the county fathers agreed

to assume full operation of the city-county curb market, all of this in 1938.

Somehow, despite the labor problems at the cotton mills, Huntsville continued to grow in prominence as a convention city. In 1938, among conventions held in the city were those of the Alabama Hotel Association; Alabama Furniture Association, Alabama Pharmacy Association, Alabama Confederate Veterans, Spanish-American War Veterans and the Alabama Federated Music Clubs.

Education was not going unnoticed. During 1938, there were 97 schools in the county system with 9,754 students enrolled and 339 teachers in the classrooms. At Huntsville High, a popular Queen contest was held. Winner in the Senior class was Nellie Mae Smith, while Bebe Ann Williams was judged winner among Juniors. Mary Kelly won the Sophomore class, while Mary Alice Terry was winner among the Freshmen. Caroline Garth was judged queen at Junior High. Waking many nostalgic feelings, city fathers voted to sell the equipment and building they had acquired, known as Burnam Pool.

On the national scene the year also saw the birth of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), while a foreboding rumble of war was heard in Europe. On March 11, 1938, Adolf Hitler's German armies invaded Austria in the first step to create a greater Germany. Six months later, Hitler gained control of a section of Czechoslovakia through the September 1938 Munich agreement, agreed to by Hitler, Mussolini and Chamberlain, then disregarded the pact and seized all of Czechoslovakia. Hitler obviously knew where he was going, unlike America's Douglas Corrigan, who wound up flying from Brooklyn to Dublin, rather than California, gaining the everlasting nickname of "Wrong Way" Corrigan. Hitler's talk of his "super" race, too, may well have contributed to appearance of "Superman" comic strips and popularity, during 1938, one year before another hero, "Batman", appeared. In Italy, Mussolini, following Hitler's lead, ordered invasion of Haile Seassie's Ethiopia.

A new hero appeared on the sports scene nationally, during 1938, also. Johnny Vander Meer became the first pitcher to pitch two consecutive no-hitter baseball games. But also appearing as heroes in Madison County were the members of the Dallas Y.M.C.A. baseball team, who won the state championship. An older hero, Eddie Rickenbacker, and his associates, acquired Eastern Airlines from General Motors.

Halloween Eve, October 30, 1938, however, would go down as the producer of the year's most startling news. Much of the nation panicked at the radio report of Orson Welles about the **War of the Worlds** on Mercury Theatre. It was only fiction, based on H. G. Wells' 1898 story, but much of the nation mistook it for a direct—and real broadcast of Martians invading America. Even some sui-

cides were attributed to it. At nearby Birmingham, many accounts were told of panicking.

Madison Countians bid goodbye to a hard era as 1939 rolled onto the calendar. It was no auspicious occasion, but nevertheless it was significant.

W.P.A. workers gathered on the west side of the square downtown and began the task of removing the old street car tracks at Madison and Jefferson Streets to Clinton, and West Clinton to Washington. Nationwide, the WPA work force had reduced from its February 1936 peak of 2.9 million employees to 1.8 million in January, 1938.

One reminder of the bygone era was still cheerful, however, Whistling Clarence C. Powers, a long time mailman who still chose to make his route with a horse and buggy, greeted his "customers" with a cheerful whistle daily.

The Blue Laws in Huntsville fell during 1939 in a surprising move by the city. Movie theatres were allowed to be opened on Sunday, bringing loud retorts from some religious circles.

High atop Monte Sano, C.C.C. workers started another memorial still standing today to remind generations to follow of the efforts of national policy to provide work for the unemployed. There were no handouts to the C.C.C. or W.P.A. employees. Men earned their way in 1939 to obtain a living wage, with the government's help. The amphitheatre atop Monte Sano is a living memorial to that era. The Monte Sano Picnic Area Shelter was also built during 1939. Pay for the W.P.A. was 23¢ an hour for unskilled workers and 40¢ an hour for skilled workers. The employees worked up to 130 hours a month. 2,000 were at work during 1939.

Citizens of Madison County were proud of their Monte Sano Park. A second annual celebration was held in 1939 on Monte Sano, depicting Civil War Days in Huntsville. A. L. Smith was event Chairman, with Thomas W. Jones, Jr. as Co-Chairman. Virginia Giles was event Queen, while Robert K. Bell served as Master of Ceremonies.

Also during 1939 the Pratt Avenue Center Parkway was given a facelifting by the W.P.A., with C. C. Ratliff, as Director, in charge. In 1939, too, Lonnie Jackson became the first Madison County boy to go to Father Flannigan's Boys Town.

In downtown Huntsville, the county assumed operation of the curb market on March 1, and a committee was appointed to oversee operations of the facility. Mrs. L. M. Alexander was Chairman, aided by R. I. Harwell, Annie B. Lawler, Alonzo Williams, Mrs. W. M. Martin, Mrs. Lelia Sugg Moss and Tokey Walker.

Interestingly, the first commercial motel opened in Huntsville during 1939 with W. O. Fox buying the Maple Grove Night Club



*Huntsville-Madison Coounty Farmers Market.*

property for his lodging plan. Fox later built 12 cabins around the old Chase home and called the motel, Maple Grove. The February



*Maple Grove Motel, in 1972. This was Madison County's first commercial motel, constructed in 1941 by W. O. Fox*

rainfall of 12.52 inches, biggest since the 13.38 inches in 1926, as recorded by G. W. Papot, didn't faze Fox.

Within months, the Wake Robin, a second commercial motel, opened, also on North Meridian Street (or old 431 now).

The completion of Guntersville Dam in 1939 by the T.V.A. was far from T.V.A.'s only contribution to the area. The Huntsville Public Library got its first mobile library, providing a regional service, aided by T.V.A., with Hoyt Galvin, T.V.A. director of regional service in Huntsville, being a vital cog in the result. The library had attained a first in America, during 1937, becoming the first regional library in the nation. T.V.A. had relocated 9,000 families, including 840 in the Wheeler Reservoir area of 104,000 acres, and 2,000 families in the Guntersville area of 110,000 acres.

Other governmental operations gained headway, too. Huntsville appointed W. E. Ewing as the city's first Plumbing Inspector; Paul Speake, architect, was commissioned to draw plans for the municipal swimming pool at the site of the old Burnam pool; daily pickups of garbage began in the city; Madison County put up its first stop signs and constructed, with W.P.A., its \$30,000 garage on Church Street, with a 12 foot high stone fence around it. The county also appointed its first Barber Board, consisting of Earl Wilson, Clarence H. Carroll and W. C. Freeman. The year 1939 was the last year, too, that the county commissioners served legally as the County Board of Review. The Board of Equalization taking over these tax equalizing functions in 1939 were John V. Matthews, H. G. Anderson and John F. Moseley.

In the Courthouse another property switcheroo was achieved. The Tax Collector took over the County Engineer's space so he could be next to the Tax Assessor, located on the first floor in the southwest corner of the building. A door was cut between the two offices. Meanwhile the County Engineer took over the space formerly occupied by the Tax Collector on the north side, first floor.

The year 1939 was significant for the state. Employees of the state, for the first time, went on a merit system. A Constitutional Amendment was also voted which placed the legislature on biennial sessions rather than annual.

In 1939, too, the Pilot Club was organized with Mrs. J. S. Gowan as President; a new brick school was built at Farley; the headquarters for the Tennessee Valley Council of the Boy Scouts was moved from Florence to Huntsville; the Alabama B.P.W. state convention was held in Huntsville; and the Farmers State Bank was bought by the Tennessee Valley Bank and made a branch of that bank. Martin Stamping and Stove Company also began their operation in Huntsville during 1939, taking over facilities of the defunct Electric Belle Range Company. But the Erwin Mills closed.

Huntsville High School band was re-started during 1939 with Lester George as director. The band's first appearance in uniforms was at a game at Athens. Band boosters had raised \$2,000 in a fund raising drive to purchase the uniforms. Several former Huntsville High graduates won the 1939 independent basketball championship.

Coincidentally, it was the same year San Francisco and New York both held their famed World's Fairs; the same year John Steinbeck's **The Grapes of Wrath** became a best seller in the novel business; and that Alabama made the Southern Pine Tree its official tree. The same year of 1939 saw Packard come out with the nation's first air-conditioned car Sikrosky invent the Helicopter; and some New Yorkers saw the nation's first true television broadcast.

Frank M. Dixon, a native Californian, who had set up law practice in Birmingham, took over as Governor in 1939 and shortly



1939 Independent Basketball Champions. Front Row, Robert Jones, Joe Spinelli and James Sublett. Back row, Left to right, Dudley Powell, Sponsor, A.B. Smith, Bill Allen, Joe Fleming and Floyd Tate, manager, W. B. "Red" Snipes, Julius "Country" Bailey and B. McCaleb, members of the team, are not shown.

thereafter began a push for constitutional amendments. Madison Countians responded favorably on July 31 for his call to pass five such amendments. It would be Dixon who would shoulder the responsibility later of being the Governor when a new world war began.

War was moving ever closer to U. S. involvement. Germany and Russia during 1939 signed a non-aggression pact, but Adolf Hitler soon ignored the agreement. Little Finland, during 1939, was attacked by Russia.

By September, Hitler's armies had marched into Poland without declaration of war. Two days later Britain and France declared war on Germany.

The "war that was to end all wars"—or so free forces called it—was under way. The United States watched during 1939 from across the ocean, trying to tell itself it was not a U. S. concern.

Back in Huntsville, a war to end all wars was indicated at the Lincoln Baptist Church, where knives and fists flashed in a minister ouster attempt.



Nationally, between the decline of vaudeville and the advent of television, radio brought out Fibber McGee and Molly; Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen; Jack Benny; Kate Smith; Amos and Andy; Lum and Abner; Mae West; The Marx Brothers; while the movies boasted of, to name a few, Shirley Temple, Jean Harlow, Clark Gable, and the dancing team of Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers.

But establishment of the Black Muslim movement in 1930 by W. D. Fard, succeeded by Elijah Muhammed in 1934, went practically unnoticed.

But Madison residents had paid attention to their water system construction in 1934.

## CHAPTER XLI

### THE WORLD WAR II YEARS. (1940-1945)

The push of Hitler's War Machine was unmistakable and the U. S. soon found it impossible to ignore it as a real threat to national security. The crushing tactics, the repression of millions, meant the U. S. eventually would be forced to act.

The nation in 1940 began preparation for the inevitable. Although the U. S. was not in the war, the need to begin some means of building an army began.

Alabama, like the other 47 states, started the arduous task.

In Madison County, Carl Memory Crabtree, age 19, a local Western Union delivery boy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Victor E. Crabtree, 408 East Clinton Street in Huntsville, became the first volunteer accepted by the county draft board. Crabtree was later killed in action during 1945 on Luzon in the Philippine Islands.

And there were mixed emotions over what the U. S. seemed destined to face. It was obvious, even in Madison County, when its first young men left for training. There had been parties in their communities, but tinges of sadness and uncertainty crept to the surface.

The first Madison County draftees to follow the call were Reese M. Thompson, 363-B Street, Merrimack; William S. Congo, Route 2, Madison; Robert Parker, Route 1, Hazel Green; and Gardner E. Myers, Route 1, Woodville. The nation's first peacetime conscription had begun, on October 29.

The draft was not confined to the "young". Flavil Jenkins became the first grandfather to be drafted. The draft sent growing numbers into military training, eventually reaching 288,033 from Alabama alone.

The war, though, was still ahead, and no one knew with certainty the sequence of events that eventually pulled the U. S. to the battlefields.

The uncertain year was, too, a time of reflection. More than 40,000 visitors trekked to Monte Sano Park in 1940 to pause and enjoy the tranquil peace, also to enjoy the newly opened Dude Ranch, first in the Southeast, and to watch construction of three new cabins being built.

In Huntsville, far-reaching changes were in store during 1940 despite the uncertainty of the war. The city bought the Alabama Power Company on July 18, 1940, utilizing J. O. Henkel as Manager at the time. The system had 5,810 customers. Karl Woltersdorf was hired shortly thereafter, and within a month, the average residential customer was using 132 kilowatt hours of power at less than

two cents an hour. By December 31, the number of customers had risen to 6,235. Rates for the first thousand KWH were 3¢; next 750 were 2¢ and next 1,000 were 1¢. The system has proven a profitable one, with revenue for 1942, for instance, having been \$752,000, with profits of \$311,000. In 1943 the revenue was \$834,000, with a profit of \$360,000. Profits, for the most part, have been ploughed back into system expansion. The Huntsville Water System, also operated by the Huntsville Utility System, had water rates in 1940 of \$1.50 per month minimum; 50¢ for the next 3,000 gallons; 42¢ for the next 5,000 gallons; 34½¢ for the next 12,000. The same year, A. L. Moore built the New Market Water System, later sold to Madison County, in 1970, and a 240 foot bridge was built across Mountain Fork Creek, at New Market.

The dusty, gravel road from Huntsville to the Tennessee River, along U. S. 31, disappeared during 1940, too, when Madison Countians were observing their first Daylight Savings Time. The state put in concrete pavement, heralding it a giant step forward in the transportation system.

Near Meridianville, the Huntsville Kiwanis Club built a camp for the underprivileged. The camp was later acquired by R. W. Gentle, when the Kiwanians began utilizing the Y.M.C.A. Camp Chalakee near Guntersville. The new owner renamed the camp, KaLea Park. In the same year, the Kiwanis Club began their youth safety patrol, with George W. Lehman as captain.

In Huntsville there were 35 miles of streets, 11 miles of alleys, 31 miles of water works, 29 miles of sewers, 3,025 water meters, 13 miles of gas mains, 652 gas meters and 2,642 telephone connections, according to a 1940 count.

Alabama Power Company also sold their Bus Transit system in 1940 to Crescent, who charged 5¢ per bus fare.

And Joe and Ruby Cambron opened their Aero Club on Monte Sano Drive and Whitesburg Drive, soon to be "the" place to go.

And the local livestock market in January had the largest number of livestock ever sold in one day before — 729 head.

The horse and buggy days seemed gone forever, but other modern approaches to other problems were being considered as well. The possible use of voting machines in Madison County got attention.

The Acme Club appointed a committee composed of Tommy Taylor, Walton Fleming, Joe Shirley, Frank Wilson, Gaston Pirkle and Elbert Parsons to study such a change. The Salesman's Club, organized in 1940 with Carlisle Davis as President, however, would later become the organization that would successfully push the project to completion. This year, too, the Exchange Club was re-organized.

During 1940, also, Madison County and the City of Huntsville jointly agreed to appropriate \$31,000 for 720 acres of land west of Whitesburg Drive, owned by Joe D. Anderson, for an airport. The land, known also as the Garth or Sivley farm, was approved in November by President Roosevelt. Construction costs of \$91,000 were also approved, with the City and County absorbing \$33,000 of this, with the W.P.A. taking the rest.

Meanwhile at A & M College, the first degree granting course was begun, ultimately leading to a bachelor of science degree in elementary education. An \$80,000 athletic stadium was also built at A & M during 1940, by W.P.A.

At the time, A & M had an enrollment of 420 with 40 teachers. Oakwood College had 226 students and 16 teachers.

In 1940 Huntsville was quickly becoming known as possessing one of the finest educational systems in the state, not only in its college activities, but in the primary and high schools as well.

In 1940 Huntsville already had one senior high school, one junior high, two elementary schools for whites, one negro high, and one Negro elementary, all taught by 69 teachers.

The county system was faring equally well with 90 schools, including 28,800 white students and 11,710 colored, taught by 261 white teachers and 83 negro educators.

W.P.A. continued a driving force in both the city and county, providing jobs for the unemployed. President Roosevelt, who became the first and only president to be elected for four terms, was petitioned by the County Commissioners to increase W.P.A. projects. Roosevelt carried Madison County by a vote of 5,658 to 567 over his Republican opposition in 1940.

During 1940, Garden Clubs and Henry Chase of Chase Nursery combined in an attempt to make Huntsville "The City of Dogwoods". Thousands of such trees were planted. R. J. Lowe also did his part during 1940 to make Huntsville a city of beauty. He tore down the old Clinton Street jail which he had purchased. It had been the source of many derogatory comments.

Money was still tight and the looming military effort made the situation worse, but the county still managed \$11.2 million in retail sales for 1940. Gas was selling for 21¢ and 27¢ while beer was 10¢ and 15¢ per bottle.

During the hot, muggy summer of 1940, Huntsville's youngsters found a special treat. The new municipal swimming pool opened with Milton Frank as Manager. The hot summer days — up to 101 degrees — were a far cry from the winter, when the county had experienced a five inch snow, the deepest since 1936. Inspiration Point Water Reservoir, a landmark since its construction in 1928, fell under the weight of ice and age.

The 1940 census was only the beginning for Madison County. Results showed 13,050 for Huntsville, 66,316 for Madison County, 2,832,961 for Alabama, and 131,669,275 for the nation. World population was estimated to be 2,295,000,000.

The decade 1930-1940 saw many new business places start in Huntsville, including the Russel Erskine Barber Shop, 1930; Irene Jones and Willa's during 1930; W. T. Grant, Sterchis', Marcus Penders' Dry Cleaners, Arnold Clothing and Bragg Furniture in 1931; Beckers', Wilson Furniture, Alabama Truck Line, S.W. Tidwell, Star Market, Madison County Exchange, all in 1932; Robinson Bonded Warehouse and Tom Dark Drugs in 1933; while Jeff Smith opened his law practice in 1934, the same year that Huntsville Implement began. Opening in 1935 were Alex Wilensky's Uncle Sam Loan Shop and Harrison's Union Dry Goods. The same year, Ragland Brothers bought out Merchants Wholesale Grocery. Royal Undertaking and Huguley Clothing started in 1936, as did Farmers Tractor, while Douglass Martinson began his law practice in 1937. Pepsi-Cola also started selling in 1937. Roper's Florist started in 1938, and W. D. Johnston opened his law practice in 1939. Mary Shoppe and Grand News also started in 1939. Clark Steadman Barbeque and Kauffman's Jacobs Battery, as well as Auto Electric began in 1934. Barteer Lumber got its start in 1930. M. L. Stinnett. J. O. Fisk, and Wilson Mann announced a new livestock market on Oakwood Avenue during November 1938. Huntsville Glass began in 1940, and Ben Giles became Standard Oil Distributor in 1931, and W. O. Fox started his Huntsville Cafe in 1931. Of particular note to the teenagers was the opening of Broadway's Dining Room and service station in 1935 by Mr. and Mrs. B. H. "Pop" Broadway and son Robert. They stayed in business until 1946.

In Montgomery, the State Department of Archives and History found a home in its new building, and the old Scottish Rite Temple was remodelled into the Judiciary Building to house the Alabama Supreme Court and the Alabama Court of Appeals. Back in Madison County, J. Ed Spencer was given a contract to alter the jury box where the jury, for the first time, would face the Judge's bench rather than being on the side. At Decatur, the Alabama Flour Mills "Mother's Best" was started, and for those over 65 in Huntsville, "Doc" Key began a fishing club.

But the rumbles of war hung heavy on every mind.

Before 1940 ended, Germany invaded Norway and Denmark; Belgium fell to Hitler; Italy entered the war as Germany's ally; France signed an armistice with Germany after the fall of Paris and the supposedly impregnable Maginot Line; and Germany invaded Yugoslavia. The British survived Dunkerque with the largest amphibious operation in history.

The Russians, who had finally conquered little, brave Finland, soon seized Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, swallowing them up.

Back in Madison County many people, remembering that Finland had been one of the few who had attempted to pay their World War I debt to the U. S., sent money to Finland as a token of their respect.

During 1940, too, FM radio was first successfully demonstrated, and Ernest Hemingway came out with **For Whom the Bells Toll**. The same year Benjamin O. Davis became the first U. S. Negro General. Across the Pacific, another powerful nation was trying its war-making ability. Japan invaded French Indochina. By September, Germany, Italy and Japan had formed a menacing military alliance.

By February of 1941 not a single National Guardsman remained in Madison County. The draftees and the volunteers trudged off to Army camps, scattered around the country, for much-needed training.

Only a month earlier the 151st Engineers Regiment from the County was inducted into federal service and sped off to Camp Shelby, Mississippi for training and, within months, to the Alaskan frontier.

By March, the lend-lease act, espoused by President Roosevelt to aid anti-Axis countries, had become law and the United States had one foot in the war without bluntly declaring so.

On the horizon was a change that would forever alter the future of Huntsville and Madison County. Clanging fire engines and a newspaper extra heralded the birth of a new era for the county on July 3, 1941.

The War Department announced that a \$41.2 million chemical warfare plant, and a \$6 million ordnance plant would be built in Huntsville. The site had been chosen in June by the chief of the chemical warfare service, General Porter. To Madison Countians, the announcement meant jobs, thousands of them, to aid in the war effort. Within nine days after the announcement, the first civilian employees were hired — a janitor, secretary and mail clerk to work with the engineering firm that set up in the armory, with furniture loaned by Madison County Commissioners.

A vast acreage west of Huntsville totalling 38,723 acres, or 64 square miles, became the site. Before the month was out, rodmen were already conducting engineering surveys on the acreage. U. S. Senator John Sparkman and others from Huntsville had worked for months with federal officials to convince them that the labor market and the land outside Huntsville were ideal for the site. Obviously, Sparkman and company did a super salesman's job. He had even introduced a bill in 1938 directing the secretary of war to survey the area for a possible Arsenal.

Major Carl H. Breitwieser was busy as construction quartermaster when the effort reached full steam in August. The first clod

of dirt was removed from the northeastern section of the reservation on August 5. Within 30 days one small mess hall and five tent frames were set up for military police. Possession of the first track in the northeast corner was taken July 28. The forty miles of country roads in the area went to the Army too.



*First building occupied to be used (in 1941) during construction of Huntsville Arsenal. Near Madison Pike.*

Madison County then began construction of its first four lane road, Jordan Lane, an extension connecting Madison Pike with Athens Pike to accommodate the influx of workers. F.S.A. opened a trailer park of 200 trailers south of Merrimack.

In September, Colonel R. C. Ditto, Commander of the Reservation to be called Huntsville Arsenal, set up a temporary building near the corner of Madison Pike and Patton Road. Major Carroll D. Hudson, Commander of Redstone Arsenal, took over command of that new arsenal in October. The first Huntsville Arsenal staff officer, Lt. William H. Stevens, arrived October 30. Formal groundbreaking ceremonies were held in October. On July 16, Whitman, Requardt and Smith were selected to provide Architectural and Engineering Services, and on July 21, C. G. Kershaw Company was given a construction contract. The United States District Court had granted an order on July 24, granting possession of the area to the government. A December report showed that 512 families had been displaced from their lands. The Federal District Court was still located in Huntsville then.

By October 10, there were 3,607 employed. The total reached 4,070 on October 17, and by December 31, 1941, the construction employment reached the almost unbelievable total of 12,000 persons. Some of the workers were unhappy, saying labor racketeering was prevalent. But \$300,000 per week was paid out to construction workers.

The facility was destined to be one of the most important in the nation for the rising buildup of the country's military strength. By September 15, 1941, six buildings had been completed, and the

mass move was made from the Armory, Virginia McCormick Y.M.C.A., the Central Y.M.C.A., and Huntsville High School, where various segments of the Arsenal had been located temporarily.

In downtown Huntsville, the first Soldiers Service Center opened in the old Laughlin building across from the Russell Erskine Hotel. More than 400 soldiers attended the first day while Miss Hazel Robinson, Director, supervised. Work on a 500 cot rest area, costing \$7,000, also began on Tennessee Avenue. The C.C.C. Camp had previously moved. Residents again, in the area protested the facility, as they had previously protested the C.C.C. Camp. The rested soldiers, however, were able to see Rubinoff on his 1941 visit to Huntsville, and even saw the first streamlined train to come to



*The Tennesseean, first streamliner to begin runs through Huntsville, in 1941. Huntsville today has no passenger trains.*

Huntsville, the Tennesseean, inaugurated this year. The W.P.A. also built tennis courts between Ward and Seventh.

Huntsville's first Housing Authority was appointed during 1941, partly because of the obvious demands that would be placed on the city with the growth of the arsenal. Heading up the Housing Authority were Herbert Johnson, W. Oscar Mason, H. E. Monroe, Sr., W. L. Hunter and Ashford Todd. Also during 1941, the city acquired the Lincoln Mill electric system for \$3,100 and decided to discontinue the sanitary wagons, since there were supposedly enough sanitary sewers then. The city also passed its first ordinance about tourist camps during 1941, while the County began its first pipeyard manufacturing operation, with Douglas Rodgers as foreman.





*Washington Street, 1941. looking North from Randolph Street. Henderson bank, extreme right, began operations in 1907. The building burned in 1946, and the bank built new quarters on the site of the old Huntsville Hotel on Jefferson Street.*

At Madison, town fathers appointed a committee to get a public housing project. The committee was composed of John Cain, Walton Hughes, Joe Balch, D. S. Lanier, J. C. Gormby and W. H. Humphrey.

And at Monte Sano Tavern, the orchestra of Clifford Barnes entertained the happy folks. Even in 1970, Barnes was doing the same at **The Red Carpet** in Huntsville.

And the A and P became the first major retail food group to give its employees a five day week.

At Huntsville, progress was continued on the airport with the airport road constructed and two runways paved. The Mayfair subdivision plat of 100 homes, first substantial wartime plat. was filed, by Clyde Nelson, and Mrs. E. V. Caldwell of Huntsville was honored by being elected President of the State Garden Club organization. Henry Chase of Chase Nursery donated another 500 dogwood trees, and Huntsville was well on its way towards being titled "The Dogwood City". In November, the 100 year old city hall bell was removed and put in the city park. The first two Mayfair homes were completed on October 12, and sold for \$3,950 each. It took \$750 cash, and \$25 a month to buy.

While Madison County geared up to a war manufacturing economy, most eyes and ears waited for word of the conflict abroad.

How long it would be before the U. S. was forced into action was a typical topic of conversation.

On May 21, 1941, a German submarine sank an American ship without warning. Three months later President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Churchill, meeting off the coast of Newfoundland, issued the Atlantic Charter, containing eight objectives for the post war period.

The ominous Rising Sun of Japan was equally as threatening as that of the German advances abroad. By November, Saburo Kurusu, Japanese envoy, arrived in Washington to discuss the mounting Japanese-American problems.

Kurusu was still in Washington on the fateful morning of December 7—a day President Roosevelt sadly proclaimed would live in infamy.

Waves of Japanese planes swarmed in over Pearl Harbor, catching most of the American Navy's destroyers, battleships and carriers at berth. There had been no declaration of war. Most of the U. S. air force was obliterated. At least 170 aircraft were destroyed and another 102 were damaged.

The American dead was set at 2,402, of which 1,102 were entombed in the Battleship Arizona, lying at the bottom of the harbor after a devastating attack. One thousand, one hundred seventy eight were wounded.

The first Madison Countian to lose his life in World War II, Luther James Isom, son of the John C. Isoms of West Huntsville, was aboard the Arizona when the attack came. He died with his comrades.

While at home — many schools closed during a polio scare, unmindful that Secretary of War Knox had said on October 24 that war with Japan was inevitable, and that we should so plan. C. R. Williams did his planning well, organizing both the Old Age Pension Society and the Magistrates Association. Chain store managers organized with McClellans A. W. Sutherland as President.

Altogether, in the months and years ahead, about 6,000 Madison Countians would see service in World War II.

In less than 24 hours after the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, the President, backed by Congress, declared war on Japan. Germany and Italy declared war against the U. S. three days later—and the U. S. responded by declaring war against both. China also declared war on Germany, Italy and Japan—the Axis.

If there had been any doubt before as to what the U. S. role in the war would be, there was none after Pearl Harbor.

Before the year ran out, Guam fell to the Japanese as they began a sweep through the Pacific. They captured Wake Island; Germany invaded Russia; the British invaded Ethiopia; the Free

French and British took over Syria and Lebanon from Vichy France; Germany conquered Greece; and the British surrendered Hong Kong.

Back in Huntsville, there had been jubilation when Huntsville High School won the state football championship, although most of the players who copped the crown would be headed soon for a deadly game where sportsmanship was not the objective.

On the championship teams were Billy Lee, Bob Gunn, Jr., Mike Emory, Charles Hopper, J. W. Day, Ed Williams, Albert Huffman, Felix Holder, Frank Swaim, Luther Wikle, Billy Joe Rowan, Earl Stover, Reid Mosely, Bill Fowler, Sandy Goldstein, Joe Nei Simmons, Pat Richardson, Malvern Griffin Bryson Sims, Jack Jackson and Douglas Lynch.

The sneak attack at Pearl Harbor had hit hard at the hearts and dreams of Madison Countians, but there was no lack of patriotism. Winning the war, however long it took, was the only acceptable goal.

The old cannon on the Madison County Courthouse lawn had been only a symbol of World War I patriotism, but Madison Countians turned it into another symbol of pride in another year, another time. The cannon, given to the county by the American Legion, was donated to the War Department for scrap metal to be melted down and recast for the war.

War time or not, however, certain things went on. The Pilots, Kiwanis and Hairdressers of Alabama held their annual conventions in Huntsville, and Belk-Hudson, managed by J. L. Anderson, announced their new store on Washington Street. The National Fox Hunting Association held their 48th running in Madison County on November 6, 1941.



*Huntsville's Big Spring, during World War II.*

And in the health field, the first human was treated with penicillin during 1941. Back in Huntsville, William Hollingsworth, Marvin and Shelby Drake started Huntsville Roofing Company.

Rationing began with auto tires, followed by 12 other rationing programs, to aim all of the nation's strength at the war effort.

Madison Countians decided to have another go at the wet-dry issue, and on September 23, 1941, by a margin of 2,152 to 1,795, voted dry. The effort was led by the newly organized Madison County Temperance Committee headed by W. E. Butler, President. The Dry's celebration probably exceeded in strength the November 1941 Los Angeles earthquake, that area's most severe since 1933.

The Civil Air Patrol was established in the U. S. during 1941, too, and aided in protecting the nation's coast line from enemy attacks and infiltration. During the year, also, the National Gallery of Arts, a gift of Andrew Mellon, opened in Washington.

With Huntsville destined to be a major war material production center, even the military cloak and dagger roles crept into community. The Big Spring, while still providing most of the city water supply, was put under wire cover during 1941. Guards watched the spring around the clock, fearing the consequences of what poison dumped into its water by a spy could do to cripple the city.

The agony of war almost overshadowed an Alabama engineering marvel that became not a dream, but a reality in Mobile during 1941. The \$4 million Bankhead tunnel opened, and at Lister, Alabama, America's first independent aluminum manufacturer, Reynolds, opened.

Christmas in Huntsville in 1941 was a bleak, sad affair in many homes. Making matters worse on New Year's Eve, Dunnavant's—Huntsville's largest department store—burned. However, the fifth annual Santa Pal Drive, headed by Mrs. Reese T. Amis and Mrs. Ava Searcy, was a rousing success.

Even **White Christmas**, Irving Berlin's all time best seller recorded during the year, 1941, was a painful, tormenting experience—remembering the more than 1,100 American servicemen who could no longer dream from their watery grave on the Arizona.

But growth was inevitable for Huntsville and Madison County. For future comparisons, 1941 statistics are listed here. There were 6,375 electric meters; 2,782 motor vehicles; and 3,465 meters. The City budget was \$260,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$1,713,000. The County budget was \$442,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$277,000. The Sheriff's budget from the County Commission was \$7,300. Assessed valuation of county property was \$16,496,924, while postal receipts were \$100,663. Bank deposits were \$8,171,000. There were 342 Boy Scouts in 16 troops. On December

19, 1941 Merrimack Mill had 900 employees, while Dallas had 800, and Lincoln 1,500.

By the year 1942 hundreds of incendiary bombs were already rolling off the assembly lines at Redstone Ordnance plant. Huntsville was pushing war production in a frenzy. Alabama beating Texas in the January Cotton Bowl helped.

Madison County had already vacated all roads in the arsenal and later sold most of its road graders and bulldoziers to the government for \$75,025 for the massive undertaking the government would become involved in to open new roads and maintain others, as well as for the railroad that would take munitions off the arsenal, destined for overseas. Looking toward Alaska, the government started construction of the new, famed Alcan highway. Locally, the state announced a \$246,000 paving job for Fifth to Madison Pike.

In the months to follow, Waterman Airlines, P.C.A., and Southern Airways flew out of the city-county airport landing field. The Administration building was not much, but was a starter. The city and county had each appropriated \$2,500 for a facility. P.C.A. was the operator in 1942, while in 1943 Southern became the operator of the field for the community. Eastern and P.C.A. were okayed by the C.A.B. in February.

The hazardous business of war production took its first toll at the arsenal. Miss Easter Posey from Hazel Green, a worker at the ordnance plant, was killed when 160,000 fire bombs ignited in a factory building. This was the same year, 1942, that the Cocoon Grove night club burned in Boston, killing 491. It was also the same year that Lester Coffey received the first death sentence meted out in Madison County in 26 years. He was convicted for the murder of Dr. J. E. Walker.

The state was to gain special recognition in the Navy as well, during the troublesome days ahead. At Norfolk Navy Shipyard. Alabama Governor Frank Dixon watched as Julia Ann Sparkman, daughter of Huntsville's U. S. Senator John Sparkman, christened the U.S.S. Battleship Alabama. Mrs. Lister Hill was sponsor of this, the fourth to carry the name. The gallant battleship was to see much action and today spends its retirement on display in Mobile. At Courtland, Alabama, the three million dollar air force training school was announced.

In Huntsville, seven of the surviving 21 Alabama Confederate veterans met for a reunion during 1942, but not without noting that more than 30,000 young soldiers had thronged through the service club in downtown Huntsville. Noted too, was the successful conduct of the first War Chest Drive, headed by Robert K. Bell. Of far more than passing interest was the organization of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks again, since the organization had, from 1901 to 1918, played an important part in the community,

and was now destined to do so again. The lodge was opened with George Mahoney as Exalted Ruler for 45 charter members.

The wartime economy saw Huntsville stretching to meet demands of a growing population. Construction of Haven Manor, Brookfield, Westlawn and Madison Heights subdivisions in 1942 helped make room for newcomers. By June, Jere Evans had announced Mayfair had 65 families. The Huntsville Hospital also had to make room for newcomers, increasing its bed capacity from 50 to 86 during 1942. The same year, Huntsville's Big Spring showed a shortage and the State Health Department also began to insist that the City do something about providing water elsewhere. Dr. Walter Jones visited the caverns under the city to start making plans. At the Arsenal a hospital was built.

The year 1942 had a crushing disappointment, in part, for American servicemen fighting overseas. The Japanese took Manila, Bataan and Corregidor, as well as Burma and Singapore. In March the Japanese landed in New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, threatening the Allied stronghold in Australia. Germany took Tobruk in June, along with 30,000 British prisoners.

A glimmer of hope came in April when General James Doolittle took off from an aircraft carrier and delivered the first American bombs on Tokyo, from the carrier Hornet. Three months later, the Japanese on Okinawa surrendered to the Americans.

The Battle of the Coral Sea, May 7, gave the first real hint that the U. S. might turn the tide in the Pacific. Carrier based American planes fought off attacking Japanese waves to protect Australia.

By June, the American Army and Navy Air Force managed to cripple the Japanese Navy in the Battle of Midway, stalling the Japanese advance. Two months later, Americans landed on Guadalcanal, our first major land offensive in the Pacific, in the first step to force the Japanese from the Solomon Islands.

June 3, 1942 hit close to home. The Japanese bombed Dutch Harbor, Alaska, and Madison County's Glenn Howard Tate was killed. Glenn C. Talley was injured severely and Arnold Jacks and Edward C. Bea were also injured, less severely.

Halfway around the the world the U. S. was coping with the German Axis. War was declared against Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania on June 5. Germany had invaded Russia the year before. In November almost a half million men swarmed into North Africa in the Allied invasion that included 350 warships and 7,500 transports storming into the bays. This was the same month that Chauncey Sparks was elected Governor of Alabama. In Madison County he defeated Republican Hugh McEmery and Communist Ordway Southard, overwhelmingly, about 40 to 1 combined. A primary opponent of Sparks was James E. Folsom. Another fort was added in Alabama during 1942 to further the war effort. Fort Rucker was established.

Huntsville had established another record of note in the bloody war. Sgt. Kent L. West, who had worked at the arsenal, was credited with shooting down the first Nazi fighter plane.

Back home, 309,097 pounds of scrap rubber was collected in a 1942 drive, 50 per cent more than the quota for Madison County. In two months over 1.5 million pounds of scrap metal was collected. Ration books were in full use for sugar and coffee, while many other items were available only in limited supply. Even so, the Cotton Buyers held their Fourth Annual Cotton Ball at the Russell Erskine Hotel, with Bob Lowry chairing the event.

At Huntsville Hospital, the staff was overjoyed, finally, to see the hospital pull out of debt. Following a community drive, headed by Kenneth Thomas, \$19,000 was raised and the hospital debt paid off. The same year motorists were made happy with the introduction of the tubeless tire on the market. And speaking of tires, Charles E. Shaver, C. S. Boswell, and George Elliott composed a ration board. They let Huntsville folks have the "large" amount of 59 tires during 1942. Clerk Claude Pipes didn't get overworked at that rate.

Huntsville Times carriers during 1942 also set a record. They led the nation in sale of defense stamps and bonds. There was another first, too. Most able-bodied men and women were either in service or working in the defense effort. The new Crescent Cab Company hired Huntsville's first woman cab driver.

Voting machines again became news in 1942. The Madison County Magistrates Association, headed by C. R. Williams, went on record asking that the people be permitted to vote on the matter.

The state, cognizant of increased highway needs in the area, built a four room headquarters for the highway department on Athens Pike moving from their 718 Adams Avenue location. The State Troopers also used the facility.

At least one surprising event took the minds of Madison Countians off the horrors of war. Mr. and Mrs. William McQuiston of Hall Street became parents of the first triplets in Madison County since 1922. And Women's Lib appeared with formation of Huntsville's first women's bowling team.

On the national level, a new meteor began to appear. Frank Sinatra gained popularity.

In other local matters, the Catholic St. Mary School discontinued its high school, and a Home Guard was organized. Ben Giles was Commander; F. W. Fleming was First Lieutenant; W. L. Latham, Second Lieutenant; while Felix Newman, Thomas E. Holder, James F. Watts, Dr. Moody Walker and J. B. Hill were Sergeants. The group met frequently in various of the county's 75 restaurants and other meeting places, discussing the home front problems, including the crime rate. One such meeting disclosed that the

Huntsville Police Department reported 4,019 cases during 1942, of which 1,310 were for public drunkenness and 1,395 traffic. By comparison, 1937 had shown only 1,067 public drunkenness and 118 traffic cases. In Madison County, during 1942, there were 32 Four H Girl Clubs with 1,350 members, while there were 30 Four H Boys Clubs with 1,400 members.

The year 1942 also brought about another event that before many years would be linked dramatically and historically with Madison County. The V-2 rocket, a brainchild of the Germans, was successfully flown. Behind it was a man then considered a U. S. enemy—a young German engineer named Wernher von Braun.

The same man, whose interest was in exploring the universe, rather than destroying mankind, would later prove his loyalty to world peace—and his podium would be Huntsville.

As happenstance would have it, another event occurred that would be a prime factor in ending the war. It happened at the University of Chicago in December 1942.

The world's first nuclear chain reaction was achieved.

If the desire to win the war was the patriotism the nation needed, Madison County more than earned the honor in 1943.

The county became the first in Alabama to sell enough war bonds to buy a \$446,000 bomber. A Liberator B-24 Bomber was subsequently christened "Madison County, Alabama". Another test of the county's willingness to aid the war effort also showed up in the very successful grease salvage drive.

During the year 1943 Redstone Ordnance Plant's name was changed to Redstone Arsenal and the name of the Huntsville Chemical Warfare depot was changed to the Gulf Chemical Warfare depot. By then more than 19,300 workers toiled on the arsenal confines. One proud group then was a softball team, called the Redstonettes, coached by Hoke Wallace. They won the Southeastern Softball Womens championship.

Workers meant school children and school children meant a dire need for more classrooms to handle the city's growing, booming population. The Federal government found itself in the school building business. The \$100,000 Fifth Avenue School was constructed by the U. S. Government.

At Farley, a \$1,075,000, housing project for 300 arsenal families, 112 buildings, was also built by the Federal government. Paul M. Speake was architect. The project was torn down in 1969. And the number of trailers in Madison County had increased from just 24 in November 1941, to 682.

On McClung Street in Huntsville, the soldiers 100 tent box wall recreation camp, built in 1942, closed, as new facilities provided a relaxed atmosphere for the military on the arsenal.



Huntsville was quickly becoming known as the soldier's home away from home. Five Generals and one Rear Admiral already lived in Huntsville. Included were Major General Oliver P. Echols, Major General Robert L. Spragins, Rear Admiral James C. Jones, Jr., Brigadier General Milton B. Halsey, Brigadier General Edwin W. Jones and Brigadier General Edwin C. Betts.

The city's first housing project for Negroes was also built in 1943. Binford Court, named after Henry C. Binford, Jr., was constructed for \$384,491, replacing old slum areas off Seminole Drive.

Special note went to three Madison Countians that year. Private Delbert E. Heard became the first "local" boy to serve at the arsenal and Miss Catherine Davis became the first resident of Madison County to become a Wave. Mrs. Joe Worthey became the first WAC.

A Huntsville tradition got a new face in 1943. Uncle Cabe Fisk, the fabled restaurateur, sold his Little Gem Cafe on the east side of the square to Thomas H. Summers. The cafe continued operation there until 1968, but the tales of Uncle Cabe would never be matched. Also in 1943, B. A. Stockton bought the old postoffice for \$20,000. The Stockton family later tore the old structure down, building a new building facing Randolph, with the top of the building doubling as a parking lot. A parking lot was also built going all the way south to Eustis Street. The same year, the Confederate Veterans held their 43rd and last convention in Huntsville. Pitifully few could attend.

The Army, meanwhile, started a strange new activity. A new division was called a "rocket branch". Even stranger was the construction underway in Tennessee. A factory of some sort, people said. They called it Oak Ridge—one day to be world famous for its refinement of nuclear ores. The same year, the Atomic Energy Commission built Las Alamos, a place of secret research. The Pentagon was also built.

Two other innovations had Huntsvillians buzzing. The police department began using its first car radio. And Myrtle Green, later to become, in 1971, the county's first female Probate Judge, became the first female Probate Clerk in Madison County's history. The Tax Assessor and Tax Collector of Madison County, too, were made happy with institution of six year terms, rather than four.

The state got a new governor in 1943, too, since Chauncey M. Sparks, a Barbour County bachelor had won the election in 1942, according to reports of Madison County's newest newspaper, **The Huntsville Weekly Mirror**, begun by L. C. Jamar. This was the same year that audiences saw Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein's smash hit, **Oklahoma**.

During 1943 charities came in for a great deal of attention. The Community Chest was organized with Henry B. Chase as President and J. T. Lanier as Executive Secretary. Located in the Struve Building, their first budget was \$64,000.

And the federal government had something new as well. The "pay as you go" plan—withholding tax—on wages, began. Even Huntsville's two ice plants, operating at full steam and still not keeping up with ice demands, couldn't cool off Madison County residents. Helping also was a new liquor tax in Alabama.

But one law at least made county governments happy. The S.A.C.P. (Farm to Market Road Act) was pushed by the Alabama Legislature, which also tried to provide as much money for old age pensions as possible. The Old Age Pension for Alabama in 1943 did finally average \$10.00 per month.

Up at Detroit, Michigan, things were not so good. A race riot brought about 34 dead and 700 injured. At Rutgers University, however, scientists gave a whoop of joy when they discovered Streptomycin.

On the war front the bitter battle of North Africa ended May 12 with German resistance overcome. By September, the Allies were invading Italy across the Strait of Messina, and later General Dwight D. Eisenhower announced the unconditional surrender of the new Italian government.

In the Pacific the Americans had struck at Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands in November, capturing them. Before the year was out, at the Tehran Conference, President Roosevelt, Britain's Winston Churchill, and Russia's Premier Josef Stalin were planning the offensive against the Germans in West Europe, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was inaugurated as President of China. The Battle of the Bismarck Sea was also won by the Americans.

With the fall of North Africa, Madison County again was linked directly with the war in another manner. Many German prisoners from Rommel's Afrika Corps were quietly shipped to the United States, many of them being confined deep inside Redstone Arsenal's vast wilderness. Tons of chemical munitions, captured from the Germans, were stored at the arsenal under top secret labels.

Housing the German prisoners of war posed problems at Redstone Arsenal, particularly for security.

Chambers Construction Company of Athens received a \$24,000 contract in July 1944 to build a facility for the prisoners. With a few weeks the first contingent of prisoners were quietly moved in.

At the same time, a work force of 20,000 at Huntsville and Redstone Arsenal busied themselves in the munitions production effort.

The arsenal, too, served as a vital training ground for Army aviators in learning precision bombing techniques, zeroing in on mock villages built on the installation. The training, however, was all too realistic—and often hazardous. Three aviators flying a B-26 Martin Marauder on a bomb training mission were killed in July when their plane crashed about nine miles west of Huntsville.

While Alabama and the nation had not sought war, there were astounding economic benefits to the state with thousands of new jobs opened to aid the war effort. The boom was obvious at Redstone, as well as Fort McClellan, Maxwell Field and Camp Rucker. Thousands of soldiers thronged into the state, spending their army dollars in local communities.

Perhaps it is harsh to speak of the spoils of war benefiting the state, but the fact is that World War II brought more economic changes in Alabama than at any other previous time in its history. Huntsville's future indeed was hinged on the changes brought by the war. Wages in Alabama factories were tripled in 1944, compared with a scant five years earlier. In Madison County the six War Loan Drives all headed by James R. Mason were always over-subscribed. Mrs. R. B. Massey was honored as Alabama's champion War Bond seller, managing to sell \$1.4 million in one year.

At shipyards in Mobile 196 new ships were launched during the war, and another 2,200 docked for repairs.

Other signs of economic change were apparent in Huntsville. Pennsylvania Central Airlines started the first regularly scheduled air passenger service to the city, with the first commercial flight leaving on November 5, 1944, after being christened by Miss Susie Spragins. The plane was officially named the City of Huntsville. Jim Hill bought the first flight ticket from agent Denman Snow, for the flight to Birmingham. More than 7,000 people watched the takeoff as a new era in commercial aviation opened for the city. And at Star Market the first self-service frozen food counter in Huntsville opened, joined by owners "Chick" Russell and Delbert Williams.

Just as auspicious, although few could foresee the consequences of the event, was the formation of the Huntsville Industrial Expansion Committee in 1944. Even George Mahoney, elected its first President, could hardly have realized the importance of the new committee that would flourish and help improve Huntsville and Madison County's economic growth for decades to follow.

During 1944, too, the Daughters of the American Colonists organized in Huntsville with Mrs. J. P. Moore at its head. Too, the park and playground area in the Big Spring Park was completed, including a new swimming pool, four tennis courts, two softball fields and one baseball field. The area was officially opened in June with the Y.M.C.A. managing the operation. W. B. Whitfield was Supervisor. During 1944, also, W. E. Popejoy became the first County Board of Education Business Manager, although he had been employed many years before that. The kids, during 1944, got to the first of the annual Pee Wee Football Bowls and were belonging to one of the 65 Boy Scout Troops operating during the year.

The year 1944 saw other tragedies outside the war theatre. Mrs. Margaret Fleming was murdered at her country home on

Whitesburg Drive by an intruder who was not captured until 1960, being Isham Hobbs, an Air Force deserter, of a well known Madison County family.

Before the year was out, the city would also vote to begin a water purification plan for Huntsville; the old Monte Sano Hotel was sold to Mayer Lumber and Supply Company of Birmingham for demolition; the State National Bank Building name was changed to the Terry-Hutchens building; and the Retail Merchants Association, along with most Huntsville civic clubs, endorsed a planning commission for Huntsville. City fathers didn't buy the idea during 1944, although they did agree that an advisory planning commission might be helpful. The N.C. and St. L. Railroad, thinking ahead, tore down its old depot.

On the war front in the Pacific, in Europe and Africa, the tide was turning. American troops went island hopping to crush the Japanese forces at Kwajalein, Eniwetok, Truc, Saipan, Guam and Tinian. General Douglas MacArthur kept his bold promise to return to the Philippines, landing troops successfully on the island of Leyte.

Allied forces meanwhile slammed onto the beaches at Anzio, South of Rome, and in a brief four months victoriously rode into Rome itself. On June 6 the largest amphibious assault in history sent Allied troops swarming onto the Normandy coast, driving the bewildered Germans inland. "D" Day had come. By September the U. S. Ist Army rumbled across the German border.

Sensing the lunacy of Adolf Hitler's personal vendetta to rule the world, the German dictator's comrades made a thwarted attempt only two months earlier to assassinate him. The plot ironically was doomed to failure. Hitler walked away unscathed but four German officers lay dead from the bomb planted under the conference table.

Americans, willing to die for their cause, never fought more valiantly than in the push toward the heart of the German power. Thousands never returned home to share in the G.I. Bill of Rights and other expressions of a nation's gratitude. During 1944 one officer who perhaps had been listened to more than any other, went to his death in the English Channel. The music of Glenn Miller that had enthralled millions would never thereafter be conducted by the man himself, although an orchestra even today continues with his music.

Paul L. Bolden, an army Staff Sergeant serving with the Thirteenth Infantry amazed his comrades under fierce gunfire. Bolden, from Madison County, stormed into a house crawling with 35 German soldiers and opened fire with his submachine gun. When the smoke settled, 20 Germans lay dead and Bolden was wounded. Under a hail of bullets, Bolden withdrew from the house leaving the remaining 15 Germans still alive in the house.

When the 15 refused to surrender, Bolden stalked back into the house and killed them all before walking out under his own power and back to his squad. His disregard for his own personal safety left his comrades awed.

The same steely nerve of Cecil H. (Bushy) Bolton, also of Madison County, brought equal unbelief. In a fierce battle, Bolton plodded through icy waters time and time again to obliterate one German machine gun position after another to open a path through the German lines, killing numerous Germans in the process. Although suffering from severe wounds, Bolton never flinched and kept up his personal assault on the enemy until the job was done.

Bolton and Bolden thus joined only one other Madison Countians in history through 1944 to win the nation's highest honor, the Congressional Medal of Honor. Private Richard Taylor had won the Medal in 1864, while serving with the Union Army! Why? His commendation said he captured a Confederate battle flag!

Later, in 1945, on August 29, a grateful community turned out by the thousands to honor Bolton and Bolden.



*East Side Square, 1945. Parade is in honor of Madison County's Congressional Medal of Honor winners, Cecil "Bushy" Bolton and Paul Bolden.*

Other Alabamians fought bravely and ultimately won the Medal of Honor for their gallantry in World War II. Their names will live forever.

During 1944, the new Fifth Avenue School, built by the Federal Government, was completed and Huntsville then had its third school for white children.

Significant in 1944 was the appointment of Alabama's first female Secretary of State. Sibyl Pool was appointed, following Howell Turner's resignation, and later won election in her own right on November 4, 1946. From that time on Alabama has usually had several female constitutional officers.

It was 1944, too, that the Gilbertown Oil Field, the first successful oil well in Alabama, was discovered.

The war was never more apparent than in the home of Madison County's Mrs. W. R. Vann. Five of her sons were fighting overseas at the same time. Sons Thomas and Roy were in Germany; Jesse was in the Pacific; Holland was in India and Aaron was in France.

And 1944 was the year of the flying saucer "jag", with 60 sightings reported. Also it was the year that the Liberal Party was organized at New York.

The only consolation in early 1945 was that the end of the war appeared in sight. Americans began the attack on Luzon in the Philippines, victoriously occupying Manila in February. American troops, during later, engaged in the Battle of Iwo Jima, the fiercest struggle of the war in the Pacific, with some 4,506 Marines killed in action before the island was taken from the Japanese. Within two months, Okinawa was completely in American hands, now within striking distance of the islands of Japan.

In the European Theatre, the American Army reached the Rhine River and captured Cologne, Germany. President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin were busy planning the final blows, at Casablanca.

Tragedy struck in America on April 12, 1945. Roosevelt died suddenly at Warm Springs, Georgia, a shadow of his former self. Vice-President Truman was sworn in within hours and on July 17, met at Potsdam with Stalin, Churchill and demanded unconditional surrender of the Axis. Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill had laid the groundwork at the February 1945 Yalta Conference, as well as for the League of Nations.

Two weeks later, dictator Mussolini of Italy was shot by Italian patriots for his acquiescence to the Axis cause and a day later German Armies in Italy surrendered to the Allies. On April 30, Adolf Hitler committed suicide in a Berlin bunker, along with his mistress, Eva Braun, as Allied forces closed in to crush the Axis stronghold. Seven days later, Germany surrendered. Our V.E. Day had come. Rumania and Bulgaria had also declared war on Germany, as had Finland, after Russia again occupied the tiny country.

In the Pacific the Rising Sun of Japan was on the cliff of defeat. On August 6, 1945, the most horrendous explosion to shake

the world leveled Hiroshima, Japan, when the U. S. dropped the first atomic bomb. 71,000 were killed and 68,000 injured. All green vegetation perished.

Russia, our Ally, had gotten into the Japan act, late, not declaring war on Japan until after the U. S. dropped the Atom Bomb. The Arab League formed the same year.

Almost lost in history was the foresight of Colonel H. N. Toftoy who saw the future of rocketry, based upon the success of the V-2 attacks on England from German launching sites. Toftoy flew to Washington two days after the German surrender to request the transfer of 300 German rocket scientists and engineers to America to study their amazing prowess in missilery.

Toftoy succeeded in getting 127 of the German experts moved to Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland, from war-torn Germany. They later moved to Fort Bliss, Texas.

Among the group was the young, energetic genius named Wernher von Braun who one day would lead America to the moon. And he would pride himself in calling Huntsville home, joking frequently about his "southern" accent. And the community would get its first taste of the dry wit and genius of Eberhard Rees, Ernst Stuhlinger, and others.

With the war over, war production ceased, and Huntsville and Madison County labored under the transition to a peace time economy. The arsenal manpower dropped drastically with the ammunition plants stopping production. By September all production stopped at the arsenal and the facilities were placed on a standby status. In July 1945 civilian employment at the arsenal had dropped to 3,000, but by December 1945 was only 600. Redstone Arsenal's peak regular employment had been in February 1945 with 4,274, while Huntsville Arsenal's had been in May 1944 with 6,707.

During 1945 Waterman airlines became the second airline to run on commercial schedules to Huntsville.

Veterans began returning from overseas to seek out an occupation in civilian life, and began to again take their part in the community. The Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 2702 was organized with A.B. Smith as Commander, while the Ladies Auxiliary of the V.F.W. was also organized with Mary Stephens as President. To aid the veterans, Frank Rice was appointed as the first Veterans Service Officer in 1945.

The Huntsville Industrial Expansion Committee went industry hunting more than ever. The first DDT to be seen on the local market was manufactured in 1945 on the arsenal by the Calabama Chemical Company, using rented facilities. Johnston Concrete Products located their plant in Huntsville and began the manufacture of Huntsville's first concrete blocks. The city acquired the Laxson-Arnold Water system and the General Shoe plant located here. But for the city abattoir, things were looking down. J. A. Williams rented the facility, but during the same year decided it

would not succeed, and the city then placed the facility for sale in 1946. One plant, started in 1945, that Huntsville was unable to get, was a new car firm, Kaiser & Fraser.

For one Madison County resident, the war had been a repeat of what he had seen too much of before.

General John A. Steger, Madison County's sole surviving Confederate veteran, celebrated his 100th birthday December 7, 1945, but only five other of his comrades were still alive in Alabama to remember the bitter days of the Civil War.

General Steger undoubtedly wondered if the new organization, The United Nations, formed at San Francisco in 1945, would do any good in preserving the peace in future years.

All wondered what the most war years would bring.

But Alabamians began to enjoy themselves more and more. They pointed with pride to the University of Alabama football team, enjoying an unprecedented fifth undefeated season.

Other 1945 happenings included the first annual Huntsville Pee Wee Bowl; passage of the Hill-Burton Act by Congress; A B-25 hitting the Empire State building, killing 13 and injuring 26; the run-in of Private Bill Mauldin of Stars and Stripes fame, with General George Patton; the domination of the music industry by czar James Caesar Petrillo; the color line crossover in professional baseball by the hiring of Jackie Robinson by Branch Ricky; and the entry into the dictionary of a new word, synonymous with treachery, being Norwegian Vidkun Quisling.

The stage was set for 1946. The business places, that had started during 1940-1945 were waiting anxiously. These included Eslick Furniture 1940; Pruitt Radiator 1940; Huntsville Roofing 1940; Ralph Phillips Service Station 1941; Hopper Hardware 1941; Crescent Cabs 1942; Star Market 1942; Johnson Beauty Salon 1942; Alfred Smith Refrigeration 1942; Holland Warehouse 1942; Auto Electric 1941; Noble's Antiques 1942; Uptains Footwear 1942; Joe Tidwell Grocery 1943; Firestone 1943; J. E. Sandlin Hardware 1943; J. D. Richard Insulation 1944; Jewel Shop 1944; Arthur Cole Mortgage 1944; Wilson Furniture 1944; Giles & Kendall 1945; Ritz Cafe 1945; E. L. Fannings Whitesburg Super Market 1945; Russell Welding 1945; and Gibsons B.B.Q. 1945. Spry Funeral Home began in 1940 and bought out Womack Funeral Home in 1941. The new H. G. Hill Grocery opened on Walker and Greene Streets in 1941, and Dunnavant opened in a new location, corner of Washington and Clinton, in 1941, having the largest single ad (20 pages) for any store opening in the history of the state of Alabama. In 1944, the name Meadow Gold became familiar locally, when J. C. Beene sold the Huntsville Ice Cream and Creamery Company to them. In 1940, Huntsville Glass and Paint; Jack Jones Used Cars; Floyd Jones Dixie Shoe Shop; Stella's Beauty Shop; Alabama Cafe; Lanza's Fruit Market; and the Blue Coffee Shop, operated by Ann Thomas and Kathleen Wyatt, all had their beginning.



## CHAPTER XLII

### PRELUDE TO PROSPERITY (1946-1950)

Revolutionary changes followed the war. The advances in aviation, and in transportation in general became apparent. Diesel trains began replacing the steam engine in the major push of 1946. Airliners became a popular mode of transportation. The Huntsville city fathers recognized this, and even sold their last mules and wagons to C. A. Floyd for the sum of \$200.

To some, it was fantasy in other technological breakthroughs. The first electronic computer appeared; the first radar signal was sent to the moon; and 15,955 radios were produced in the United States, compared to 30 in 1922. There were 33,998 families owning radios, compared to 60 through the nation, in 1922. All this in 1946.

Probably an unheralded fact was that Lawrence Brock, a Huntsville radio dealer and repairman, acquired a marvel called television in 1946, a year that very few were produced. He somehow managed to latch on to one of the demonstrators. His seven inch tube, a Sentinel brand, seemed unbelievable.

The first set sold commercially in Huntsville went to Jack Chambers two years later.

Changes were in store for state politics during 1946. James E. Folsom, who had tried and failed to win the governorship in 1942, was to win his quest in 1946, to the tune of strawberry pickers (a country band) and a suds bucket (for contributions to his campaign). Folsom outpolled four hopefuls to win the governor's chair. In Madison County he won by a vote of 4,072 to 109 over his Republican opponent, in the general election.

The 1946-1947 City of Huntsville budget was \$517,000, including \$54,000 for the Water Department; \$85,000 Streets, Sewers and Garbage; \$45,000 Fire Department; \$81,000 Police; \$17,000 Abattoir; \$20,000 Cemetery; and \$53,000 Schools. The city had 442 street lights, as compared with the 1968 total of 14,000.

Madison Countians in 1946, too, gave an approving nod to the use of voting machines, in an election August 27. However, they turned thumbs down in an election on an amendment to the States Constitution, requiring literacy as a requirement for voting. This was the so-called Boswell Amendment, and it was later declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. As a sidelight—to come—voters rejected, in Huntsville, by a margin of 2 to 1 (1264 to 559) on April 16, a proposal that the aldermen form of government be changed to a commission.

Unlike many Alabama counties, Madison County voted wet by a majority of two to one, on June 7, 1946. By August, the state liquor store opened on Gallatin Street with M. H. Patton as manager.

While the community returned to near normal peacetime life, scandal again invaded the county. The grand jury recommended that Madison County Commissioners Clifton O. Mann and Robert C. Shelton be impeached, with part of the evidence centering around two persons reporting that they had received paychecks issued in their names, but had never worked for the county. Shelton was found innocent, but Mann was convicted and sentenced to 14 years. He later was pardoned.

The same grand jury also recommended that all officials on fee systems go to salary system. But they could do nothing about the Elm Leaf Beetle which hit Huntsville in 1946.

Despite the political infractions, Huntsville's economy moved ahead. Solvay Processing Company located a plant in Huntsville, and Eastern Airlines, with Ed Gouldener as manager, began regular flights in and out of the city airport on January 1, 1946. Martin Phillips announced his new brick plant; Douglas Johnston began General Fluid Machinery Company; General Shoe began manufacturing the first Alabama shoes in Huntsville; F. M. Jarrell bought the city rock crusher and began Madison Limestone Company, later acquired by W. E. McDonald and later by Vulcan Materials; John Blue Plant began operations; and the War Assets Administration set up their salvage sales at Redstone Arsenal, with Dick Hertzler as director. Tup Lucas began the **Tennessee Valley News** and Merrimack Mills acquired a new name the same year of 1946 with M. Lowenstein and Sons acquiring the operation and changing the name to Huntsville Manufacturing Company. The village streets, also, acquired new names, such as A Street becoming Alpine; G becoming Grote; and E becoming Emm Ell. Huntsville's Reid Mosley became the nation's leading pass receiver at the University of Georgia.

County government was busy too. Madison County appointed its first trustees to the new Tuberculosis Hospital in Flint, Alabama, being Dr. Carl Grote and Archie W. Hill, Sr. The county also installed fluorescent lights in the courthouse and raised county truck drivers to \$5.00 per day and foremen to \$175 per month. Significantly, the Hill-Burton Act passed Congress, and would bring millions to Huntsville and Alabama.

At the sprawling arsenal on the rim of the city limits, Gulf Chemical Warfare Depot changed its name to Gulf Chemical Depot.

Virginia McCormick Center re-opened in 1946 as the West Huntsville full-fledged Y.M.C.A., and the Kiwanis Camp was incorporated with Walter J. Price as President and James H. Terry as Vice-President. W. E. Popejoy was Secretary-Treasurer. The Central Y.M.C.A. opened a health club, replacing its two bowling lanes, at a cost of \$5,000.

Two radio stations went on the air in Huntsville during 1946. WFUN (later WFIX) began along with WHBS (later WAAY). The

same year, C. R. Williams began the Golden Wedding Festival celebration, in honor of couples married over 50 years. Too, in 1946, the Chamber of Commerce in Huntsville, who would later sponsor the festival each year, found a new home for its 240 members in the Russell Erskine Hotel. Their annual budget then was \$6,000. Another organization found a home during 1946, too. The American Legion bought the B. F. Giles home on Meridian Street for permanent quarters.

Local tragedy struck again during 1946 despite the struggle to bring Huntsville back to normal in the first year after World War II.

A roaring blaze gutted the Struve Building at the corner of Randolph and Washington. More than \$100,000 in damages were reported. In the building at the time were Henderson National Bank, Business Equipment Company, Mrs. Joe E. Cooper Insurance, George P. Cooper, Jere Murphy and John R. Thomas, Attorneys, Murphree Insurance, J. L. Fisher Realtor, Williamson Insurance, W.O.W. Camp 67, Jehovah's Witnesses, the Elks Lodge 1648 on the third floor, and two bootery stores.

If problems plagued the city, the Huntsville Chamber of Commerce took the optimistic approach.

The slogan of the chamber was optimistic enough: "Huntsville Has What It Takes". Intestinal fortitude, faith and confidence were never short, it seemed, in the growing community.

No one even complained with the 50¢ cost for the two year drivers license. The Huntsville average telephone operator wage was about \$30 per week.

On the national scene, the name Conrad Hilton began to rise to prominence. Hilton bought the world's largest hotel in Chicago, the Stevens, and changed the name to the Conrad Hilton.

Overseas, the trials of German War Criminals attracted most of the attention. Eleven Nazi war criminals were sentenced to death, including Hitler's Number Two man, Goering; along with Gestapo Chief Kaltenbrunner; Field Marshall Keitel; Foreign Minister Ribbentrop; Julius Streicher; and Alfred Rosenberg. On October 1, Goering cheated the gallows by swallowing a concealed poison capsule.

In Alabama, a world-famous pioneer in heart surgery, Luther Leonidas Hill, believed to have been the first doctor to ever sew up a beating human heart, died. Alabama's former noted Senator Lister Hill is the son of that noted surgeon.

But the scene was changing at the sprawling Army arsenal adjacent to the city, in 1947. The boom years, the thousands of jobs in war production, the fantastic economic deluge that had been the backbone of Huntsville's financial structure was dropping to a bare trickle. One heartening move, however, was dropping of the sugar rationing.

For lack of work, and to cut costs, Gulf Chemical Depot was merged with Huntsville Arsenal. The post dispensary was changed to a hospital.

Hundreds upon hundreds of workers who had surged into the city during the war were soon to be out of work.

By December 19, the arsenal had already been declared surplus and put on a standby basis, designated to be disposed of by June 30, 1949, with the date later rushed up to May 21, 1948. On May 30, the civilian force was down to 1,770 while July 1 saw a drop to 1,161. By December 20, 1947, there were only 250 employees remaining, as a caretaker force. The blow was almost devastating to the community.

There were, however, plans to keep the arsenal "gold" flowing. Officials, publicizing the vast expanse of land and empty buildings, worked across the nation, even as they do today, to attract private industry to manufacture their wares in Huntsville.

Alabama Chemical Company, manufacturing DDT at the arsenal, was used as an example to other businessmen to show the potential of the near deserted arsenal.

Public transportation got up to date in 1947. Crescent Cabs put in their first radio controlled vehicles, while an important study (unsuccessful) was going on to consolidate eleven white senior high schools into one Pilot school. A favorable decision was made, however, to consolidate Elkwood and Toney schools, and consequently Madison Cross Roads School was born, with its building finished in 1949.

Huntsville city playgrounds now numbered eight, with acquisition of an area in Mayfair, from Rachel Tomlinson, and lots on California from Tom Jones, Jr. The seven other playgrounds were located on Beirne Avenue, East Clinton, West Clinton, Fifth Avenue, Winston Street, Council High, and Big Spring.

The same year, three airlines were operating, being Waterman, P.C.A. (Capital), and Eastern. Their headquarters at the Airport was little more than a shack.

Without much opposition, surprisingly, a Rendering plant was announced at the site of the old Bell Factory plant, near Three Forks of Flint River. No opposition was faced by the local Red Cross, either, when it acquired new offices at 209 Green Street, now the site of Todd Towers. Nearly across the street, downtowners welcomed Hill Chevrolet Company.

Laughlin Service Funeral home, the city's oldest continuing business since 1868, in the same business continuously, was acquired by new owners, John Purdy and James Striplin. They were careful to retain Humes Laughlin, long time Coroner, as manager of the facility on Madison Street, known as the Hundley place. The reburial of Madison County's first war dead, Seaman Luther James

Isom, was one of the year's somberest events. Seaman Isom was a casualty of Pearl Harbor's Arizona battleship. The city fathers set up 180 family plots at Maple Hill Cemetery for military dead.

In Gurley, another disastrous fire was seen. Five businesses were destroyed. And near Gurley, Edwin Powell gained unwanted publicity with a rare case of spotted fever. Even another expedition into the Huntsville Caves, under the Courthouse, by Dr. Walter Jones and Carl Jones did not gain as much attention.

Scouting came in for much needed attention in 1947. It was noted that there were 44 Boy Scout Troops, 23 for Whites and 21 for Negroes, and Girl Scouts were reported to number 638, with 138 leaders. One story stated that the Girl Scout movement had really started in Madison County during 1943.

Portending strict audits of governmental agencies in Alabama, the Examiners of Public Accounts Department was organized in Montgomery.

Partially to try and hold the Army in Huntsville, an Army Advisory Committee was formed with M. B. Spragins as Chairman. The plan was to find uses for the arsenal that the Army would find attractive. Change was the word for the military, anyway, as a separate Air Force service was created in 1947, as was the Defense Department, with James Forrestal appointed as the first Secretary.

The community of Huntsville intensified their campaign for new industry and it appeared for a time that the arsenal might become a "Little Detroit" with Keller Motor Company announcing plans to manufacture the Keller Car at two of the vacated arsenal buildings.

The idea was fascinating, but for reasons never fully known, the Keller plan and company just didn't make a go of it, although they were planning a small, inexpensive, compact car.

At A & M College, a \$585,000 program began for a new dormitory, cottages and a central heating plant. Downtown, a new Whiteway was announced for the city's business section, the Center Theatre was built at the corner of Pike Street and 9th Avenue; the City Council moved the city dump to the airport; the Y.M.C.A. Health Club on Randolph Street opened, following tearing out of the bowling alleys; and a new Tavern opened in Monte Sano Park.

The Huntsville Board of Education, during 1947, worked from offices in the State National Bank Building. Huntsville High School graduated 116 the same year. The First Christian Church organized, and dedicated their first building on Bob Wallace a year later during 1948.

In June 1947, another first came to Huntsville. The first election on voting machines was held in the city, since forty of the marvels for elections had been bought that year by the county. The election was for the annexation of a 19½ block area, the

McCullough Avenue area, and residents voted yes. In this area, the same year, "Red" Bennett opened his Tick Tock Inn, serving the foot long hot dog for the first time in Huntsville. The new Olan Mills Studio on Washington Street, over the Ritz Cafe may have taken pictures of the place.

To prepare for the election, Madison County had appointed its first Voting Machine Custodians in 1947—C. M. Cason and H. E. Monroe.

Officials named for this first voting machine election were J. W. Curtis, Inspector; C. H. Cummings, Chief Clerk; Mrs. Paul J. Lawler, First Assistant Clerk; Sid Wallace, Second Assistant Clerk; and H. H. Fanning, Returning Officer.

Not only was it a first for voting machines, but it was the first annexation election for the city in 22 years. The vote was favorable, 44 to 9.

The southeast area of Huntsville, generally referred to as the Whitesburg area, also came into the city by a vote on October 28 of 184 to 35. All in all, about four square miles were added.

Civic clubs mushroomed during 1947. In that single year the Optimist Club was organized with Tom Dark as President; the Altrusa Club organized with Irene Jones as President; the Club Presidents Association formed with John Garrison as President; the Cosmopolitan Club organized with Mrs. E. F. Thompson as President; and Voiture 1012, 40 to 8, American Legion, again formed, later getting its popular and well-known road "train", in 1948.

In 1948, also, the Lions Club gave the Huntsville Hospital an \$1,800 X-Ray machine.

Also in civic and fraternal club activity during 1947, the Veterans of Foreign Wars opened a facility on Washington Street, thence on Dallas Avenue: American Legion Post 176 organized and leased the "Hut" Drive-in in West Huntsville for a gathering place; and Legion Post 37 moved to Meridian Street and also gave a portrait of James Madison, painted by Mrs. J. L. Darwin, to the county. The Elks Lodge opened the second floor of the old postoffice for their meeting place, presided over by R. B. Searcy, Exalted Ruler.

In an unusual set of circumstances, Robert K. Bell was Commander of both the local VFW post and American Legion Post 37 at the same time, a coincidence probably unequaled anywhere else in America.

The first Y's Mens Club in the state, formed to work with the Y.M.C.A., was also organized in 1947 with Douglass Martinson as President; James Record, Vice-President; John P. Mealing, Jr. Secretary; and Andrew L. Lanier as Treasurer. Johnson Wyatt, John P. Garrison, George S. Butler, Joe W. Cooper, Gene M. Chewing, and Roy E. Blair were Board members. During the year the Y.M.C.A. reached 2,000 members, a far cry from its 1945 membership of 350.

Another unusual event during 1947 was the recording of a July temperature at the low of 50 degrees, while on August 4 the reading was 104 degrees, the highest since 1930. Huntsville didn't know what to think about the weather. In 1938 the town had experienced a low of 10° below and 6" snow. The 10° below would be repeated in 1948.

With the new push for city improvement and the move to attract new industry, the city began another campaign in 1947 to clean up "Boogertown". This was a four block area between 9th and 11th on the West and East by 11th Avenue. There were 104 two room units and 3 four room units. There were four hundred seventy persons living in the four block area.

All sewage in the area was still pit outhouses. All of the water from the area came from five wells.

Another slum area, also to be eliminated, was in the area now known as Council Courts. This was the area where the first hospital was located at the corner of Oak Avenue and Half Street. The hospital was then known as the Harlem Club owned by Lum Finley and burned during 1947. It had been acquired, following construction of the new hospital, by T. T. Terry in 1927. The new hospital, incidentally, during 1947 was operated on a per patient cost per day of \$10.46, compared with \$5.27 in 1941. Patients numbered 5,000 during 1947, with the charity load costing \$16,000.

President Truman had removed the wage and price controls, in force since 1942, on everything except rent, and prices zoomed upwards almost immediately. Truman also made his mark in labor history by vetoing the Taft-Hartley Act, an action overridden by Congress. This same year of 1947 Truman became the first President to speak to the people on television. And he startled the capitalists by seizing the railroads, to head off strikers aims, in 1948.

The Soviet threat, too, loomed ominously in 1947 and it was never more apparent than in the approval of the Truman Doctrine, the master plan for helping to support free world governments against threat of Russian communism. Congress allotted \$400 million to aid Greece and Turkey that year.

The prospect of any U. S. President holding more than two consecutive terms in office went down the drain forever that year as well. There were those who feared that more than two terms would place too much power in the hands of a single man. Congress took action to eliminate any such possibility for the future in passing the act to hold the Presidency to two consecutive terms for any man to win the office.

Still, with the nation's eyes to war-torn Europe and the plight of rebuilding, Secretary of State George Marshall, World War II Chief of Staff, outlined his plan to rehabilitate Europe through financial aid from the United States. Marshall's name would later have a profound effect on Huntsville economy, as well as a real

effect on a center that would capture the attention of the world, the George Marshall Space Flight Center.

Eyes of Alabamians also centered on such diverse situations and happenings, during 1947, as the end of British rule of India and Pakistan; introduction of the Polaroid Camera by Edwin Land; invention of the transistor; and the April 16 Texas City explosion of a freighter, bringing about more explosions, and a total dead of 561, with 50 million property damage.

Huntsville still continued to grow industrially in 1947 with location of the Valley Packing Company by Joe B. Falt, Jr., President, and Jackson M. Balch, Secretary-Treasurer. Pfister Associated Growers established an operation with Gordon W. Forbes as Manager; Butler Frozen Foods began the town's first frozen foods warehouse operation; Lloyd Steel Building Company introduced Huntsville to its first Quonset Hut buildings; Huntsville Manufacturing and General Shoe added 312 and 253 new employees, respectively; a rendering plant was announced near Riverton; Bob Ward started his \$100,000 What Cheer Laundry; and construction began on the Phillips Brick and Tile Company, headed by Martin Phillips, with M. B. Spragins as Vice-President and Archie W. Hill as Secretary-Treasurer.

At the time, Madison County had 4,444 manufacturing employees receiving an annual payroll of \$9,199,000. Wholesale sales were set at \$31,568,000.

By standards of 1970, that alone would not be impressive—unless you considered 1947 prices. Coffee was 44 cents a pound; sausage 45¢; eggs 55¢ per dozen; fryers 59¢; a head of lettuce 13¢; a pound of beef 59¢; a pound of bacon 69¢; and bread 17¢. Sweet milk was raised 2¢ to 21¢ a quart and gas was upped 1¢ to 29¢ and 31¢. A Chevrolet business coupe was \$1,177, while a Goodyear 600x16 deluxe tire cost \$16.10.

On the state level, Childersburg acquired the 30 million Coosada newspaper plant; while Chilton County saw its first Peach Festival. At the University of Alabama, Red Drew succeeded Frank Thomas with both coaches unhappy at seeing the Big 9 and the Pacific Conference limit the Rose Bowl teams to those two conferences.

With 14,300 children enrolled in suburban and rural schools, Huntsville was soon to embark on another needed activity. At the time, Huntsville had only three white elementary schools: East Clinton, Fifth Avenue and West Clinton. Favoring education, Madison Countians voted 2,818 to 341 in favor of a constitutional amendment earmarking income tax for education.

Andrew S. Floyd, personnel manager of Huntsville Manufacturing Company, strongly urged the city to install a full recreation program to run year round. The city soon approved the idea and employed August Fischer to make a survey of recreation needs.



The American Legion pledged \$1,000 towards the idea. Beer tax was raised to 2¢ per bottle, with 1¢ earmarked for recreation. A local act kept beer sales confined to the police jurisdiction. At the time, wrestling was still popular at Lincoln Park, while the Huntsville Park Emm Ell Baseball team defeated the University of Alabama baseball team, then the southeastern champs. Huntsville's "Deedy" Murphy, the same year, was signed by the New York Yankees. The Huntsville swimming pool was still popular with manager Charles Hopper officiating. But telephoning in April was hard, because of the telephone employees strike.

If industry was to be attracted to Huntsville, the city needed to modernize its airport facilities as well. Air transportation was already becoming popular for both passenger and cargo.

Before 1947 was over, the airport's first runway lighting was installed, and the airport began accommodating six flights a day, including Southern, which had previously been charter only. That year, too, electricity lines were run in Madison County to Elkwood, the last large area not having full electricity. For further housing, Arnold Kay built Carmelian Terrace Apartments.

While the city pushed for industry, both the city and county were still closely tied to their agrarian backgrounds. Madison Countians in 1947 saw their first mechanical cotton picker demonstrated on the farms of J. D. Acuff and Gordon Hughes. The picker was a one-row McCormick-Deering of International Harvester, selling for \$7,500. At first, no local gin could handle its "pickings".

Yet another national first was destined for Huntsville in 1947. The North Alabama Conference on Juveniles, the first of its kind in the nation, met here. And Clyde Beatty brought his circus to Huntsville, the first circus folks here had seen in five years.

The city, engrossed in promoting the promise of the city, held its first homecoming celebration for former Huntsvillians in August, 1947. The changing face of the city left most of the former residents surprised. R. B. Searcy was event chairman. The author served as publicity chairman.

But with progress also came the death of the county's "oldest living citizen". An Elm tree near Madison, the largest of its species in the world, was felled by lightning. The 500 year old tree was 105 feet high and 14½ feet in circumference. And the Stone Monte Sano Tavern built in 1939, burned.

With the arsenal wealth virtually gone, Huntsville might well have found itself regressing to the days before the 1940's, had it not been for the campaign for commerce and industry. The arsenal, by November 30, 1948, had 245 civilians and 8 military personnel on duty.

The name of the game was to hold on, to prosper, and maybe there would be some role in store for the arsenal in the future that would restore the payrolls missing from the local economy.

In February 1948, the formal opening of the Henderson Bank on Jefferson Street was held. Most considered it a sign of faith in the community.

Huntsville's oldest bank, Rison, was bought in 1948 by the First National Bank and the name Rison was absent from a bank's name for the first time since the original founding, 1866. Huntsville Clinic opened, however.

During 1948, the Huntsville Manufacturing Company excavated Braham Spring, increasing the capacity to 2½ million gallons a day and Phillips Brick and Tile began manufacturing bricks, the first in Huntsville since VanValkenburgh quit in 1928.

Meanwhile, the Huntsville Chamber of Commerce got its first full-time director, Mrs. Margaret Askins. The county appointed its first Clerk-Auditor, the author; the city appointed its first full-time Fire Inspector, W. L. Russell, Jr.; the county appointed its first Building Superintendent, J. E. Spencer; the city appointed its first Parking Meter Supervisor, Herman Schields, and also appointed their first Parks and Playground Director, W. E. McBride. The county also allowed its first concession stand in the courthouse, operated by blind Marion Campbell, then Alfred Clark. The year 1948 was a significant one, on the basis of new office appointments.

In another move to plat the city's future, the first planning commission for the city was appointed in 1948, as first proposed by the local Salesmen's Club. Members appointed were Jimmy Walker, E. H. Parsons, B. A. Stockton, and A. W. McAllister. They had nothing to do however with the Mayors salary being raised from \$251 a month to \$275. During the same year, Madison County's first peacetime draft board was appointed consisting of Guy R. Lynn, Abe Goldstein and F. H. Heidelberg. The American Legion, anxious to get a civic auditorium, appointed Dr. Moody Walker, Chairman and James Record, Secretary, to a drive to convince the community that such an auditorium or center was needed. The drive produced resolutions from over 30 organizations and 5,000 people, but the city fathers were not ready. They were ready, however to acquire the Fifth Avenue School from the U. S. Government for \$12,306. The city fathers also gave the city education board \$50,000.

In 1948, the bonded indebtedness of the city was \$1,492,000 with an assessed value of \$9,005,685. Yet, at the time, Huntsville was still a small town by later standards. In 1948 there were no subdivisions in Huntsville south of Drake Avenue or north of Kildare. The city, however, created a fifth ward that year with James E. Davis and Ed Mitchell the first aldermen from the area, and Longwood Drive, White Circle, Thornton Circle and Avenue, Buena Vista and Glenn'l Farms saw construction.

To help boost new industry and attract attention to the city's potential, the city, county and Huntsville Electric System began

subsidizing brochures about the area, for distribution to prospective newcomers, by the Chamber of Commerce.

To add to recreational facilities, an athletic field rose adjacent to Councill High School. The location, until a year before, had been used as the city dump. The dump, however, had been removed to the vicinity of the airport, still remaining there today. A new country club building (formerly known as the Orchard Place) blossomed under direction of the Huntsville Golf and Country Club. Johnny Campbell, club pro, broke the course record that year with a 66 for 18 holes.

For other recreational areas, the city built Mayfair Park. While mayor-to-be Glenn Hearn and chairman-to-be James Record played on the same Y's mens softball team as catcher and pitcher, respectively.

Municipal expenses during fiscal 1947-1948 included Police \$106,000; Fire \$53,000; Street \$89,000; Garbage and sewer \$65,000; Library \$11,000; Cemetery \$19,000; Parks and Playgrounds \$81,000; and School, from the general fund only \$82,700.

Down in Birmingham, the New Year of 1948 had been brought in with an ill-fated attempt to make Birmingham a Bowl town. Arkansas and William and Mary paired off in the first Dixie Bowl. Too, the long awaited approval for Auburn and Alabama football teams to meet again came to pass. Celebrating the occasion was a meeting in March, presided over by Joe Cooper, being the beginning of the Auburn Alumni Association in Madison County.

Huntsville city fathers, conscious of the need, authorized G. W. Jones and Sons to prepare a new map of Huntsville, the first since 1905.

During 1948, the beginning of the end started for Dallas Mills, when 800 employees went out on strike. Yet another industry, Nu-Vent Aluminum Awning Company, owned by Hugh Manley, was announced. Farm income in the county reached eighteen million dollars.

In downtown Huntsville, Hoke and Stella Wallace were operating the Dinner Bell, at the Northwest corner of Washington and East Holmes. An interesting display was to take place over his place. Valley Packing Company, headed by Jack Balch and later Bill Kling, had Huntsville's first animated neon sign erected there. The sign depicted a number of pigs emerging as a pound of sausage. Tubing for the sign was blown by Kenneth E. Moss. S. J. Moss was in charge of construction and Jimmy Miller painted the sign.

A separate Juvenile Court was suggested this year but for naught, when it was shown that only 250 juvenile delinquents had been brought before the Probate Judge in the last six years. In the same period, 150 Domestic Relations cases had been presented.

Veterans in Madison County were disturbed during 1948 for two major reasons. The Veterans Administration office, along with five others in Alabama, closed, and 102 year old General John A. Steger, Madison County's last surviving Confederate Civil War veteran, died.

At the airport, acquisition of a Beacon and 56 foot galvanized steel towers as surplus from Tuskegee Airfield now allowed night landings, but even such light could not disclose all the factors behind Christine Putman Johnson's paternity suit against Big Jim Folsom, partly being the cause of his withdrawing as a Presidential candidate.

One of the "Scottsboro" boys brought attention again, in 1948. He escaped from prison. The May, 1948 escape of two prisoners from the Madison County Jail also gained attention. And so did Captain Charles E. Yeager becoming the first person to fly faster than sound.

The poor were not overlooked in Madison County during 1943. Pensions and Security records show that 1,954 families received \$35,637 public assistance money during May, compared to 578 families having received \$6,936 during May, 1943. To help employ those needing help, the State Employment office moved from the East Side of the Square to a building built on Clay and Miller streets by R. J. Lowe.

To get around Huntsville in a Crescent cab during 1948, it was necessary that 25¢ be paid for the first mile, with each additional mile costing 20¢. Five could ride for the price of one. A ride to a political rally could have brought the rider to the unpopular (to candidates) rally auctions to see a ham bring \$250, by such expert auctioneers as Reuben McClure. A ride to Whitesburg was out of the question, at one time during the year, since the Tennessee River reached its highest point at Whitesburg since 1927, before the Tennessee River bridge was built there.

Nationally, surprisingly to many, gruff, beetle-browed John L. Lewis, head of the miners union, was found guilty of criminal contempt of court for not sending miners back to work from a strike, as he was ordered to do by the court. Judge Alan Goldsborough fined him \$20,000 and the United Mine workers union twenty million dollars. He had been fined also, back in 1946.

On Echols Hill, the water standpipe came in for attention, with discussion of possible enlargement.

Major construction and business expansion during 1948 included English Terrace subdivision; Longwood Courts apartments; the U. S. Naval Reserve building on Canal Street; and completion of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Leon Lowenstein War Memorial Park. Capital Airlines acquired P.C.A., an airport runway was lengthened from 4,000 to 4,650 feet, and a three year airport building program was approved. At nearby Owens Cross

Roads, work began on a new \$75,000 elementary and junior high school. Back in Huntsville, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Chestnutt began their North Alabama College of Commerce on the third floor of the Struve building. A new light was placed on the subject of Huntsville as the city installed its first mercury vapor street lighting.

And if sports held the hearts of many Huntsvillians, few could help but talk about a gal named Sally Coed, the horse owned and ridden by Huntsville's Max Luther, that won the National Horse Show at Madison Square Gardens in the open fine harness class.

To top that off, the horse also won the 1948 Nashville show, as well as the Jeffersonville, Indiana, event.

Of course, Sally Coed couldn't take all the credit. Luther also won numerous shows with Gentleman Jim, Fleshing Through, Golden Arrow, Lucky Poinsettia, and William III. Luther obviously knew his horseflesh. This same year Luther applauded the wins of Citation, the first million dollar winner, as the horse won the Kentucky Derby, Preakness and Belmont Stakes. Eddie Arcaro became the first jockey to ride five winners in the Kentucky Derby.

Heated competition in another arena caught the attention of Huntsvillians as well. The year 1948 was a presidential election year and the political in-fighting was on.

President Truman and Presidential hopeful Tom Dewey were running a neck-and-neck race. When the smoke settled, Truman had upset Dewey by a margin of nearly three million votes. Alabama delegates got mixed up, for sure, and some bolted because of Truman's civil rights stand.

Oddly enough Truman didn't receive a single vote in Alabama, not because there weren't those who would have liked to vote for him (as many declared later), but his name was simply not on the ballot. Instead, States Rights Democratic Party Strom Thurmond of South Carolina was the candidate, and he received 1.1 million votes in the national election. Thurmond took Alabama by a four-to-one margin over other candidates. Madison County voted 3,627 to 473 in his favor. An election on February 17 found Madison Countians against a three mill school tax 1,846 to 1,813, with a one mill tax also being defeated, while the September 1948 municipal election saw incumbent Mayor A. W. McAllister win a squeaker over challenger R. B. Searcy, 1,369 to 1,303.

On the international scene in 1948, the United States found itself airlifting supplies to feed the city of Berlin, because Russia had closed all around approaches. It was the year that Alger Hiss was accused of giving up U. S. secrets, finally being convicted in 1950.

The year 1948, too, saw birth of the free state of Israel, and also the death of India's Mahatma Gandhi, with Nehru becoming Premier. About the same time, in January, Madison Countians

shivered in a 5 degree below zero weather. The split of Korea into two nations later caused shivers, too.

Meanwhile, in the sandy desert land at Fort Bliss, Texas, near El Paso, a group of German rocket scientists, including Wernher von Braun, had almost been forgotten. They certainly were no longer in the national limelight. After being spirited from Germany at the end of World War II, the team had practically vanished into anonymity.

The years, some of the original team members said, had been spent chasing rockets around the desert. V-2 rockets, captured in Germany, and transported to the U. S., were fired time and time again as America tried to build up its own rocket technology.

And the most significant breakthrough in rocketry through 1949 went totally unheralded at first, hidden under super-secrecy classifications. The first object ever hurled into space by man was achieved by the von Braun team. The two-stage rocket attained an altitude of 244 miles from the White Sands missile site.

Wernher von Braun saw the implications, but the U. S. was still unprepared, even possibly too naive at the time, to understand. Von Braun was thinking in terms of exploring the solar system, even with manned spacecraft.

Huntsvillians, least of all, saw the implications to their own future—at least not at that point. Little could they realize what it would soon mean to the city.

The arsenal on the outskirts of the city had almost dwindled to a ghost town by earlier comparisons. In fact, the entire arsenal was still up for sale for July of 1949. An August termination notice in fact, had disposed of all but four civilian personnel, effective September 30.

However, visitors from the Department of Defense were eyeing the broad expanse of land.

Consolidation and changes were ahead. Redstone Arsenal was not sold after all. It was soon reactivated, while Huntsville Arsenal was deactivated and transferred to the Redstone command.

A new mission was beginning for Huntsville. The arsenal was later to become the Research and Development center for rockets. The Hermes and Ramjet propelled missile names were soon to become known.

By October 1949, the news was out. Sparkman and Bob Jones disclosed in a Washington announcement what the mystery was all about.

To accomplish the task assigned to Redstone, the von Braun rocket team would be brought to Huntsville, to Redstone Arsenal. The name Huntsville Arsenal was dropped.

The announcement brought jubilation in the city. Finally, after enduring the span of having the arsenal—almost a white elephant—standing unused, “luck” had again come Huntsville’s way.

And folk living in Huntsville Park also were jubilant, for another reason. Huntsville Manufacturing Company headed by A. D. Elliott, now with 1,400 employees, offered the homes they owned in the village to their employees, who jumped at the chance. The mill sold 269 houses ranging in price from \$2,900 for a six room to \$4,900 for a twelve room. The houses had been built by Merrimack Mill. The company also donated Braham Spring to the city in 1949.

The rocket mission was a god-send to Huntsville, particularly as it came at a time when the city failed in an attempt to get the Air Development Center, a 311 million dollar air tunnel type facility, that eventually went to Tullahoma, Tennessee, where it remains today, but being a far less costly facility than the Arsenal.

The boost in the arm had come to Huntsville as the community busied itself in many ways for a new era. The County Commission voted \$25,000 towards the \$600,000 Tuberculosis hospital at Flint, Alabama, designed by Architect Charles McCauley, and also constructed the first County built Boat Harbor in Alabama. The Naval Reserve Ship on Canal Street finally docked, after expenditure of \$170,000, on dry land; the Uptown Building was constructed; the First National Bank installed the city’s first drive-in banking window with Horace T. “Whitey” Woodall as Teller; the city’s first drive-in theatre, the Whitesburg, owned by Walton Fleming and Charles Crute and managed by Fritz Thomas, opened; the County Board of Registrars got their first full-time clerk, Mrs. E. B. Floyd; and the city adopted its first subdivision regulations for an expected building boom.

Also in 1949, the University of Alabama announced it would teach night courses at the West Huntsville High School with Dr. J. R. Morton as Acting Director; Dr. J. E. Whitaker completed the Fifth Avenue Clinic; Dr. W. H. Burritt, who attracted much attention driving his Desoto with the steering on the right, donated the site on Eustis Street for construction of a Health Center; the first Walgreen Drug store in Huntsville opened, with W. T. Hutchens as Manager, in the Uptown Building; a new \$70,000 Crescent Bus Terminal was built on West Clinton Street; the Colonial Hill and Edgewood subdivision plats were filed; Thiokol Chemical Corporation and Rohm and Haas began operations on the Arsenal, supporting missile and rocket research there; and the Huntsville Country Club announced a \$50,000-15 room expansion. The First Cumberland Presbyterian Church built their church building at Fifth and Beirne, while J. W. Bright was Pastor, and Mayfair Church of Christ built on Bob Wallace, Jack Duncan, minister. F. W. Woolworth Company, which had first located in Huntsville, April 30, 1920, and which had doubled their space in 1934, again expanded, by 60%.

Other things would not stay as before. The 100 acre Kelly apple orchards were replaced with winter legumes. The trees had been planted 22 years before with their productivity in one year bringing in 10,000 bushels that were shipped out of Huntsville, plus 600 bushels consumed locally, and Christmas card rates went from 1½¢ to 2¢.

Meanwhile, the Optimist Club, headed by President Jeff Smith, purchased the 8.4 acre Dallas Mills Ball Park, renaming the park, Optimist. The property was purchased for \$2,700 and the Optimist Club spent \$13,000 on improvements, including lighting for night games. The club sponsored an Air Show on September 9, 1949 to help raise money.

The county in 1949 had 1,442 miles of roads, including 199 miles paved, with 910 miles of first class gravel and 250 second and third class gravel. There were 83 miles of state roads paved. More were on the way, however, as Huntsville planning commission in August recommended a by-pass of Huntsville. Later, in 1951, they asked approval of a plan by German planner Luehrsen.

The city fathers remained busy. The city built two Rubico Tennis Courts at Big Spring Park and installed the city's first parking meters in 1949. The initial installation of 400 brought in 12,000 pennies and 4,000 nickels during the first three days operation.

In education, there were 52 schools in the county system with 387 teachers and 13,600 students. Huntsville's system had four elementary, one junior high and two senior high schools with 97 faculty members. The county system saw the Meridianville school with Judson Bailey as principal, the Toney Junior High, Owens Cross Roads, and Madison Cross Roads schools built during the year.

Medical care abounded in the county during 1949 with 36 practicing physicians listed. Included were Dr's. G. B. Huckaby, J. B. Laughlin, W. G. McCown, W. M. McKissack, John D. Moorman, Henry J. Parker, A. M. Shelamar, James H. Sentell, W. P. Summers, H. O. Walker, Moody Walker, J. E. Whitaker, J. O. Wickle, E. O. Williamson, J. W. Evans, J. C. Nash, Sam W. Caldwell, Henry L. Anderson, Robert C. Bibb, O. J. Brooks, E. V. Caldwell, James A. Carpenter, James L. Carpenter, Edwin W. Dickey, Thomas E. Dilworth, M. M. Duncan, A. T. Grayson, C. A. Grote, Pat Hamm, James D. Holliman, James L. Jordan, Frank Jordan, John H. Lary, R. S. Beard and H. F. Drake. Of interest to the group was the first use that year of cortisone for arthritis, and of the first Hill-Burton Hospital dedication at Langsdale. They were also noticing particularly the action of the Madison County Commission in giving its employees their first group insurance program.

While innovative changes came to Huntsville, the reminder that Mother Nature still kept score was never more apparent than when devastating floods hit the city, the worst since 1886. The Binford Court area was flooded, resulting in the evacuation of 400



families, with the Red Cross having to step in to take care of many of the families. When the flood waters continued to rise, the National Guard was called in, and dynamite was used to blast a channel for the flood waters. Later Ashburn and Gray were paid \$10,000 to rechannel Big Spring Branch. This came after the January 1, 1949, 3" snow.

Max Luther, too, suffered a catastrophic fire. He lost \$30,000 in horses and buildings.

A mild earthquake was caused by a move to clean up voting lists, spearheaded by the American Legion, in 1948. For instance, it was shown that the Poplar Ridge voting precinct had 487 persons on its rolls, but that only 233 of them were actually eligible to vote. Your author and Martha Witt Smith collaborated on a booklet about the subject.

Industrially, January, 1949 records showed that thirteen Madison County plants employed 6,316. Electric users reached 16,350, compared to 5,810 in 1940. The average home used 3,650 KW hours in 1949, compared to 1,500 in 1940. To later help location of industry in Alabama, the Wallace act was passed. This, coupled with an act in 1951 by the legislature, called the Cater act, spurred industrial expansion in Alabama. This, along with formation of the Huntsville Industrial Expansion Committee in 1944, would provide many industries for Madison County.

A teenage Center was pushed, as it has been for many years. Heading the 1949 effort for such was Bobby Wilson and Herbie Walker.

At New Hope, another "dream come true" was developing with the Lions Club there spearheading a successful drive for a telephone system.

And perhaps recording some of these 1949 happenings was the first Television station in Alabama, WAFM of Birmingham, in June.

A name known to many, Laura Garner, came in for her share of attention. Her roadhouse, the Normal Inn, was padlocked. A similar fate also came to the Marble Inn, Athens Pike, Edgar R. Quillen, Operator, and the Green Lantern, Athens Pike, Pete Miller, Operator.

Huntsvillians supported their schools again in 1949. By a vote of 1,229 to 301, on December 13, a five mill school tax was approved. Statewide, that constitutional amendment carried 23,913 to 20,351.

Out at Madison, brought about by approval of a beer license for Clint's Place, a vote on June 13 for a change to a city commission form of government, was approved, with the "Drys" winning by a vote of 73 to 35. Mayor Walton Hughes found himself embroiled in a fight he lost, and was ousted. The city also acquired 22 acres for 400 cemetery lots in 1949.

For the family of Charles Cowart, 1949 was memorable in another way. Dr. Robert Bibb delivered triplets to the couple. The V.F.W. sponsored an event in their honor.

And Huntsville's William E. Davis received the distinction of being named the Collector of Internal Revenue, based at Birmingham, during 1949. The same year, Enterprise, Alabama received a distinction, that of seeing a monument to—of all things—the Boll Weevil, in their town. And the State of Alabama acquired another park, obtaining the T.V.A. village of Wheeler, consisting of 2,000 acres, along with 32 dwellings.

Organizations were active, during 1949, in Huntsville. The Civic Club Council was organized, with Kenneth Noojin as President; and the Grace Club Auxiliary was organized with Mrs. Nathan Porter as President. The Monte Sano Garden Club erected a military stone marker at Maple Hill Cemetery; the Judge David Campbell chapter of the Daughters of the American Colonists dedicated a memorial tablet at Big Spring Park honoring John Hunt, the city's founder; and the Chevy Chase Garden Club, Mrs. R. G. Moore, President, erected a tablet on Meridian Pike in honor of the



*Chevy Chase Garden Club at dedication of Duncan Park, Meridian Pike. The park was dedicated to the memory of Richard and Jimmy Duncan, who lost their lives in World War II.*

Duncan family. The first Maid of Cotton for Madison County, Margaret Gill, was crowned, and the Fraternal Order of Police at Huntsville was founded, headed by Tom Blakemore as President. Thomas McCrary was Vice-President, while Cecil Young was Secretary. The Madison County Cattlemen's Association was organized with Carl Thomas as President. So was the American Association of University Women, locally, with Frances Roberts as President, and the D.A.V. headed by Dr. Moody Walker, also began in 1949.

During 1949, Monte Sano State Park had 102,703 visitors, including 22,619 from out of state. Over 74,000 persons used the picnic area, while 5,048 used the cabins. In the TVA area, the number of river cabins reached 15,000, up 6,000 from 1947.

Probably a record for the nation, one city furnished the presidents for all five statewide veteran organizations during 1949. Huntsville's Moody Walker headed the D.A.V.; Jimmy Lane, the Legion; Robert K. Bell, the V.F.W.; J. B. Hill, the 40 and 8; and Morgan Stewart, the Spanish-American War veterans.

During 1949, also, the Southside Baptist Church was organized with A. T. Willis as Pastor. The congregation was concerned that the average Old Age Pension in Alabama was only \$24 per month; and that plans were being made to eliminate the slum area in Huntsville known as Brogtown, consisting of four acres and about 18 families living in slum conditions. The 30½¢ and 32½¢ price per gallon for gasoline was "out of sight" for them.

Long lasting landmarks were obvious on the international front. It was 1949 when Huntsvillians talked about the new alliance, the North Alabama Treaty Organization, a conglomerate of nations pledged to come to the defense of any of its members if attacked by outside powers.

Among the members were Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, England and the United States. Greece, Turkey and Western Germany later joined. Later, too, to the distress of the United States, France dropped out. In 1948, the Organization of the American States (OAS) had been organized.

Formation of the alliances was not happenstance. The world again was troubled by belligerent actions. The Soviets had blocked East Germany from the Free World, and the Communist Chinese took over mainland China, forcing the Chinese Nationalists to the island of Formosa (Taiwan). Iceland severed its ties with the English Commonwealth. But nothing matched the attention given President Truman's S.O.B. statement, although the Alger Hiss case came close.

Prices during 1949 were interesting, to say the least. These included hamburger meat 54¢ per pound; poultry 57¢; rib roast 74¢; Cudahy bacon 49¢; eggs 69¢; head lettuce 17¢; apples 10¢; picnic ham 42¢; quart Wesson oil 62¢; pork chops 56¢; weiners 39¢; oranges 25¢; 10 pound of potatoes 49¢; loaf bread 14¢; #2 can corn 16¢; and coffee 44¢. These prices were found at the E. L. Fanning Super Market on Whitesburg Drive. A new Chevrolet ½ Ton truck could be bought locally at Hill Chevrolet for \$1,347.

Legislation for 1949 included an anti-masking bill, which thereafter prohibited such organizations as the Ku Klux Klan from wearing masks.

By December 30, 1949, the arsenal had 698 civilian employees and 342 military.

With 1950 about to roll onto the calendar, the future took on a bizarre reminiscence that the new decade at least sounded like the beginning of the last, the 1940's and a World War.

Peace had seemed only a fleeting glance since the horrors of World War II only a scant five years earlier.

But 1950 brought the first direct confrontation between Communism and the Free World, in a tiny Asian country many Americans had never heard of before, Korea.

North Korean communists had stormed across the 38th parallel into the southern portion of the country, bringing to a head the long dispute over ownership of the nation.

North Korea, under an agreement at the end of World War II, was under Russian control, while South Korea, under the agreement, looked to the United States. Russia established what they called the Democratic People's Republic in North Korea; while the U. S. Army occupation forces in South Korea formed a government based on the principle of self-rule.

The United Nations had approved plans for reuniting the country under a single government with an open election, but the Russians refused to allow Koreans in their zone to vote.

The result was a heavy attack by the North Koreans into the south on June 25, 1950, sweeping village after village, and catching the U. S. occupation forces by virtual surprise. No doubt members of the new Redstone Rod and Gun Club headed by Captain Henry E. Attaya, Jr. discussed the problem thoroughly.

The U. S. with no other choice, ordered American ground troops into the fighting five days later—and Huntsville soldiers, barely accustomed to peace after World War II, were soon thrown into the breach along with thousands of others across the nation.

By August, 500 members of the 1169th Engineers Combat Group from Madison County left for Fort Campbell for refresher training and were off to Korea for the bitter struggle. By July, General Douglas MacArthur was named Commander-in-Chief of United Nation forces in Korea. Sgt. R. C. Alverson became the first casualty from Madison County on August 13.

Despite what appeared defeat after defeat, U.S. and Allied troops finally drove the North Koreans across the Yalu River and the border of China only to try and stave off thousands of Chinese who stormed across the line to join the North Koreans in the fight, during November, supposedly as "volunteers".

The Korean struggle hung heavy and foreboding on the hearts of Madison Countians at home. The rest of the nation also feared

that World War III was at hand, a war that no one could win, particularly if the power of the atomic bomb was unleashed. And Russia now had an atom bomb, too, having exploded their first on April 4, 1949. Observance of the first Armed Forces Day in Huntsville was a somewhat uneasy one.

In Huntsville, the same year of 1950, another operation almost overlooked on the national scene, came about as those from another war became permanent residents in the area, as the foremost experts in missile rocketry began to arrive, finally.

The German rocket team, including Dr. Wernher von Braun, arrived in Huntsville, including 130 German-born scientists; 180 General Electric contract employees; 120 civil service employees and 500 military, to form a nucleus in missile technology for the United States Army. Major James P. Hamill and an advance group, including Gilbert Appler, first arrived on April 15 to establish the headquarters. This was the year, too, that von Braun's prediction that we would reach the moon was given wide publicity. By December 31, there were 2,000 on the Arsenal. up 1,200 from January 1, 1950.

On August 9, the community prepared a tremendous barbeque for newcomers to the county. Over 2,700 attended. Members of the newly organized Officers Wives Club, headed by Mrs. James Hamill, attended.

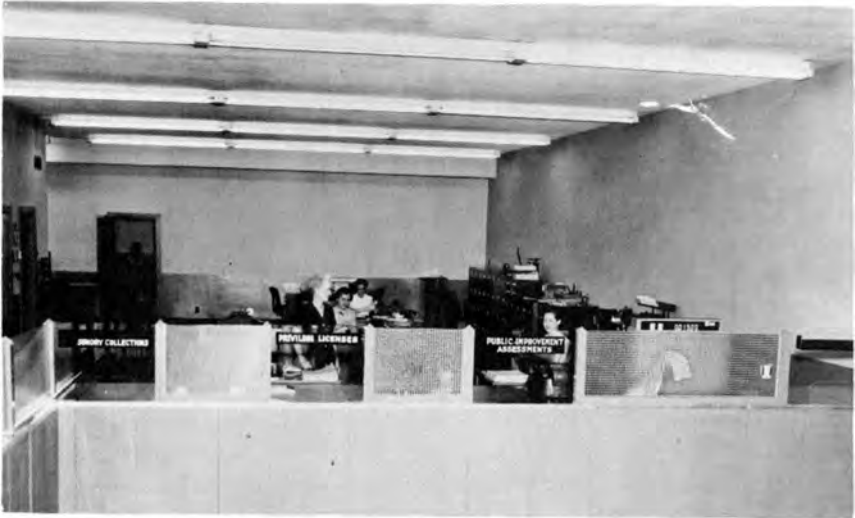
During the year, too, Eddie Rickenbacker, hero of World War I aviation history, visited Huntsville, in his capacity with Eastern Airlines, urging better facilities for the Huntsville airport. The author had the privilege of briefing him on the community. Other



*City Hall Annex, and Carnegie Library on the left. These buildings were razed in 1966, to make way for the first municipal parking garage.*

famous visitors during the year included Patty Berg, Charlie Spivak, Art Mooney, and Hank Williams. In 1949, Elliott Lawrence, Artie Shaw and Ted Weems had been here.

As the arsenal grew, so did Huntsville and Madison County. The city, in 1950, built a new city hall annex and fire hall on Madison Street, awarding the contract to J. T. Schrimsher and



*Interior of city hall annex, razed 1966. The rear door opened into the City Council chambers.*

Sons for \$46,152. W. W. Scott got a \$16,000 award for construction of a new bath house for the Big Spring pool, designed by architect Wilmot Douglas, while Council President John Broadway pointed out that Huntsville had no sales, garbage, income or cigarette tax. A new bath house was also constructed at Goldsmith-Schiffman field and the south bleachers there were replaced, increasing the seating capacity from 2,300 to 3,500. Huntsville's first "open" tennis tournament was begun and the county remodelled the courthouse north-east basement corner to make room for the License Inspector to the west of the County Engineer. And the Huntsville Hospital had 3,384 admissions served by their staff of 44, with a budget of \$272,000. In 1975 the staff numbered way over 1,000.

And the city fathers appointed the town's first Zoning Board of Adjustments composed of A. J. Moore, J. D. Acuff, R. M. Rowan, R. H. Gilliam and Mrs. Dwight Beason. The first variance from Huntsville's first zoning ordinance was granted to Donald Graham on a \$10,000 house on Locust Street.

Meanwhile, another operation closed. The Rent Control office, headed by Marvin Green since 1945, closed.

Now, for the first time, the office of Inferior Court Judge was made elective, on a countywide basis, having previously been voted on only in the city of Huntsville. At the time, the Huntsville fire department had 22 employees, and five pieces of equipment while the police department numbered 30 men, using 16 vehicles.

In other activity, the airport administration first stage building was started; the Terry Heights and Wells Avenue areas voted to come into the city; A \$210,000 addition to West Huntsville High School was announced; the Tennessee Natural Gas Company line was built and began serving North Alabama, as the City of Huntsville bought out the Alabama Gas Company for \$39,000, with the first Manager to be Price Aycock. The city later began construction of its first gas substation at Rison and 7th Street. The city also acquired the West Huntsville Pipeline Company for \$22,250, also in 1950, and accepted the Huntsville Park water and sewage System as a donation. To acquire and operate their natural gas system, the city issued 1½ million dollars in bonds.

During 1950, there were 435 homes built in Huntsville, but they were inadequate to serve the housing shortage, so the Chamber of Commerce, with a total budget of \$11,566, carried a listing of rental houses.

Also in 1950, Ideal (Ready) Bakery announced a plant, and the First National Bank remodelled, removing its balcony and raising the building ceilings. The Madison County Boat Harbor was finally



*The Madison County Commission excavation project in 1948 for dirt to raise Hobbs Island road above flood level. A by-product was the Madison County Boat Harbor, finished in 1949.*

completed and the \$120,000 Flint River Bridge on Hobbs Island Road—the county's longest—was begun. Bill Kling took over oper-

ation of the defunct Valley Packing Company on Bell Street; subdivisions began springing up right and left, during 1950, such as Magnolia Terrace, Hillandale, Edgewood, Lee, Colonial Hills, and Sunrise Terrace. Federal approval was given for 120 arsenal military homes; The Grand Theatre was remodelled; the County approved purchase of a Bookmobile for the library; and the First Lutheran Church in Huntsville was established with William W. Hartman as Pastor. George Hart succeeded Hartman in 1951. During the year, Terry Heights Baptists began, and the First Baptists started a \$100,000 educational building that would be destined 14 years later to be the Courthouse for a time. Also during 1950, the St. Paul Methodists opened a new building, and the Episcopalans announced a new \$150,000 Parish House.

Growth, too, prompted some economy that benefitted consumers. Madison County became the first completely electrified county in Alabama with rural and urban users paying the same rate.

And, wonder of wonders, the budget for the ten community chest agencies was reduced, with Dr. Thomas Gibson as drive chairman. The \$44,000 budget included Grace Center \$1,900; Crippled Children's Clinic \$3,500; Girl Scouts \$6,400; Boy Scouts \$8,000; Central Y.M.C.A. 7,800; T.B. Assn. \$3,000; Church Street Center \$2,600; Virginia McCormick YMCA \$4,700; and Jewish Appeal \$650.

In the county regions, Hazel Green, Madison, Madison Cross Roads, Owens Cross Roads, and New Hope completed elementary schools to tutor the growing young population. During 1950, the county school system had 43 schools, including 23 lunchrooms. There were 407 teachers and the schools still let out at cotton picking time. The city of Huntsville operated seven schools; 3 Grammar,



*View of West Huntsville High School, 1950, the year that the University began its Huntsville operations in the building. The school later became Butler High, then became known as it is today, Roy L. Stone, Jr. High in honor of the former Chairman of the Madison County Commission.*



1 Junior High, and 1 High school for Whites; and 1 Grammar and 1 Grammar-high for Negroes. At the University of Alabama, which had begun classes at West Huntsville High School, with George Campell as full-time director, in 1950, 200 students were enrolled. At A & M College, 1,165 students went for a higher education.



*Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical University, 1950. It was founded in 1875.*

Despite the growth in federal dollars, farming, cattle raising, cotton farming and nurseries continued to flourish and add to the economy. In 1950, for instance, six nurseries, occupying 2,500 acres, employed 270 persons. There were 24,170 persons on the farm in Madison County during 1950. In 1840, the total had been 25,706. In 1950, too, the first mechanical cotton picker to be purchased in Madison County was bought by C. S. Lowe in Hazel Green. He bought it from John Lowe.

Huntsville again voted favorably for schools in 1950, aided by 3,000 school kids marching in favor. On February 21, the five mill school tax was again approved, 1,239 to 301, and on May 1 an election authorized the city to issue \$575,000 in school bonds. In December, 1949, Madison County farmers had voted 4,353 to 65 for cotton controls. The statewide vote was 79,865 to 9,858, in favor.

With the population on the increase air travel to the city showed a rise as well. Capital and Eastern Air Lines boarded 1,852 passengers in 1950, compared to 6,794 later, in 1955.

At Triana the county leased the old rock building, former home of Roy L. Stone, from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for use as an area Health Center.

During 1950, sports buffs were treated to something each wanted to hear. The greatest athletes of the century were announced. Babe Zaharis, hands down, was the Number One woman athlete; Jack Dempsey the greatest boxer; Johnny Weissmuller,

swimmer; Jim Thorpe, Football; and also the greatest overall athlete of them all. Bill Tilden won for Tennis, and Bobby Jones, Golf.

Huntsville had its great athletes, too. Huntsville High's Bobby Luna made All-State and Little All American, and later became a Pro.

In the political arena, Huntsville's Roy E. Blair was tapped by Governor Folsom to become State Revenue Commissioner, while Huntsville's Paul Styles was appointed a member of the National Labor Relations Board. Alabama's Yolande Betbeze, was honored even more, being voted Miss America, the first Alabama girl to ever reach this plateau.

While there was no major blue law protests in Madison County during 1950, the Ministers Association did espouse a popular cause of protesting showing of movies that starred Ingrid Bergman, the ministers considering such a glorification of adultery.

The Grace Club Auxiliary provided for an increase in size of the Children's Ward in the Huntsville Hospital, and their now famous "Follies" were begun later in 1951 to provide for many more community benefits.

Prices in 1950 had some interesting highlights. As one person said, "every hen these days is laying a golden egg." A record high for eggs was brought on by cold weather. Eggs reached 95¢ a dozen, the highest since 1947, when they reached 78¢. During the year, too, eleven restaurants and two hotels raised coffee to the ridiculous high of seven cents per cup. The three dairies, Meadow Gold, White-way, and Chapman, raised sweet milk one cent per quart, to 23¢.

Eleven prisoners escaped county jail in November, 1950, but they could not have been comfortable. Records show that the thermometer hit zero degrees on November 25. Local natives commented that the temperature had been seven degrees below on January 27, 1940; six degrees below on January 31, 1936, and ten degrees below in 1898.

Christmas Charities, now a familiar popular endeavor housed in a county building on Cook Avenue, got its beginning on December 9, 1950, following a 1949 drive headed by Mrs. Paul Lawler. Miss Vera Hall was the first Secretary, and Milton K. Cummings, Madison County's best known philanthropist since Virginia McCormick, was the first President. Mrs. Marcus Pender, Mrs. Tom Jones, Jr., and Mrs. Ralph I. Mond were among the founders.

Construction began to pick up in 1950. The Railway Express added a building at the depot; the Country Club expanded to the West with a forty acre acquisition; A new Bypass road (Chase) stopped most of Alabama A & M's trespassing problem; and Redstone Homes was announced. But some of the old went in 1950. The J. Emory Pierce rock home at Five Points was demolished to make way for the Mutual Savings Life Insurance Company.

Politically speaking, Madison Cross Roads continued its record of usually having the largest attended political rally for candidates speaking. 1,100 attended the 1950 rally. Whispers were heard at the rally about the Supreme Court, who decided that negro segregation on railroad cars was illegal.

The UFO came to Madison County, too, in 1950. Carl Allen Williams and Walton Hughes, out at Madison, declared that they had seen a round object spitting flame about 100 feet above the ground in the area. Members of the newly organized St. Joseph's Mission in Huntsville hardly knew what to believe.

The end was shown by prophetic water engineers for Huntsville's Big Spring and its fourteen million gallons of water per day, for a water system. Most Huntsville natives didn't believe it, but the engineers stated that the time was not far off when the city would have to get its drinking water from the Tennessee River. The Health department stated that the water was unsafe, too.

The newly merged Birmingham Post and Birmingham Age Herald really had some news to print on November 1, 1950. An assassin attempted to kill President Truman. The newspaper may have also announced Decatur's first major entry into the industrial expansion field with Chemstrand deciding to locate there.

Out at New Market, Pickett Esslinger obtained the first television set for that area. He did not see color, however, for 1950 was the year that the FCC authorized the first commercial Television color broadcasting to CBS.

And in Washington, the U.S. House of Representatives chambers were remodelled, using some Alabama marble.

And the National Council of Churches organized during 1950, the same year that the famous Brinks of Boston three million dollar robbery occurred. The crime was solved later by the FBI in 1956.

The year 1950 was the year of astronomical sales by Dudley LeBlanc's Hadacol, a patent medicine first prepared by him in 1943. The same year of 1950 saw the nation's first roundtable conference on Atomic Energy, held in Huntsville, about eight months after Huntsville and Redstone Arsenals were consolidated.

While in Montgomery, the State acquired a new governor's executive mansion in 1950.

Another first came that year as well. The first Federal Farm Housing Loan in Madison County was made to F. H. Heidelberg on Drake-Garth Road.

Indicative of the many cultural organizations to follow, the Little Theatre group organized during 1950 with Clair Hardenstine as President; the Huntsville Chess Club began, headed by A. W. Hohensee; while in the athletic field, the Solvay Chemical team won the state softball championship. D. C. Monroe organized a municipi-

pal band; the local Federation of Government Employees organized with Ora C. Lusk as President, and Dr. James C. Nash headed the first Huntsville Heart Association fund drive.

In politics, Oliver McPeters, supposedly entered in the Sheriff's race as a joke, upset Floyd Green in the Democratic primary, and went on to win the general election. The vote was McPeters 3,796 to Green 3,279 in the primary runoff. Green had led in the primary by a substantial margin. For Governor, Democrat Gordon Persons outdistanced his Republican opponent, carrying Madison County by the lopsided vote of 2,204 to 77. He used a helicopter in the primary.

And a controversy continued about the Big Spring. It was indicated to be unsafe by the state health department.



*Huntsville's Big Spring (Guess the date?)*

At New Market, a robbery caught the attention of the county, but in a manner different from the usual. The robber, later caught, was referred to as the "gentleman bandit" because of his polite manner. Johnny Garrison, the bandit, would be heard from later, too.

Huntsville was prospering and the optimistic outlook seemed to get better month by month. The city bonded indebtedness was 1.4 million and the city school budget was \$464,000, with 3,138 students.

The county retail sales in 1950 reached the fantastic amount of 43.8 million. Robert K. Bell, Huntsville's unsuccessful candidate for Governor in the spring Democratic primary, pointed out Huntsville's successes all over the state.

A big event came to pass for the kiddies during 1950. The first Santa Claus parade was held in downtown Huntsville. A big event

for chemists was organizing of the American Chemical Society, North Alabama section, headed by H. M. Shuey.

The census of 1950 disclosed a population for Huntsville of 16,437; for Madison County 72,403; for Alabama 3,061,743; the United States 150,697,361; with the world estimated at 2,517,000,000.

Huntsville and Madison County's most fabulous growth period in history was on the way, going into 1951.

Watching that growth would be many new business organizations begun from 1946 through 1949, including the following: Lane and Company 1946; Thrasher Oil 1946; Bill Penney Motors 1946; Turner Beverage 1946; Quillen Produce, 1946; Davis Store 1946; Grady's Beauty Shop; Horton Oil; Lloyd Hayes Service Station 1946; Hilding Holmberg Men's Store; 1946; Ashburn and Gray 1946; Carl Terry's Adams Street Market, 1946; Saint's Floor Service, 1946; Center Drug 1947; Goodyear 1947; Leeds Jewelry, managed by W.T. Bullard, 1947; Steve's Cafe, 1947; Parker Venetian Blind 1947; Pub Jr. BBQ 1947; Brooks and Collier 1947; C.M. Cason Equipment Company 1947; Coates Norrel Motor Express 1948; C. D. Hicks Construction Equipment Company 1948; Zesto Drive-In 1948; Phil's Grill 1948; and V. A. Snow Lincoln Mercury 1948.

The year 1949 also had a good number of new business houses open. These included George Gesman and Company; Bill Smith Real Estate; Dixie Shops; Universal Photo; Brownie Drugs; Kelly-Williams Service Station; Smith Pontiac; Mangels; Home Ice and Coal; Blevins Foodliner; and Walgreens, already mentioned.

During 1946, Frank Brothers bought out Rose Jewelry Company, and in 1949, Kroger's opened their first Huntsville store at the intersection of Clinton and Lincoln, managed by Bedford Creacy.

Other Entrepreneur's trying their wings during 1949, included Rhett Woody Furniture Store 2, managed by Bruce Woody; Paul Woodfin Cotton Company; Reliable Stores; Earnest C. Jackson Jewelry; Oscar Underwood Nash; Huguley's, successors to Huntsville Budget; and Mrs. Horace M Smith's Roadside Inn on Monte Sano.

Illustrative of the economic growth and enthusiasm for the future, the following began business in 1950; Howard Gentle Furniture; E.T. Deaton Grocery; Park Plaza Motel; Wikle Insurance; Woody's Drive-in Theater; Stanley Myerson Construction; Mazza Realty; El Rose Motel; Jean Martin Interiors, Sherwin-Williams; Whitesburg Cleaners; Sands Motel and Giles Seed. Introducing a new car line of Kaiser and Frazier, along with the Henry J, Roberts, Bradford and Taylor opened. Woody Anderson bought out Moore and Giles Chrysler, and Charles and Phillip Bentley bought out Thomas Motors Oldsmobile. Cars were selling so fast that the Huntsville Car Dealers Association, headed by A. W. Hill, was started. A Huntsville Auto and Accessories Dealers Association had been started in 1923, headed by W. H. Conner.

## CHAPTER XLIII

### ROCKETS TO INTEGRATION (1951-1955)

In Korea, the war raged on. By March, 1951, the 1169th Engineer Group from Madison County had arrived at Pusan, Korea to join in the fight.

Only a month later, a decision that almost divided the U.S. occurred when President Truman and General MacArthur bitterly disagreed over the next step in the war. MacArthur wanted to push the fight deep into China, rather than allowing the Chinese Communists and the North Koreans to dash across the Chinese border for sanctuary.

President Truman feared expansion of the war. MacArthur spoke in terms of ending the war,, possibly sidestepping future confrontations with the communists as well.

MacArthur was literally fired from his post as commander and replaced by General Matthew B. Ridgeway. Not until October, however, would the war grind to a point where peace talks could begin. Two years and three months later, the final armistice was signed — July 27, 1953.

In Alabama during 1951, a new governor, Gordon Persons who had campaigned in a helicopter, busied himself in the affairs of state. Persons, one-time pioneer in radio broadcasting in Alabama, had won his post over a dozen gubernatorial hopefuls who ran in 1950, including Robert K. Bell of Madison County, who campaigned in a train that ran on the roads.

The earlier elections had also seen two women elected to state-wide office, including Sybil Poole of Marengo County, State Treasurer, and Agnes Baggett of Montgomery, Secretary of State. Lister Hill was also re-elected to the U.S. Senate.

In the pace of a new age, one factor almost escaped the recollection of Alabamians. The state's last Civil War veteran, P.R. Crump, died at the age of 104.

Activities continued at Redstone Arsenal during 1951 with an administration building constructed for Thiokol Chemical Corporation, newly moved here from Elkton, Maryland. On January 1, 1951, there were 2,000 civilian employees engaged in work at the arsenal, but most of it was classified as secret defense efforts.

Rohm and Haas, another specialized firm in propellant research, would be a key element to the nation's future in the push. Their scientists eagerly joined the American Rocket Society, just organized during the year, with Martin Schilling as President. To later record local history, the Huntsville Historical Society was also organized with Henry B. Chase as President. The author was a charter member.

Despite the new Huntsville and the move towards the technological revolution, many of the old ways still were apparent: Mrs. Ruthie Craig of New Hope, bitten by a rattlesnake while handling the serpent during a "religious" ceremony, died of the bite after refusing medical aid, claiming she would not be harmed because of her faith.

Construction of new homes to provide for the mushrooming population continued with another 526 new homes built in 1951. But soaring prices dictated something must be done, particularly in rental homes. Rent control came again to Huntsville during 1951. Arthur L. Smith was appointed board chairman with members Charles R. Rodenhauser and William H. Johnson, John G. Million was temporary director until Macon Weaver was named director in 1952. A board had previously operated from 1945 to 1950 with Marvin Green as Director. The author served on that board.

In 1951, other innovations added to the city's future. Huntsville Manufacturing Company donated Joe Bradley School to the County Board of Education; the new bridge over Flint River at Brownsboro was completed; a new gymnasium was completed at A and M College; the airport administration building neared completion; General Shoe Company leased the closed Dallas Mills property; the county completed a road bypassing A and M College from Meridian Street to near Chase; and the First Baptists built an educational building just North of their Clinton Street Sanctuary. Huntsville Park Baptists organized their church the same year.

West Huntsville High School was built during the year and was later renamed S.R. Butler High, headed by Homer Crim as principal. The county conveyed the property to the city in 1956. UAH had its beginnings in these same classrooms during 1950.

During 1951, the county school system was composed of 46 schools serving 13,944 students, with 405 teachers. The Huntsville school system was composed of seven schools with 3,178 students. There were 102 teachers. Out at Madison, the high school there was changed to a Junior High from its Senior High status, due to lack of students.

Medical needs continued to soar. Before 1951 was over, Madison County authorized, following a hospital audit by the author, a hospital consultant to come in and make recommendations for changing of operations at the hospital. This followed after appeals from the hospital officials that they were out of funds. The survey led to major changes at the hospital and hiring of a business manager. This year, too, Huntsville had its first visit from a Bloodmobile. The "Follies", sponsored by the Grace Club Auxiliary, brought in \$18,000, which was given to the Hospital for a Childrens Ward, and as one-half cost on a new X-Ray machine. The Huntsville Optimist Club paid for one-half the X-Ray machine cost, or \$9,000. It was also in 1951 that the State of Alabama Welfare Department took over all Welfare work in Alabama from the counties. An un-

popular (to many) law called the "Relative Responsibility" law also made relatives more responsible for their poor relatives. The law was repealed in 1955.

At New Hope, 240 persons signed up for the New Hope Telephone Co-op, a result of \$115,000 being loaned the group by the Rural Electrification Association. The board of trustees were Robert Moon, L.E. Hereford, John G. Butler, Edith H. Johnson, Clifton O. Mann, Jr., William E. Self, John Ed Butler, James A. Mann, and William E. Keller.

Civic activities added to the county's impetus and reputation: The Huntsville Jaycees were chartered in 1951 with Dr. William A. Kates, President; the Riverton FFA Chapter with J. D. Wigley as Chairman won state honors; and the VFW and the DAR held large conventions in the city.

The Chamber of Commerce began a new promotion of its own, called "Highway Holiday." A couple, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Kerrick of Owensboro, Kentucky, were "arrested" and shown the hospitality of the city, including gifts from 50 merchants.

The heart of Huntsvillians was not only for its own townspeople — the same concern went out to Fayetteville, Tennessee, where in 1951 a deadly tornado destroyed much of that town. Hundreds of dollars in funds and goods went to aid the victims, donated by citizens of Huntsville and Madison County.

While Madison County residents were only mildly surprised by the very pleasant temperature of 77 degrees on December 11, 1951, they looked back with dismay at the impeachment of Sheriff Oliver McPeters by the Alabama Supreme Court, for taking bribes. The Coroner, Bob Rigsby, had to take over the position.

Local citizens had also followed with interest the activity of the Senate committee looking into crime, chaired by Senator Estes Kefauver. The attention of the entire nation was focused on revelations by the committee.

Much unconcerned over all of this, a turtle was found moseying down the Courthouse Hall — without a drivers license. The County Commission, meeting on August 20, watered down the problem by voting to lease the County Boat Harbor, completed in 1949, to Luther Lamb, the same year the Commission provided its first sick leave for employees, and the same year the Commission also brought employees under social security for the first time.

In 1951, also, county government in Madison County came in for nationwide attention with publication of the book, **A Report on Madison County: Its History, Operation and Finances**, written by the author. Several articles in national magazines appeared about the book. The book was discussed, too, at Mullins Drive-in, Wiley Mobile Homes, and Charles Cowart's used car lot. All three began business in 1951.



Gaining much deserved recognition, James E. Cantrell, an Arsenal employee, received the highest award the Army can give a civilian. He had saved the life of a military policeman. Also gaining recognition was W.B. Douglass, crowned as the County Corn Champ, averaging 149.15 bushels of corn per acre on a small five to ten acre tract.

Other significant construction was noted in 1951. The City-County Health Center building on Eustis Street was begun, with Wilmot Douglas as architect. It was completed in 1952, at a cost of \$190,000. Important to the future of aviation and traffic, locally, was construction of the Airport Administration building, later completed in 1952. The Girl Scouts in the area also built a camp on Guntersville Lake. The VFW and the American Legion memorial committee, chaired by the author, dedicated a \$1,750 marble monument in the Maple Hill Cemetery veterans section, in honor of those who had lost their lives in service during World War I and II.

In the field of local government, too, a 1951 act transferred Juvenile court functions from the Probate Judge to the Inferior Court. Another 1951 act also affected the office of Probate Judge, changing the manner of compensation from the archaic system of fees, to a salary system, effective with the next term of office. A similar act also took the Coroner off the fee system, and put him on a salary basis. At Huntsville city hall, the first Gas Inspector, Parks J. Countess, was appointed following arrival of gas lines. The Town of Madison, expecting growth of the wrong kind, acquired additional land for their cemetery from Mattie Lanier.

During this significant year of 1951, the community religious life growth was not overlooked. The first Lutheran church (St. Marks Evangelical) was formally organized following meetings begun during 1950, first by William Hart. George Hart was designated minister. Their first building was constructed at the Northwest corner of Franklin and Longwood, followed by the present building in 1956 at the southeast corner of Franklin and Longwood.

And, beginning what would later bring much controversy, the world's first electrical power from nuclear power was generated by the experimental reactor of the Argonne National Laboratories, operated by the University of Chicago, in 1951.

Changes were in store in the national government by the time 1952 rolled onto the calendar. The Democrats were trying to stay in the White House, but President Harry Truman was heading back to Kansas City to spend his remaining years in retirement.

Adlai Stevenson was chosen as the Democratic standard bearer, with a sidekick for Vice President intended to help carry the Deep South states.

Senator John Sparkman of Huntsville was chosen as his running mate. Had Stevenson and Sparkman succeeded in their political venture, Sparkman would have become the second man in Alabama history to hold that high office.

The gauntlet, however, was passed to hero General Dwight D. Eisenhower, and to Richard Milhouse Nixon, his vice presidential candidate. Eisenhower's popularity with both Democrats and Republicans carried the duo to a concise victory.

Huntsville and Madison County, backing the favorite son, Sparkman, ran against most of the nation in its voting. Although a record turnout of 76.3 per cent of the registered voters was recorded, the attempt was ill-fated.

Redstone Arsenal continued to grow in 1952 with the provisional Redstone Arsenal Ordnance School created in March to train servicemen in the new field of missile technology. The school was the forerunner of what is now the U.S. Army's Missile and Munitions Center and School, a mainstay today in the new army. Over 65,000 students have been graduated at the school.

Meanwhile, the first fulltime faculty was employed for the University of Alabama in Huntsville, housed in the Butler High School building on Clinton Avenue. Another step had been made towards offering quality education in Madison County.

And other factors pointed to the confidence local people had in their new image: Southern Bell Telephone Company acquired Oak Avenue property from the Elks Lodge, and proceeded to build their central office; 691 new homes were built; the Huntsville Speedway was incorporated with R.H. Daniel as president; Butler Terrace — 254 apartments in old Brogtown — was completed for 2.8 million; and a million-dollar reservoir was built by the city on East Longwood Drive.

In 1952, too, Madison County Boat Harbor was leased to Bob Hoskins; the Lyric Theatre was remodelled; one-way streets were started in downtown Huntsville, being termed by many the beginning of the end for downtown merchants; the Huntsville Golf and Country Club built a swimming pool; a better road to Decatur (now Highway 20) was proposed and surveys were begun to shorten the distance by 4.5 miles; a second floor was added to the administration building at the airport; and rumbling were heard about prices getting too high. Arnold Hornbuckle started his record sales store at 212 Randolph during the year also.

Probably, though, one change that may well have impressed Huntsvillians the most was four-laning Ardmore Highway (Jordan Lane) from Governor's Drive to Holmes Avenue.

Council Courts on Gallatin Street were also completed in 1952, at a cost of two million dollars, while in the county schools were completed at Walnut Grove and Berkeley.

At Maple Hill Cemetery, a touch of the past went up in stone: garden clubs erected a marker in remembrance of deceased war veterans.

1952 was not without Mother Nature taking her vengeance: a tornado hit Redstone Arsenal, swiping railroad cars and sending them tumbling like toys. Several thousand dollars worth of damage was reported there. The twister also leveled the Primitive Baptist Church at Gurley and two houses at Farley. The Red Cross had to step in and help.

While industry was coming Alabama's way that year, nature had gone in the other direction, it seemed. Agricultural crops were devastated by a drought. So bad was the problem that Alabama was declared a disaster area by President Truman.

It was the year, too, that Alan Freed first used the words "Rock and Roll Music" in Cleveland. Bill Haley and his Comets later came out with "Rock Around the Clock", catapulting "Rock and Roll" into a nationwide field.

And at college campuses through the U.S., the fun pastime was "Panty Raids" on girls dormitories. Some blamed it on the new freedoms of the "rock and roll" era.

Be that as it may, there was never a "rock and roll" that compared with the shattering aftermath of military technology that year when the U.S. exploded the world's first hydrogen bomb, sending rocking and rolling vibrations around the world.

Protests were noted in 1952 as in all other years. Following the announcement that Huntsville High School was to move from Randolph to Billie Watkins and Marsheutz, an editor complained "it is too far from the center of our city population." His protest was nothing compared to the hue and cry raised by residents of the Terry Heights area protesting a low rent housing project to be located near their residences. The loudest noise of all was tragic. Huntsville's first natural gas explosion, wrecking the home of John M. Geisel on California Street, nearly brought a wave of panic.

Construction activity continued unabated during 1952. 691 new homes were built. Among residence plats filed were Darwin Downs, Hillandale, Buena Vista and Warren Park. State troopers moved to their new \$15,000 building on Whitesburg Drive; a men's dormitory was completed at A and M College; the Josiah Gorgas laboratory building was completed at Redstone Arsenal for Rohm and Haas, who moved to Madison County this year; and the V.F.W. acquired the old Dallas YMCA for \$18,000.

A grateful community raised \$5,000 to give Dr. J.F. Drake, President of A and M College, a trip to Europe. Later the author would be privileged to present him a new car, on behalf of the community.

The year 1952 was the year of Chlorophyll, the green stuff appearing in eleven toothpastes. Cinerama, beginning this same year, showed whiter and whiter teeth of actors. The same year Kemmons Wilson, later to be joined by Wallace Johnson, began their soon to

be world famous Holiday Inns, headquartered in Memphis, Tennessee.

Cleo, Leo and Theo were born in Madison County during 1952. These were the names selected for their new triplets by parents Oscar Moon and wife.

Today, an organization is still thriving that had its beginnings in 1952. The Whitesburg Boat and Yacht Club, which today operates the Madison County Boat Harbor (since 1954) was organized with Jere Evans as Commodore. In another recreational field, organized archery was begun by Ted Penhall, and the Huntsville League of Women's Voter organized with Mrs. Hammond Carpenter as President. The Huntsville Amateur Radio Club and the Institute of Radio Engineers, Huntsville charter, also got their starts in 1952.

The Huntsville school system continued its growth, with a budget of \$530,000 and 3,387 students. The Huntsville City Council provided \$65,000 of that budget. In the county school system, Walnut Grove and Berkeley schools were completed. Teachers were still "fussing", however, about their pay. The Huntsville school teacher received an average \$3,083 per year.

Madison County came in for its share of U.F.O.'s this year. Four "unidentified" Huntsvillians reported seeing UFO's from McCullough Avenue.

Arsenal jobs were not now scarce as a January 1952 report showed that the 1951 payroll had been about 23 million dollars, while civilian jobs increased from 4,500 to 5,300. Military personnel increased from 680 to 1,100.

Garden clubs were becoming more and more popular during 1952, as the Westlawn, Spade and Trowel, Blossomwood, and Hillandale garden clubs organized during the year. The Madison County Horticultural Society, headed by Mrs. James Kendall, also organized.

The Hillwood, North Side, and Pleasant Home Baptist churches also organized during 1952.

Not to be outdone, the following began business during 1952; Ray-Pearman; Peacock Apothecary; Bon-Air Motel and Restaurant; Big Brother's Grocery; K & M Paint & Glass Co.; Hale Bros. Furniture, and Bill Clemons Auto Parts. E. C. Fann Realty also started up.

Little in Huntsville's history through 1953 could have been more significant than a strange piece of missile hardware displayed during Armed Forces Day in the City in 1953. It was the Hermes missile. Its significance was that it was the first American-made missile ever put on public display.

For the author and John McCormick, both of Huntsville, the future was clear. The two wrote and published a booklet, "**Huntsville, Alabama: Rocket City, U.S.A.**", which helped lead to the city

adopting the nickname, "The Rocket City", and to over 20 firms incorporating the word "Rocket" in their business name. More than 70,000 of the booklets were ultimately sold to boost Huntsville's future, as well as the authors! The Arsenal used the booklets in recruiting scientists from all over America to come to Huntsville and work.

The same year, the U.S. found an ultimate settlement to the Korean conflict. The truce was signed. Within the same twelve month span ironically two other astounding events would occur: Russia exploded its first hydrogen bomb and the first polio vaccine was used, introduced by Dr. Jonas Salk.

Meanwhile, at the city airport, another unusual occurrence was to be: the first Jet airliner landed there. The same year, the new Airport administration building was dedicated, during an air show, on April 26, 1953.

That year, too, with a budget of \$13,721, the Huntsville Chamber of Commerce changed its name to the Huntsville-Madison County Chamber of Commerce, denoting that almost the entire county was centering its attention on Huntsville's phenomenal changing face. The chamber also moved to the Twickenham Hotel building this year. In subsequent years, the continuing activity of the Madison County Commission would bring over fifteen organizations to include the words Madison County as well as Huntsville in their names.

Both the city and county in 1953 agreed to secure rights of way at no cost to the state to reroute U.S. Highways 72, 231 and 241, ultimately to be the beginning of Memorial Parkway. Hannes Luersen, a worker at the arsenal, had planned a somewhat similar route. Protests were many and vociferous, saying all downtown business would be ruined.

In addition, installation of an electric line to Green Mountain was approved in 1953; Huntsville Utilities acquired the Monte Sano electric facility; Marietta Tool and Engineering Company and Warrior Tool and Engineering Company announced new plants; Huntsville Manufacturing Company completed their new additions to two mills; and the Salvation Army reopened a post in the city at 812 Fifth Avenue, thereafter moving to the West Side Square, thence to 518 Madison, and later to Seminole Drive in a new building, secured through a public campaign, cochaired by Roscoe Roberts, Glenn Hearn, and the author.

In the county, Toney, West Madison and New Market schools for negro students were completed.

Alabama caught international attention during 1953 with completion of the Alabama State Coliseum at Montgomery, the first such engineered structure of its type known anywhere in the world at that time.

While Alabamians seemed invariably seeking new heights, none in 1953 could compare with the feat of one Edmon Percival Hillary who, with a Sherpa guide, scaled Mount Everest, the worlds' highest mountain.

In Houston, the nation's first Educational Television station was opened.

And in Moscow, Joseph Stalin, the Soviet premier, died. Nikita S. Kruschev would emerge as Russia's top political leader. Six years later, Kruschev would make an unprecedented visit to the U.S.

To later drastically affect the viewing habits of Huntsville folks, the first TV cable franchise was granted by the city to W.H. Pollard in 1953, and the city fathers, always on the go, installed parking meters around the courthouse; accepted the use of Optimist Park from the Optimist Club for use in the city recreation program; listened favorably to Alderman Jimmy Walker's suggestion that the city build a municipal golf course; and also endured the protests and petitions of the Big Cove and Longwood Drive residents about improving their water systems. They also listened — and acted favorably — to the suggestion of the author and John Broadway that a city historic marker program be started. The first marker was prepared, listing the "firsts" of Huntsville. The second and third marker, later to be under the auspices of the Huntsville Historical Society, would be about the Courthouse and Library.

A much deserved honor came to a hard working Madison Countian in 1953. Carl Moring, Jr. became the President of the National Crippled Childrens Society. He was active in the successful effort to get the city to give property on Governor's Drive on which to build the local Crippled Children's Center. The author was fund treasurer.

The city school budget now was \$599,000, serving 3,451 students. In the City Council budget was \$158,000 for the Water department; \$202,000 for the Street department; \$177,000 for Parks and Playgrounds; \$138,000 for the Police department; \$78,000 for the Fire department; \$28,900 for the Cemetery department; \$19,000 for the Inspection department; and \$130,000 for the Administrative department. It didn't take the new 3D movies being seen, to show a growing city — a city which saw 354 new homes built during 1953, yet Federal Rent controls were ended this year in Huntsville.

Civic organizations continued to flourish. The Huntsville Sertoma Club was organized with Dr. Pat. Hamm as President, for the purpose of providing Service to Mankind. The author was a charter member. Astounding to many, Walt Wiesman, yet to be naturalized, was elected President of the Huntsville Jaycees. The Hospitality Club, headed by Mrs. Herman Libbe; the Humane Society, headed by Anne R. Patton, and the Madison County Artifiical Breeders Association, headed by Reuben Chapman, also began.

Labor and industry alike really watched the legislature of Alabama this year of 1953, as that body passed, on August 28, the controversial right to work law, favored by industry, and opposed by labor.

A month before, the Huntsville City Council decided that the dog business was "for the birds", and leased the Dog Pound to the Humane Society with an agreement to subsidize the operation, including a legacy of Mrs. Laura Hewlett.

And unbelievably, the Madison County Commission paid off all its debt, the first major county in Alabama to do so. But it wouldn't take long to find more creditors!

The newly organized firms of 1953 — Miller Furniture, Erskine Bakery, Mason Jewelers, and The Book Shop, must have felt they picked the right year to start, as must have the Terry Heights Baptist, Fairview Presbyterian, Emanuel Holiness, and the New Salem Baptist churches, who also picked 1953 as the year to organize.

For Dr. Wernher von Braun, the youthful German genius buried in work at Redstone Arsenal, along with his many German and American rocket experts, the future held far more in technology than inventing missiles to kill.

It was 1954 when von Braun published a paper claiming that the United States could launch an artificial moon, a satellite, into earth orbit. His conceptions brought skepticism from much of the nation, even from the citizenry in his adopted hometown of Huntsville. But his former countrymen, now living in Huntsville, including scientists Ernst Stuhlinger and Eberhard Rees, backed him to the hilt.

The rocketry wizard, almost a one-man crusader for his cause, often appeared at civic gatherings, at other functions in the Huntsville area as a guest speaker. More often than not, the listeners considered him still only amusing—with all that down-to-earth talk about what everyone thought was nothing more than science fiction. His "southern accent", as he liked to joke, however, got attention.

Even von Braun liked to recall the day he had appeared at a local gathering for a speech, said his piece and prepared to leave, only to be challenged by an irate little old lady.

Condemning him as a young whipper-snapper who preferred to meddle in the impossible instead of worrying about improving the agricultural crops in the state, she snapped that what he should do — if nothing else would interest him — was to "go home and watch television like the good Lord intended for you to do."

At Redstone Arsenal meanwhile more than 7,080 military and civilian personnel delved into the theories and very real practicalities of much of what von Braun believed — although the work was still for military purposes. The payroll soared to \$33.8 million that year, including the growing number of private industries under contract to the Army.

During that particular year of 1954, the Honest John missile and the Nike-Ajax, both developed in Huntsville, became operational for deployment to the field.

The Corporal, too, developed at Huntsville was deployed in 1954 with the 256th Field Artillery Battalion at Fort Bliss, Texas. The action set up the first U.S. battalion to be armed with a mobile combat missile.

It was the year, too, that the Great Communist "Threat" arrived at almost fever pitch in the U.S., primarily from the televised congressional hearings headed by Senator Joseph McCarthy. The unprecedented hearings destroyed many reputations. McCarthy accused many public figures of communist sympathies. His conduct, however, was so bold, so crushing, that the Senate ultimately censured him for "unacceptable conduct." Down in Argentina Dictator Juan Peron proved unsatisfactory to his countrymen, and he was deposed.

With a "cooling trend" in Korea apparent, trouble seemed to be popping out elsewhere in real concern over developments in Vietnam, the same year the French lost Indochina. Later graduates of the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colorado, begun in 1954, would see action in a Vietnam war. Henry David Canterbury, in 1954, became the first Madison Countian to attend the Academy.

With the world restless, Alabama was not to escape a dastardly scandal of its own during 1954. Alabama Attorney General nominee Albert Patterson, who had been involved in the Phenix City, Alabama cleanup where vice and corruption had run rampant, was murdered. The murder set off a major push, ultimately successful, to halt the corruption once and for all in the border town. Deputy Albert Fuller was later convicted of Patterson's murder, and Patterson's son, John, would later be elected Attorney General and Governor.

A sweeping change in racial attitudes in the nation was to become apparent in 1954. The U.S. Supreme Court overturned an 1896 ruling which had approved "separate but equal" facilities for whites and Negroes. Segregation of races in the schools was ruled illegal, but the struggle was only beginning. In most of the states, the ruling was simply ignored. "Big" Jim Folsom, elected handily in November as Governor, did not overlook it, however. This year had seen unsuccessful gubernatorial candidate Jimmy Faulkner introduce the "talkathon" into Alabama politics.

So unsettled was the nation in 1954 that even an attempted mass assassination occurred on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives. Three Puerto Ricans fired a volley of shots from the gallery into the midst of 200 U.S. representatives. Five were wounded in the melee.

In Huntsville, economic progress continued, with \$44 million in retail sales chalked up for 1954. The thoroughfare that would



become Memorial Parkway was under construction; planning for a "segregated" colored swimming pool began, with bids to be let in 1955; a major street plan for the city was adopted by the Huntsville Planning Commission; Southern Bell occupied their new central office on Oak Avenue on the property acquired from the Elks Lodge; a city ordinance established the gas utility board and the waterworks board, and turned both systems over to them. Appointed for both boards were W.D. Tucker, Jr., James E. Davis, and Harry M. Rhett, Jr. Showing some diversification of industry for the community, P.R. Mallory and Norton Companies both announced plants during that fateful year of 1954. In taxation, county residents were only paying \$3.60 per \$100 of assessed value, a situation that would exist through 1963.

A nine hole golf course was approved on airport land, with the backing of alderman Jimmy Walker. Madison County donated one-half of the land to the city. Bill Black became the first manager when the course opened the following year. In 1954, too, the city acquired five acres for a colored cemetery off Pulaski Pike. The Sertoma began a successful push to get a childrens park on Big Spring park property, and would later put a locomotive there, at the author's suggestion.

In education, the city voters approved issuing \$750,000 in bonds for school construction; Fifth Avenue School was soon being built, while Huntsville High School was completed at a cost of \$802,552. Fifth Avenue school was bombed during construction. The same year of 1954, Terry Heights Elementary school was opened; and, in the county system, Big Cove and Westlawn schools were completed. The University of Alabama school in Huntsville became a resident center, enabling students to pursue two years of college work towards many academic degrees. 103 students graduated at Alabama A and M, and the city school budget was \$625,000, with 4,431 students and 121 principals and teachers. Of the budget, the City Council gave \$65,000.

For medical care, both the city and county in 1954 appropriated \$75,000 and \$200,000 respectively, toward expansion of Huntsville Hospital. Fifth Avenue Hospital also opened that year. Nationally of interest, John Enders and T. Peebles developed a vaccine for measles.

Before 1954 was out, 504 new homes were built in the city. Plats filed included Flemington Heights, Bel Air, and Montdale and, Sparkman Homes, named for Senator Sparkman, was completed on West Holmes Avenue at a cost of 1.6 million dollars.

In addition, the Harris Home for Children was founded in 1954 by Chessie and George Harris. Madison County began its commodity surplus program that year with John Tuck as Supervisor. The program would later be replaced by the Food Stamp program. And the Huntsville Civic Symphony, later to be conducted by Russell Gerhart and Marx Pales, was organized.

Mrs. E. Hewlett Hodge of Sylacauga somehow became the first person in history to be hit by a meteorite. An 8½ pound fragment from the heavens crashed through her roof in Sylacauga in November.

The "Unusual" lapped over into collegiate sports, too. Tommy Lewis, now of Huntsville, will never live it down, even though it is now more amusing than embarrassing. Lewis, then a top-notch gridiron gladiator with the University of Alabama Crimson Tide, made worldwide news when he got excited and jumped from the bench to tackle Rice University's Dickey Moegle, rambling for a touchdown in the Cotton Bowl, until Lewis entered the picture from the side. Tommy did not run as fast, however, as Roger Bannister of England, who became the first runner to run the mile in less than four minutes. He was clocked at 3.58 minutes. He would not be overtaken until 1965, when Jim Ryan of the U.S. made it in 3.513 minutes.

Likely, sports enthusiasts discussed the upturn of events on the new dial telephones that went into service in Huntsville that year of 1954.

A Tupelo, Mississippi lad, however, would make a bigger splash than Lewis ever managed. The truck driver-singer named Elvis Presley hit the music trail, ultimately gaining national prominence with his "hip" musical renditions.

If Elvis had launched into a new career, the U.S. military was launching an even more astounding program: the first atomic-powered submarine, the Nautilus, shoved out to sea in 1954.

Now that newcomers were pouring into Huntsville in quantities that even exceeded the number of Union soldiers that occupied Huntsville in 1862, a new organization was formed to welcome them. The Welcome Wagon group was organized during 1954 with Mrs. Don Ganschon as President. Elks Lodge 1648 also bought its present site on Franklin Street from W.P. Dilworth, R.P. Geron, A.L. Hipp, and Claude Pipes. A Lodge building was constructed by W.B. Snipes Construction Company. The author was treasurer of the building fund.

Out at Madison, town officials authorized the Muscle Shoals Natural Gas Company to bring gas to that municipality, while residents noted that the average Old Age Pension in Alabama was just \$33.03 per month from the State.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars, not unmindful of the fact that the Iwo Jima statue, largest sculpture ever cast in bronze, was completed in Washington, began the policy of placing a White Cross wherever a traffic fatality occurred. Unfortunately the project was later discontinued.

The Madison County Boat Harbor suffered a \$25,000 fire in which Huntsville's Double Cola owner, Joe S. Foster, Jr., received severe burns.

During 1954, the Sno-Wite cafe on the North Side of the Square began, as did the Town Shoppe. Jones Hospital Pharmacy and Webster Tree Surgery also started their business. Members of the newly organized Retired Civil Service Employees Association, headed by J.B. Mitchell, and members of the newly organized Twickenham Auto Club, headed by Leith Potter, probably sampled the new stores. Bill Fowler started his Men's Wear Shop on Washington and Holmes and Alex Matsos started Michael's Restaurant, too.

Of a certainty, some of them also traded at the stores that began business in 1955, including the Dwarf Restaurant; Jaco Wholesalers, Parkway Drive-In and perhaps from Hunter and Mitchell Realtors. They did note that the Twickenham Pharmacy combined with J.D. Humphrey Drug Store. No doubt, members of the Reformed Presbyterian, Hymers Chapel (Willowbrook Baptist), and Unity Baptist (Hillsboro Heights), also organized during 1955, traded there too.

The Redstone Toastmasters Club, organized by Harry Jaffee and Webster K. Mayfield; the National Secretarial Association, Huntsville Chapter, headed by Mrs. Lois Jones, and the Dairy Herd Improvement Association members, led by their President, W.W. Sanderson, also had their beginning during 1955.

Few naturalization ceremonies for U.S. citizenship could have carried the impact of an occasion in April, 1955 when forty of this nation's rocket experts stood proudly at Huntsville High School, along with ninety three others.

Dr. Wernher von Braun, his family, his comrades and their families had studied hard to become U.S. citizens.

Forty of the German rocket team and their families took the oath of U.S. citizenship that day — and their contributions in the years to come would dwarf the attributes of many and startle the world.

They were as of that day part and parcel of "Huntsville, Alabama; Rocket City U.S.A." No men were ever more proud. Whatever Huntsville was to become, they would be an integral part.

By early 1955, Memorial Parkway, named after deceased veterans who had lost their lives in service, was completed and open to traffic; businesses began building modern facilities on both sides of the ribbon of blacktop. The city limits stretched South to Drake Avenue (Donegan Lane). The State National Bank building on West Clinton, and the Huntsville Times building on South Memorial Parkway began to take form in steel and concrete. 756 single family houses were built during the year.

Huntsville Air Service, managed by James C. McAllister, contracted with the City and County to manage the airport, where Capital and Eastern Air Lines boarded 13,770 persons during 1955. Certified mail service was started this year, and was well received in Madison County.

The University of Alabama in Huntsville, now with 444 registered students, gained approval for students to complete three years towards degrees in the college of Arts and Sciences

A telescope was secured as the first step toward building the Monte Sano Observatory, after the Rocket City Astronomical Association organized, with Dr. Wernher von Braun as President. Dr. W. H. Burritt died, leaving his home and Round Top mountain property to the city for a museum, along with a \$10,000 legacy per year for operations.

New names cropping up during the year as subdivisions were Lakewood Homes, Weatherly Heights, Sunset Cove, and Mountainbrook.

The city meanwhile let bids for waterworks projects totalling almost \$3 million. More than 4,300 students crowded into the city's nine public schools, whose budget was \$709,000 for the year, with the city council contributing \$80,000 of it. A veterans committee headed by Dr. Moody Walker and the author appealed to county organizations to back the long wanted and needed civic auditorium or civic center. They were successful, in that 49 organizations passed resolutions favoring the facility, but the city council remained resolute that they could not build it.

A newly organized Huntsville Civic Orchestra held its first rehearsal during 1955, but with the population of school age children continuing to increase, few could have been more aware of the urgent need for facilities than the Huntsville principals themselves.

Among them were Mrs. Jessie F. Woods, East Clinton Grammar; Horace G. Fields, Council; Dr. Jesse S. Burbage, Huntsville High; Henry S. Torrence, Winston Street Grammar; Cecil V. Fain, Rison Junior High; Phil McCown, Huntsville Junior High; V.M. Burkett, West Clinton Grammar; Etta Mary Vinson, Fifth Avenue Grammar; and Lottie Lamberson, Terry Heights Grammar.

For them, it had to be a labor of love. Most of the principal's salaries did not exceed \$5,000 a year. Only Dr. Burbage made over \$6,200.

Possibly in connection with the low salaries, the Huntsville Teachers Credit Union was incorporated in 1955 with officers V.M. Burkett, Phil C. McCown, A.W. Burkett, Bessie King Russell, Mrs. Etta Vinson; Cecil V. Fain, Mrs. Lela T. Washington, and Joe D. Rice.

Industry continued moving to the area. Redstone Machine and Tool Company announced plans for a plant. Harold C. Davies was President and Treasurer, with Benton H. Wilcoxon, Vice President, and Rodney C. Chamberlain, Secretary.

American Machine and Foundry Company made the big industrial news, with a community wide movement helping them acquire

2,000 acres on Green Mountain during 1955 to augment their plans to build America's first underground factory. The plans would later come to nil and the land would be sold to real estate developers who would mount an unsuccessful effort to form a new city on the mountainside, named Monte Vedra.

The population growth locally was apparent in the increasing administrative workloads within the city, county, state and federal government agencies locally.

Civil Service employment at Redstone Arsenal zoomed past 6,500 with another 1,500 military assigned to projects. Gross pay for them was over \$40 million.

At the time, 1,237 Madison Countians were receiving \$32,000 per month in Social Security benefits; and the national Interstate Highway system, later to affect Madison County vitally, was approved, including a new tax to finance the \$325 billion system.

Even Boy Scout troops showed the population increase. Fifty-two units had 1,012 Scouts enrolled.

That year, too, the Grace Club Auxiliary authorized the Alabama Society for Crippled Children and Adults to let a contract for the much awaited center, to the tune of \$41,493.

The Boy's Club became a reality in 1955 as well. Officers were Donald I. Graham Jr., President; Charles E. Shaver, Vice President; Dean S. Murphree, Treasurer, and Mrs. W.M. Mebane, Secretary. They first located in a Quonset hut on Fifth Avenue (Governor's Drive), then later to their present location in the Lincoln area. A full time executive director was acquired in 1956.

All the change, the growth and impetus of the new Huntsville must have mystified Mrs. Thomas M. Neely, 100, the oldest registered voter in Madison County during 1955.

The year 1955 could not, even in the wildest imagination, compare with life as it was a century earlier.

All was not peaches and cream. Industrial problems did exist. A strike at Lincoln Mills in 1955 idled 1,000 worker for five months. Huntsville, like many other centers in the nation, was experiencing difference of opinion between labor and management.

Those kinds of disagreements led in no small way to the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations forming one giant united union across the U.S. that year.

Yet there were unbelievable triumphs for Alabama that year; the state's first major oil gusher was brought in at Citronelle.

Alabama, it seemed, had long been in the forefront of new issues and new developments affecting the nation, but not all were as pleasant.

At Montgomery that year, a young Negro minister named Dr. Martin Luther King set the stage for civil rights movements for Negroes that would ultimately rock the nation to deep, serious soul-searching.

Following the dictate of the U.S. Supreme Court that segregation of whites and blacks was a violation of the civil rights of any American citizen, King set out to prove the point.

The first target was desegregating bus service in Montgomery, allowing Negroes to sit where they pleased on the bus rather than being segregated to the rear. It seemed such a simple thing to ask.

The opposition from bus companies and whites led to a boycott by Negro riders and the first real test of the actions of the U.S. Supreme Court.

It was a bitter dispute, that caught the attention of the nation, being the first major step by civil rights activists for equal treatment.

The Negroes won their battle, but not without many whites begrudging their every step.

There were those who described the confrontation in Montgomery as a riot, but compared with later events in the explosive civil rights movement, it would hardly rate national news today.

Dr. King had begun the uphill battle, and his opponents may have resorted to tranquilizers, first coming into widespread use during 1955.

Not for another two years would such an incident again arouse nationwide attention. In Little Rock, Arkansas, Negro children would be denied the right to enroll in all-white schools by state officials.

Although Huntsville's 150th birthday, its Sesquicentennial, September 10-19, 1955, was the single largest and perhaps most important civic occasion ever in the history of Huntsville, the 22,000 local participants, headed by Chairman Jimmy Taylor, were also observant about other happenings. More space is not devoted here to the story of the Sesquicentennial because the author and Thomas McDonald wrote much of and co-edited the **Sesquicentennial Album**, which covered all happenings of the event. The **Huntsville Times** also published a comprehensive sesquicentennial edition. However, Jimmy Taylor and his committees noted during the year the unbelievable action of the Madison County Commission **reducing** its gas tax by one cent per gallon; an act setting up a second circuit judge for Madison County; an act making it mandatory that voting machines must be used in all elections in Madison County; and an act providing for Alabamians to have income tax withheld from their wages, as the federal government had already been doing.

During 1955, the new City Utility building was constructed; a new Madison Town Hall and Fire Truck room was completed;

Huntsville let bids for waterworks projects totaling almost three million dollars; and there were 25,200 autos and trucks registered in Madison County.

The 45,620 books that the Huntsville Library now had told much more about 1955. Noted was Hamilton Watch Company perfecting a practical electrical watch; an estimate that Madison County had 18,452 dogs; closing of the Triana school, filing of a plat of a new cemetery on U.S. 72 West by Huntsville Memory Gardens; and opening of the Terry Heights Grammar school.

Two organizations still active today began during 1955. The Mental Health Association, with Mrs. H. Vann as President; and the Huntsville Grotto, National Speological Society, with W.W. Varnadoe Jr., as President. The latter group would later bring their national headquarters to Huntsville.

## CHAPTER XLIV

### A SHOCK CALLED SPUTNIK: THE RACE BEGINS (1956-1960)

An unusual ceremony at the intersection of Memorial Parkway and Airport Road in 1956 hardly scratched the surface of what lay ahead for Huntsville.

The day was billed as a gala occasion, unveiling a historic plaque by the shell of the Hermes rocket, perfected by the rocket scientists at Redstone Arsenal.

Participating were two of the pioneers whose faith and influence in applications of rocketry would live on forever. General Holger N. Toftoy and General James B. Medaris, often called the backbone of the push for American technology rocketry, unveiled the plaque, with the help of Carole Denise Record and Bobby Cooper.

During the months before, the manpower levels at the arsenal continued to soar. Before 1956 ended, more than 8,000 civilian and 2,250 military men were at work at the arsenal.

Private industry continued to move to the city to support the government projects, and at least 1,300 new homes rose where cotton fields once stood. Among plats filed were Lily Flag Acres, Country Club Estates, Dilworth Estates, Lakewood Manor, Fleming Heights. The Mallory-Schwarzkopf plant was also announced on Highway 20.

An annexation election extended the city limits, and five schools were added to the city school system as the city limits spread. The county transferred Joe Bradley, Westlawn, Butler High, Lincoln and West Clinton Street schools to the city during 1956. Blossomwood school, a \$225,000 facility, opened with 516 pupils and a faculty of 12 at 1321 Woodmont Avenue, and Mount Lebanon school, in the county system, was completed at a cost of \$100,000.

On South Memorial Parkway, a \$400,000, 56 room Holiday Inn was announced. Many newcomers to Huntsville found the shortage of housing a major problem. Trailer parks and motels did a booming business.

The city and county donated three acres of land for a new armory on South Memorial Parkway and construction of a \$200,000 Army Reserve Armory was begun.

At the airport, Capital Air Lines began new Viscount service from New York to Huntsville. The Airport Authority during 1956 took over operation of the airport under a new city ordinance passed in 1956, with approval of the county which was one-half owner. A \$70,000 tower was approved for the facility.

Meanwhile Mayor R.B. Searcy was looking toward municipal expansion of government. Among his recommendations was a new



city hall. About the same time the county grand jury was recommending a new courthouse. Plans for hiring a full-time city traffic engineer and a city planner were also in the making.

Atop the mountain overlooking the city, work began in 1956 on the Monte Sano Observatory, owned by the Rocket City Astronomical Association, using donations. The first archery range in North Alabama was completed about the same time at Slaughter Road and Highway 20.

In other progress, the Crippled Children's Clinic opened in 1956; the League of Women Voters, Mrs. Joe Troupe Secretary, went on record approving a citywide election for a five-member city council; the University of Alabama at Huntsville was authorized to have three year studies toward a degree in engineering; the county acquiring right of way to four lane highway 20, while completing a new two lane in 1956; the county redcribed all voting precincts for the first time in almost 100 years; the Qui Vive Club with Nelle Frances Daye asking, appealed to the city to expand the library; the Jaycees headed by John Higdon asked the city to build a civic auditorium or center; the new \$45,500 Negro swimming pool on Pearl street was dedicated; and the county spent \$32,000 to provide for 37 more offices in the Elks building, also referred to as the Courthouse Annex.

Church growth was apparent, too. The Central 7th Day Adventist Church received a permit to build at the corner of Whitesburg Drive and Donegan Lane; St. Mark's Lutheran Church opened its new building doors; the First Methodist Church bought the Monroe Printing Company property on Greene Street; while many members lamented the fact that the 201 year Oak tree in front of 700 Adams Avenue, in the street, died and was cut down. The Parkway Church of Christ and the East Huntsville Baptist Church joined the new, too, during 1956.

Charitable activities had to grow and did, in order to care for the less fortunate. The United Givers Fund was organized in 1956 with Louis Grabensteder, President; Roy Blackburn, Vice President; Jimmy Taylor, Secretary; and Oscar Mason, Treasurer. Directors were Vance Thornton, M.L. Weil, Jr., Clarence L. Cobbs, Henry Homer Chase, A.D. Elliott, Dr. J.F. Drake, J.W. O'Neal, Don Glenn and Lawrence Hereford. The first drive, in 1956, was headed by Ashford W. Todd, and exceeded the goal of \$83,520.

So dynamic was the change overtaking Huntsville that the Huntsville-Madison County Chamber of Commerce was called the best in the nation with its multi-programs. In addition to industrial endeavors, the Chamber also took option on 304 acres for a fishing lake in 1956 from Roger and Harry Nance. Herbert Ray led the way for the Chamber in the project.

Huntsville glistened like a rare jewel in Alabama and those it attracted were both the famous, the near famous, the not-so-famous and the famous-to-be.

One of them was a youthful, energetic Birmingham attorney, named as executive vice president of Madison Life and Casualty Insurance Company. He came to Huntsville in January 1956, to manage the firms operations.

The attorney was Claude Kirk, Jr., the same Claude Kirk who would later ascend to the governorship of Florida.

It was 1956, too, when Alabama established another first: The first statewide and state supported educational television operation began in Alabama. Another first was establishment of W.O.W. Camp 1695, as the first W.O.W. Camp to meet at noon. It was first headed by Glenn Grimwood, and later by the author.

On the national scene, President Eisenhower won another four year term in the White House, with U.S. Senator Richard M. Nixon as his Vice President. But in Madison County, the voters voted 11,994 to 2,993 Democratic.

Coming in for a lot of attention in 1956 on Oak Avenue was what some people called Leonard Byrd's contraption. He opened Huntsville's first automatic car wash. Drawing even more attention, however, was the removal of segregation signs at the Southern Railroad Depot. However, many other new business firms started during 1956. The county made voting machines available to schools for student elections in the first program of its type in Alabama. Huntsville established the position of Chief Inspector and appointed Richard Reynolds to the spot, while the City Council established the first Burritt Museum Board, and the County voted one million dollars in Gas Tax Warrants and also provided 1¼ million dollars to county school buildings. City voters approved a 2½ million dollar school bond issue, including taxes for same, by a margin of about 2 to 1. The city imposed a 1¢ gasoline tax, and also built its second fire station on Dallas Avenue. The city also acquired the Monte Sano Consumers Water system, and the Health Department adopted regulations for the first time on trailer parks, which were springing up evrywhere. A city ordinance was passed on July 26, 1956, creating a uniform system for naming streets and for setting up house numbers, following work by V.M. Burkett and Vernon Wells. Mass confusion reigned at first but everything eventually fell into line, with adoption of the vitally needed ordinance.

The city school system had a budget of \$1.1 million dollars during 1956, serving 5,423 students. The city council provided \$137,000 of this.

In spite of the housing shortage, people somehow found a home. But many citizens fought the widening of U.S. 431 South.

Lighting up matters around Christmas, the Huntsville Electric System took over installation of Christmas Lighting on Huntsville streets. Scatter lighing was also installed on the downtown Huntsville streets.

The city had lost its famous landmark in the 201 year old tree on Adams, but the Sertoma Club, pursuing its objective of the park for youngsters, set up another landmark in 1956 with installation of the train and entertainment park at Big Spring park. The train and park would later be moved to Braham Spring Park, but many thousands would use it first.

And at Madison, Nolan Drake was developing a water system for the town, later to be purchased by the town of Madison in 1965, and the town of New Hope was flexing its muscles becoming incorporated again.

All watched aghast at the Fidel Castro revolution in Cuba and at the Russian crushing of a Hungarian revolt; at Israel invading Egypt after that country seized the Suez Canal; and at formation of the first United Nations police force.

In 1956, **Peyton Place**, by Grace Metalius, was published. Two years before, the power of positive thinking, by Norman Vincent Peale appeared.

The U.S. seemed falsely lulled into its being impressed with its own growing prosperity in 1957 — as was Huntsville, quickly turning into one of the state's most wealthy.

At Redstone Arsenal, 14,444 employees took home an annual payroll of 81.4 million dollars; a \$1.2 million expansion was completed at Huntsville Hospital; 1.2 million program was begun in downtown Huntsville for underground electric lines; 1,348 homes were built in subdivisions called Parkway Homes, the Highlands, Country Club Gardens, Noble Heights and Nolan Hills, etc. Huntsville's first major shopping center away from the downtown area, Parkway City, opening, signaling major problems and major changes for downtown retail outlets. Even American Legion Post 37 was attracted, voting to buy a building on South Memorial Parkway, destined to serve for several years as one of the area's top entertainment centers.

But some at Redstone Arsenal, particularly Dr. Wernher von Braun were disturbed. While much of the nation showed little if any concern, Dr. von Braun was fearing a lag in space technology, a lag he believed the Russians would capitalize on. His "crystal ball" would prove startlingly true.

For more than a year, von Braun had pushed for an opportunity to orbit a "manmade" moon, a satellite to circle the globe. While missile weaponry seemed equal with that of the Soviets, he was thinking more in terms of national prestige for the U.S. and the multitude of benefits that would come forth from such a feat.

For more than a year, von Braun had pleaded for the opportunity, assuring high government officials that it could be done with the Huntsville-managed Redstone rocket. Few, it seemed, were interested in listening.

President Eisenhower, for one, wanted the U.S. to accomplish the spectacular, but he insisted that could only be done with the

Navy's Vanguard missile. Too, he was not overly impressed or informed what such a program would lead to.

A frustrated von Braun was forced to simply wait and heed the presidential decision.

He couldn't have been in better company, however, the night of October 4, 1957. He was dining at the Redstone Arsenal Officers Club with Defense Secretary Neil McElroy and Major General John Medaris, the Army's missile chief.

An aide excitedly interrupted the dinner to break some startling news. The Soviets had placed a satellite in earth orbit, something called "Sputnik".

Von Braun seized on the opportunity — an occurrence he had repeatedly warned would come to pass if the U.S. did not move faster — like a man possessed.

"For God's sake, turn us loose and let us do something!" von Braun unloaded. "We can put up a satellite in 60 days, Mr. Secretary . . . . just give us a green light and 60 days." The army rocketmen at Huntsville had, in fact, sent a Jupiter missile 600 miles up in a secret test a year earlier.

That, however, was part of the rub. The Jupiter was a vehicle developed as a weapon and President Eisenhower wanted to use the research vehicle, Vanguard. Uncertainty still ran rampant, even after the Soviet success with Sputnik.

But von Braun, never a man to cower, worked harder, pushed harder to prove the point that the U.S. was behind more in logic than in capability.

The cajoling, the begging, the reasoning would continue—even in the face of a second Soviet success with Sputnik II, and successful return of a dog from space.

The U.S. continued sitting on its thumbs, and at Redstone Arsenal the word was wait.

Domestic problems also plagued the Eisenhower administration. There was that problem of having to send federal troops into Little Rock, Arkansas, to force integration of schools, over the opposition of Governor Faubus.

And this was the year when Redstone Arsenal Colonel John C. Nickerson pleaded guilty to fifteen counts of security violations, having given classified information to columnist Drew Pearson. Ray Jenkins, and Robert K. Bell of Huntsville were the civilian defense attorneys. Nickerson was cleared of the main charge of espionage against him.

Despite technological confusion in 1957, the U.S. still managed a notable achievement. The first full scale nuclear power plant in the nation was built at Shippingport, Pennsylvania.

Huntsville meanwhile continue to progress — even if there seemed to be no one at the helm in the U.S. push for space technology.

A major street plan prepared by Sidney Carter was adopted to include an inner ring extension of U.S. 72, and an outer ring road joining U.S. 72 East to Memorial Parkway; the Y.M.C.A. opened Camp Cha-La-Kee on Lake Guntersville; the city and county bought 250 acres from TVA for \$33,000 for industrial sites near the county boat harbor; the county gave the city a 49-year lease at the end of Hermitage Street for a park and playground for \$1 per year; the new Fort Raymond Jones armory on Dallas Street was dedicated; the \$1.1 million city utility department building opened; the city received an okay for a \$250,000 grant for a sewage treatment plant; about \$272,000 in capital improvements were authorized for the airport; \$300,000 was spent by CAA at the airport; a \$400,000 street improvement program was started; a city sanitation system costing \$4.5 million began; and \$1.2 million in expansion was completed at Huntsville Hospital raising bed capacity from 86 to 169. 7,492 were admitted during 1957 as bed patients at the hospital.

The 1957-1958 Huntsville budget included \$653,000 to the 97-man street and garbage department; \$331,000 to the 67 man police force which now had six patrol cars and eight motorcycles; \$273,000 to parks and playgrounds working 18 fulltime and 82 part-time summertime help to run the 15 parks and playgrounds; while the 40-man fire department using 10 vehicles got \$290,000. Huntsville Utilities had 159 employees.

During 1957 education made the news frequently. Madison County appropriated \$250,000 to the University of Alabama to help build Morton Hall; the old Lincoln school was remodelled for \$31,600; a \$180,000 gymnasium and auditorium for Butler High was completed; bids were let on construction of Lee Junior High; Calvary Hill and West Huntsville Elementary schools were built, while the total Huntsville Board of Education budget was \$1.6 million. serving 10,040 students. Of this budget, the Huntsville City Council provided \$175,000. The school system had 332 employees.

Because of the phenomenal growth of the city, it was necessary to implement city planning in every sense, and Dean Matthews was appointed as the first City Planner in 1957.

The growth necessitated new highways, new thoroughfares. Ardmore Highway was four laned in 1957 from Holmes to U.S. 72 West. Alabama Highway 20 from Mooresville to Bob Wallace was four laned, and U.S. 72 from the Coliseum to North Memorial Parkway was completed. U.S. 431 was relocated and continuance of Memorial Parkway to the Tennessee River was planned. The city, county, state and federal government evidenced a cooperation still seen today, but found very few places in America to the degree found in Huntsville and Madison County.

Recreation had to grow too to take care of the influx, and it became a major preoccupation of many. More than 53,000 persons used the Big Spring Pool during 1957, while 42,000 used the county boat harbor. Many more plans were made for parks and playgrounds.

As dubious as some saw it, Huntsville and Madison County established another first in Alabama during 1957 as well. The city and county went on Daylight Savings Time, the only county in Alabama to do so that year.

At least one of the passings that year almost went unnoticed was the death of one of the nation's most sought after photographic models, a Siamese cat named Sambo.

Sambo, owned by Joyce Jones, had appeared 52 times in different magazines and articles, including Life Magazine. After Sambo's death, a posthumous citation was issued by Mayor R.S. Searcy lauding Sambo for bringing recognition to Huntsville. Sambo's picture may still be seen on the walls of the Madison County Courthouse.

The Huntsville City Council, feeling the growing pinch, levied both a gross receipts tax and a 1% lodging tax, as well as adopting a long range land use plan during 1957. They also appointed the first Minimum Housing Inspector, Roy S. Byrom, following approval of a minimum housing code by the Planning Commission, thus portending the beginning of the end for slums in Huntsville. The city also built their third fire station on Jordan Lane, and the \$1.2 million program was begun by Huntsville Utilities to place downtown electric lines underground. The city library reported 248,098 borrowing of books for the year. A city ordinance set car speed limits at 20 miles per hour.

In county government the county commission authorized the first courthouse air conditioning at a cost of \$20,000, and a legislative act created the County Court, replacing the old Inferior Court. James W. Baker was designated as County Court Judge.

Tragically, three persons died in a gas explosion in the J.H. Bachman House on Longwood, on November 16, and Donald Balch, a local polio victim was placed in an iron lung where he would remain until his death in 1968. And while there were no injuries, the Elks Lodge suffered a disastrous fire.

Lincoln Mills ceased to operate on April 1, 1957, and a group called the Huntsville Industrial Associates bought the 27 acres to sell or lease for industry. The group included A.D. Elliott, Carl T. Jones, Thomas S. Dark, Milton H. Lanier, Harry M. Rhett, M. Bierne Spragins, Kenneth Noojin, Robert K. Bell and James D. Hays. At the time gasoline was selling for 36.3¢ and 39.3¢.

Out at New Market, looking for a Doctor, a group established the New Market Clinic. The group included A.L. Rice, Edwin T.

Bates, Jr., J.C. Worlund, Ray Vandiver, James M. Stiles, Wilson Campbell, John David Miles and James Cope.

Huntsvillians looked nationally in 1957 at the ladies sack dress becoming popular, and also viewed with interest the new "Hula Hoop" craze.

Outlying cities in Madison County were becoming more active in 1957. Both New Hope and Madison acquired their first police car. Madison's 1956-1957 financial report disclosed revenue of about \$7,000 per year. Madison also let the Baptist church there have its old town hall for \$1.00. The community also got its first curbs and gutters.

Illustrating the importance of Army activities in Madison County, the Chamber of Commerce initiated a program to honor the top soldier of the month at Redstone Arsenal. During this same year of 1957 the Chamber mounted a soon to be successful drive to get a Social Security office in Huntsville, pointing out that there were 2,349 recipients of social security in Madison County as of December 31, 1955. Another office was also proposed, that would later come to pass. State Toxicologist C.J. Rehling proposed that his department set up a branch in Huntsville.

The Huntsville City Council, with growing pains cramping its style, acquired Block 49 on Oak Street from the estate of Edith H. Murphree and the estate of Mollie P. Hutchens. The author believes this to be where John Hunt had his first cabin. The council also joined with the county and gave land for construction of a state inland dock facility. Ground was broken on August 30, 1957 for that facility. The facility has never been operated successfully and has been considered as one of the worst white elephants the state has even gotten involved in, insofar as profitable usage is concerned. It has been rented out for warehousing.

Patients at Huntsville Hospital came in for a treat in 1957. The Grey Ladies volunteers program was begun. Visitors to the Burritt Museum could now for the first time get city water, as the Museum had the city run a two inch line to the area.

The new \$1.1 million city utility building opened this year, with the utilities moving from their location at 103 Jefferson Street, where Alabama Power had been located when the city took over the operation in 1940. Northington, Smith and Kranert were the architects for the new building. But the opening, on March 3, of Huntsville's first major shopping center away from downtown, called Parkway City, attracted more attention.

A civic center was again and again requested. This time the Sertoma, Junior Grace Club, Civitan and Acme Club's urged such a building.

And at Redstone Arsenal, attention was focused, on August 8, on the first man made object returned from outer space, the Jupiter C Cone, designed in Huntsville.

The NC & St. L. Railroad, important in Madison County history, this year merged with the L & N Railroad. It seemed that 1957 had much new and much old to happen.

Friends of the Library, organized as group during 1957 with Dr. Dennis Nead as President, and they noted that the first U.S. Civil Rights bill since 1875 was passed by the U.S. Congress.

At least five new churches organized during 1957, including Covemont and Lakewood Presbyterian, and Clarksdale, Meadow View, and Whitesburg Baptist.

Three civic organizations, still going strong, got their start in 1957. These were the Art League, headed by Joan Reeves, the Home Builders Association, headed by J.W. Wash, and the Touchdown Club, led by Fulton Hamilton. The latter became the Quarterback Club, later.

At least six new firms opened in 1957, including Elledge 66, Merle Norman Cosmetics, Eleanor Shop, Kelly and Summers Real Estate, Lee-Bentley Motors, and G. C. Murphy.

Work at Redstone Arsenal had reached a feverish pace in the last months of 1957. The local German rocketmen and the U.S. Army, caught in an embarrassing position because of the Soviet successes in putting up satellites, had finally gotten the go-ahead from the Eisenhower administration to try to put up an "artificial moon."

It was not as planned, however, as von Braun had insisted again and again that the Vanguard was not reliable enough to do the job. The Eisenhower administration had continued to claim otherwise, however.

Von Braun was vindicated. The first Vanguard blew up on the launch pad, plunging the U.S. into technological despair. But von Braun was not to be defeated.

Exactly 84 days after von Braun got his cherished go-ahead, the Free World's first satellite, Explorer 1, was shot into orbit by a Huntsville designed Redstone rocket — as von Braun said it had to be done — and orbited the earth January 31, 1958. There was dancing and celebrating in the streets of Huntsville that night, even including a burning in effigy of Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson, whom Huntsvillians blamed for Russia being first.

One of the more famous von Braun quotes came a few months later, while the U.S. still wallowed in uncertainty over how to cope with the string of Soviet successes in space.

"I am getting hot under the collar in a most unscientific fashion," von Braun said. "Like it or not", he complained, "The United States is in a space race, yet our science program lags."

"Apparently a large section of the public believes that we can sit on our hands until Soviet science falls apart as it is bound to do, they assume, under a dictatorship. That is wrong."



“The second assumption is that we can catch up if we spend enough money. Wrong again. The third is that we have no business in space. That is the worst mistake of all.”

Someone listened.

That same year of 1958, Congress passed the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Act, providing for scientific investigation of space and development of vehicles for manned space flight. The same year, James A. von Allen discovered the radiation belt.

At Redstone Arsenal, the payroll early exceeded \$93 million, coupled with the Army school in missile technology, \$5 million; Thiokol Chemical Corporation \$8 million; Rohm & Haas, \$1.5 million; and space contractors in Huntsville \$7.5 million. Employment was set at 19,996 in those agencies.

While Explorer I looped the globe continuously, progress continued in Huntsville. The community honored General Holger N. Toftoy, one-time commander at the arsenal, who had believed in, and had faith in the future of rocketry. He had much to do with assembling the German rocket team. A stone monument was unveiled at Big Spring Park in his honor on August 1, 1958.

At least 2,400 homes and buildings in Huntsville were built or renovated in 1958. The city let the \$25,000 contract for the nine hole golf course, as well as a \$184,000 contract to pave Donegan Lane (Drake Avenue). The city also voted to buy the Laughlin Funeral Service building on Madison Street from Brown Service, to ease administrative growing pains of the city. Laughlin built a new facility on Bob Wallace Avenue.

Also during 1958, the Army missile school established a television branch in Huntsville; the \$334,000 Buckhorn and the \$346,000 Sparkman High schools opened; Brownsboro school was completed at a cost of \$120,000; the \$110,000 Indian Creek school opened; the \$257,000 New Hope High School began operations; Calvary Hill and West Huntsville schools opened, as did Lee Junior High and Madison Pike Elementary schools. Lee Junior High would later go to a High School operation in 1967. Gurley High School was also built in 1958. First Federal Savings and Loan underwent a large remodeling during the year too.

Huntsville was the only city in the thirteen Southeastern states to have three slum clearance projects under way at one time; a study committee of the University of Alabama recommended an administrative assistant to the Mayor, as well as other city government changes; Southern Airways began operation on December 1 and inaugurated their Huntsville to Atlanta flight; John Alford was appointed as the first Airport Manager; a \$100,000 weather bureau opened in the city with Baker Williams as Chief Meteorologist; the city awarded a \$1.9 million contract for construction of the first sewage treatment plant, designed to purify ten million gallons a

day; and Shelby Construction Company, headed by L. P. Chesser, began operations, and would later successfully bid for millions of dollars in contracts from the city and county. All of this in 1958.

The Huntsville city school budget for 1958 was \$1.9 million with 11,279 students. The Huntsville City Council provided \$250,000 of the budget. In the county, there were 9,675 students with 341 teachers, compared to 8,794 students and 355 teachers in September, 1957. In December, the City Board of Education occupied their new administration building.

At the old Lincoln Mills building, industries aiming at specialization began moving in there. Among them were Brown Engineering, SPACO, and Chrysler. The building today is called the Huntsville Industrial Center (HIC) building.

Also during 1958, a post office branch opened at Redstone Arsenal; the Nike- Hercules, developed at the arsenal, became operational; the county okayed \$30,000 towards erecting a Coliseum, with the City giving \$20,000, the state \$50,000, and the local cattle and farm groups also raising money towards the project. The county led the state in growth of telephone service during 1958; radio station WEUP was organized; the first Social Security office in Huntsville opened at 113 Franklin Street, with Raymond Del Rosso as manager. The facility later moved to Governors Drive and thence to its present location on Whitesburg Drive. To advertise the community, signs were erected on highway thoroughfares leading into the city to welcome visitors; Pearsall Shopping Center opened; and Ideal Bakery built a plant on Highway 20 West.

Before 1958 was out, Redstone Arsenal boasted payrolls of \$125 million annually in addition to \$222.1 million in contracts in Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee. And John Patterson won the November gubernatorial election.

The buying power in Madison County became obvious. Madison County shoppers in 1958 spent \$104 million for merchandise — 50% more than in 1957. But the housing shortage continued nearly unabated.

At Madison, the city limits were expanded from a half mile to nine miles; and in Huntsville, architect W.R. Dickson was authorized by the city to design a community center; downtown merchants started the “park and shop” system; while at Huntsville Hospital, now with 308 employees, microfilming of patient records began. And the city bought a lot for a new library, while the Library reported circulating of 260,000 books during 1958, the post office was air conditioned by Miller Electric Company; the county sold part of its old Alms House property near the end of Hermitage Avenue; and ground was broken by Governor James E. Folsom and the Madison County Commission for the Maysville area Madison County Fishing Lake, to be built by Madison County and reimbursed by the state. The city also acquired land for their Northside Cemetery.

If the pace of life had quickened, it was never more obvious than in some statistics that graphically pointed to the pressures. There were 825 marriages during 1958, and 298 divorces. City firemen had 855 calls compared to 623 in 1957; the sheriff made 2,650 arrests, using five patrol cars; the 72 city police arrested 6,800; there were 1,800 car wrecks, and six murders in the city; while there were 34 killed in wrecks during 1958 compared to 39 in 1957.

At Redstone Arsenal, studies of a "death ray" provided unexpected benefits. The "death ray" or laser showed promise in tests at Redstone for a possible cancer cure, particularly in the skin cancer area.

At Mobile, to the south, another first began during 1958. The first annual America Junior Miss pageant was held.

While up in Washington, Presidential assistant Sherman Adams resigned, in connection with gifts from industrialist Bernard Goldfine. People were also shaken about the revelation that some of the big television "quiz" shows had talked in advance, giving the contestants the answers in advance. The \$64,000 Question was one such show.

In order to obtain state money for charity patients, Madison County took advantage of a 1958 law, by which a Hospital Admissions committee could authorize expenditures for charity. The first board appointed was composed of Mary C. Butler, Will D. Sanderson and Emmett Manley.

The New Hope City Council also was looking for money but the voters there didn't agree, not seeing eye to eye with those who wanted beer sales to bring in the revenue. Voters turned down the proposal at the polls in 1958, but the city later on had the temerity to okay sales anyway. The next election would show the voters didn't like that situation.

The highway problem was not neglected in 1958. Memorial Parkway was further constructed to Lily Flag, while Ardmore Highway was built. The State Highway department also moved from 3106 Holmes to 4711 Governors Drive in their new brick building.

Ordinance 58-165, passed by the Huntsville City Council, to be effective 11/1/1958, caused something of a tempest, making more major changes of street names than any heretofore. Some major changes were Pike Street to Triana Boulevard; Donegan Lane to Drake Avenue; Drake-Garth Road to Garth Road; Fifth Avenue to Governors Drive; and Fifth Street East to Andrew Jackson Way.

Years before, Walter Winchell, the famed radio commentator, had boldly proclaimed that Huntsville would be as large as Atlanta in a decade.

Winchell's somewhat overly optimistic comments had come around the period that the vast arsenal outside the city began phenomenally building, and building, and building.

While Winchell's speculation may have been somewhat overly enthusiastic, it was not without some foundation as the years that followed clearly depicted.

As the arsenal grew, so grew industry, so grew commerce, so grew the population. By the end of 1959, the once sleepy cotton town was the fourth largest city in the State. It would later become third in 1970.

The army reported 21,996 employees including contractors during 1959, with a payroll of \$133 million annually, compared to 8,700 in 1954. Even a golf course was built at the Arsenal, being dedicated by General Medaris on July 3, 1959.

During 1959, too, 2,669 homes and thirteen churches were built.

A coordinated, new approach to industrial development was begun during 1959. Leaders of Madison County recommended that the city government, county government, utilities and the Chamber of Commerce — now with 695 members compared to 400 in 1949 — band together with the result, the Huntsville Industrial Expansion Committee, speaking for all agencies. This agency supplanted the organization first formed in 1944. The plan worked.

The airport administration building was expanded at a cost of \$60,000 and a concession stand was begun at the airport; construction of a 400-home Negro subdivision called Edmonton Heights on Meridian Pike was begun; Huntsville's city limits stretched to thirty seven miles; work began on the state docks near Whitesburg; and Wm. D. Johnston was appointed as the first Airport Authority attorney.

Monte Sano Elementary School, Lakewood Elementary School, Whitesburg Elementary and University Place School opened during the year with more than 1,200 students and 31 teachers.

The City Planning Commission examined 100 subdivision layouts during 1959, compared to two a decade earlier. During the year a large area around Jones Valley voted to come into the city limits of Huntsville, but yet residents of an area south of Four Mile Post road voted 208 to 138 against coming in.

As thousands thronged to the city, Huntsville seemed to be taking a deep breath, amazed at its own dynamic growth.

The space city was on the move, but was in the midst of turmoil over how to deal with the Soviet successes in space, successes that seemed to be becoming more and more frequent — causing Dr. von Braun to again nervously speak out.

Von Braun — and Huntsville meant business. For the skeptics who talked of the city as filled with people obsessed with space madness, von Braun had taken his stand. And Major General John B. Medaris, then Chief of the Army space team at Redstone (and now an Episcopal priest), backed von Braun to the hilt.

The growth of the city overlapped to surrounding communities. Newcomers sought homes, in all of the surrounding municipalities.

Back in Huntsville, the Linde Plant was announced; Channel 31, then known as WAFG, began and later changed to WAAY-TV; Radio station WAHR-FM was begun; the city's first ice skating rink was opened by Benton Wilcoxon, who also managed the DDT plant at Redstone; the State National Bank opened a bank on Governor's Drive; the city voted to install a mobile radio system in its cars and trucks; and the City Board of Education voted to join with the city council in providing land for the Crippled Children's Center West of Fifth Avenue. Jones Lumber company got a \$79,000 contract for the Center.

But the City Board of Education was not all progressive in the minds of some. The Board voted against consolidating the county and city school systems. The County Board of Education on the other hand, voted favorably.

Huntsville's business prowess was equally matched by the city's civic standing in the State. No less than ten Huntsvillian's headed State organizations in 1959.

Among them were Joe Foster, American Legion; Abe Pizitz, Elks; Mrs. Irene Jones, Altrusa; John McKenna, Knights of Columbus; W. E. McBride, Recreation Association; Dr. William McKissack, Rotary; Dr. Thomas Gibson, Cancer Society; Massey Tolen, Fire Chiefs; Jay C. Fryman, Theater Conference; and Jack Ivy, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

While the city pondered hiring a full time city traffic engineer, as suggested by philanthropist Milton Cummings, the county established the office of Record Custodian and began microfilming the county records for the first time, with E.C. "Lucky" Sandlin the first custodian. The author proposed the program.

Near Calvary Hill School, meanwhile, the Northwoods Public Housing project, including 269 units, was completed at a cost of \$3.2 million, and a new Farmer's Market was opened by the county on Cook Avenue. This property had been acquired from Ernest Mathias by the county, being about ten acres for a price of \$25,000. The county sold its one-half interest in the Big Spring Farmers Market property to the city for \$47,000 and built the new market.

As Huntsville grew in 1959, other matters in the state political arena grabbed more attention. Alabama's Attorney General, John Patterson, who had been in heated debate for the governorship during 1958 against a small, spunky jurist, George Corley Wallace, often called the "fighting" judge, began a major war on crime.

Patterson, who had gained wide fame as Attorney General, had sufficient backing, including the more conservative of Alabama's electorate.

Wallace, who had been labeled by some as the most dangerous of the "liberals", was still more popular with the state's liber-

als, including support of the Jewish segment of Alabama's population, but supported the crime drive.

Wallace had been destined to be defeated in 1958, but the fighting judge vowed he would never make the mistake of being labeled a liberal. He would live up to his word. He also reputedly said he would never be "outsegged" again. He began his new drive for governor, behind the scenes, in 1959.

Troubles still plagued the national scene. Unrest still gathered the headlines. In 1959, Fidel Castro had gained his overthrow of the regime of Fulgencio Batista, and had set up a new government in Cuba. Castro, at the time, had the popular backing of the United States, but in the years to come the mistake would be apparent.

For the first time in about forty seven years, the United States was to acquire new states. Alaska was admitted to the Union as the Forty Ninth State on January 3, followed by Hawaii becoming the Fiftieth State on August 21, 1959. The same year, President Eisenhower also signed the controversial Soil Bank Act.

It was the year, too, when Hank Ballard started "The Twist" dance in Atlanta, although Chubby Checker would be the one to be given the popular credit. The period of the "Mashed Potato", "Pony", "Jerk", "Swami", "Mule", "Fly", "Monkey", and "Watusi" dances was on America in full swing. The trend would bring about the development of Discotheque.

Not all had been a glowing success, and man would not go into space in 1959, but two monkeys, called Able and Baker, would take a historic ride May 28, 1959, and return alive.

The success brought worldwide attention but nowhere more than in Huntsville where the rocket team labored to keep the program moving.

The United States would be shaken again September 12, 1959, when the Soviets set a bullseye course for the moon with an unmanned probe and hit their target. Less than a month later, a Soviet satellite was taking pictures of the moon from lunar orbit.

Prices in 1959 were very high at the time, it seemed. Bacon was 59¢, five pounds sugar was 39¢, ground beef brought 69¢, hoop cheese 65¢, coffee 59¢, potatoes 5¢, turkey 35¢, round steak 89¢, and oleo 15¢. The mild earthquake experienced by the area on August 12 was nothing compared to the protests of the housewives, although at Bob Lays Super Market on Jordan Lane round steak was 79¢ and medium eggs were 39¢.

During 1959, AUSA was organized with R.B. Searcy as President. The Central City organization was also formed, and at Maple Hill Cemetery, a new Sexton's building was built, while Fire Department Station Four was built on Monte Sano.

The old Abingdon place in Lincoln would never be the same after 1959. The Boys Club bought the building and part of the surrounding land for \$24,000.

As had been previously suggested, a State Toxicologist was assigned to Huntsville for the first time. He was William T. McVay.

And city firemen began the civil volunteer efforts, later to be controversial, of putting up the community Christmas lights.

Work began during 1959 on construction of the State Boat Docks in earnest, and the State also built a boat ramp near the County Boat Harbor on land made available by the Madison County Commission.

The city school budget in 1959 soared to \$2.4 million, serving 12,913 students. The City Council provided \$250,000 of this.

The two lane road from the Parkway to Andrew Jackson Way that had been constructed in 1957, was four laned during 1959 as U.S. Highway 72 East Bypass, and, sadly, the last Confederate soldier in the nation, John B. Solling, of Kingsport, Tennessee, died at the age of 112.

A three cents countywide cigaret tax in Madison County was passed by the 1959 legislature, with the act abolishing the two cents tax of Huntsville and New Hope. Proceeds of the new tax were earmarked 50% to Huntsville, 1% to other municipalities, and the balance to the County Board of Education.

A 1959 proposed constitutional amendment, later ratified, stopped the policy of the state taking over a county road system, without a vote of the people in the affected County. This stopped an unhealthy trend. County officials probably danced a jig to the newly popular tune of "Mac the Knife."

Billy Graham became a household word during 1959, following his Hollywood crusade.

Civic organizing continued during 1959. Organizing were the Redstone Recreation Association, Community Council, and the Society of Technical Writers and Publishers.

And a major store moved out of downtown Huntsville. Montgomery Ward left the North side of the square where they had been in business for thirty years, to try their fortune at Parkway City. But Murdock's Tot-Teen Furniture opened on Governors Drive.

While at the airport, passenger emplaning soared to 51,245 during 1959, compared to 4,888 in 1952. Electric customers doubled, since 1949, and water customers nearly tripled in the last ten years. Huntsville's five soft drink manufacturers reported that their sales of forty million soft drinks in 1959, had doubled since 1949.

Out at Meridianville, the county received it's first surplus civil defense fire truck, to begin the volunteer fire system.

And, to help realtors and customers alike, the Multiple Listing System began, in this same year of 1959, when Huntsville' water system began fluoridation.

The "big three" car makers had to make a major decision during 1959, as to whether to start making "compacts". Big car sales dropped and the small foreign compacts became popular, particularly the Volkswagen. A 1959 Studebaker Lark, incidentally, was advertised in Huntsville for \$1,925 by Certain Motor Co., Clay St.

Few could have imagined what lay ahead for the decade that would eventually be known in Huntsville just as the 20's were. Only the name, Roaring 60's will suffice. And Huntsville would remain in the headlines around the world, primarily because of its prowess in rocketry.

As the Soviets took giant leaps ahead of the United States in space, the nation found itself banking more and more on the ability of the German wizard, Dr. Wernher von Braun and his team, who now called Huntsville home.

Von Braun, who truthfully prided in calling himself an Alabamian, often snickered that he saw nothing unusual at all when people responded with surprise when he said he was a Huntsvillian. "All of us in Huntsville talk with that Southern accent," he used to reply.

It was not by chance that the Martin Theatre showed the premier of "I Aim At The Stars," the story of Wernher von Braun's life, during 1960.

It was 1960, too, when the Jupiter rocket, developed at Redstone Arsenal, became operational, but even that was far less significant than the decision at the Washington level that the Saturn rocket project be tabbed as "a high national priority." And on March 28, 1960, the first live firing of a Saturn booster was conducted.

And June 3, 1960 was equally a red letter day for Huntsville, although few could have comprehended the meaning in the dusty deserts of White Sands, New Mexico.

The first intercept of a rocket by a guided missile was successfully proven when the Nike-Hercules shot down an Honest John Rocket. Both were developed at Redstone Arsenal. From the intercept would eventually grow the Huntsville based Safeguard System Command, headquarters for the nation's first antiballistic missile system.

Business boomed at Redstone Arsenal with the push — both in rocketry and military offense—gaining momentum. At least \$54 million in buildings were under construction at the arsenal during 1960. At the time 3,144 new employees were also added to the sprawling operations at Redstone. In all, there wer 15,034 civilian workers, 4,114 military, 5,992 contractor employees, and 1,100 con-



struction workers. In fact, during the period 1950-1960, over \$200 million in construction was completed at the Arsenal.

During 1960, there were 31 subdivision plats filed, having 900 residential lots. Retail sales amounted to about \$100 million in the county. A water shortage, however, brought about more planning, and at New Hope, they were cognizant, too, of the water shortage, and established their water system.

In less than ten years, 12,000 houses had been built in the city of Huntsville, 780 apartment units were completed, 1,000 stores and commercial buildings were built, and 50 churches and 20 schools also were built. By early 1960, there were fifty schools in Madison County, of which thirty one had been built since 1950. There were 12,098 students and 351 teachers in thirty county schools; 14,658 students and 516 teachers in twenty two city schools. The city school budget was \$3.5 million, of which the Huntsville City Council contributed \$350,000. The County Board of Education budget was \$2.7 million. Alabama A and M University enrollment reached 1,210, and the State saw fit to appropriate \$812,000 for university purposes there. Farm income reached nineteen million.

The University of Alabama Center in what is now Milton K. Cummings Research Park gained a new name during 1960: "The University of Alabama, Huntsville Campus." It also gained its new building Morton Hall.

Out at Madison, the community got a new swimming pool, but it closed later in 1964 in order to prevent integration problems. The City Commissioners also saw fit to establish a Planning Commission. A new postoffice was also built at Madison, while back in Huntsville the city fathers constructed Fire Station Number 5 on University Drive. And 93,000 used the new Community Center, completed in 1959. 47,000 used the city swimming pool.

During 1960, too, Astro Space announced a plant; two trade schools were approved for Madison County; the University of Alabama Research Institute was formally established; an Army Reserve building was completed on South Memorial Parkway; construction began on an overpass over West Clinton Street at Memorial Parkway; and Lincoln Park, 192 dwelling units, was constructed at a cost of \$3.1 million. Seventy two duplex apartments, Brookside for the elderly, was built off Governors Drive near the Parkway; Davis Hill school opened; Southern Bell completed a work center building complex on Leeman Ferry road, one year after they required the Madison Telephone Company; the city appointed its first Public Building Authority, Oscar Mason, Butler Ragland and H. E. Monroe, Sr.; the city board of education approved \$170,000 for additions to University Place, Monte Sano, Butler and Westside Schools; plans for a \$160,000 Community Center Building were finally approved; and Martin Theatre opened on Washington Street, following their closing of their Grand Theatre on Jefferson Street on October 5, 1960. And the housing shortage began easing.

But with the new, the nostalgic old had to give way. The Hobbs Island Ferry of the old Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad was discontinued. Later in 1968, the old NC and ST. L. Railroad depot between Clinton and Holmes was torn down and a new one built.

Nationally, John F. Kennedy edged Richard M. Nixon by 112,881 votes for the Presidency, the smallest margin in a Presidential contest since 1884. The "New Frontier" had widened. Buckhorn High School students paid scant attention, however, as their team won the state basketball championship.

1960 was a year, too, when the United States and Soviets faced one of the most hazardous ideological splits, much of it keyed to the Russians shooting down U.S. pilot Francis Gary Powers in his high-flying U-2 spy plane over the Soviet Union.

Despite what the problems on the international scene might have been, Huntsville was thriving in fantastic leaps and bounds.

Dr. von Braun was voted the nation's top newsmaker in the field of science — for the fourth consecutive year — for his wizardry in rocketry.

Other horizons broadened as well: Warren Q. Scott became the first Negro to sit on Madison County Grand Jury since reconstruction. A small step, but significant of the changing attitudes in a city fast becoming a cosmopolitan center. A far reaching horizon was established with a federal grant of \$116,669 to begin the Heart of Huntsville plan, eventually to completely transform much of downtown Huntsville and its immediate environs. Golfers profited from planning during 1960, when the golf course was increased to an eighteen hole course.

Improvements were in order at the Huntsville airport, including installation of a \$250,000 instrument landing system by FAA, as well as ramp lighting installed by the Airport Authority. And U.S. Highway 72 West was furlaned from the Madison County Coliseum to Limestone County. The year also saw the \$145,000 Community Center for Negroes completed.

Another of Huntsville's famed residents was honored in 1960. Major General John B. Medaris, who saw the wisdom in von Braun's dreams of rocketry, was honored by the county residents, a year after the Alabama Legislature had invited him to address their session. The same year the von Braun team was transferred to civilian control for what would eventually lead men to the moon. Marshall Space Flight Center was dedicated by President Eisenhower, in Huntsville, before he stepped down from the nation's chief executive chair.

In contrast, the county school system that same year of 1960 discontinued its annual cotton picking vacation time for students, a tradition in the farming regions for decades.

And out at Hazel Green, on Walker Lane, the county acquired land for a shed and operating headquarters for the District One operation. Land was acquired from the Lowe Estate for \$700, in the amount of four acres.

At Lee Junior High School, Bette Davis and Barry Sullivan appeared in the play, "The World of Carl Sandburg," being the forerunner of many, many famous stars to appear in Huntsville.

But dialing a telephone number to tell the news changed during 1960 in Huntsville. Numerals replaced letters on the telephones.

Huntsville's first full time city engineer, William H. Mullins, appointed during 1960, applauded the move.

The year saw increasing tensions and a tug of war between Mayor R.B. Searcy and the City Council. Statistical reports disclosed that there had been 2,230 traffic accidents in Huntsville, with 988 fire alarms and eighteen traffic deaths.

The 1960 census showed that forty-six Alabama Counties had net decreases in population between 1950 and 1960. Negroes accounted for about thirty percent of the Alabama population in 1960, with twelve counties having a negro majority. Madison County's Negro population was 18.8%. The Alabama rural population dropped drastically. Per Capita income went up from \$250 to \$1,420.

Another report disclosed that there were 3,067 counties in the nation, with San Bernardino, California being the largest with 20,131 square miles. New York was smallest with 22 square miles. The largest county in Alabama was Baldwin with 1,613 square miles, while the smallest was Limestone with 545. Madison County showed 803.

A Housing report showed that there had been a 327% increase in housing units in Madison County, 5,233 in 1950 to 22,328 in 1960.

Washington Street, long the main street of Huntsville, suffered another major fire during 1960, with a \$300,000 fire damage to a Jewelry and Clothing store.

Significant of growth, Robert Cramer opened the first Travel Agency in Huntsville during 1960. In a backwards sense, however, the County Commission had to come to the rescue of the Madison County Teachers and provide \$140,000 for their salaries, because of state prorations.

Federal approval was finally secured in 1960 to provide an extension of Martin Road from the Arsenal to Whitesburg Drive. The process had taken almost seven years. The new WNDA-FM radio station opened this year, perhaps with reports of the matter.

A crushing blow was dealt the Huntsville non-profit hospital by the voters during 1960, when they rejected a four mill hospital tax 10,342 to 3,597. Morton M. Hutchens led the drive against the

tax. The Hospital Board, despondent about the matter, offered then to give the Hospital to the City, an offer that would be taken up later in 1961. The City Council had its own problems, including facing running for office by numbered places for the first time.

Madison Countians evidently had a crystal ball in 1960, feeling that the community was even yet still on the verge of another surge of growth. They showed their confidence in this during 1958,1959,1960, with opening of new stores, organizations, churches, and with their spending large amounts of money on buildings, homes, personal items, cars, and in the increase in savings. Some of the beginnings during the above-mentioned three years included the following, with the date of "birth" listed for each. At least eight civic organizations started, including the Montdale, Mountain Brook and Highlands Garden Clubs, in 1958. The Space City Lions got their start, in 1959, headed first by John Futch, while the Gem and Mineral Society started up, in 1959, the Rocket City Coin Club, headed by H.T. Williams began, in 1959, and the Society of Professional Engineers cranked off, headed by C.E. Hammett. Destined to help hundreds upon hundreds of Madison Countians to travel to foreign countries economically, the Redstone Recreation Association also began during 1959.

During 1960 the Central City Association, given the job of helping downtown Huntsville, was organized, with A.C. Kimrey as President. The same year, the Antiquarian Society, headed by Mrs. Alice Thompson, organized.

The three years mentioned saw one of the biggest booms in church organization, including the Lakewood Baptist; Fanning Heights Church of Christ; Cloverdale (University) Baptist; St. Thomas Episcopal; Virginia Boulevard Church of God; and the Westlawn Baptist, all beginning during 1958, while the Lakewood Methodist; Grace Lutheran; Highlands Baptist; and Shipp's Baptist churches all began during 1959. The Mountain View Baptist and the Mastin Lake Church of Christ began during 1960.

Significantly, during the period 1950-1960, over 40 churches were organized, with eighteen of them being Baptist. Statistically, by 1969, the church community would grow to the point where there would be one church for very 435 people in Madison County.

At least twelve familiar business names started operations during 1958. These included Sno-Wite Drive Inn; Marty Electric; Martin Marietta; Lafayette Radio; Donald Jones Real Estate; Hayes International; Andy's Pest Control; Top Dollar Store; Parkway Bowling Lanes; Plamor Bowling Lanes; Security Federal Savings and Loan; and Ernest McMeans Photographer. During 1959, Boots Restaurant moved from Governors Drive to the Parkway; Fred Sington opened; Landmark Realty began; IBM started; Bill's Alterations opened; and Taylor Pharmacy started off. Universal Volkswagen began during 1960.

In 1960, Joe Quick became the first County Commissioner Emeritus, attending his last official County Commission meeting during November, after working for Madison County since 1916 as a Laborer, Teamster, Operator, Mechanic, Foreman and County Commissioner.

And also in November 1960, the Democrats defeated the Republicans locally and nationally. John F. Kennedy got Madison County's votes by a majority of 10,750 to 5,200, and nationally received a plurality of 114,673 votes, carrying the nation by a vote of 34,221,344 to 34,106,671 over Republican Richard M. Nixon. He received a plurality of 82,193 votes in all of Alabama.

The newly elected President would later visit Madison County in the year that he was assassinated, just as another President, William McKinley, had done in the year of his assassination.

The next section of this book will discuss the history and operation of the city and municipal governments within Madison County, followed by a variety of other sections which will discuss almost an encyclopedia of information, primarily about Madison County.

Volume III, hopefully to be completed within a year or two, will discuss the history and operation of State Government, Federal Government, and many, many other things about Madison County, including chronological histories of churches, schools, and business.

Attention is particularly noted to the continuing section on Madison Countians of Distinction, in the hope that the reader will offer more names for this section in Volume III.

## PART II, VOLUME II

“The very essence of a free government consists in considering offices as public trust, bestowed for the good of the country and not for the benefit of an individual or a party.”

John C. Calhoun

### HUNTSVILLE CITY GOVERNMENT. BACKGROUND

The word City comes from the Latin word Civitas, meaning “body of citizens”, while the word Village comes from the Latin word Vicus, meaning “A Roman settlement without walls”. Huntsville grew from a village, without walls, of a few settlers in 1805 to a City of over 140,000 in 1976.

The first town in the Alabama area to be established officially was Maconsby, in Washington County, set up by Mississippi Territorial Act of November 11, 1803. Another Act of January 8, 1807 authorized laying out of another town near St. Stephens, and repealed the act setting up Maconsby.

On February 1, 1805, the Mississippi Territorial Legislature passed another act authorizing laying out of the Town of Wakefield, also in Washington County. Again for Washington County, an Act was passed on March 25, 1811, authorizing the Town of Rodney.

Prior to 1848, only the Legislature established municipal corporations, but in that year passed legislation allowing Probate Judges to call elections for such.

From 1811 to 1945 there were 523 cities incorporated in the Alabama area. Of these, 271 were active in 1944, twenty nine had been dissolved by the legislature, and twenty six were merged or annexed, 197 were inactive.

There are two basically distinct forms of a government that are legal in Alabama. They are the Mayor-Council form and the City Commission form. Either form can employ a City Manager since 1945. A variation of the Mayor-Council form, (which usually has the Mayor and five persons called Councilmen) is a Council composed of more than five members, generally being called Aldermen. The term “City Fathers” is a nickname frequently used for the city governing body. Councilmen, or Aldermen, are generally always part time, whereas the city commission is usually composed of three persons elected on a full time basis, with the title of Mayor being bestowed one one of the three. All three are legally titled city commissioners.

Virginia, the birthplace of County government in America, was also the birthplace of the first City Council government in America. Galveston, Texas has the distinction of having been the

birthplace of the first City Commission form, beginning in 1901. Virginia followed in 1908. It was 1911 before the form was legally allowed in Alabama.

In Great Britain, City—or village—government has been generally referred to as a “Burough”, while in France, the counterpart was called “Communes”. In Germany a town is usually headed by a Burgomaster and a Board of Magistrates. Township government (generally a small village area) had its origin from the Germanic words “Tun Scipe”, meaning, “A group of families governing themselves”. Buroughs and Communes are rarely referred to in America, but Township government, having its origin in the New England States, is still found in America, although it is mainly found outside the Southern States.

Today, the size of an incorporated municipality determines whether it is called a Town or a City. If under 2,000 population, it is called a Town. Over 2,000 population qualifies the area to be called a City. Unincorporated settlements having one or more stores and a good number of houses fairly close together are frequently referred to as a village. In early years, such a community usually always became referred to as a village when it received an official post office designation.

About one year after Madison County was created, the Mississippi Territory legislature, on December 23, 1809, provided for the “Town of Twickenham” to be laid out in ½ acre lots, and the Governor appointed William Dickson, Edward Ward, Louis Winston, Alexander Gilbreath and Peter Perkins as Commissioners to lay out the town and to sell lots. Prior to that time the community had been known as Hunt’s Spring.

In July of 1810, the town commissioners voted to select Twickenham as the County seat and on July 4 sold the first lot. The property for the town was secured from LeRoy Pope who actually didn’t get his patent finalized on the land until February 3, 1815. He deeded the property to the Town Commissioners on September 1, 1815. The area is located in latitude 34°40’44”, and is 612 feet above sea level.

On November 25, 1811, the legislature changed the name of the town to Huntsville in honor of John Hunt, its first settler, and then, on December 9, 1811, an act was passed incorporating Huntsville. It thus became the first incorporated town in what is now Alabama. The 1811 act provided that five trustees would be elected on the first Monday in February 1812. They were to have one year terms. This act is considered Huntsville’s first charter. The act further had provided that all free white male inhabitants above 21 could vote. The trustees were to superintend the police of the town by passing such laws, not contrary to the law of the United States, or the Territory, as they might think proper for “well government and for suppression of nuisances, laying off and repairing of the

streets, and assessment of such tax as they might feel proper, not exceeding \$200." A constable was to be appointed to receive taxes.

An act of November 29, 1815 was passed, amending the 1811 act setting up government, and established a number of activities not listed before. This is not considered to be a new charter, as it merely amended the 1811 act. The 1815 act, stating that the town government would be the same as the town of St. Stephens, continued five trustees for one year terms. One of the five was selected as President by the board and would have Justice of the Peace powers. The Trustees were required to publish ordinances in a local paper and were given authority to establish roads, to appoint a Clerk, and a Clerk of the Market. A Constable, Treasurer, Assessor and Collector were established, to be elected by the people. The official title of this governing body was "The President and Trustees of the Town of Huntsville". The Trustees were given the power to levy, assess and collect such sums of money as they thought necessary for the supply of the town, not to exceed 12 cents on each \$100 of taxable property, unless it was agreed on by the town freeholders, landholders and householders. They were authorized to levy a tax on carts, drays, wagons, and on retailers of spirituous liquors.

Three vacancies having occurred in the five member commission group that was selected in 1809, the Alabama legislature, on December 16, 1819, passed an act that appointed John Read, Henry Stokes and Jesse Searcy to fill the vacancies, probably being Dickson, Ward and Gilbreath. This act was passed as town lots were still being sold by the Town Commissioners. The town limits were established as  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile square by an act of December 14, 1819.

Huntsville received its second charter by act of January 9, 1828, establishing the Mayor-Alderman form of government. They were to be elected annually in January. Nine men were elected Aldermen and they selected one of themselves as Mayor. They were authorized to appoint an Assessor, Collector of Taxes, Clerk and Treasurer. They were empowered to levy 25 cents tax on each \$100 of taxable property and to establish primary schools for white children. The Mayor was given Justice of the Peace powers. The city limits were extended to one mile square. The act was amended in January to provide for a Constable to be elected for a one year term. Again, in December, the city limits were altered.

An act of January 16, 1834, changed the time of election of the governing body to the third Monday in December of each year and set out two Aldermen each from four wards. The Aldermen were required to appoint the Mayor and other city officials and were authorized to levy a tax "deemed sufficient".

To provide for absences of a Mayor, an act of January 19, 1835 authorized the aldermen to appoint a Mayor Pro Tem. An act of December 21, 1835 authorized appointment of one of their group as Mayor Pro Tem.



Act 81 of December 22, 1836 placed a ceiling on taxation by the city governing body, providing that they could not tax more than 50 cents on each \$100 of property.

Huntsville's third charter was approved by Act 216 on January 16, 1844 and provided that a Mayor would be elected by the people, continuing election of two Aldermen each from the four wards, maintaining all city officers on an appointive basis. The Mayor and Aldermen were to be elected each December. The governing body was again authorized to establish a primary school. On December 12, 1844, Act Number 1 was passed calling for an election on the third Monday in December to determine if the people wanted the Town Constable elected. An act of January 16, 1844, again authorized a tax not to exceed 50 cents on each \$100 of taxable property. A poll tax on free white males age 21 to 60, of 25 cents, was authorized to construct a macadamized road from the west boundary of the city to the junction of the Athens-Decatur roads.

Act 77, passed on February 2, 1846, gave the city authority to erect toll gates on city roads and on February 9, 1850, Act 206 gave the city another type of authority, the right to subscribe to stock in a Railroad to serve Huntsville, the Memphis and Charleston.

Acts 200 and 221 of February 10, 1852 extended the city limits to one mile square, dependent upon a vote of the people.

In 1854, Act 520, passed February 7, amended the 1844 charter, authorizing other appropriations to education.

By the time 1860 arrived, Huntsville had grown greatly and Act 284 was passed on February 24, providing that Huntsville would thereafter be called a City, rather than a Town.

In anticipation of possible problems during the Civil War, Act 246 was passed on November 19, 1864, authorizing the city to prohibit liquor sales in Huntsville, and one mile from its city limits, during the war.

Huntsville was occupied by Federal forces, disrupting the regular government processes, with military appointees running the government. Act 186, passed December 13, 1864, stated that "since the occupation, no election had been held at the time provided by law," and an election would be held after ten days notice was given by J. J. Donegan, Samuel H. Allison, and John H. Weaver.

Act 16, passed November 24, 1866, amended the 1844 charter, extending the city limits to two miles square and authorized issuance of \$30,000 in bonds.

On February 13, 1867, Act 395 changed the method of collecting State and County license taxes in the city, providing that henceforth these would be collected by the Probate Judge, rather than the city.

An attempt was made to operate a City Court, with essentially the powers of a Circuit Court, by an act of January 26, 1867, establishing a City Court, but it was repealed August 5, 1868. However, a City Court was again established by an act of November 30, 1868 and the court operated until acts of January 20 and March 1, 1870 abolished the court and transferred its records to Circuit Court. The November 30, 1868, had provided that the Judge would be elected, after an initial appointment by the Governor.

Act 19 of December 1, 1868, amended the 1844 Huntsville charter and provided that the Governor would appoint the Mayor and City Court was again established by an act of November 30, 1868, authorized the levying of a special tax to pay interest on city bonds.

Huntsville's fourth charter was approved by Act 328 on March 3, 1870. The election for the Mayor and eight Aldermen from the four wards was changed to the first Monday in April, 1870, and thereafter, with terms still to be one year. A poll tax, not to exceed \$2.50 as a street tax was authorized. A Marshall, with the powers of a Constable, was authorized. The city could not levy a tax to exceed  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1 per cent, although they could keep in force the tax for paying off bonds. Act 133 of February 17, 1871, amended the March 3, 1870 act and city limits were set at two miles square. Act 474 of December 2, 1874 authorized the city to issue \$16,000 in bonds to pay off interest on debts and Act 475, 1874, amended further the December 2, 1874 act.

Act 195, approved February 25, 1876, amended the act of February 17, 1871 and reduced the city limits to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  square miles, with the proviso that the cemetery would be considered in the city limits.

As another aftermath of poor economic conditions caused by the Civil War, Act 224 of January 30, 1877, authorized the city to levy a special tax not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 per cent on property to pay the city indebtedness. However, the city somehow found a way, in 1880, to acquire land from J. R. Stevens for its first park.

Huntsville's fifth charter was approved by Act 193 on December 12, 1888. Provisions of this charter set the city limits at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  square miles; kept four wards with eight Aldermen, two to be elected from each ward for four years; provided for the Mayor's term at two years and for the first time required staggered terms for Aldermen. The Aldermen from the first and fourth wards were to be elected April 1889, then the Aldermen from the second and third wards were to be elected in April 1891, for two years terms. The Mayor was to be selected by the Aldermen. Any vacancy was to be filled by the remaining members and a Registrar was to be appointed from each ward, in February, to register the city voters. A Marshal, Clerk, Treasurer, Assessor, Collector and any other necessary offices were to be appointed by the governing body. The city was given authority to require persons to work on the streets five days a year. The police jurisdiction was established at two miles

from the center of the square and the Mayor was required to hold court. Taxation authority set out that the city could not levy tax on property over  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent as assessed for State value, but the special tax permitted by the December 8, 1868, act was still maintained. Act 364 of February 11, 1887, had authorized issue of \$15,000 bonds. Section 27 of the 1888 charter was amended by Act 317 of February 4, 1891, relating to working on streets.

On February 11, 1889, Act 252 amended the 1888 charter, providing that the Mayor would be elected by the people in April 1889 for a two year term. Act 148 on February 4, 1891, authorized issuance of \$20,000 bonds to improve the waterworks. An act of February 28, 1899, provided authority for the city to build a fireproof building for storage of gunpowder.

Huntsville's sixth charter was approved in 1896 by Act 165. This provided for eight Aldermen to have four year staggered terms and for the Mayor to have a two year term. Appointments authorized included a Marshall, Clerk, Treasurer, Collector of Taxes, Health Officer and School Teachers. The city limits were set at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  square miles with the police jurisdiction extending one mile from the city limits. This act was amended by Act 500 of February 16, 1897, limiting terms to two consecutive terms.

The 1901 Constitution, for the first time, prohibited the legislature from incorporating cities, so that uniformity could be obtained. The Alabama Municipal Code of 1907 (adopted in Huntsville during August) established a lengthy set of laws governing how an area could incorporate, its duties, officers and many other provisions. Provisions for expansion of existing city limits are twofold. An area may be added to a municipality directly by legislative act, or by a special election in the area. The 1907 Code provided that all cities over 6,000 population (this included Huntsville) were to elect a Mayor and Council. In Huntsville's case, eight Aldermen were to be elected for a two year term from four wards, plus a President of the Council and Mayor for two year terms. Terms were changed to four years in 1928. Elections were designated, as they still are, to be held in September.

Act 504, April 21, 1911, provided that cities 1,000 to 25,000 population could have a City Commission form. Huntsville went under this form in 1911, but returned to the Mayor-Council form in 1916.

In 1961, Act 395 set the number of City Councilmen at 5, requiring that they run at large. Places were numbered. Act 371 of 1963 set up the "strong" Mayor form, giving the Mayor true appointive powers and allowing him an administrative assistant.

Staggered terms were returned for the councilmen by Act 104 of 1965. Terms of this kept all councilmen with four year terms, but set the first term for places 3, 4 and 5 at two years for the 1968 election, and thereafter to be four years.

The following sections indicate the formation of all offices of City Government, and lists the officials who have operated the Government from the days when Huntsville had an area of  $\frac{1}{4}$  square mile to the present, when the City has approximately 120 square miles, being the second largest in Alabama, in land area. The City has also grown to be the third largest City in population.

## FORMATION OF HUNTSVILLE CITY GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Year Formed	Name of Office
1812	Trustees, and President of Trustees (Mayor) (1812-1828)
1812	Justice of the Peace
1812	Constable
1818	Library Board (Private)
1819	Clerk
1819	Librarian (Private)
1822	Assessor (Abolished 1865)
1822	Fire Engine Company
1822	Collector (Abolished 1865 to 1898 & 1943)
1822	Treasurer (Abolished 1812-1821 & in 1923)
1823	Water System Superintendent (Private)
1828	Mayor & Aldermen (1828-1911) (1916-1956)
1832	Town Cryer (Watchman) (Abolished 1861)
1837	Physician
1838	Street Superintendent (Superintendent of Hands, or Overseer of Slaves)
1850	Marshal (Assumed Constable Duties)
1859	Attorney (First used part-time in 1838, however)
1859	Water System Superintendent (Public)
1862	Sexton, White Cemetery (Superintendent)
1866	Engineer (Engineer of Public Works)
1866	Assessor-Collector (Abolished 1881)
1867-9	City Court Judge (Repealed 1868 and 1870)
1867	Fire Department Engineer
1872	Cotton Weigher
1873	Board of Health
1873	Election Registrars
1874	Foreman of Carts
1874	Superintendent of Education
1874	Lamplighter
1875	Fire Marshal
1879	Sexton, Colored Cemetery (Consolidated with Sexton, Maple Hill, 1947)
1890	Sanitary Inspector (Abolished 1939)
1898	Chief of Police (Assumed Marshal's Duties)
1899	Fire Chief
1904	Hospital Board and Administrator (Quasi-Public)
1907	President, City Council (Mayor-Council form)
1907	Probation Officer
1907	Dog Catcher
1907	Board of Education (Became elective in 1972, and was reduced from seven to five members then)
1909	Assistant City Clerk
1911	City Commission (1911-1916)
1911	City Clerk became Treasurer also
1912	City Dispensary (Purchasing Agent and Dispenser)

1913 Meat and Milk Inspector  
 1915 Librarian (First City Supported)  
 1915 Library Advisory Board  
 1915 Meter Reader  
 1917 Recorder  
 1921 Traffic Officer  
 1921 Cemetery Commission (Abolished 1930)  
 1921 Cemetery Trustees (Abolished 1930)  
 1922 Abattoir Superintendent (Abolished 1943)  
 1924 License Inspector (Abolished 1926)  
 1924 Foreman of Chain Gang  
 1925 Building Inspector  
 1926 New Hospital Board Created (still quasi-public)  
 1926 Revenue Collector (Abolished 1943)  
 1927 Public Improvement Assessment Collector  
 1938 Electrical Inspector  
 1939 Repair Shop Foreman  
 1939 Plumbing Inspector  
 1940 General Manager, Utility Department  
 1940 Electric System Superintendent  
 1940 Electric Utility Board  
 1941 Library Board (Preceded by Large Advisory Board  
 1915)  
 1941 Weigher  
 1941 Housing Authority  
 1943 City Clerk became Clerk-Treasurer again  
 1948 Planning Commission  
 1948 Parks & Playground Director  
 1948 Fire Inspector  
 1948 Ward Five Created  
 1948 Parking Meter Supervisor  
 1950 Gas System Superintendent  
 1951 Administrator, Health Center Building Fund  
 1951 Gas Inspector  
 1951 Gas Fitters Examiners Board  
 1950 Zoning Board of Adjustments  
 1954 Natural Gas Utility Board  
 1954 Water Works Utility Board  
 1955 Golf Course Manager  
 1955 Burritt Museum Caretaker  
 1956 City Council reduced to five members  
 1957 City Planner  
 1957 Minimum Housing Inspector  
 1957 Prosecutor (Assistant City Attorney)  
 1958 Horticulturist  
 1960 Purchasing Agent  
 1960 Public Building Authority  
 1960 Public Hospital Building Authority  
 1961 Public Library Building Authority

1961 Board of Examinations and Appeals for  
Construction Industries  
 1961 Hospital Board of Control (Public)  
 1961 Hospital Administrator (Previously Quasi-public  
office)  
 1962 Board of Appeals of Minimum Housing  
 1962 Traffic Engineer (Director of Transportation)  
 1962 Chief Inspector  
 1963 Flood Study Committee  
 1963 Poundmaster  
 1964 Air Pollution Control Board  
 1964 Building Inspector  
 1964 Mayor's Administrative Assistant  
 1964 Air Pollution Control Officer  
 1965 Industrial Development Board  
 1965 Beautification Board  
 1965 Airport Zoning Commission  
 1965 Weights and Measures Inspector  
 1966 Golf Course Advisory Committee (Unofficial)  
 1966-1968 Medical Clinic Boards  
 1968 Director, Model Cities Program (Abolished)  
 1969 Street and Engineering Department consolidated  
under a new department, Engineer of Public Works  
 1969 Urban Affairs Council, Model Cities Program  
(Abolished)  
 1969 Mayor's Community Advisory Committee  
 1969 Civic Arts Center Advisory Board  
 1969 Personnel Director  
 1970 Von Braun Civic Center Board of Control  
 1970 Museum Board  
 1971 Personnel Advisory Committee to the Mayor  
 1971 CAMPS (MAPC) Comprehensive Manpower Planning.  
Director and Board, (Abolished)  
 1971 Parking Advisory Committee  
 1971 Metro Study Committee (joint with county and  
legislature)  
 1972 Twickenham Historical Preservation Commission  
 1972 Huntsville-Madison County Marina and Port  
Authority  
 1973 Southern Railroad Depot Ad Hoc Committee  
(succeeded by Depot Board in 1976)  
 1973 Director, Parks & Recreation (All recreation  
departments consolidated)  
 1973 Solid Waste Committee  
 1973 Deputy Director, Parks & Recreation  
 1974 Mayor's Advisory Committee on Physical Fitness  
 1975 Fleet Management Study Committee  
 1975 Director of Transportation (Traffic Engineer)  
 1975 Warrior-Tombigbee Water Study Committee  
 1976 UAH Education Building Authority

1976	Recreation Forum
1976	Recreation Study Committee
1976	Community Development Director

## MAYOR

Huntsville's Mayor is elected for a four year term by a city wide vote. He is elected the same time as the Councilmen for Places 1 and 2.

The Mayor is the Chief Executive and Administrator for Huntsville. Huntsville now has what is called the strong Mayor-Council form of government and the Mayor appoints and supervises, on a day to day basis, the various departments, rather than the council doing so.

The Mayor can suspend or order disciplinary action against any employee, who can appeal in writing to the city council within ten days. The decision of the council on the appeal is final.

All ordinances must be submitted to and approved by the Mayor, who has the power of veto. His veto can be overridden by the city council by a 4/5 vote. In practice, the Mayor prepares the tentative annual budget for the fiscal year beginning October 1 and ending September 30. He presents it to the city council, whose responsibility it is to adopt a budget.

Huntsville was incorporated in 1811 and the first governing body was called the Board of Trustees. The President of this board was the equivalent of Mayor.

From 1828 to 1844 the Aldermen selected the Mayor, who had been elected by the people from 1812 to 1828. An 1844 act made the office again elective by the people. The Mayor's term of office was one year from 1812 to 1883, when an act made it two years. An 1888 act again called for the Mayor to be selected by the Aldermen but again, in 1889, an act restored his election to the people.

Huntsville went to the City Commission form of government in 1911 and the President of this City Commission acted as the equivalent of the Mayor. Huntsville returned to the Mayor-Council form in 1916.

The term of the Mayor (1976 salary \$32,500) was changed to four years in 1928, by Act 108 of 1927. Mayors have been:

## HUNTSVILLE MAYORS

1812-1815	Unknown
1816-1819	Pope, Nicholas
1819-1821	Brahan, John
1821	Pope, Benjamin
1821-1822	Read, John
1822-1823	Tilford, John W.
1823-1824	Boardman, John
1824	Long, William B. (Resigned)
1824-1825	Boardman, John



1825-1826	Humes, Thomas
1826-1828	Lewis, John H.
1828-1829	Campbell, William H.
1829	Lewis, John H. (Resigned)
1829-1830	Birney, James G. (Took place of Lewis)
1830-1831	Martin, John
1831-1832	Cruse, Samuel
1832-1833	Fearn, George
1833-1834	Peete, Samuel
1834-1835	Peete, Samuel (Resigned 1834 and was re-appointed)
1835-1836	Unknown
1836-1842	Rice, Elisha H.
1842-1844	Beirne, George P.
1844-1849	Clark, Joseph
1849-1850	Beirne, George P.
1850-1851	Wallace, Edwin R.
1851-1853	Echols, William, Jr.
1853-1854	Peete, Samuel (Resigned)
1854	Beadle, Joshua (Took place of Peete)
1854-1855	Figures, William B.
1855-1859	Davis, Zebulon P.
1859-1860	Ward, John J. (Resigned)
1860	Coleman, John James (Took place of Ward)
1860-1861	Davis, Zebulon P. (Resigned)
1861-1865	Coltart, Robert W. (Took place of Davis)
1865-1866	Davis, Zebulon P. (office was in Moore Bldg.)
1866-1867	Coltart, Robert W. (Removed by Union Army)
1867-1868	Clapp, E. B. (Put in office by Union Army, later resigned)
1868-1870	Figures, William B. (Approved by Union Army to take place of Clapp)
1870-1872	Mastin, William F. (died)
1872	Cooper, James L. (Took place of Mastin)
1872-1874	Erwin, John A.
1874-1878	Murphy, Jere
1878-1882	Davis, Zebulon P.
1882-1883	White, Thomas W.
1883-1889	Mastin, Edmond I.
1889-1893	Murphy, Jere
1893-1897	Hutchens, W. T.
1897-1899	Murphy, Jere
1899-1903	Moore, Alfred
1903-1907	Smith, Thomas W.
1907-1908	Smith, R. Erle
1908-1910	Smith, Thomas W.
1910-1913	Smith, R. Erle
1913-1914	O'Neal, R. L.
1914-1915	Humphrey, Dr. J. D.
1915-1916	Lanier, Milton H.

1916-1918	Terry, T. T.
1918-1920	Chase, Henry B.
1920-1922	Hutchens, W. T.
1922-1926	Adams, Dr. Fraser L.
1926-1952	McAllister, Alex W.
1952-1964	Searcy, R. B., Jr. (Speck)
1964-1968	Hearn, Glenn
1968-present	Davis, Joe W.

**CITY GOVERNING BODY  
(COMMISSIONERS, ALDERMEN, COUNCILMEN, TRUSTEES)**

The City Council of Huntsville is responsible for determining the policies to be followed in the administration of the city, and controls the finances. Various appointments are made by the Council. There are five Councilmen who run at large in the city, running for a specified place on the ballot on a general, non-partisan basis. They run in September every four years. Terms are staggered, with places 1 and 2 running at the same time as the Mayor and Places 3, 4 and 5 running two years from that time.

The Council meets on the second and fourth Thursday nights of each month and may call Executive sessions at any time.

The Council elects their President, who presides at the meetings and acts as Mayor Pro Tempore in the absence of the Mayor. Previous practice has called, within the last few years, for the person getting the most votes to be selected President.

Huntsville's first governing body was known as the Board of Trustees from 1812 to 1828, when a new town charter was established, creating a Mayor-Alderman form, with eight Aldermen. An act of 1834 called for election of two Aldermen from each of four wards established.

In 1911 the Mayor-Alderman form was superceded by a City Commission form, composed of three persons elected for three years staggered terms. The composition of the governing body, from 1907 until the Commission form was instituted, had included a President for the first time, and was called the Mayor-Council form. There were eight Aldermen and a President.

In 1916 Huntsville returned to the Mayor-Council form with a President and eight Aldermen. This form was replaced in 1956 by the Mayor-Council form of government, with five Councilmen being elected from wards, one of whom is selected as President by the Council.

The present form of government, still a Mayor-Council form, but with no ward requirements and being staggered terms, replaced the 1916 form in 1968.

From 1811 to 1883, Aldermen were elected for one year terms. This was changed to a two year term by act of 1883. An act of

1888 placed the Aldermen on staggered four year terms, being the first time terms had been staggered. A 1907 act returned the terms to two years, and a Council President office was created.

In 1948, the fifth ward was created, and two Aldermen were added to the Council, making a ten man Council, plus a President. Terms of the Aldermen (or Councilmen) had been changed to four years in 1928, by Act 608 of 1927.

Members of the City Governing bodies, their budget, and bonded indebtedness follow:

### PRESIDENT, HUNTSVILLE CITY COUNCIL

1907	Boyd, J. R. (died)
1907	Young, Jesse F. (Took Boyd's place, at his death)
1908	Cooper, George P. (Temporary)
1908-1910	Grayson, David A.
1910-1911	Cantrell, David A.
1911-1916	Office not in existence
1916-1918	Chase, Henry B.
1918-1920	Murray, M. R.
1920-1922	Adams, Dr. Fraser L.
1922-1924	Gill, James M.
1924-1926	McAllister, A. W.
1926-1930	Mastin, Frank (died)
1930-1948	Ford, Frank
1948-1956	Broadway, John O.
1956-1960	Thornton, Vance J.
1960-1964	Whitt, Homer
1964-1968	Goodson, Houston
1968-1970	Johnson, Kenneth
1970-1974	Miller, Pat
1974-present	Wall, Dr. Jimmy

### HUNTSVILLE GOVERNING BODY

Year	Name	Title
1812-1815	Unknown	
1815-1816	Brahan, John	Trustee
	Perkins, Peter	Trustee
	Moore, David	Trustee
	Winston, Louis	Trustee
1816-1818	Pope, Nicholas	President, Board of Trustees
1818-1819	Pope, Nicholas	President, Board of Trustees
	Searcy, Jesse	Trustee
	Hickman, Edwin	Trustee
	Patterson, Benjamin	Trustee
	Purdom, Richard B.	Trustee

1819-1821	Brahan, John Pope, Benjamin Searcy, Jesse Moore, David Perkins, Peter Winston, Louis	President, Board of Trustees Pres., Bd. of Trustees (1821) Trustee Trustee Trustee Trustee
1820-1822	Read, John Stokes, Henry Fearn, Thomas Hazard, Samuel Pope, Benjamin S.	President, Board of Trustees Trustee Trustee Trustee Trustee
1822-1823	Tilford, John W. Mitchell, Sam C. Phelan, John Dunn, John K. Miller, Martin	President, Board of Trustees Trustee Trustee Trustee Trustee
1823-1824	Boardman, John <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	President, Board of Trustees Trustee Trustee Trustee
1824-1825	Boardman, John  Long, William B.  Leach, William Brandon, Thomas Seay, William Neale, John P.	President, Board of Trustees (resigned) President, Board of Trustees (replaced Boardman, 1824) Trustee Trustee Trustee Trustee
1825-1826	Humes, Thomas *Hutchinson, A. *Jamison, Isaac *Williams, Isaac *Seay, William G. *Cox, Bartley	President, Board of Trustees Trustee Trustee Trustee Trustee Trustee
	*(These were Candidates. Which one was defeated could not be determined.)	
1826-1828	Lewis, John H. Patton, William Williams, Isaac Campbell, William H. Munn, Mathias	President, Board of Trustees Trustee Trustee Trustee Trustee
1828	Campbell, William H. Patton, William Williams, Isaac Lynes, George Feeney, William Birney, James G. Pleasants, James J. Coltart, Samuel	Mayor Aldermen

1829	Lewis, John H. Pleasants, James J. Birney, James G.	Mayor (Resigned July) Aldermen (Became Mayor when Lewis resigned)
	Leech, William Coltart, Samuel Campbell, William H. Lowe, Bartley M. Donegan, James J. Kent, Germanicus	(Took Birney's place when he became Mayor)
1830	Feeney, William Martin, John Feeney, William Kent, Germanicus Powers, William H. Donegan, J. J. Pope, Benjamin S.	Mayor Aldermen  Aldermen
1830	Caruthers, Joseph	Mayor (Moved and resigned)
1831	Pickett, Edward Martin, John Littlefield, John Patterson, C. H. Kinkle, John Yeatman, Preston Windham, Irvin Lynes, George W. Caruthers, Joseph Lewis, John H. Hale, William	Mayor Aldermen       (Took Littlefield's place)
1832	Cruse, Samuel Pope, Benjamin S. Kinkle, John Fearn, Thomas Coltart, Samuel Duncan, James J. Williams, Isaac Hale, William Echols, William	Mayor Aldermen      (Resigned October)
1833	Fearn, George Lewis, John H. Windham, Irvin Yeatman, Preston Otey, John W. Bibb, Thomas Caldwell, John M. McDowell, William Bradford, Joseph B.	Mayor Aldermen

1834	Peete, Samuel Fearn, George Gaston, James Veitch, William Bradford, Joseph B. Echols, William, Jr. Windham, Irvin McDowell, William Kinkle, John	Mayor Aldermen  Aldermen
1835	<hr/> Echols, William Phillips, William E. Windham, J. Irvin Gaston, James Patton, C. H. Lowe, B. M. Veitch, William Bradford, J. B.	Mayor Aldermen
1836	<hr/> Echols, William Windham, Irvin	Mayor Aldermen  Aldermen
1837	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> Rice, Elisha H. Watkins, Miles S. McDowell, William Windham, Irvin Echols, William, Jr. Manning, Robert J. Mastin, William J. Toney, P. T. Rice, Andrew J. Steele, George	Mayor Aldermen   (Resigned June) (Took Toney's place)
1838	Rice, Elisha Windham, Irvin Steele, George Watkins, Miles L. Fearn, Robert Coltart, Samuel Moore, David Manning, Robert J. Echols, William J. Pead, John	Mayor Aldermen (Resigned June)   (Took Windham's place)

1838	Rice, Elisha H. Echols, William J. Cain, William Read, John Steele, George Fearn, Robert Patton, Charles H. Moore, David Coltart, Samuel Windham, Irvin Cox, George	Mayor Aldermen (Resigned February)  (Resigned August) (Took Read's place) (Took Coltart's place)
1840	Rice, Elisha H. Newman, F. H. Cain, William Windham, Irvin Steele, George Fearn, Robert Mastin, Frank Moore, David Acklen, William Clarke, Joseph J.  Turner, Daniel B.	Mayor Aldermen  (Resigned March)    (Took Steele's place for a time and then resigned) (Took Clarke's place)
1841	Rice, Elisha H. Cain, William Echols, William, Jr. Clarke, Joseph S. Windham, Irvin McDowell, William Breck, Samuel Acklen, William Moore, David Moore, Hugh N.  Pope, Benjamin S.	Mayor Aldermen  (Resigned March)  (Resigned January)    Aldermen (Took Clarke's place) (Took McDowell's place)
1842	Rice, Elisha H. Cain, William  Echols, William, Jr. Sample, Jared I. Windham, Irvin Acklen, William Lowe, Bartley M. Beirne, George P.  Breck, Samuel Fearn, Robert  Clay, Clement C. Moore, David	(Mayor (Resigned February)) Aldermen (Resigned February) (Resigned January)      (Became Mayor on Resignation of Rice)  (Took Beirne's place when he became Mayor) (Took Echols' place) (Took Cain's place)

1843	Bierne, George P. Brandon, William Moore, David Moore, Hugh N. Windham, Irvin Breck, Samuel Bassett, John Y. Lowe, Bartley M. Martin, William I.	(Was elected Alderman and then Mayor) Aldermen  (Took Beirne's place as Alderman)
1844	Beirne, George P. Brandon, William Moore, David Windham, Irvin Cabaniss, Septimus D. Breck, Samuel Martin, William I. Bassett, John Y. Lowe, Bartley M.	Mayor Aldermen
1845	Clark, Joseph S. Brandon, William Echols, William Windham, Irvin Bradford, J. B. Mastin, William J. Patton, John Lowe, Benjamin Fariss, Dandridge	Mayor Aldermen
1846	Clarke, Joseph S. Windham, Irvin Echols, William Bassett, J. Y. Bradford, J. B., Jr. Patton, John Fariss, Dandridge Turner, D. B. Brandon, William	Mayor Aldermen
1847	Clarke, Joseph S. Echols, William Brandon, William Bradford, Joseph B., Jr. Windham, Irvin Beirne, George P. Acklen, William Fariss, Dandridge Patton, John	Mayor Aldermen



1848	Clarke, Joseph S. Echols, William Bradford, Joseph B. Brandon, William Windham, Irwin Patton, John Fariss, Dandridge	Mayor Aldermen  (Died March)
1849	Clarke, Joseph S. Rison, A. Kinkle, R. M. Pleasants, J. J. Cabaniss, S. D. Bradley, James Holloway, W. D. Benjamin Jolley Fariss, Dandridge	Mayor Aldermen
1850	Beirne, George P. Hinkle, Robert M. Echols, William Bradford, Joseph B. Windham, Irwin Patton, John Fearn, Robert Scruggs, John W. Fariss, Dandridge	Mayor Aldermen
1851	Wallace, Edwin R. Echols, William Kinkle, William Windham, Irwin Thompson, W. H. McCalley, William J. Fearn, Robert Fariss, Dandridge Jones, John W.	Mayor Aldermen
1852	Echols, William Jr. Fariss, Dandridge Windham, Irwin Jones, John W.	Mayor Aldermen
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1853	Echols, Jr., William Johnson, Andrew J. Brandon, R. S. Figures, William B. White, Thomas W. Patton, John	Mayor Aldermen

1854	Fariss, Dandridge Windham, Irwin Jones, John W. Peete, Samuel Johnson, Andrew J. Patton, Johnson Sledge, Oliver Windham, Irwin Figures, William B. White, Thomas W. Fariss, Dandridge Mastin, James H. Beadle, Joshua Bradford, Joseph B.	Mayor (Resigned February) Aldermen  (Resigned December)  (Took Peete's place as Mayor) (Took Figure's place)
1855	Figures, William B. Johnson, Andrew Veal, Hugh L. Trotman, John B. Yerger, John C. Duryee, Joseph White, Thomas W. Fariss, Dandridge Mastin, James H.	Mayor Aldermen
1856	Davis, Zebulon P. Rison, Archibald Veal, Hugh L. Bradford, Joseph B. Patton, John White, Thomas W. Mastin, James H. McAnally, Harrison	Mayor Aldermen
1857	Davis, Zebulon P. Coltart, Samuel McAnally, Harrison Patton, Charles H. Rison, Archibald Trotman, John B. Veal, Hugh L. White, Thomas W. Bradford, Joseph B.	Mayor Aldermen  (Died in December)
1858	Davis, Zebulon P. Rison, Archibald Veal, Hugh Johnson, Andrew Trotman, John B. McCalley, William J. Patton, Charles H. Jolley, Benjamin McAnally, Harrison Dickson, John S.	Mayor Aldermen  (Resigned in December)  (Took Johnson's place)

1859	Davis, Zebulon P. Rison, Archibald Veal, Hugh L. Donegan, James J. Dickson, John S. McCalley, William J. Spotswood, John C. Acklen, William Jolley, Benjamin Robinson, Dr. Pleasant B. Harris, Stephen W.	Mayor Aldermen (Resigned August)  (Resigned January)   (Took Veal's place) (Took Dickson's place)
1860	Ward, John J. Moore, Hugh N. Rison, Archibald Donegan, James J. Scotts, William D. McCalley, William, Jr. Spotswood, John C. Jolley, Benjamin McAnally, Harrison Coleman, John James	Mayor (Resigned October) Aldermen     (Became Mayor when Ward resigned)
1861	Davis, Zebulon P. Callaghan, Michael Coltart, Robert W. Donegan, James J. Scott, William D. Matthews, Samuel Trotman, John B. Jolley, Benjamin McAnally, Harrison Rison, Archibald	Mayor (Resigned September) Aldermen (Took Davis' place as Mayor)      (Took Coltart's place as Alderman when he became Mayor)
1862	Coltart, Robert W. Callaghan, Michael Rison, Archibald Donegan, James Scott, William Matthews, Samuel Trotman, John B. Jolley, Benjamin McAnally, Harrison Acklen, William	Mayor Aldermen (Died)      (Resigned October) (Took Jolley's place)
1863	Coltart, Robert W. Echols, William Love, Joel R.	Mayor Aldermen

	Donegan, James J. Powers, William H. Matthews, Samuel Watkins, Robert H. Acklen, William McAnally, Harrison	
1864	Coltart, Robert W. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	Mayor Aldermen
1865	Coltart, Robert W. _____ Swift, John Erwin, J. A. Johnson, A. J. Clapp, E. B. McCalley, Wm. Jr. Jolly, Ben. J. _____	Mayor Aldermen
1866	Davis, Z. P. Watkins, James S.  Davis, Nicholas McCalley, William J. Erwin, J. A. Swift, J. H. Clapp, E. B. Johnson, A. J. Jolley, Benjamin	Mayor Aldermen (Resigned, William Acklen took his place)       (Resigned, Patton took his place)
1867	Coltart, Robert W.  Erwin, John A. Sprague, William Donegan J. P. Powers, William H. McCalley, William White, Thomas W. McAnally, Harrison Cooper, James L. Cooper, I. S. Clapp, E. B.	Mayor (Removed by Gen. Pope Aldermen    (Resigned May)    (Took McCalley's place) (Approved by Gen. Pope in place of Coltart) (As Mayor)

1868	Clapp, E. B. Figures, William B.  Sprague, William Erwin, I. A. Powers, William H. White, Thomas McAnally, Harrison Cooper, I. W.	Mayor (Resigned September) (Approved Mayor in Clapp's place) Alderman
1869-1870	Figures, William B.  Conner, J. H. Granger, Wm. S. Vandeventer, J. D. Warwick, George H. Fletcher, A. Sydney Bradley, Joseph C., Sr. Neil, Frank Steele, Joseph W.	(Mayor and Alderman for 1869 approved by Governor in December 1868) Aldermen  (Resigned February 1, 1870)
1870-1871	Mastin, William F. Scruggs, L. H. Sellars, L. H. Erwin, John A. Steele, Joseph C. Johnson, A. J. Mayhew, Sidney J. Cooper, James L. Shaudies, F. O.	Mayor Aldermen
1871-1872	Mastin, William F. Fletcher, A. S. Cooper, James L.  Johnson, A. J. Hamilton, James Rison, John L. Ford, _____ Blake, B. W. Steele, Joseph W.	Mayor (Died) Aldermen (Took Mastin's place as Mayor)
1872-1873	Erwin, John A. Hutchens, James M. Murphy, Robert Gill, Charles A. Mayhew, Sidney J. Seat, James E. Hamilton, James Steele, J. C. Patterson, John T.	Mayor Aldermen

1873-1874	Erwin, John A. Hutchens, James M. Rison, John L. Steele, Joseph C. Gill, Charles A. Mayhew, Sidney K. Seat, James E. Hamilton, James Patterson, John T. Brandon, John D.	Mayor Aldermen  (Resigned October 16, 1873)   (Approved Gill's place)
1874-1875	Murphy, Jere Blake, B. W. Liddy, Thomas Warwick, George H. Humphrey, Thomas I. Vandeventer, J. D. Reid, John S. Patterson, John T. Herstein, Robert Darwin, S. S.	Mayor Aldermen  (Resigned)     (Took Humphrey's place)
1875-1876	Murphy, Jere Blake, B. W. Bailes, Ben E. Warwick, George N. McDonald, Chris Reid, John S. Seat, James E. Patterson, John T. Martin, Joseph	Mayor Aldermen
1876-1877	Murphy, Jere Rison, John L. Wise, M. B. Warwick, George H. Dowd, Frank White, Thomas W. Newman, Yancey P. Cooper, James L. Weil, J.	Mayor Aldermen
1877-1878	Murphy, Jere Wise, M. B. Hutchens, James M. Warwick, George H. Dowd, Frank Seat, James E. Bradley, A. Hayes Cooper, James L. Herstein, Robert	Mayor Aldermen

1878-1879	Davis, Zebulon P. Wise, M. B. Hutchens, James M. Stegall, J. R. Erwin, John S. Watkins, Jr., J. L. Green, W. B. Ewing, J. H. Cooper, James L.	Mayor Aldermen
1879-1880	Davis, Zebulon P. Wise, M. B. Conway, James Warwick, George H. Seat, James E. Watkins, J. L., Jr. Cooper, James L. Ewing, Joseph H. McGee, Henry	Mayor Aldermen
1880-1881	Davis, Zebulon P. McGee, Henry Wise, M. B. Warwick, George H. Conway, James Watkins, J. L. Townsend, Thomas Ewing, Joseph H. Brandon, Daniel	Mayor Aldermen    (Colored) (Colored)
1881-1882	White, Thomas W. Hutchens, James M. Erwin, Joseph Murphy, R. E. Conway, James Seat, James E. Townsend, Thomas W. Hendley, Nelson Schiffman, Danie <sup>l</sup>	Mayor Aldermen    W. (Colored) (Colored)
1882-1883	White, Thomas W. Murphy, Robert E. Hutchens, James M. Conway, James Ervin, J. S. Moore, Alfred Townsend, Thomas W. Ewing, Joseph H. Hendley, Nelson	Mayor Aldermen    W. (Colored) (Colored)

Note: The Huntsville Gazette of April 16, 1881 stated that the new city board was composed of 3 merchants, 4 mechanics, 1 cotton buyer, and that there were no lawyers on it.

1883-1885	Mastin, Edmond I. Wise, M. B.	Mayor Aldermen (Resigned 1883 and reappointed 1884)
	Scruggs, B. F. Conway, James Stegall, J. R. Mayhew, Sidney J. Moore, Alfred Gaston, W. H. Hendley, Nelson Rison, John L.	(Colored)     (Colored) (Colored) (Took Wise's place until March 1884 when Wise was re-appointed)
1885-1887	Mastin, Edmond I. Mayhew, Sidney J. Conway, James Stegall, J. R. Gaston, W. H. Rodgers, A. D. Jones, J. R. Ware, Charles Moore, Alfred	Mayor Aldermen   (colored)   (colored)
1887-1889	Mastin, Edmond I. Stegall, J. R. Gaston, W. H. Ware, Charles Jones, J. R. Rodgers, A. D. Mayhew, Sidney J. Fletcher, A. S. Conway, James	Mayor Aldermen (colored) (colored)
1889-1891	Murphy, Jere Conway, James Mayhew, Sidney J. Ware, Charles H. Fletcher, A. S. Rodgers, A. D. Stegall, J. R. Jones, Lucien Hutchens, W. T.	Mayor Aldermen  (colored)    (colored)
1891-1893	Murphy, Jere Baker, John Moore, Alfred Jones, Lucien Hutchens, W. T. Rodgers, A. D. VanValkenburgh, W. R. Stegall, J. R. Ware, Charles Jones, A. B.	Mayor Aldermen (Died July 1892)  (colored)      (colored) (Took Baker's place)



1893-1895	Hutchens, W. T.	Mayor
	Smith, T. W.	Aldermen
	Jones, A. B.	
	Moore, Alfred	
	Scruggs, Dr. B. E.	(colored)
	VanValkenburgh, W. R.	
	Sugg, C. F.	
	Stegall, J. R.	
1895-1897	Jones, Lucien	(colored)
	Hutchens, W. T.	Mayor
	Smith, Thomas W.	Aldermen
	McAllister, John	
	Moore, Alfred	
	Jones, Lucien	(colored)
	Scruggs, B. E.	(colored)
	Matthews, Luke	
	Sugg, C. F.	(Resigned 1896)
	Jones, Alfred B.	(Resigned 1895)
Humphrey, J. D.	(Took place of Sugg)	
O'Neal, R. L.	(Took place of Jones)	
1897-1899	Murphy, Jere	Mayor
	Smith, Thomas W.	Aldermen
	McAllister, John W.	
	Moore, Alfred	
	Scruggs, B. E.	(colored)
	Matthews, Luke	
	Brandon, Dan S.	(colored)
	Humphrey, J. D.	
O'Neal, R. L.		
1899-1901	Moore, Alfred	Mayor
	Smith, Thomas W.	Aldermen
	Humphrey, J. D.	
	O'Neal, R. L.	
	Brown, J. N.	
	Boyd, James R.	
	Fletcher, A. S.	
	Brandon, Daniel S.	(colored)
Scruggs, Dr. B. E.	(colored)	
1901-1903	Moore, Alfred	Mayor
	Boyd, James R.	Aldermen
	Brown, J. N.	
	Jones, J. Robert	
	Binford, H. C.	(colored)
	Fletcher, A. S.	
	O'Neal, R. L.	
	Brock, William	
Brandon, Daniel S.	(colored)	
1903-1905	Smith, Thomas W.	Mayor
	Boyd, James R.	Aldermen

	Matthews, E. R.	
	Murphy, Jere, Sr.	
	Shield, Muse A.	
	Brock, William	
	Brandon, Daniel S.	(colored)
	Binford, H. C.	(colored)
	Jones, J. Robert	
1905-1907	Smith, Thomas W.	Mayor
	Young, Jesse F.	Aldermen
	Brock, William	
	Boyd, James R.	
	Matthews, E. R.	(Resigned 1906)
	Murphy, Jere, Sr.	
	Sheilds, Muse A.	
	Wells, Glenn	
	Hooper, W. P.	
	Smith, R. Earle	(Took place of Matthews)
1907-1908	Smith, R. Earle	Mayor
	Boyd, J. R.	President (November 19, 1907)
	Young, Jesse F.	(Became President when Boyd died)
	Brock, William	Aldermen
	Middleton, E. T.	
	Phillips, J. M.	
	Murray, M. R.	
	Weeden, Robert P.	
	Wells, Glenn	
	Hooper, W. P.	
	Laughlin, H. C.	(Took Young's place, resigned 1907)
	Cooper, George P.	(Took Laughlin's place February 1908)
1908-1910	Smith, Thomas W.	Mayor
	Grayson, David A.	President
	Brock, William	Aldermen
	Lynsky, William E.	
	Phillips, J. Martin	
	Middleton, E. T.	
	Weeden, R. P.	
	Fuller, J. P., Jr.	
	Wells, Glenn	
	O'Reilly, Terry	
1910-1911	Smith, R. E.	Mayor
	Cantrell, M. M.	President
	Oldfield, J. M.	Aldermen
	Wall, W. L.	
	Pulley, Charles H.	
	Price, James R.	
	Adams, Dr. F. L.	

	Murray, M. R. Cartwright, Kirby Stroud, T. B.	
1911	Smith, R. E. O'Neal, R. L. Humphrey, J. D.	President, City Commission City Commissioner City Commissioner
1912	Smith, R. E. O'Neal, R. L. Humphrey, J. D.	President, City Commission City Commissioner City Commissioner
1913	O'Neal, R. L. Humphrey, J. D. Smith, R. E.	President, City Commission City Commissioner City Commissioner (Term expired)
	Lanier, Milton H.	(Took Smith's place)
1914-1915	Humphrey, J. D. Laughlin, Humes C. Lanier, Milton H. O'Neal, R. L.	President, City Commission City Commissioner City Commissioner City Commissioner (Term expired)
1915-1916	Lanier, Milton H. Laughlin, Humes C. Humphrey, J. D.	President, City Commission City Commissioner City Commissioner
1916-1918	Terry, T. T. Chase, Henry B. Apperson, J. C. Betts, Victor C. Steele, A. R. Wilbur, C. B. Jacoby, Julius J. Holmes, S. O. Burwell, E. D. Pitman, John Orgain, W. B.	Mayor President Aldermen (Resigned 1917)
1918-1920	Chase, Henry B. Murray, M. R. Betts, Victor C. Orgain, W. B. Bradford, H. S. Steele, A. R. Adams, F. L., Jr. Holmes, S. O. Burwell, E. D. Stewart, S. M.	(Took Apperson's place) Mayor President Aldermen
1920-1922	Hutchens, W. T. Adams, Dr. F. L. Hackworth, C. L. Wall, W. L. Johnson, Herbert	Mayor President Aldermen

	Laxson, Walter R. Gill, James M. Harris, S. W. Collier, W. H. Terry, S. L.	
1922-1924	Adams, Dr. F. L. Gill, James M. Brown, J. N. Martin, W. H. Bradford, H. S. Thompson, S. S. McAllister, A. W. Mastin, Frank Baites, J. O. Burwell, Edwin Stroud, T. B. Price, J. R.	Mayor President Aldermen (Resigned November 1923)       (Resigned April 1924) (Took Burwell's place) (Took Mastin's place)
1924-1926	Adams, Dr. Fraser L. McAllister, A. W. Brown, J. N.  Riddle, J. M. Thompson, S. S. Carter, W. C. Anderson, H. G. Pittman, W. W. Fowler, C. W. Esslinger, T. R. Baites, J. O. Stroud, T. B. Shields, M. A.	Mayor President Aldermen (Resigned April 1925)    (Took Pittman's place) (Died January 1926) (Took Baites' place)  (Resigned 1925)  (Took Brown's place)
1926-1932	McAllister, A. W. Mastin, Frank Stanley, W. A. Mitchell, J. E., Sr. Pollard, H. C. Parsons, R. A. Ford, Frank  Rolfe, Charles Terry, S. L. Blake, Hall C. Collier, Will H. Johnson, Herbert	Mayor President (Died 1930) Aldermen  (Took Parson's place) (Resigned 1932) (Became President on death of Mastin)     (Took Ford's place when he became President)
1932-1936	McAllister, A. W. Ford, Frank Rolfe, Charles O. Stanley, W. A.	Mayor President Aldermen

	Mitchell, J. E., Sr. Maples, G. R. Blake, H. C. Terry, S. L. Pollard, H. C. Collier, W. H. Johnson, Herbert	(Resigned 1933) (Took Mitchell's place)
1936-1940	McAllister, A. W. Ford, Frank H. Stanley, W. A. Maples, G. R. Johnson, Herbert Terry, S. L. Blake, H. C. Collier, W. H. Rolfe, Charles Pollard, H. C. Geron, Gayle F. Bryant, Hall B.	Mayor President Aldermen   (Died 1937) (Resigned 1939) (Took Rolfe's place) (Took Blake's place 1938)
1940-1944	McAllister, A. W. Ford, Frank H. Stanley, W. A. Maples, G. R. Pollard, Henry C. Erwin, L. O. Geron, Gayle F. Terry, S. L. Bryant, Hall B. Collier, W. H.	Mayor President Aldermen
1944-1948	McAllister, A. W. Ford, Frank Stanley, W. A. Pollard, H. C. Geron, Gayle F. Maples, G. R. Cantrell, M. M. Collier, W. H. Turner, T. O. Erwin, L. O. Mason, W. Oscar Cummings, Milton K.  Lewter, J. M. Wikle, A. M.	Mayor President (Died 1946) (Took Ford's place) Aldermen (Resigned)    (Resigned 1944) (Took Erwin's place) (Took Stanley's place and later resigned) (Took Cummings' place) (Took Pollard's place)
1948-1952	McAllister, A. W. Broadway, John Lee, Louis B., Sr. Walker, Jimmy Howard, C. D., Sr.	Mayor President Aldermen

	Wikle, A. M.	
	Wilson, Frank B.	
	Turner, T. O.	
	Bryant, Hall B.	
	Thornton, Vance	
	Davis, James E.	
	Mitchell, J. E., Jr.	(Resigned 1951)
	Brown, William A.	(Took Mitchell's place)
1952-1956	Searcy, R. B., Jr.	Mayor
	Broadway, John O.	President
	Bryant, Hall B.	Aldermen (Resigned 1954)
	Goodson, Houston	
	Walker, Jimmy	
	Brown, William A.	
	Copeland, W. S.	(Took Bryant's place)
	Mitchell, J. E., Jr.	
	Thornton, Vance	
	Eslick, Robert	
	Rodenhauser, John	
	Howard, C. D., Sr.	
	Loftin, Gordon	
1956-1960	Searcy, R. B., Jr.	Mayor
	Thornton, Vance J.	President
	Goodson, Houston	Councilmen
	Bryant, Hall B.	
	Lee, Louis B., Sr.	
	Rodenhauser, John	
1960-1964	Searcy, R. B., Jr.	Mayor
	Whitt, Homer	President
	Loftin, Gordon	Councilmen
	Lee, Louis B., Sr.	
	Cummings, Charles H., Jr.	
	Eslick, Harvey	
1964-1968	Hearn, Glenn	Mayor
	Goodson, Houston	President
	Rodenhauser, John	Councilmen
	Dark, Thomas	
	Pearsall, Ronald X.	
	McNaron, Abner	
1968-1970	Johnson, Kenneth	President (Place 3 Councilman)
1968-1972	Peters, Joe	Place 2
1968-present	Waters, W. L. (Chief)	Place 1
1968-1970	Riddick, Frank	Place 4
1968-1974	Miller, Pat (1)	Place 5
1974-present	Crawford, Leon	Place 5
1970-present	Wall, Dr. James (1)	Place 4

1970-1974	Orand, Bob	Place 3
1974-present	Mabry, Mrs. Jane	Place 3
1972-1976	Saucier, Sid	Place 2
1976-present	Glenn, John	Place 2

- (1) Elected President of Council in 1970 by other councilmen. Wall was selected in 1974, and continued in 1976.

NOTE: The author hopes that some school class or individual will do further research and fill in the Mayors and Councilmen still missing.

## BUDGET, CITY OF HUNTSVILLE

### Fiscal Year Ended September 30

1873	.....\$	32,700
1874	.....	55,000
1875	.....	66,000
1902	.....	59,678
1903	.....	68,400
1904	.....	67,900
1905	.....	78,000
1913	.....	76,760
1914	.....	61,300
1915	.....	62,300
1917	.....	72,250
1919	.....	87,255
1920	.....	101,700
1927	.....	190,140
1928	.....	227,300
1930	.....	278,000
1931	.....	308,608
1932	.....	307,022
1933	.....	242,534
1934	.....	212,330
1935	.....	166,220
1936	.....	196,940
1937	.....	197,738
1938	.....	225,105
1939	.....	229,155
1940	.....	233,890
1941	.....	260,000
1942	.....	258,537
1943	.....	293,880
1944	.....	291,997
1945	.....	350,247
1945	.....	406,462
1947	.....	517,739
1948	.....	760,090
1949	.....	747,262

1950	678,433
1951	856,886
1952	878,799
1953	1,050,473
1954	
1955	928,486
1956	987,559
1957	1,689,851
1958	2,405,144
1959	3,704,488
1960	3,662,990
1961	4,054,310
1962	4,978,861
1963	5,921,527
1964	11,412,925
1965	11,548,835
1966	11,964,950
1967	12,013,635
1968	13,317,510
1969	12,680,367
1970	12,684,453
1971	14,105,194
1972	14,254,884
1973	17,197,227
1974	19,083,933
1975	20,648,576
1976	21,639,381
1977	23,802,630 (see breakdown following)

**(Breakdown of fiscal year 1976-1977)**

Parks and Recreation	\$ 940,944
Municipal Golf Course	67,077
Jetplex Golf Course	80,030
Acquatic Center	167,915
Traffic Engineering	440,098
Police	4,000,000
Animal Shelter	119,776
Fire	3,252,846
Repair Shop	227,362
Revenue	409,035
Administrative	194,984
Purchasing	23,182
Building	253,871
Air Pollution	119,021
Personnel	117,398
Inspection	230,770
Cemetery	149,501
City Planner	167,129
Engineer of Public Works	513,951



Civil Defense .....	89,004
Legal .....	123,095
Street - Headquarters .....	94,969
Street - Construction .....	657,172
Street - Maintenance .....	1,754,887
Sanitation - Headquarters .....	77,824
Sanitation - Garbage .....	1,302,177
Sanitation - Sewer Repair .....	380,031
Sanitation - TV Inspection .....	81,811
Data Processing .....	169,389
General Expense .....	4,381,004

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Sub-Total  
(Dept. & Gen. Exp.) ..... 20,586,253

Special Appropriations:

Huntsville City Schools .. \$	1,600,000
Huntsville Hospital .....	150,000
Huntsville Public Library .....	369,365
State Health Dept. ....	261,938
Library Bldg. Authority .....	64,101
Hospital Bldg. Authority .....	6,245
Public Bldg. Authority .....	6,145
Burritt Museum and Park .....	35,000
Licensing & Appeal Board .....	750
Chamber of Commerce .....	23,900
Madison County Dept. of Pensions and Security ...	5,000
Board of Adjustments .....	1,500
Family Court Operations .....	38,200
Detention Home .....	53,148
Industrial Dec. Assn. ....	13,500
Community Action Comm. ....	17,900
Mental Health Center Operations .....	225,000
Central City Assn. ....	5,000
Huntsville Museum of Art .....	209,000
The Huntsville Depot .....	20,000
Marina and Port Authority .....	76,110
Council for International Visitors .....	3,625
Huntsville Historic Preservation Comm. ....	950
Miscellaneous .....	30,000

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Total Budget, 1976-1977 ..\$23,802,630

**CITY OF HUNTSVILLE,  
BONDED DEBT FOR FISCAL YEARS  
ENDED SEPTEMBER 30**

1872	.....	\$ 26,900
1873	.....	32,700
1874	.....	28,000
1876	.....	44,207
1877	.....	29,500
1884	.....	36,600
April 1905	.....	196,600
1907	.....	201,600
1910	.....	200,000
1911	.....	486,500
1913	.....	486,500
1915	.....	301,000
1916	.....	650,100
1917	.....	650,100
1918	.....	730,100
1920	.....	726,000
1921	.....	726,000
1922	.....	726,000
1923	.....	724,000
1925	.....	827,000
1927	.....	1,847,500
1929	.....	1,798,500
1930	.....	1,778,500
1931	.....	1,778,500
1932	.....	1,724,500
1933	.....	1,722,500
1934	.....	1,716,500
1935	.....	1,709,500
1936	.....	1,686,500
1937	.....	1,678,500
1938	.....	1,744,000
1939	.....	1,742,000
1940	.....	1,731,000
1941	.....	1,713,000
1942	.....	1,689,000
1943	.....	1,668,000 (See breakdown below)

Amount	Date Iss.	Purpose	Date Due	Int. Rate
\$ 19,000	1915	Schools .....	1945	5%
99,000	1925	Schools .....	1955	5%
58,000	1927	Schools .....	1957	5%
66,000	1937	Schools .....	1962	4¾%
21,000	1939	Schools .....	1955	2%
130,000	1939	General Refund. ....	1969	4%
40,000	1939	Special Refund. ....	1955	2%
15,000	1939	Sewage Refund. ....	1952	2%

127,000	1935	Pub. Improve. Ref. ..	1952	6%
399,000	1938	Pub. Improve. Ref. ..	—	4½%
405,000	1939	Pub. Improve. Ref. ..	—	4%
201,000	1939	Pub. Improve. Ref. ..	—	4%
88,000	1939	Pub. Improve. Ref. ..	—	3½%

**\$1,668,000**

1944	1,762,000
1945	1,613,000
1946	1,578,000
1947	1,541,000
1948	1,492,000
1949	1,445,000
1950	1,431,000
1951	1,365,000
1952	1,401,000
1953	1,437,000
1954	1,986,000
1955	1,024,000
1956	2,190,000
1957	3,448,000
1958	8,416,000
1959	10,256,000
1960	10,643,000
1961	12,394,000
1962	13,551,000
1963	14,935,000
1964	20,408,000
1965	20,136,000
1966	19,224,000
1967	28,638,000
1968	27,333,000
1969	31,529,000
1970	37,050,000
1971	35,713,000
1972	33,803,000
1973	44,306,000
1974	52,496,000
1975	53,005,000
1976	51,132,000

**CLERK-TREASURER**

The first reference found to a Huntsville City Clerk in office was in 1819. However, it is certain that Huntsville had one prior to this as the first governing body was elected in 1812. Minutes prior to 1828 are missing. It is known that an 1815 act required a City Clerk, a Treasurer, Assessor and Collector, all to be elected.

An 1828 act made the office of Clerk and other departments appointive by the city governing body. In 1911, the Clerk assumed

the additional job of City Treasurer until 1922, when a Treasurer was again appointed separately, but in 1923, the Clerk again became the Clerk-Treasurer and still has the joint responsibility. In 1866 the Clerk also assumed the duties of the City Tax Collector, retaining this function until 1899. He had also assumed the functions of the City Tax Assessor from 1865 until 1911, when the County Tax Collector and County Tax Assessor each began functioning in these capacities for the city.

The Clerk-Treasurer is now appointed by the Mayor, subject to city council approval.

City Clerk-Treasurers, Assessors, Collectors and Treasurers and their terms have been:

### HUNTSVILLE CITY CLERK

1819-1821	Cook, Henry
1822-	Phelan, John
1828-1829	Farrish, Dandridge
1829-1834	Wyatt, Peyton J.
1834-1841	Browne, W. H. T.
1841-1863	Moore, Benjamin T.
1864-1866	Brickell, Richard B.
1866-1869	Norvell, R. B.
1870-1872	Campbell, James
1872-1876	Humphrey, W. J.
1876-1879	Barnard, Henry
1879-1881	Mastin, Edmund J.
1881-1882	Barnard, Henry
1882-1883	Mastin, Edmund J.
1883-1898	Matthews, E. R.
1899-1901	Fletcher, Shelby S.
1901-1908	Pollard, Henry C.
1908-1910	Lillard, D. B.
1910-1911	Ragland, J. D.
1911	Cruse, Samuel
1911-1916	Monroe, W. P. (Resigned)
1916-1920	Patton, Thomas L.
1920-1922	Hutchinson, W. J. (Died)
1922	Townes, Charles L. (Died)
1922	Matthews, E. R.
1922	Patton, Thomas L.
1922-1923	Carter, W. C. (Office took title Clerk-Treasurer 1923)
1923-1924	Matthews, E. R.
1924-1926	Gill, James M.
1926-1929	Matthews, E. R. (Resigned)
1929	Covington, C. C. (Temporary)
1929-1961	Payne, Norris M. (Died)
1961-1964	Love, Quincy B. (Committed Suicide)
1964-present	Neely, Mrs. Ruby C.

### **CITY TAX COLLECTOR (Abolished)**

1822-1826	Turner, D. B.
1826-1829	Finlay, J. C.
1829-1830	Rose, Neal B.
1830	Cruse, William
1831	Hawes, William
1832	Cruse, William
1833	Caldwell, James
1834	Spencer, Samuel
1834-1836	Searcy, Jesse
1837-1845	Gaston, James
1849	Hyde, John
1849-	Scott, Alonzo G.
1853-1857	Wilson, R. D.
1858	Pollard, J. M.
1859	Wilson, R. D.
1859-1860	Humphrey, Thomas I.
1860-1861	Browne, Samuel
1862-1866	Gormley, William
1866-	Ware, J. H.
1866-1886	A joint Assessor-Collector was appointed
1886-1899	City Clerk assumed the Collector's duty
1899-1901	Pollard, Henry C.
1901-1907	Hay, John
1908-1921	Clerk again assumed Collector's duties
1922	Spotswood, D. H.
1922-1924	Bullard, Hatcher S.
1924-1926	Yarbrough, Charles (License Inspector)
1926-1927	Pender, Marcus (Revenue Collector) (Resigned)
1927-1943	Todd, Addric (Revenue Collector) (Resigned) (Office Abolished)

### **CITY ASSESSOR-COLLECTOR COMBINED (Abolished)**

1866	Wilson, William
1867	Green, Ben
1867-1870	Allison, S. H. (Died)
1870	Murphy, Stephen H.
1872-1874	Newman, Yancey P.
1874-1875	Ridley, J.
1875-1876	Weaver, Hal C.
1876-1877	Steele, Matthew W.
1877	Figures, Otey (Resigned)
1877-1878	Steele, Matthew W.
1878-1879	Newman, Yancey P.
1879-1880	Steele, Matthew W.
1881-1882	Weaver, Hal C.
1882-1886	Bradley, John C. (City Clerk Assumed Duties 1886)

## CITY ASSESSOR (Abolished)

1822-1823	Neal, Stephen
1824-1826	Purdom, R. B.
1828-1829	Finley, John C.
1830-1832	Rose, N. B.
1833	Searcy, Jesse
1834-1836	Rose, Neal B.
1837	Turner, D. B.
1838	Cox, George
1839-1845	Gaston, James
1846-1852	
1853-1857	Wilson, R. D.
1858	Pollard, J. M.
1859	Wilson, R. D.
1859-1860	Humphrey, Thomas I.
1860-1861	Norvell, R. B.
1862-1865	Burrow, William S.
1866	Farris, D.
1866	Farris, J. M.

## STREET SUPERINTENDENT

The first known Huntsville Street Superintendent appears in 1838 and was referred to as the Superintendent of Hands. The office became known as the Overseer of Slaves in 1841, with the title changing to Street Superintendent in 1862. It was a separate department until 1968 when it was placed under the Engineer of Public Works (City Engineer), who now makes the appointment in conjunction with the Mayor, subject to City Council approval.

Street Superintendents and their terms have been:

1838-1841	Haynes, Stephen	Supt. of Hands
1841-1849	Haynes, Stephen	Overseer of Slaves (Hands)
1849-1852		
1853-1854	Grooms, Isaac	Overseer of Slaves
1855	Jordan, James	Overseer of Slaves
1856	Newgent, Peyton R.	Overseer of Slaves
1856-1861	Pollard, James W.	Overseer of Slaves
1862-1867	Blake, B. W.	Street Superintendent
1867	Winston, W. M. C.	
1868-1880	Pollard, James W. (died)	
1880-1881	Blake, B. W.	
1882-1884	Clarke, Dan C. (resigned)	
1884-1893	Blake, B. W.	
1893-1899	Hamlett, Irvin	
1899-1910	Murphy, Frank E.	
1910-1911	Middleton, E. T.	
1911-1916	Phillips, Claude D.	
1916-1918	Jones, Raymond	

1918-1919	Strong, Mastin
1919-1920	Berry, W. S.
1920-1924	Hummel, Oscar (resigned)
1924-1939	Berry, W. S. (resigned)
1939-1968	Mann, Robert L.
1968-present	Jarrell, Lawson

### **ENGINEER OF PUBLIC WORKS (CITY ENGINEER)**

The first reference to a person employed as a City Engineer was found in 1866, but it was not until 1960 that Huntsville employed its first full time engineer. This followed years of political controversy to the effect that it would be better to have a full time Engineering Department, rather than to continue using consultant type services.

In 1968 the title of City Engineer was changed to the Engineer of Public Works. The Street Superintendent, previously a separate department, was placed under his supervision. This includes garbage collection.

The Engineer of Public Works is appointed for a four year term by the Mayor, subject to City Council approval.

Engineers and their terms have been:

1866	Steele, John W.
1868	Robinson, Powhattan
1871	Robinson, Powhattan
1887	Mayhew, James H.
1914	Robinson, P. (Surveyor)
1924-1960	Jones, G. W., & Sons
1960-1962	Mullins, William H.
1962-1966	Finnell, Woolsey
1966-present	Black, C. D. (acting)

### **PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS SUPERINTENDENT**

In 1948 the Y.M.C.A., on request of the city, established a Parks and Playgrounds system for Huntsville, and the city proceeded to appoint a Parks and Playgrounds Superintendent to operate the department. He is now appointed by the Mayor, subject to approval of the City Council.

Parks and Playgrounds Superintendents and their terms have been:

1948-1960	McBride, W. E.
1960-1964	Anderson, Paul
1964-1974	Talley, Jim

In 1973, the office of Director of Parks and Recreation was established and the various recreation type departments placed in his jurisdiction. Officials have been as follows:

## Director

1973-present Wallace, Glenn

## Deputy Directors

1974-present Talley, Jim

1975-present Reeves, Bob

## SUPERINTENDENT OF CEMETERIES (CEMETERY SEXTON)

Until 1879 Huntsville's cemeteries were under the jurisdiction of the Constable, followed by the Marshal.

In 1879 a Sexton for Glenwood, the colored cemetery on Hall Street, was appointed and in 1882, Maple Hill, the cemetery for whites, was given its first separate Sexton. In 1947 the two Sextons positions were consolidated.

The Superintendent of Cemeteries is appointed by the Mayor, subject to City Council approval.

Superintendents of Cemeteries (Sextons) and their terms have been:

### MAPLE HILL CEMETERY

1862-1882	Franks, Brittain
1882-1883	Wilson, Dave
1883-1891	Franks, Brittain (died)
1892	Rasmussen, _____
1892-1904	Sibley, Felix W. (died)
1904	Ludwig, B. F. (resigned)
1904-1908	McDonald, Chris
1908-1913	Hummel, E. F.
1913-1916	Hummel, Walter
1916-1918	Strong, E. Mastin (resigned)
1918-1919	Bennett, F. M.
1919-1935	Strong, E. Mastin (resigned)
1935-1944	Fisk, J. M. (Walter Hummel acted some during 1941-1942)
1944-1947	Hummel, Walter (Committed Suicide)
1947-1968*	Darnell, L. W. (died)
1968-1975	Buffaloe, L. C. (retired)
1975-present	Reed, Howard

### GLENWOOD CEMETERY

1879-1880	Scales, Joseph
1880-1881	Franks, Brittain
1881-1883	Hill, Henderson
1883-1885	Wilkinson, Nelson



1885-1889	Wilson, David
1889-1899	Woodson, Charles
1899-1910	Hill, Henderson
1911	Brandon, Walter
1911-1933	Brandon, Robert
1933-1947	Thompson, Albert

\*Became Superintendent of both cemeteries consolidated.

### **TRAFFIC ENGINEER (DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORTATION)**

To meet the growing traffic problems of Huntsville, the position of City Traffic Engineer was created in 1962, and in 1964, a graduate Traffic Engineer was appointed to the position, as the position grew, in two years, to the point of requiring a college educated person with that specialty.

The Traffic Engineer was first appointed by the Mayor, subject to City Council approval. In 1971 the position was placed under the Engineer of Public Works, and in 1974 titled Director of Transportation.

Traffic Engineers and their terms have been:

1962-1964	Pylant, Grover
1964-present	Kramer, Richard

### **MAYOR'S ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT**

As the duties and responsibilities of the Mayor of Huntsville became increasingly varied, numerous, time consuming and complex, it became apparent that an assistant was needed and in 1964, the office of Administrative Assistant to the Mayor was created. He is appointed by the Mayor, subject to City Council approval, and serves a term concurrent with the Mayor.

Administrative Assistants and their terms have been:

1964-1968	Davis, Joe W.
1968-1971	Sturdivant, James (Resigned)
1971-1977	Byrge, Paul
1977-present	Gipson, Ralph

### **HOUSING AND BUILDING AUTHORITIES**

In 1941, a need for public low rent housing in Huntsville brought about the creation of the Huntsville Housing Authority. Coupled with this need was a public awareness of the need to eliminate some slum areas in Huntsville. The Authority is composed of five members appointed by the Mayor for staggered five year terms. In 1955, the Authority employed a full time Executive Director.

In 1960, in order to provide for construction of public buildings, the Huntsville Public Building Authority was created. It is

a three member board appointed by the City Council for six year staggered terms.

A Hospital Building Authority was appointed in 1960, and a Library Building Authority during 1961. It is also a three member board appointed by the City Council for six year staggered terms.

Members of the Authorities and their terms have been:

### **HUNTSVILLE HOUSING AUTHORITY**

1941-1967	Johnson, Herbert
1941-1973	Mason, W. Oscar (died)
1973-present	Hays, James
1941-present	Monroe, H. E., Sr.
1941-1944	Hunter, W. L.
1941-1968	Todd, Ashford
1948-1957	Cummings, Milton K.
1957	Elliott, A. D.
1957-1958	Peeler, Phil W.
1958-1959	Ragland, C. Butler
1967-present	Johnson, Stan
1968-present	Coates, Robert
1969-present	Lewter, J. Donald
1942	Mills, Walter W. (Executive Director)
1942	Speake, Paul M. (Executive Director)
1955-present	Porter, Nathan F. S. (Executive Director)

### **PUBLIC BUILDING AUTHORITY**

1960-present	Monroe, H. E., Sr.
1960-1969	Ragland, C. Butler
1960-1973	Mason, W. O. (died)
1969-1974	Childress, William F.
1973-present	Huff, William A.
1975-present	Stokes, D. T.

### **U.A.H. EDUCATIONAL BUILDING AUTHORITY**

Created by Council Resolution 76-104,1976. Five year term, three members. Council appoints.

1976-present	Johnson, Millard
1976-present	Potter, Ernest, Jr.
1976-present	Kent, Marion I.

### **HOSPITAL BUILDING AUTHORITY**

1960-1973	Monroe, H. E., Sr.
1960-1969	Ragland, C. Butler
1960-1971	Mason, W. O.
1969-present	Childress, William F.

1971-present Chisler, Larry K.  
 1973-present Sisson, James M.  
 1960-present Kingston, Jarvis (Executive Director)

### **LIBRARY BUILDING AUTHORITY**

1961-present Monroe, H. E., Sr.  
 1961-1972 Mason, W. O.  
 1961-1969 Ragland, C. Butler  
 1969-present Sanders, E. Claude  
 1972-present Jones, Jack A.  
 1961-present Kingston, Jarvis

### **BURRITT MUSEUM BOARD**

Dr. William H. Burritt willed his property "Round Top" mountain to the City of Huntsville for use as a museum, and following his death, a ten-member Board was appointed by the city to develop and operate the Burritt Museum. Very little city money has been used in its operation as Dr. Burritt also left a \$10,000 legacy per year for this purpose.

The Board is appointed by the City Council for five year staggered terms. The museum board began appointing a full time caretaker in 1956.

Members of the Board, and Caretakers have been:

### **BURRITT MUSEUM BOARD**

1956-1963 Baucom, L. L.  
 1956-present Carroll, Clarence H. (Chairman one term)  
 1956-present Sisco, Mrs. Winbern O.  
 1956-present Smith, Miss Eugenia (Chairman two terms)  
 1956-present Caldwell, Mrs. E. V.  
 1956-present Dilworth, Mrs. T. E.  
 1956-1957 Kennamer, Mrs. Willis  
 1956-1959 Russell, Mrs. C. M.  
 1956 Dubose, E. F.  
 1956 Hart, Charles  
 1956 Scott, Mrs. R. R.  
 1956-1957 Walters, George  
 1956 Vaughn, Mrs. Katie Mae  
 1958-present Record, James R., Sr. (Chairman two terms)  
 1958-1965 Griffin, Malvern  
 1958-present Roberts, Dr. Frances  
 1959-1960 Nillson, Mrs. Nancy  
 1969-present Roseborough, Mrs. Anna  
 1963-1973 Wetherall, Giles  
 1965-1969 Scott, Dr. Charley  
 1969- Humphrey, Ira B.  
 1973- Thomas, William B.

## BURRITT MUSEUM CARETAKER

1955-1956	McLaughlin, C. G.
1956-1965	Schrimsher, James L. (died)
1965-present	Schrimsher, Mrs. James L.

## HUNTSVILLE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Huntsville was one of the earliest cities in Alabama to attempt to establish a city school, free to the public. The city governing body had the legislature pass, on January 15, 1828, an act authorizing a lottery to establish a free school, on the Lancasterian plan of tuition. A principal was hired and the school began operation, but apparently did not last very long.

It was not until 1874 that a City Superintendent of Education for Huntsville was selected, being appointed first by the State Board of Education, then by the city governing body. The governing body, along with the Superintendent, ran the city school system until 1907, when the city appointed its first Board of Education. This followed considerable controversy brought about by Act 78 of the 1907 legislature establishing the Huntsville School District, with a lifetime board, composed of James H. Pride, R. E. Pettus, W. I. Wellman, Paul Speake, and Jackson Rand. The city governing body won out in the controversy, which had seen two schools operating, opposed to each other, one termed the State school, and the other City. The city governing body has thereafter appointed a five member board, with five staggered terms. By 1971 legislative act, however, two more members were added, and another legislative act made the board the only elective City Board of Education in Alabama. They operate a big business. For instance, the 1976-1977 budget was \$26.7 million.

The Huntsville Board of Education and Superintendents have been:

*1907-1911	Humphrey, Dr. J. D.
1926-1930	Humphrey, Dr. J. D.
*1907	Rand, Jackson
*1907-1918	Hutchens, W. T.
*1907	McAllister, J. W.
*1907-1919	Cooper, Lawrence
1907-1909	Grayson, David A.
1907	Adams, Dr. F. L.
1907-1920	Goldsmith, Oscar
1909-1920	Pollard, H. C.
1911-1916	Terry, E. T.
1916-1919	Tappey, Frances
1918-1926	Boswell, Mrs. C. S.
1918-1920	Pettus, R. E.
1919-1926	Speake, Paul
1920	Garth, Mrs. Louise

1920-1926 Booth, A. M.  
 1920-1926 Holmes, Mrs. S. O.  
 1920-1925 Jones, John T.  
 1925-1930 Yarbrough, William (died)  
 1926-1933 Pride, James H.  
 1926-1937 Geron, Mrs. C. T.  
 1926-1937 Duncan, Dr. M. M.  
 1930-1947 Boswell, C. S. (resigned)  
 1930-1943 White, Addison (died)  
 1933-1936 Goldsmith, Lawrence B. (resigned)  
 1936-1940 Chase, Henry B. (resigned)  
 1941-1951 Galloway, W. T.  
 1937-1950 Davis, C. H.  
 1936-1949 Moorman, Dr. M. R.  
 1944-1948 Lewter, J. M. (resigned)  
 1947-1952 Caldwell, James  
 1948-1953 Cummings, Milton K.  
 1949-1954 England, Dr. W. B.  
 1950-1955 Martinson, Douglass  
 1951-1960 Van Valkenburgh, Richard  
 1952-1957 Halsey, Will L., Jr.  
 1953-1960 Thrasher, Tom  
 1954-1964 Sneed, A. V.  
 1955-1965 Davis, Dr. L. A.  
 1957-1962 Ashburn, James C.  
 1961-1967 Frank, Milton  
 1962-1968 McKinney, Jarman  
 1965-1971 Little, Loyd H.  
 1965-1970 Brown, Dr. Louis  
 1967-1968 Johnson, J. Oliver (died)  
 1962-1972 Drake, Marvin  
 1968-1972 Austin, Dr. W. R.  
 1972-1975 MacLean, James K.  
 1972-present Reynolds, Antoinette  
 1972-1976 Rosenblum, Fred  
 1971-1972 Davis, John W.  
 1969-present Farish, Preston  
 1970-1972 Lanier, Milton  
 1971-1976 Goodloe, John H.  
 1971-present Seldon, Fletcher  
 1976-present Vandiver, Ray  
 1976-present Starnes, Ed

#### HUNTSVILLE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

1874-1888 Mayhew, S. J.  
 1888-1893 Lovett, J. A. B.  
 1893-1903 Butler, S. R.  
 1903-1907 Pride, James H.  
 1907-1908 Ragland, John D.

1908-1913	Sessions, Robert E. (resigned)
1913-1920	Johnston, R. C.
1920-1928	Williams, F. W.
1929-1948	Hamm, W. G.
1948-1956	Nelson, Dr. H. D.
1956-1965	Christian, Dr. Raymond
1966-1967	Crews, Dr. Alton C.
1968-1970	Stowers, Dr. Joseph H. (died)
1971-1976	Burkett, Dr. V. M.
1976-1977	McLeod, Dr. Floyd (acting)
1977-present	Counce, Dr. Shelby

### **RECORDER (JUDGE)**

Although referred to commonly as the City Recorder, this position is actually that of Recorders Court Judge. The Mayor, through most of Huntsville's history, has acted in this position and although authorized by statute of 1907, it was not until 1917 that the position was created and a person other than the Mayor appointed to the position. Controversy often centered around having a separate position and the position was abolished and re-created twice.

The Recorder is appointed by the City Council for an unspecified term. The court is not empowered to deal with felony offenses, since the jurisdiction is limited to misdemeanor offenses. The majority of the workload comes from traffic and alcohol related offenses. The court can only give prison terms of less than one year and may substitute monetary fines.

Recorders and their term of office have been:

1917	Griffin, M. U.
1918-1925	Ford, Earle R.
1925	Betts, Victor
1925-1927	Adams, F. L. (resigned)
1927-1948	Price, Walter
1948-1954	Ford, Ralph (resigned)
1954-1959	Giles, Jack
1959-1962	Garth, Horace
1962-present	Griffin, William H.

### **PROSECUTOR (ASSISTANT CITY ATTORNEY)**

To prosecute cases before the Recorders Court, the position of Prosecutor was created in 1957. The Prosecutor is appointed by the City Council and is now called an Assistant City Attorney.

Prosecutors and their term of office have been:

1957-1959	Garth, Horace
1959-1962	Griffin, William
1962-1966	Miller, J. Robert

1966-1968	Brown, Hampton
1968	Tarver, John
1968-present	Cooper, Cantey
1974-present	Craddock, Dave

### HUNTSVILLE TREASURER (Abolished)

1822-1826	Ewing, S.
1826	Yeatman, Preston
1828-1845	Fackler, John J.
1846-1850	
1851-1858	Neal, George W. and Farrish, John L.
1859-1863	Northern Bank of Alabama
1863-1868	
1869-1873	Fordyce & Rison
1873-1874	National Bank
1874	Mastin, A. Erskine
1875-1876	National Bank
1876-1878	Herstein, Robert
1879-1881	Dillard, H. B.
1881-1899	Rison, A. L.
1899-1903	Stevens, James R., Jr.
1904-1907	Jones, J. Robert
1907-1910	Anderson, Charles C.
1910-1911	Graham, D. W.
1912-1921	None
1922-1923	Bullard, H. S.

(Duties assumed by City Clerk 1912 and again in 1923)

### POLICE CHIEF

The Huntsville Police Chief is appointed by the Mayor for a four year term, subject to City Council approval.

The counterpart of the Huntsville Police Chief was first known as the Town Constable and was at the time elective, according to an 1815 act. From 1850 to 1898 the office was known as Town Marshal and in 1898 began to be known as the Police Chief.

Police Chiefs, Town Constables and Marshals for Huntsville and their terms have been:

1812	Byrd, Marshall
1814	Rather, John T.
1815	Deal, Robert (resigned)
1816	McBroom, William
1817	Brown, John P.
1818	Boardman, John
1819-1822	Rather, Daniel
1822	Murphy, Daniel
1824-1828	White, F. L.

1828-1829	Hale, William
1829-1832	White, F. L. (resigned)
1832-1837	Nettles, Reuben
1837-1849	Gaston, James
1850-1866	Franks, Brittain
1866	Dennis, George W.
1866-1873	Halsey, William I.
1873-1891	Franks, Brittain (died)
1892-1898	Davis, Z. P. (died)
1898-1907	Overton, David (resigned)
1907-1911	Wilson, C. J.
1911-1912	Bullard, John F.
1912-1916	Kirby, A. D. (resigned)
1916	Dyas, Alex
1916-1918	Childress, John F. (resigned)
1918	Houghon, Clarence
1918-1920	Gardner, D. M.
1920-1922	Mitchell, William (resigned)
1922-1923	Blakemore, H. C.
1923-1925	Hackworth, J. A.
1925-1926	Cooper, W. T.
1926-1938	Blakemore, H. C.
1938-1945	Giles, Herman (resigned)
1945-1946	Slayton, Thomas W. (resigned)
1946-1953	Carroll, J. Lauin
1953-1962	Pylant, Grover
1962	Spurlock, Christopher (terminated)
1962-1963	Seaton, Jess (Acting Chief)
1963-1970	Dyar, W. Floyd
1970-present	Sweeton, Gene

Note: In 1955, the Department had 40 policemen, 4 cars and 4 motorcycles. In 1975, there were 214 policemen, 140 cars and 12 motorcycles.



*Huntsville Police Force, about 1938.*



## ATTORNEY

The City Attorney is appointed by the Mayor for a four year term, subject to City Council approval. He provides legal advice for the city, prepares ordinances and other legal documents and performs any other legal services necessary. The office has been full time since 1960. Reference is found to a Huntsville City Attorney (part time) as far back as 1838, but it appears that 1870 is the year when the office was first created permanently.

Huntsville City Attorneys and their terms have been:

1838	Parsons, Silas
1859	Jones, Egbert J.
1870-1874	Robinson & Walker
1874-1875	Richardson & Shelby
1875	Shelby, D. D.
1875-1876	White, Irvine
1876	Herman Humphrey & W. L. Clay
1877-1879	Davis, Nicholas Jr.
1880-1881	Herman Humphrey & W. L. Clay
1881	Davis, Nicholas, Jr.
1881-1883	Hundley, Oscar R.
1883-1885	Davis, Nicholas, Jr. (died)
1885	Lowe, Richard
1885-1886	Office abolished
1887-1889	Richardson, William
1889-1891	Hundley, Oscar R.
1891-1892	Pulley, Ed L.
1892-1898	Murphy, Jere Jr.
1899-1900	Bankhead, W. B.
1900-1909	Murphy, Jere, Jr.
1909	Smith, R. E.
1910-1911	Speake, Paul (resigned)
1911	Petty, F. T.
1911-1916	Grayson, David A.
1916	Douglass Taylor & Clarence Watts (resigned)
1916-1918	White, Addison (resigned)
1918-1920	M. H. Lanier & J. Pride
1920-1921	Grimmett, Charles T.
1921	Betts, Ed C.
1922-1924	M. H. Lanier & J. Pride
1924-1926	Richardson, Schuyler H.
1926-1935	M. H. Lanier & J. Pride (Pride died)
1935-1946	Lanier, Milton H. (died)
1948-1954	Price, Walter J. (resigned)
1954-1960	Smith, Jeff
1960-1962	Giles, Jack
1963-present	Younger, Charles H.

## FIRE CHIEF

During most of Huntsville's early history, independent fire companies handled fires. However, in 1867, references are found from that point annually of a fire engineer being appointed as a city officer. He would have been nearly the counterpart of a Fire Chief. The Fire Chief also acted as City Weigher until 1900.

The first Fire Chief for Huntsville, as such, was appointed in 1899. The position is now appointed by the Mayor, subject to City Council approval.

Huntsville Fire Chiefs, along with a list of members of the 1822 Fire Engine Company, and fire "runs", are listed below:

1867-1868	Buckelew, J. H. (Engineer)
1868-1870	Ware, W. R.
1870-1872	Thomason, W. J.
1872-1873	Wooldridge, A. M.
1873	Wilbeck, Jas.H.
1873	Wooldridge, A. M. (died)
1873	Tannock, Andrew (died)
1873-1874	Wilbeck, Jas.
1874-1875	Fitzgerald, Thomas
1875-1879	Spence, John P.
1879	Pollard, Frank L.
1880	Thomason, William
1881	Pollard, Frank L. (Fire Engineer)
1882-1890	Spence, John P.
1890-1899	Wooldridge, A. M.
1899-1900	Stegall, J. R. (Fire Chief)
1900-1903	Stegall, Ozro K. (resigned)
1903-1905	Wise, Abe
1905-1909	Guscio, Francis (died)
1909-1910	Barclay, Joe
1910-1916	Stegall, Ozro K.
1916	Jones, Raymond
1916-1920	Elliott, H. H.
1920	Worden, D. M.
1921	Marchisio, Samuel
1921-1947	Milam, Russell M. (died)
1947-1952	Coble, R. C.
1952-present	Tolen, Massey

(In 1924, the department had 2 trucks, 1 steam engine horse-drawn and 1 hose wagon with 2200 ft. of 2½" Eureka fire hose). There were 6 employees. In 1976 there were 54 pieces of equipment.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT RUNS

Year	Runs	Loss In City
1929 .....	174 .....	\$ 26,000
1930 .....	185 .....	62,000

1931	198	235,000
1932	175	69,000
1933	149	27,000
1934	207	8,000
1935	185	18,000
1936	258	16,000
1937	185	36,000
1938	154	41,000
1939	248	28,000
1940	231	_____
1941	221	121,000
1942	340	82,000
1943	316	_____
1944	255	_____
1948	370	100,000
1949	353	15,000
1950	410	53,000
1960	1,053	Record not kept
1970	1,822	Record not kept
1971	1,783	Record not kept
1972	1,739	Record not kept
1973	1,819	Record not kept
1974	1,948	Record not kept
1975	1,752	Record not kept

#### HUNTSVILLE FIRE ENGINE COMPANY MEMBERS (12-29-1822)

Yeatman, Preston	Caruthers, Wilson T.
Turner, James H.	Wood, Leighton
Estell, Joseph	Thew, Abraham S.
Smith, Theoderick	Adams, Henry
Malone, George H.	Veitch, William
Coleman, John J.	Jones, Thomas B.
Hunnewell, Henry A.	Henderson, William S.
Cottinger, William	Wood, John
Callender, Francis	Pryor, Thomas S.
Kennedy, John	Brickell, Richard B.
Hynds, David J.	Wilson, L. W.
Mills, John F.	McIntosh, D. S.
Howard, Luke	McGraw, Samuel R.
Hunter, John	St. Clair, James
Eldridge, John B.	Tilford, James
Caruthers, Robert	Warren, Hugh M.
Stewart, William	Weakly, James H.
Vokes, Joseph	Purdom, Richard B.
Sannoner, Ferdinand	Feeny, William
McClellan, Charles	Lee, George W.
Veitch, Andrew	Blount, Henry M.
Cruse, William	Wharton, George R.
Estell, John	Harris, William W.
Irby, Edmund	Morgan, Alexander S.
Searcy, Jesse	

## **CITY PLANNER, PLANNING COMMISSION & OTHER PLANNING RELATED BOARDS**

In 1948, anticipating growth of the city, a Planning Commission was appointed. In 1957 a full time City Planner was appointed. The Planning Commission is composed of the City Attorney, one Councilman and nine persons appointed by the Mayor, all for six year staggered terms. The Commission, in conjunction with the Mayor, appoints the City Planner, subject to City Council approval. Additionally, the Madison County Commission appoints two ex-officio members.

To aid in implementation of planning activities, other boards were also formed. In 1950, a Zoning Board of Adjustments was created as a five member board appointed by the Mayor for five year staggered terms. In 1961, a 15 member Board of Examinations and Appeals for Construction Industries, appointed by the City Council for four year staggered terms, was created. In 1962, the six member Board of Appeals of Minimum Housing, a Council appointed four year staggered term board, was also created.

City Planners, Planning Commission Members, and members of the boards mentioned above, and their terms have been:

### **CITY PLANNER**

1957-1967	Matthews, Dean
1967-1973	Starnes, Bill (Resigned)
1973-present	Dozier, Tom

### **HUNTSVILLE PLANNING COMMISSION**

1948-1962	McAllister, A. W.
1948-1952	Walker, Jimmy
1948-1952	Monroe, H. E.
1948-1953	Chase, Henry Homer
1948-1957	Goldstein, Abe
1948-1952	Woltersdorf, Karl A.
1948-1955	Parsons, Elbert H.
1948-1950	Stockton, B. A.
1950-1952	Hill, Archie W., Jr.
1948-1956	Jones, Thomas W., Jr.
1952-1954	Mitchell, J. Edgar, Jr.
1951-1955	Johnston, James W.
1952-1956	Price, Walter J.
1955-1961	Blue, John, III
1956-1960	Smith, Jeff
1956-1960	Rodenhauser, John
1957-1958	Payne, Joe L.
1958-present	Miree, Reggie
1958-present	Godyer, George
1952-1964	Searcy, R. B.

1953-1965 Dickson, W. R.  
 1952-1970 Blevins, W. A.  
 1956-1964 Cummings, Charles H., Jr.  
 1952-1964 Tumminello, Louis  
 1964-1969 Bragg, Henry  
 1960-present Younger, Charles  
 1964-1967 Porter, Nathan  
 1964-1967 Leary, Carl J.  
 1968-1968 Davis, Joe W.  
 1963-present Doak, Hugh, Jr.  
 1963-1969 Crow, David  
 1959-1967 Giles, Jack  
 1963-1968 Yeatman, Bill  
 1964-1968 Goodson, Houston  
 1964-1970 Lundquist, Donald M.  
 1964-1970 Pearsall, Ronald X.  
 1965-1967 Boone, Dan  
 1967-present Johnson, Tom R.  
 1967-present Nerren, Guy B.  
 1968-1971 Sturdivant, James R.  
 1966-1974 Lammons, Aubrey  
 1970-1974 Orand, Bob  
 1974-present Mabry, Jane  
 1968-present Giles, Milton  
 1971-present Whelchel, C. Jerry  
 1967-1971 McBride, Charles  
 1970-present Saunders, Charles  
 1968-1970 Peters, Joe  
 1968-present Byrge, Paul E.  
 1969-1975 Dunn, James M. Jr.  
 1975-present Fleming, Walton, Jr.  
 1969-1976 Page, Albert  
 1976-present Little, Lloyd  
 1970-1975 Watson, Dr. A.L.  
 1975-1976 Joyce, Tom  
 1974-present Danner, Bert

#### ZONING BOARD OF ADJUSTMENTS

1950-1951 Moore, A. J.  
 1950-1955 Beeson, Mrs. Dwight (resigned)  
 1950-1951 Acuff, J. D.  
 1950-1951 Rowan, R. M.  
 1950-1951 Gilliam, R. H.  
 1951-1956 Grabensteder, Louis  
 1951-1964 Pizitz, Abe  
 1951-1961 Case, Burton  
 1951-1958 Evans, Jere  
 1955-1961 Moore, Miss Marie  
 1956-1961 Loftin, Gordon

1958-1961 Cummings, Charles H., Jr.  
 1961-1965 Bryant, Benson  
 1961-1964 Buchanan, Ed L.  
 1961-Present Curtis, Mack  
 1961-1963 Banks, Basil  
 1963-1965 Jones, Billy J.  
 1964-1965 Beason, George, Sr.  
 1965-1965 Wild, Mrs. A.F.  
 1964-1968 King, Bill  
 1965-present Doak, Hugh, Jr.  
 1968-1974 Dobbins, John  
 1965-1969 Ryan, William T.  
 1969-present Neville, Don C.  
 1965-1966 Flanigen, Mrs. R.L.  
 1965-present Thompson, Shelton V.  
 1969-1974 Sparks, Ronald G.  
 1974-present Ashburn, Billy H.  
 1968-1971 Waters, W.L.  
 1971-1974 O'Rillion, A.G.

#### **BOARD OF EXAMINATIONS & APPEALS FOR CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES**

(16 members, appointed by council for five year term) Res. 66-224

1961-Present Hamilton, Ernest H.  
 1961-1966 Roberts, Ray C.  
 1961-1975 Walker, J. B.  
 1961-1962 Giles, Jack  
 1961-1966 Hicks, C. D.  
 1961-1967 Hooper, William E.  
 1961-1966 Kranert, Lloyd H.  
 1961-1963 Love, Quincy  
 1961-1966 Matthews, Dean Y.  
 1961-1966 Mazza, S. J., Jr.  
 1961 Mullins, W. H.  
 1961-1966 Schrimsher, J. T.  
 1961-1966 Berry, Berry N.  
 1961-1966 Thompson, Paul  
 1962-1963 Fennell, Woolsey  
 1962-Present Kirkland, Howard W.  
 1962 Phillips, Martin  
 1963-1976 Marty, Shelton  
 1965-1970 Lewis, Jimmy  
 1966-1971 Tuggle, Paul  
 1966-1967 Turner, Jimmy  
 1966-1970 Bragg, Jim  
 1966-Present Broadway, Robert S.  
 1970-Present Berry, J. T.  
 1970-Present Chesser, Jerry J.  
 1969-Present Milberger, Joe

1971-1973 Mullins, James R.  
 1970-1975 Allen, Keith R.  
 1971-1975 Hails, T.J.  
 1971-Present Hanback, Ralph D.  
 1971-Present Hawkins, John  
 1966-Present Bryant, Hall B., Sr.  
 1971-1975 Perry, Robert A.  
 1966-1967 Hastings, H.E.  
 1966-1976 Caldwell, Charles  
 1967-1970 Gray, Emmett, Sr.  
 1968-1975 Grimes, William M., Sr.  
 1973-Present McDonald, Jerry L.  
 1975-Present Toelle, Roy G.  
 1972-1975 Eskew, Harold  
 1975-Present Schuppener, Paul B.  
 -Present Dozier, Tom

### BOARDS OF APPEALS OF MINIMUM HOUSING

Five members appointed by City Council for five year terms)

1962-Present Mazza, S.J., Jr.  
 1962-1965 Carpenter, Harold  
 1962-1976 Hollingsworth, William H.  
 1962-1967 Powell, Dudley  
 1962-1973 Broadway, Robert S.  
 1965-1975 Newby, David  
 1967-1969 Sweat, Sydney J.  
 1969-1975 Peters, James Elbert  
 1976-Present Jackson, Douglas  
 1975-Present Thomas, Malcomb  
 1973-Present Schrimsher, Vernon G.  
 1975-Present Kirkindall, Arthur S.

### LIBRARIAN AND LIBRARY BOARD

The first library in Alabama was established in Huntsville in 1818. However, it was not until 1916 that the library actually became a part of city government, in the sense that the city appointed a Carnegie Library Board and began substantial appropriations thereafter. A Carnegie grant was obtained to build the first library building, libraries always before having been in donated or rented quarters.

In 1941, a five person board was created to operate the library. The present board is appointed by the City Council for a four year staggered term, according to city code chapter 16-1.

Library Board members and Librarians and their terms have been:

1818-1819	Percy, Thomas G.	President
	Fearn, Robert	Treasurer
	Hazard, Samuel	Secretary

1819-1820	Minor, Henry Taylor, John M. Boardman, John Walker, John W. Hazard, Samuel Moore, David Watkins, Dr. M. S. Percy, Charles G. Irby, Edmund Fearn, Robert	Secretary     Treasurer
1820-1823	Percy, Thomas G. Fearn, Robert Hazard, Samuel Watkins, Miles S. Minor, Henry Fearn, Thomas Moore, David Boardman, John Henderson, A. M. Erskine, Alexander	President Treasurer Secretary
1823	Fearn, Thomas Hazard, Samuel Boardman, John Birney, James G. Fearn, George Watkins, Miles S. Minor, Henry	Secretary
1829	McClellan, Charles	Secretary
1837	Brandon, Thomas Percy, Thomas G. Fearn, George	President Treasurer
1870	Frank, W. Jay Cooper, Lawrence Abbott, A. S. Elgin, George A. Culp, W. N.	President Vice President Secretary Treasurer Censor
1893-1896	O'Shaughnessy, Conrad	Sect'y & Treas.
1896-1897	Speake, Paul Murphy, Jere O'Shaughnessy, Conrad	President Vice President Sect'y & Treas.
1899	Speake, Paul Vogel, Miss Davis, Miss Nora Ryan, Miss Mastin Brouillette, Dr. E. Conner, Mrs. John Jones, Thomas	President Vice President Sect'y & Treas.



1897-1901	Wells, Miss Emma Baldrige, Mrs. Felix Wells, W. Dillard, Mrs. Henry	President Vice President  Sect'y & Treas.
1901-1904	Conner, Mrs. John R. Rodgers, Miss Edna Bradshaw, Miss Annie Speake, Paul Murphy, Jere, Jr. Jones, Thomas Marshcutz, Mrs. Leo Hall, Mrs. Cornelia Karthaus, Miss Amelia Wellman, Mrs. W. I.	President Vice President Sect'y & Treas.          
1904	Rison, W. R. Dillard, Mrs. M. Davis, Miss Nora Conner, Mrs. John	President Vice President Sect'y Treasurer
1905	Dillard, Mrs. A. E. Marshcutz, Mrs. J. L. Rodgers, Miss Edna Conner, Mrs. John R.	President Vice President Secretary Treasurer
1913	Hutchens, W. T. Baldrige, Mrs. Felix Grayson, David A. Spragins, R. E.	President Secretary Treasurer  
1915	Dillard, Mrs. Henry Hutchens, Mr. W. T. Grayson, D. A. Baldrige, Mrs. Felix Spragins, R.	 President Treasurer Secretary  
1916	Griffin, M. U. (In place of Mrs. Humes) Tappey, Rev. Francis Johnston, Mrs. E. D. Walker, Miss Grace (In place of Mrs. Speake) White, Miss Susan (In place of Spragins) Hutchens, W. T. Baldrige, Mrs. Felix Speake, Mrs. Paul (resigned) Grayson, Mrs. David Humes, Mrs. Milton (resigned) Mayhew, Mrs. S. J. (resigned) Brickell, Mrs. R. C. Spragins, R. E. (resigned) Pulley, Mrs. Robert (In place of Mrs. Mayhew) Bollings, Mrs. Margaret Dillard, Mrs. Amelia Schiffman, Mrs. R. L.	

- 1917  
 Baldrige, Mrs. Felix  
 Garth, Mrs. Willis  
 Tappey, Rev. Francis  
 Johnston, Mrs. E. D.  
 Walker, Miss Grace  
 White, Miss Susan  
 Hutchens, W. T.  
 Griffin, M. U.  
 Grayson, Mrs. David  
 Bolling, Mrs. Margaret  
 Dillard, Mrs. Amelia  
 Pulley, Mrs. Robert
- 1918  
 Garth, Mrs. Willis  
 Chase, Mrs. Henry (Took place of Tappey)  
 Johnston, Mrs. E. K.  
 Walker, Miss Grace  
 White, Miss Susan  
 Hutchens, W. T.  
 Baldrige, Mrs. Felix  
 Grayson, Mrs. David  
 Dillard, Mrs. Amelia  
 Tappey, Francis (Resigned)  
 Bolling, Mrs. Walker  
 Pulley, Mrs. Robert
- 1919  
 Garth, Mrs. Willis  
 Chase, Mrs. Henry  
 Johnston, Mrs. E. D. (resigned)  
 White, Mrs. Addison Secretary  
 (Took place of Mrs. Johnston)  
 Walker, Miss Grace  
 White, Miss Susan  
 Hutchens, W. T.  
 Grayson, Mrs. David President  
 Bolling, Mrs. Walker  
 Dillard, Mrs. Amelia
- 1920  
 Garth, Mrs. Willis  
 Chase, Mrs. Henry  
 White, Addison Secretary  
 Hutchens, W. T.  
 Walker, Miss Grace  
 Boswell, Mrs. Alberta  
 White, Miss Susan  
 Dillard, Mrs. Amelia President  
 Grayson, Mrs. David Secretary  
 Bolling, Mrs. Walker
- 1921  
 Hutchens, W. T. (Resigned)  
 Garth, Mrs. Willis (Resigned)  
 Boswell, Mrs. Alberta  
 Chase, Mrs. Henry

	White, Addison	
	Pulley, Mrs. Robert	
	White, Mrs. A. W.	
	White, Miss Susan	
	Walker, Miss Grace	
	Grayson, Mrs. David	
	Dillard, Mrs. Amelia	
1922	Dillard, Mrs. Amelia	Treasurer
	Bolling, Mrs. Walker	
	Chase, Mrs. Henry	Vice President
	White, Mr. Addison	
	Pulley, Mrs. Robert	
	White, Miss Susan	
	Terry, Mrs. E. T.	
	White, Mrs. A. W.	
	Schiffman, Mrs. R. I.	
	Walker, Miss Grace	
	Grayson, Mrs. David	President
1923	White, Miss Susan	
	Johnson, Mrs. E. D.	
	Chase, Mrs. Henry	President
	White, Mr. Addison	
	Pulley, Mrs. Robert	
	Grayson, Mrs. David	
	Terry, Mrs. E. T.	
	Schiffman, Mrs. R. L.	
	White, Mrs. A. W.	Vice President
	Dillard, Miss Amelia	
	Bolling, Mrs. Margaret	
	Humphrey, Miss Jean	
1924-1926	Grayson, Mrs. David	
	Chase, Mrs. Henry	President
	Schiffman, Mrs. R. L.	
	Terry, Mrs. E. T.	
	May, Mrs. Martin	
	Humphrey, Miss Jean	
	Bolling, Mrs. Margaret	
	Pulley, Mrs. Robert	
	Dillard, Mrs. Amelia	Treasurer
	Johnston, Mrs. E. D.	
	White, Mrs. A. W.	Vice President
	White, Addison	
	Pride, Mrs. James H.	
1927	Grayson, Mrs. David	
	Chase, Mrs. Henry	
	Schiffman, Mrs. R. L.	
	Terry, Mrs. E. T.	
	May, Mrs. Martin	
	Humphrey, Miss Jean	

- Bolling, Mrs. Margaret  
 Pulley, Mrs. Robert  
 Dillard, Mrs. Amelia  
 Johnston, Mrs. E. D.  
 White, Addison  
 Pride, Mrs. James H.
- 1928 Patton, Mrs. T. L. (Took place of Mrs. Bolling)  
 Dillard, Mrs. Amelia  
 Wellman, Mrs. W. I.  
 Rhett, Mrs. H. M.  
 Johnston, Mrs. E. D.  
 Terry, Mrs. E. T.  
 Pulley, Mrs. Robert Vice President  
 White, Addison  
 Pride, Mrs. James H.  
 Grayson, Mrs. David  
 Chase, Mrs. Henry President  
 Schiffman, Mrs. R. L.  
 May, Mrs. Martin  
 Bolling, Mrs. Margaret (resigned)  
 Humphrey, Miss Jean
- 1929 Chase, Mrs. Henry President  
 May, Mrs. Martin Vice President (Resigned)  
 Patton, Mrs. Thomas L. Secretary  
 Dillard, Mrs. Amelia Treasurer  
 Wellman, Mrs. W. I.  
 Rhett, Mrs. H. M.  
 Johnston, Mrs. E. D.  
 Terry, Mrs. E. T.  
 Pulley, Mrs. Robert  
 Pride, Mrs. James H.  
 White, Addison  
 Grayson, Mrs. D. A. (resigned)  
 Mastin, Mrs. John (Took place of Mrs. May)  
 Merritt, Mrs. W. E. (Took place of Mrs. Grayson)  
 White, Mrs. Shelby
- 1930 Chase, Mrs. Henry President  
 May, Mrs. Martin Vice President  
 Dillard, Mrs. Amelia Treasurer  
 Patton, Mrs. Thomas L. Secretary  
 Rhett, Mrs. H. M.  
 Johnston, Mrs. E. D. (resigned)  
 Pulley, Mrs. Robert  
 White, Addison  
 Mastin, Mrs. John  
 White, Mrs. Shelby (Took place of Mrs. Johnston)  
 Wellman, Mrs. W. I.  
 Pride, Mrs. James  
 Terry, Mrs. E. T.

1931	Chase, Mrs. Henry May, Mrs. M. H. Patton, Mrs. T. L. Rhett, Mrs. H. M. Mastin, Mrs. John White, Mrs. Shelby Wellman, Mrs. W. I. (resigned) Pride, Mrs. James Spragins, Miss Susie (Took place of Mrs. Wellman) Terry, Mrs. E. T.	President Sect'y & Treas.  Vice President
1932	Chase, Mrs. Henry May, Mrs. M. H. Paton, Mrs. T. L. Rhett, Mrs. H. M. Terry, Mrs. E. T. Mastin, Mrs. John White, Mrs. Shelby Pride, Mrs. James Spragins, Miss Susie	President Sect'y & Treas.  Vice President
1933	Chase, Mrs. Henry May, Mrs. M. H. Patton, Mrs. T. L. Rhett, Mrs. H. M. Terry, Mrs. E. T. Mastin, Mrs. John White, Mrs. Shelby Pride, Mrs. James H. Spragins, Miss Susie	Treasurer  Vice President President Secretary
1934	Chase, Mrs. Henry Watts, Mrs. James Patton, Mrs. T. L. Rhett, Mrs. H. M. Terry, Mrs. E. T. Mastin, Mrs. John White, Mrs. Shelby Pride, Mrs. James Bolling, Mrs. Walker	Treasurer  Vice President President Secretary
1935	Chase, Mrs. Henry Watts, Mrs. James Patton, Mrs. T. L. Rhett, Mrs. Harry Terry, Mrs. E. T. Mastin, Mrs. John White, Mrs. Shelby Pride, Mrs. James Bolling, Mrs. Walker Davis, Mrs. Claude Butler, Mrs. W. E. Thomas, Mrs. Mary	Vice President Treasurer  President Secretary

1936	Chase, Mrs. Henry Watts, Mrs. James Patton, Mrs. T. L. Rhett, Mrs. H. M. Terry, Mrs. E. T. Mastin, Mrs. John White, Mrs. Shelby Pride, Mrs. James Bolling, Mrs. Walker Davis, Mrs. Claude Butler, Mrs. W. E. Thomas, Mrs. Mary	Secretary President  Vice President
1937	Chase, Mrs. Henry Pride, Mrs. James White, Mrs. Shelby Patton, Mrs. T. L. Woodall, Mrs. J. B. Davis, Mrs. Claude Mastin, Mrs. John Terry, Mrs. E. T. Rhett, Mrs. H. M. Butler, Mrs. W. E. Bolling, Mrs. Walker Watts, Mrs. James Hamm, Mrs. W. G.	Vice President   President Secretary Treasurer
1938	Chase, Mrs. Henry Pride, Mrs. James White, Mrs. Shelby Woodall, Mrs. J. E. Davis, Mrs. Claude Mastin, Mrs. John Terry, Mrs. E. T. Butler, Mrs. W. E. Bolling, Mrs. Florence Rhett, Mrs. Harry Watts, Mrs. James Hamm, Mrs. W. G.	Vice President   President  Treasurer  Secretary
1939	Chase, Mrs. Henry Pride, Mrs. James White, Mrs. Shelby Woodall, Mrs. J. B. Davis, Mrs. Claude Mastin, Mrs. John Terry, Mrs. E. T. Butler, Mrs. W. E. Bolling, Mrs. Walker Hamm, Mrs. W. G. Proctor, Mrs. Robert F.	Treasurer Treasurer

- 1940 Chase, Mrs. Henry  
Pride, Mrs. James  
White, Mrs. Shelby  
Woodall, Mrs. J. B.  
Davis, Mrs. Claude, President  
Mastin, Mrs. John  
Terry, Mrs. E. T.  
Butler, Mrs. W. E.  
Bolling, Mrs. Walker  
Hamm, Mrs. W. G.  
Proctor, Mrs. Robert F.
- 1941 Chase, Mrs. Henry  
White, Mrs. Shelby  
Davis, Mrs. Claude  
Terry, Mrs. E. T.  
Bolling, Mrs. Walker
- 1942 Chase, Mrs. Henry  
White, Mrs. Shelby  
Davis, Mrs. Claude  
Terry, Mrs. E. T.  
Bolling, Mrs. Walker
- 1943 Chase, Mrs. Henry  
White, Mrs. Shelby (Resigned)  
Terry, Mrs. E. T.  
Davis, Mrs. Claude  
Bolling, Mrs. Walker  
Amis, Mrs. Reese (took place of Mrs. White)
- 1944 Davis, Mrs. Claude  
Terry, Mrs. E. T.  
Bolling, Mrs. Walker (Resigned)  
Chase, Mrs. Henry  
Amis, Mrs. Reese  
Lowe, Mrs. R. J. (Took place of Mrs. Bolling)  
Davis, Mrs. Claude President
- 1945 Davis, Mrs. Claude President  
Terry, Mrs. E. T.  
Chase, Mrs. Henry  
Amis, Mrs. Reese  
Lowe, Mrs. R. J.
- 1946-1952 Davis, Mrs. Claude  
Terry, Mrs. E. T.  
Chase, Mrs. Henry  
Lowe, Mrs. R. J.  
Amis, Mrs. Reese
- 1953-1960 Davis, Mrs. Claude  
Terry, Mrs. E. T.  
Lowe, Mrs. R. J.  
Amis, Mrs. Reese  
Chase, Mrs. Henry (resigned)  
Dark, Mrs. Tom (Took place of Mrs. Chase)

- 1960-1964 Davis, Mrs. Claude  
Terry, Mrs. E. T.  
Lowe, Mrs. R. J.  
Amis, Mrs. Reese  
Dark, Mrs. Tom
- 1965-1966 Davis, Mrs. Claude  
Lowe, Mrs. R. J.  
Amis, Mrs. Reese  
Dark, Mrs. Tom  
Roberts, Mrs. Roscoe  
Terry, Mrs. E. T. (honorary)
- 1967 Lowe, Mrs. R. J.  
Dark, Mrs. Tom  
Roberts, Mrs. Roscoe  
Hutchens, Dr. Eleanor  
Davis, Mrs. Claude  
Terry, Mrs. E. T. (honorary)
- 1968 Lowe, Mrs. R. J.  
Dark, Mrs. Tom  
Roberts, Mrs. Roscoe  
Carpenter, Rev. Douglas  
Monroe, H. E., Jr.  
Terry, Mrs. E. T. (Honorary)  
Davis, Mrs. Claude (Honorary)
- 1969-Present Roberts, Mrs. Roscoe
- 1969-Present Herrin, Harold F.
- 1971-1975 Monroe, H.E., Jr.
- 1971-Present McCaulley, Mrs. Pat
- 1971-1975 Logel, Mrs. Alan
- 1973-Present Byers, Mrs. David
- 1975-Present Maikmos, Bernard R.

### LIBRARIANS

- 1819 Boardman, John
- 1820 Brandon, Thomas
- 1825 Woodward, A.
- 1827 Fariss, Dandridge
- 1829-1869 Non-Existent Most of time
- 1870 Reeder, Frank Y.
- 1871-1890 Unknown, if Existing
- 1891-1892 Betts, Mrs. V. A.
- 1893-1897 Matthews, Miss Henrietta
- 1897-1899 Fariss, Miss Belle
- 1899-1900 Wells, Mrs. Emma & Wilson, Mrs. Arthur Owen
- 1901-1903 Dillard, Mrs. H. B.
- 1903-1905 Wilson, Mrs. Irwin
- 1905-1914 Unknown
- 1915-1917 Burke, Miss Carolyn



1917-1943	Darwin, Mrs. James
1943-1944	Moses, Horace
1944-1956	Beamguard, Mrs. Elizabeth Parks
1956-1958	Webb, Miss Dorothy
1958-1960	Murphy, Mrs. James L. (interim)
1960-1968	Covey, Richard J.
1969	Murphy, Mrs. James L. (interim)
1969-Present	Watson, Elbert

Note: Hoyt Galvin served as Regional Library Director in 1939 and 1940, being succeeded by Horace Moses, 1940-1944.

## UTILITY BOARDS AND SUPERINTENDENT

Huntsville's first Utility Board, a three member Electric Utility Board, appointed by the City Council for a three year term, was created in 1940 to operate the City Electric System, following purchase of the system from Alabama Power Company.

In 1950 the city purchased the local gas system and in 1954 created the Natural Gas Utility Board. It also created, in 1954, a Water Works Utility Board. The same persons were appointed to both the Natural Gas and the Water Works Boards. Both boards have three members, appointed by the City Council for three year staggered terms. (City Code 29-81)

Utility Boards, Superintendents, and their terms, and a table of Utility Statistics follows:

### ELECTRIC UTILITY BOARD

1940-1948	Chambers, Jack F. (Died)
1940-1950	Elliott, George S.
1940-1945	Goldsmith, Lawrence B.
1945-1957	Humphrey, J. Ed
1948-1955	Johnson, Herbert
1955-1961	Patterson, Jesse R.
1950-1956	Sefton, F. N.
1956-1957	Cobbs, Clarence
1957-1962	Elliott, A. D.
1957-1963	Spragins, Marion Beirne
1961-1964	Chambers, Jack L.
1962-Present	Martin, George A.
1963-Present	Summers, Thomas H.
1964-1967	Whitfield, W. B.
1967-1976	Ashburn, James Cecil
1976-Present	Lawson, Dr. Thomas C.

## **WATER WORKS UTILITY BOARD**

1954-1957 Tucker, W. D., Jr.  
1954-1961 Davis, James E.  
1954-Present Rhett, Harry M., Jr.  
1961-1964 Stevens, William H.  
1964-Present Wall, James S.  
1957-1969 Maples, Gordon L.  
1969-1975 Brooks, William T.  
1975-Present Erwin, Mrs. Marjorie

## **NATURAL GAS UTILITY BOARD**

1954-1957 Tucker, W. D., Jr.  
1954-1961 Davis, James E.  
1954-Present Rhett, Harry M., Jr.  
1961-1964 Stevens, William H.  
1964-Present Wall, James S.  
1957-1969 Maples, Gordon L.  
1969-1975 Brooks, William T.  
1975-Present Erwin, Mrs. Marjorie

## **GENERAL MANAGER UTILITIES**

1940 Henkel, J. O., Jr.  
1940-1964 Woltersdorf, Karl A.  
1964-Present Cobb, Ed E.

## **WATER SYSTEM SUPERINTENDENTS**

1823-1825 Peel, Hunter & Barclay, James  
1825 Cox, Joshua, Private System  
1825-1827 Ronald, Thomas A., Private System  
1827 Morgan, S. D., Private System  
1833 Neely, James  
1836-1843 Fearn, Thomas & George, Private System  
1843-1858 Fearn, Thomas, Private System (Sold to city 1858)  
1859 Weaver, John W.  
1860-1880 Pollard, James W.  
1880-1882 Blake, B. W.  
1882-1884 Clarke, Van  
1884-1893 Blake, B. W.  
1893-1900 Hamlett, Irvin  
1900-1911 Murphy, Frank E.  
1911-1912 Middleton, E. T.  
1912-1916 Phillips, Claude D.  
1916-1918 Jones, Raymond  
1918-1922 Love, A. A.  
1922-1924 Hutchens, James M.  
1924-1960 Wall, James S.  
1960-1971 Foley, Eugene  
1971-Present Miller, Wayne B.

## CITY GAS SYSTEM SUPERINTENDENT

1950	Wall, J. S.	(Resigned)
1950	Winnette, C. R.	
1950-1954	Aycock, Price	
1954-Present	Hamilton, Ernest	

## ELECTRIC SYSTEM SUPEINTENDENT

1940	Henkel, J. O.	
*1940-1955	McClure, J. S.	
1955-1967	Martz, C. J.	
1967-Present	Hastings, H. E.	

\*Had been Superintendent for Alabama Power Company 1918-1940.

## HUNTSVILLE UTILITY SYSTEM CUSTOMERS

	Electric System (1)	Water System* (2)	Gas System (3)*
1935	3,973	3,000	
7/1940	5,810		
1941	6,900	3,465	
1942	8,577	4,100	
1943	9,252	4,593	
1944	9,626	4,783	
1945	10,348	5,137	
1946	11,315	5,690	
1947	12,408	6,150	
1948	14,025	6,480	
1949	15,478	6,940	
1950	17,228	7,480	600
1951	18,619	8,040	
1952	19,770	8,700	
1953	21,492	9,034	3,445
1954	22,328	9,814	4,307
1955	23,358	10,593	5,039
1956	24,784	11,537	6,179
1957	26,610	13,300	7,897
1958	28,714	15,064	9,913
1959	32,019	17,557	11,957
1960	33,892	19,010	13,760
1961	36,424	20,847	15,352
1962	39,027	23,164	16,753
1963	43,032	26,613	18,671
1964	48,496	30,805	20,782
1965	53,828	35,790	22,434
9/1966	57,821	38,252	22,515
9/1967	57,917	38,491	22,529
9/1968	58,254	39,112	22,507
9/1969	58,164	39,729	22,847
9/1970	59,362	40,429	23,394
3/1971	59,870	40,207	24,484

12/1971	61,131	40,993	24,729
12/31/72	62,360	41,628	25,183
12/31/73	63,715	41,930	25,583
12/31/74	64,689	42,117	25,887
12/31/75	65,850	42,643	25,655

\*Private gas company in 1935 had 800 customers.

- (1) As of 9/10/1970 long term debt was \$2,610,000. System had 184 employees.
- (2) As of 9/10/1970 long term debt was \$11,119,771. System had 91 employees.
- (3) As of 9/10/70 long term debt was \$2,114,000. System had 69 employees.

### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

To aid in providing plant buildings and property for new industry in Huntsville, a seven member Industrial Development Board was created in 1965. The Board can construct plants and lease them to private industry, under legislative acts generally referred to as the "Wallace" and the "Cater" acts.

The seven member Board is appointed by the city council for six year staggered terms.

Industrial Levelopment Board members and their terms have been:

1965-1969	Nerren, Guy
1965-1975	Shaver, Charles E.
1965-1967	Halsey, W. L.
1965-1975	Humphrey, J. E.
1965-1975	Robinson, George N.
1965-1975	Morring, Carl A., Jr.
1975	Jackson, Walter
1965-1975	Thrasher, Tom
1965-1967	Jones, Carl T.
1965	Thornton, Vance
1967-1975	Fleming, Walton
1969-1975	Bottesini, Mario R.
1976-Present	Richardson, C.C.
1972-Present	Oliver, Richard E.
1975-Present	Graves, Patrick, Jr.
1976-Present	Foster, C.W.
1976-Present	Sharp, Watson M.
1976-Present	Hinds, Joe
1976-Present	Cooper, Joe, Jr.

### PARKING METER SUPERVISOR

Following installation of parking meters in Huntsville, the position of Parking Meter Supervisor was created, to be appointed

by the Mayor, subject to approval of the City Council. It was later placed under the jurisdiction of the City Traffic Engineer, and is now appointed by the Traffic Engineer, in conjunction with the Mayor, subject to City Council approval.

Parking Meter Supervisors have been:  
1948-Present Shields, Herman

### **ABATTOIR SUPERINTENDENT (ABOLISHED)**

Following completion of an abattoir plant on Wheeler Avenue in 1922, the position of Abattoir Superintendent was created. It was discontinued in 1942.

Abattoir Superintendents and their terms have been:

1922-1923	Peake, C. C.
1923	Parker, S. L.
1923-1924	Andrade, Dr. J. S.
1924-1925	Echols, A. E.
1925-1926	Brown, J. N.
1926-1938	Andrade, Dr. J. S. (Died)
1938-1944	Johnson, Nolen F. (Resigned)
1944	Hooper, William (Temporary)

### **INSPECTORS**

As the city of Huntsville's growth developed, the city governing body found it increasingly necessary to provide for inspection of buildings and various facilities to insure adequacy, safety and health of the community. The Office of Sanitary Inspector was created in 1890, later being abolished in 1939 and absorbed in the plumbing department. The office of Meat (and Milk) Inspector was created in 1913. In 1925, the office of Building Inspector was established, followed by Electrical Inspector in 1938, Plumbing Inspector in 1939, Fire Inspector in 1948, Gas Inspector in 1951 and Minimum Housing Inspector in 1957. The Weights and Measures Inspector position was created in 1965. In 1962 the position of Chief Inspector, over all the above Inspectors, was established, appointed by the Mayor for a four year term, subject to City Council approval.

The Inspectors and their terms have been:

### **SANITARY INSPECTOR (ABOLISHED)**

1890-1891	Bradley, John C.
1891-1891	Searcy, Louis J.
1892-1899	Farris, W. H.
1899	Cooper, Joe E.
1899-1901	Dill, Arthur M.
1901-1905	Farris, W. H.
1905	Erwin, John A.

1905-1910	Farris, William H.
1910-1913	Phillips, Claude
1913	Hay, Thomas P.
1913-1917	Jordan, W. M.
1917-1923	Grote, Dr. Carl A.
1923-1925	Shelley, George T.
1925-1926	Betts, V. S.
1926-1930	Davis, John M.
1930-1931	Coble, J. H.
1931-1937	Harris, T. U. (Died)
1937-1939	Manning, W. B., Jr.

(Abolished 1939 and combined with other departments.)

### ZONING AND SIGN INSPECTOR

1971-Present Backstead, Wayne

### MEAT & MILK INSPECTOR (ABOLISHED)

1913-1925	Andrade, Dr. J. S.
1925	Steele, Dr. Fred
1925-1926	Andrade, Dr. J. S.
1927	Davidson, Dr.
1929	Andrade, Dr. J. S.
1942-1946	Hardwick, Dr. George

### BUILDING INSPECTORS

1925-1926	Brumley, P. E.
1926-1934	Wade, T. H. (resigned)
1934-1937	Smith, Herman L. (died)
1938-1950	Landers, E. C. (resigned)
1950-1951	Walker, J. Bayless (resigned)
1951-1956	Hopper, E. N.
1956-1957	Willard, Arthur D.
1957-1959	Prince, Ray
1959-1962	Reynolds, Richard F.
1959-1966	McKee, James I. (died)
1961-1971	Howard, C. D., Jr.
1963-1966	Thomas, L. G.
1963-Present	Smartt, E. C.
1964-Present	Boles, William R.
1965-Present	Boles, Edwin W.

Building permit statistics for the period 1938-1968 are as follows:

### BUILDING PERMITS, HUNTSVILLE

Year	No.	Value of Construction
1927-28	228	\$ 4,000,000
1938	244	
1939	240	

1950	435	
1952	583	1,692,582
1953	557	2,306,171
*1954	387	1,848,206
1955	1238	5,749,167
1956	1819	9,224,723
1957	1974	10,142,653
1958	3342	26,521,839
1959	3287	28,149,833
1960		
1961	3106	35,774,491
1962	3688	42,449,793
1963	5588	81,278,305
1964	5310	76,967,691
1965	3986	71,472,716
1966	2250	32,614,851
1967	1710	49,112,767
1968	1623	38,440,250
1969	1462	23,469,690
1970	1618	22,488,080
1971	1687	23,720,186
1972	1862	32,718,134
1973	1546	43,272,758
1974	1788	41,325,474
1975	1850	41,201,265
1976 (10 mo.)	1813	36,460,854

\* 6 months only

### ELECTRICAL INSPECTORS

1938-1945	Hooper, William M. (Resigned)
1945-1954	Kelly, Henry (Resigned)
1954-1956	Hodges, Robert
1956-1967	Petree, S. J.
1961-1963	Hodges, Robert
1962-1967	Collier, Johnny
1963-1967	Campbell, Billy W.
1963-Present	Taylor, Howard C.
1967-1975	Hunter, Curtis R.
1968-Present	Botzong, Johnny
1975-Present	Boyett, Robert

### PLUMBING INSPECTORS

1939	*Morring, Ben (died)
1939-1961	*Ewing, W.E.
1959-1968	DeYoung, James O.
1961-1966	Hornsby, Chester
1961-Present	Hill, James M.
1962-1966	Pennington, Willie
1963-Present	Baker, Fred

1963-1967 Evans, Fred  
1963-Present Lemley, James C.  
\*Sanitary and Plumbing inspectors

### **FIRE INSPECTOR**

1948-1975 Russell, William L., Jr.  
1975-Present Luna, Hugh

### **GAS INSPECTORS**

1951-1954 Countess, Parks  
1951-Present Cosby, Lawrence H.  
1963-Present Sanders, Robert M.

### **MINIMUM HOUSING INSPECTORS**

1957-1962 Byrom, Roy S.  
1964-1965 Seymour, E. W.  
1965-1966 Parks, Edwin  
1966-1967 Yarbrough, William  
1962-Present Sturdivant, G. S.

### **WEIGHTS & MEASURES INSPECTOR**

1965-1975 Morgan, T. E.  
1975-Present Atchley, Wm. H.

### **CHIEF INSPECTOR (DIRECTOR OF INSPECTION)**

1962-1971 Reynolds, Richard  
1971-Present Howard, C. D., Jr.

### **AIR POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD AND OFFICERS**

In 1964, to combat Air Pollution before it became a major problem in Huntsville, the city established the first Air Pollution Control program in Alabama. It created an Air Pollution Control Board of five members, appointed by the Mayor for five year staggered terms. They are subject to approval by the City Council. An Air Pollution Control Officer was also provided for, to be appointed by the Board, in conjunction with the Mayor, for a four year term. He is also subject to approval by the City Council.

Air Pollution Control Board members and the Air Pollution Officers have been:

1964-1969 Hill, William T.  
1964-1971 Huber, Dr. Ronald S.  
1964-1974 Ostner, Charles F.  
1964-1966 Chichester, David  
1964-1965 Walker, Robert W.  
1964-1971 Dobbins, Bill W.



1970-1975 Saucier, Sidney P.  
 1965-1969 Colburn, Dr. Charles B.  
 1969-Present Grohse, E. William  
 1971-Present Percer, Tom  
 1971-Present Dudel, Helmut P.  
 1974-Present Ellis, Mrs. Helen  
 1966-1971 Orand, Bob  
 1976-Present Nicholas, David  
 1972-1974 Lenton, John L.  
 1974-Present Battersby, Edward  
 1972-Present Willison, Robert E.

### **AIR POLLUTION OFFICER**

1964-1970 Dobbins, Bill  
 1970-1973 Williams, David (acting)  
 1973-Present Vaughn, Newton

### **REPAIR SHOP FOREMAN**

As Huntsville began to obtain more mechanized equipment in its various departments, the city found it necessary to establish a garage to maintain the equipment. In 1939 the position of Repair Shop Foreman was created. He is appointed for a four year term by the Mayor, subject to City Council approval.

Repair Shop Foremen and their terms have been:

1939 Smith, B. A.  
 1939-1940 Craft, Chester  
 1940-1943 Hunt, Henry  
 1943-1944 Cobb, G. T.  
 1944-1954 Coward, James S.  
 1954-1958 Beshears, William R.  
 1958-Present Rutland, Henry

(The first Repair Shop was located at Warehouse in 1939. In 1943 moved from the pump station to City Barn.) It is now located south of Johnson Road.

### **CITY PHYSICIAN**

Huntsville has employed, from time to time, on a part time basis, a City Physician, sometimes referred to as the city Health Officer. In recent years his duties have consisted of being on call concerning the health of prisoners or city employees injured on the job. The office was abolished from 1867 to 1874 and from 1876 to 1906. It was last created in 1917. Those known to have been City Physicians have been:

1837-1843 Drs. Erskine & Rapel  
 1866 Bassett, Dr. H.  
 1874 Shelby, Dr. D. D.

1874	Pynchon, Dr. L. C.
1875-1876	Lowry, Dr. S. H.
1907	Mastin, Dr. T. Lacey (Resigned)
1907	Patton, Dr. O. B.
1911	Darwin, Dr. J. R.
1912-1918	Dryer, Dr. T. E.
1918	Grote, Dr. Carl A.
1935	Johnson, Dr. C. E.
1944-1976	Jordan, Dr. James L., Jr.
1976-Present	Pewitt, Dr. H. M., Jr.

### CITY ELECTION REGISTRARS (ABOLISHED)

First created in 1873, the position of Registrar of elections in Huntsville consisted of one person being chosen by the City Council from each ward to aid in getting people registered to vote in each ward. The system continued until superceded by the County Board of Registrars in 1908.

Election Registrars and their terms have been:

1873	Humphrey, William J.
1883	Roberts, Hiram H. Franks, William J. Seat, James E. Pryor, A. B.
1885-1886	Bryant, A. J. Grubbs, L. H. Hobbs, Calvin Bradley, Robert
1887	Weaver, S. M. Bradley, Robert F. Jones, Lucien Seat, James
1889	Weaver, M. C. Patterson, Sanders Nance, John S. (resigned) Matthews, E. R. (Took place of Nance) Jones, Lucien
1891	Weaver, M. C. Patterson, Sanders Bradley, William Brown, Charles
1893	Weaver, S. M. Hamlet, Irvine Fearn, U. Bradley, William (resigned) Patterson, S. (Took place of Bradley)

1895	Weaver, S. M. Seat, J. E. Patterson, Sanders Donegan, W. A.
1897	Halsey, George Seat, J. E. Basset, W. D. (resigned) Mastin, J. H. (Took place of Basset) Allen, Peter R.
1899	Humphrey, J. M. Seat, James E. Russell, H. W. (resigned) Robinson, J. Otey (Took place of Russell) Jordan, Henry
1901	Dement, R. S. Seat, James E. Watkins, William M. Jordan, Felix
1903	Brock, O. D. Seat, James E. Watkins, William M. Hendley, Charles
1905	Brock, Oscar Erwin, John A. Scruggs, John H. Hooper, J. M.
1907	Laughlin, H. C. Erwin, John A. Watkins, William M. Mason, Thomas, Jr.

#### **TOWN WATCHMAN (CRYER) (ABOLISHED)**

During Huntsville's early days, a familiar sight and sound was the Town Cryer, making his rounds, sounding out the time. His responsibility included nightwatching over the town. The office was discontinued in 1861.

Town Watchmen, or Cryers, and their terms have been:

1832-1833	White, Fielding
1833-1834	Bingham, John G.
1834-1853	Weaver, William (Wm. H. Cowart in 1849)
1853-1855	Aday, John
1855-1861	Blanton, George W.

#### **FLOOD STUDY COMMITTEE (ABOLISHED)**

Following complaints of bad drainage and flood type conditions, the City Council appointed a 25 member Flood Study Com-

mittee for an indefinite term to study the situation and advise the city of any recommendations for improvement.

Members of the Flood Study Committee have been:

1963-1970 Christy, James O.  
Howard, Dale  
Glasson, Robert C.  
Pendergrass, Robert  
Ruskin, Wallace R.  
Bailey, Robert  
French, John A.  
Sockwell, Warren S.  
Leary, Carl J.  
Neighbors, William  
Phillips, Martin  
Giardini, William  
Woodruff, Robert S.  
Hennessy, Joe  
Allgeier, Robert  
Thrasher, Clarence  
Gill, Harold  
Barnett, Thomas  
Fleming, Billy  
Fann, George  
Weathers, T. D.  
Johnson, Tom  
Traylor, Ed  
Beal, John D., Jr.  
Leslie, James B., Jr.  
LeArmond, Loutel  
Holmes, Ed G.  
Montana, Eugene N., Jr.  
Carroll, Clarence H.

#### **CEMETERY TRUSTEES AND COMMISSION (Abolished)**

Following much discussion and complaints about the condition of Maple Hill Cemetery, the city created a Cemetery Commission and a Board of Cemetery Trustees and turned over the cemetery to them to operate in 1921. The City assumed operation again, however, in 1930.

#### **CEMETERY TRUSTEES (MAPLE HILL) (Abolished)**

1921-1930 Goldsmith, Oscar  
Cooney, J. P.  
Murphy, Robert

## **CEMETERY COMMISSION (MAPLE HILL) (Abolished)**

1921-1930 Mays, Mrs. L. D.  
White, Mrs. A. W.  
Garth, Mrs. W. F.  
Bradley, J. J.  
Spragins, R. E.

## **GOLF COURSE MANAGER AND COMMITTEE**

Following construction of Huntsville's first municipal public golf course, the office of Golf Course Manager was created in 1955, appointive by the Mayor for a four year term, subject to City Council approval. The city also, in 1968, began operating a second municipal golf course at the new Jetport.

A seven member Golf Course Advisory Committee appointed by the City Council for a three year term assists the manager.

Golf Course Managers, Committee members, and their terms have been:

## **MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE MANAGERS**

1955-1957 Black, Bill  
1957-1962 Estes, K. V.  
1962-present Weeks, Gus

Note: Weeks now manages the Jetport course, and James Payne the older course. Both are under Glenn Wallace.

## **GOLF ADVISORY COMMITTEE (UNOFFICIAL)**

**Established January 27, 1966 (Abolished)**

1966 Haley, Jack  
1966 Yoakum, Mark  
1966 Roberts, Rose  
1966 McKnalley, James  
1966 McLemore, James C.  
1966 Childress, William  
1966-1967 Laxson, Billy Chairman  
1966-1967 Lee, Louis B.  
1966-1967 Nelson, J. D.  
1966-1967 McKnight, Douglas  
1966-1967 Pierce, Mrs. Beckie  
1966-1967 Hampton, Franklin  
1966-1967 Brockman, Leonard

## **GOLF CLUB ADVISORY COMMITTEE (OFFICIAL)**

**(Ordinance 67-56, 1957)**

1967-1971 Laxson, Billy  
1967-1971 Lee, Louis B., Sr.

1967-1971 Nelson, J. B.  
 1967-1971 McKnight, Douglas  
 1970-1971 Pierce, Becky  
 1975-present Pierce, Becky  
 1967 Brockman, Leonard  
 1967-1972 Breedlove, Gerald W.  
 1967 Hampton, Franklin  
 1971-present Brooks, Clifford  
 1967-1971 McAnally, J. G.  
 1972-present Lumpkin, Bill N.  
 1974-1975 Haskins, Robert  
 1974-present Crabtree, Jerry  
 1974-present Inman, John G.  
 1975-present Magnant, Kenneth K.  
 1974-1975 White, John  
 1975-present Newcomb, James

### **BEAUTIFICATION BOARD**

**Ordinance No. 65-130 Established 2-11-65 — 17 Members**

(An 18 member board appointed by the City Council for a three year term)

1965-1974 Bragg, Mrs. James W., Jr.  
 1965-1971 Hankins, Mrs. B. J.  
 1965-1972 Byers, David M., Jr.  
 1965-1975 Twinem, Leonard, Jr.  
 1965-1969 Brandon, Charles H.  
 1965-1969 Pearsall, Ronald X.  
 1965-1968 Giles, Milton  
 1965-1967 Steffens, Roger C.  
 1965-1966 Meadows, Col. George  
 1965-1966 Simms, Mrs. Leroy  
 1965-1966 Giles, Mrs. Perry  
 1965-1966 Hamilton, Fulton  
 1965-1966 Newell, Frank  
 1965-1966 McLain, Eugene  
 1965-1966 Taylor, Cecil  
 1965 Leary, Carl  
 1965 Adams, Al G.  
 1966 Creighton, Frank  
 1966 McNaron, Mrs. Abner  
 1966 Knapp, Mrs. Russell  
 1966 Porter, Walter Y.  
 1966-1967 Haire, Mrs. John  
 1966-1967 Tucker, Mrs. William  
 1966-present Whitley, Mrs. Milton  
 1966-1969 Holliday, J. Paul  
 1966-1969 Hughes, Robert G.  
 1966-1973 Walters, Mrs. Robert A.  
 1967-1968 Hightower, Maj. Norris E.

1967-1968 King, Bill G.  
 1967-1969 Eberhardt, Dale C.  
 1967-1973 Spencer, Mrs. Guy J.  
 1967-present Garrison, W. T.  
 1967-1970 Jones, Thomas A.  
 1968-1971 Burr, Eugene E.  
 1968-1974 Finney, Robert R.  
 1970-present Joyce, Thomas G.  
 1968-present Jones, Harvie P.  
 1970-present Elrod, Mrs. George M., Jr.  
 1969-1971 Turner, Wayne W.  
 1970-1972 Brinkley, Lewis  
 1969-1974 Wiltsee, David  
 1971-1973 Tapia, Steve  
 1969-1975 Joiner, H. T.  
 1971-present Lorren, Robert  
 1969-1970 Eret, Mrs. Don  
 1970-present Bennett, George W.  
 1969-present Harbarger, Mrs. J. F.  
 1971-present Hoar, Mrs. John E.  
 1972-1975 Lucero, William H.  
 1975-1976 Morris, Albert  
 1974-present Bragg, James S.  
 1970-1973 Benson, Jerry  
 1969-1970 Orand, Bob  
     -1967 Vereen, Robert H.  
 1973-1975 Beason, George  
 1974-present Haisten, Florette  
 1973-present Damson, Mrs. Jerry  
 1972-1975 Byrne, Grace Fowler  
 1975-present Lanier, Bill  
 1973-present Cole, Mrs. Myron  
 1970-1975 Smith, Eugenia  
 1976-present Hall, Mrs. Roy L.  
 1975-present Currie, Mrs. James R.  
 1973-present Wessell, John  
 1976-present Ange, Jerry  
 1976-present Lowry, Andrew III

## HUNTSVILLE HOSPITAL BOARD AND ADMINISTRATORS

In 1904 Huntsville got its first full fledged hospital, known as the Huntsville Infirmary. It was located in a house willed to the city by Miss Mollie Teel and was operated independently of the City government by a group of ladies known as the United Charities. Appropriations were made to the Infirmary, however, by both the city and county.

A new hospital board was created in 1925 and the present hospital was built. The old hospital was sold for \$1,400. The hos-

pital continued to operate independently of the city until 1961, when the financial situation caused the board to give the property to the City. In turn, a new six member Board of Control was created, appointed by the City, with two members being nominated by the county to the city. Terms are for five years, staggered.

Hospital Administrators, and Board Members, and a Table of Hospital Admissions follow:

**HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS (INFIRMARY PRIOR TO 1926)  
(KNOWN AS SUPERINTENDENT 1904-1943)**

1904	Brown, Mrs. M. R.
1904-1914	Horner, Maude
1914-1915	Lide, Julia
1915-1919	Weaver, Minnie
1919-1920	Mastin, Mamie
1920-1922	Coggins, Mabel
1922	Dobson, _____
1922-1927	McCullum, Miss Maude and Peek, Rosalie
1927-1930	Dainwood, Miss Julia
1930-1933	Sloo, Miss Elizabeth (Salary in 1930 was \$175 month)
1933	Creson, Mattie Lou
1934-1938	Miss Ballentin, Ruth A.; Bishop, Francis
1938-1939	Wells, Miss Virginia
1939-1943	Luckett, Miss Myrtle
1943-1944	McGinley, Agnes
1944-1953	Pratt, Miss Gertrude
1953-1957	Wickham, Ned
1957-1968	Rigsby, Larry
1968-1974	Griffin, Wassie L.
1974-present	Thompson, Noble

**HOSPITAL BOARD OF CONTROL (INFIRMARY BOARD)  
AND TRUSTEES**

1904	Neece, Mrs. M. B.	President
	Mayhew, Mrs. S.B.	First Vice President
	Hunt, Mrs. B. P.	Second Vice President
	Taylor, Mrs. A. C.	Secretary
	Cooper, Mrs. L.	Treasurer
1911	Mayhew, Mrs. S. J.	President
	Hunt, Mrs. Ben J.	First Vice President
	Cooper, Mrs. Lawrence	Treasurer
	Taylor, Mrs. A. C.	Secretary
1915-1926	Mayhew, Mrs. S. J.	President
	Jones, Mrs. J. Robert	Vice President
	Cooper, Mrs. Lawrence	Treasurer
	Pratt, Mrs. Tracy	Secretary (deceased 1923)
	Taylor, Mrs. A. C.	Secretary, beg. 1923



### **Hospital Incorporated. Trustees**

1925-1926	Grote, Dr. Carl A., Sr.	(1925-
	Wilson, Dr. Frank B.	(1925-1939)
	(to 1939)	
	Todd, Ashford	(1925-
	Dunnavant, P. S.	(1925-1946)
	Dilworth, Wm. P., Sr.	(1925-
	Chase, Florence	(1925-
	Wise, Mrs. Louise Sr.	(1925-1936)
	Moorman, Susie	(1925-
	Gill, Mrs. Eugene	(1925-
	Mays, Mamie	(1925-
	Cohen, Mrs. Leo	(1925-
	Cooper, Elizabeth P.	(1925-

### **Other trustees during the period:**

1927-1961	Caldwell, Dr. E. V.	(1939-
	Claiborne, Rev.	(1942-1949)
	Randolph	
	Wise, Louis	(1927-
	Chambers, J. F.	(1930-1948)
	Chambers, Jack L.	(1942-
	White, Mrs. L. W. L.	(1945-
	Gallaway, Thomas	(1942-
	Kelly, Josh	(1946-1951)
	Ragland, Butler	(1945-1946)
	Broadway, John	(1946-1951)
	Price, W. J.	(1945-
	Dickson, Mrs. Fannie	(1946-1949)
	Fleming, Walton	(1946-1949)
	Murphree, Dean	(1949-
	Bolling, Mrs. Florence	(1934-
	Humphrey, Mrs. Walter	(1934-1937)
	White, Mrs. A. W.	(1934-1947)
	Fleming, Mrs. Aaron	(1936-
	Laxson, Mrs. Walter	
	L., Jr.	(1936-1937)
	Peeler, Phil W.	(1946-1951)
	Elliott, A. D.	(1949-
	Elliott, George	(1939-
	Stone, Roy L.	(1948-1961)
	Record, James R.	(1961-
	(Acting for Stone)	
	Rhett, Harry Jr.	(1951-
	Cook, Mrs. Oenone	(1949-1951)
	Wilson, Frank	(1951-
	Woltersdorf, Karl	(1951-
	Carpenter, Dr. James L.	(1951-
	Butler, Mrs. Charles	(1947-

Lynn ,Guy (1951-  
 O'Neal, J. W.  
 Thornton, Vance  
 Bibb, Dr. R. C.  
 Moore, Floyd  
 Dublin, Clyde  
 Cobb, Lawrence W.  
 Chapman, Mrs. Reuben (1937-1939)  
 Shaver, Mrs. Charles (1927-  
 Amis, Mrs. Reese (1937-1939)  
 Halsey, Will L.  
 Moore, Mrs. Floyd  
 Goodson, Houston  
 Baker, Robert  
 Wiggins, Joseph  
 Dunn, Woodrow  
 Baugh, Mrs. Robert (1927-  
 Harris, Mrs. W. O. (1930-

**HUNTSVILLE HOSPITAL BOARD OF CONTROL (BEGAN 1961)**

1961-1969 Halcomb, Glenn President (deceased 1969)  
 1961-1868 Eslick, Harvey  
 1961-present Blackwell, T. Alvin (1) President 1969-present  
 1961-present Douglass, Erle P. (1)  
 1961-1971 Davoren, William F.  
 1961-present Anderson, Dr. Henry L.  
 1971-present Sisson, James M.  
 1968-1974 Huckaby, Dr. Grady B.  
 1969-present Batchelor, Dr. Jack E.  
 1974-present Kinzer, Dr. Gil  
 1974-present Byers, David  
 (1) Appointed by Madison County Commission

**HUNTSVILLE HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS**

1931 ..... 22½ Patients per day average  
 (Charity cost year \$5787.01)  
 1932 ..... 881 Patients  
 1943 ..... 2,610 (Cost per day 7.18)  
 1944 ..... 3,160  
 1945 ..... 3,678  
 1946 ..... 4,289  
 1947 ..... 4,968  
 1948 ..... 4,258  
 1949 ..... 4,130  
 1950 ..... 4,343(Cost per day 14.25)  
 1951 ..... 4,786  
 1952 ..... 5,272(Cost per day 15.96)

Changed to Fiscal Year

1-1 to 1-30-1953 .....	4,066 (9 months)
1953-1954 .....	6,052
1954-55 .....	5,429
1955-56 .....	5,517
1956-57 .....	7,500
1957-58 .....	9,920
1958-59 .....	11,233
1959-60 .....	11,716
1960-61 .....	12,738
1961-62 .....	13,424
1962-63 .....	14,500
1963-64 .....	16,053
1964-65 .....	18,787
1965-66 .....	18,906
1966-67 .....	17,520
1967-68 .....	14,319
1968-69 .....	14,269
1969-70 .....	13,387
1970-71 .....	14,463
1971-72 .....	15,699
1972-73 .....	17,227
1973-74 .....	18,206
1974-75 .....	20,112
1975-76 .....	21,659

5th Avenue Hospital opened 8-8-1954

Crestwood Hospital opened 7-11-1966

Medical Center Hospital opened 1970

\* These and previous figures do not include newborns. There were 2,500 newborns in 1967-68; 2,993 in 1968-69; 2,530 in 1969-70; 1,872 in 1970-71; and 1,906 in 1971-72.

### **CITY COURT JUDGE (Abolished)**

Attempts were made following the Civil War to establish a City Court which had the same powers as the County Circuit Court. One bill was passed and later repealed, without being implemented. Another passed and a Judge was appointed, but this court was also abolished.

The City Court Judge who held office was:

1869                      Moore, William H.

### **MODEL CITY DIRECTOR AND URBAN AFFAIRS COUNCIL (Abolished 1975)**

In 1968, after Huntsville's application to receive Federal grants under the Federal model cities program was approved, the position of Model City Director was created, to be appointed by the Mayor, subject to City Council approval. The Director's duties in-

clude planning and implementation of planning towards making a large section of Huntsville more of a "model city" for its residents.

In 1969, an Urban Affairs Council was created to work with the Director and to provide further planning and implementation.

The Model City Directors and Urban Affairs Council have been:

**Director (Abolished)**

1968-1970 King, Bill (resigned)  
1970-1975 Bracey, John

**Urban Affairs Council (Abolished)**

1969-1975 Davis, Joe W., Chairman  
1969-1970 Johnson, Kenneth E.  
1969-1975 Record, James, Vice-Chairman  
1969-1975 Friend, James  
1969-1975 West, Felix  
1969-1975 Lanier, Macio  
1970-1975 Miller, Pat  
1969-1975 Hunt, Emmett

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR**

1975-present Drakey, Mary (acting)

**VON BRAUN CIVIC CENTER BOARD OF CONTROL**

This board is a seven member board, with six members being appointed by the City Council and one by the Mayor per Ordinance 70-165. They serve a four year term, staggered. The board has jurisdiction in planning and operating the center. It was completed in 1975. The Board employs a center manager or administrator. The facility is already referred to as the Municipal Auditorium and Arts Center. Members and their terms follow:

1970-present Stagg, Robert L.  
1970-1974 Dykes, Gordon W. (Chairman)  
1970-present Daniell, Dwight, Jr.  
1970-present Keat, James  
1970-present Bottesini, Mario  
1970-present Simms, Mrs. Leroy  
1970-present Thrasher, Tom G.  
1974-1976 Caffey, L. W.  
1976-present Spencer, Loretta

**CIVIC ARTS CENTER ADVISORY BOARD (Disbanded)**

In August 1969 the Huntsville City Council created a seven member Civic Arts Center Advisory Board with the function of

overseeing planning, construction and operation of a center that would serve as a multi-purpose center and auditorium for performing arts, conventions and other activities. Their work consisted primarily of recommending that the center be constructed, with planning.

Members of the Board appointed in August 1969 and their terms have been:

1969-1971	Newby, David H., Chairman
1969-1971	Stuhlinger, Ernst
1969-1971	Daniell, Dwight, Jr.
1969-1971	Simms, Mrs. Martha
1969-1971	Thrasher, Tom
1969-1971	Hedden, W. T.
1969-1971	Keats, James E.

#### **CITY DISPENSARY (LIQUOR STORE) (Abolished)**

Madison Countians, on August 21, 1911, voted in favor of establishing a City Dispensary and on August 29 the city governing body voted to set up the Dispensary.

Dispensers and Purchasing Agents for the facility were:

#### **DISPENSER**

1911-1913	Overton, James L.
1913-1915	Phillips, J. M.

#### **PURCHASING AGENT**

1911-1913	Allen, W. Shep
1913-1915	Nall, Charles E.

#### **CITY HORTICULTURIST**

In 1958 the city began a beautification program for its streets, parks and public building properties. The office Horticulturist was established to implement the program.

City Horticulturists have been:

1958-1964	Pearsall, Ronald X.
1964-present	Turner, Warner Wayne

#### **PERSONNEL DIRECTOR**

1969-1974	Travis, John
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(In 1974 the activity was placed under the Director of Public Affairs and Employees)

#### **PURCHASING AGENT**

1960-1976	Pearsall, Barney (died)
1976-present	Cole, Marion (acting)

### **LAMPLIGHTERS (Abolished)**

1874	Franks, Aaron
1877	Dean, Wash
1878-1879	Wingo, John
1879-1880	Pollard, Frank C.
1881-1882	Davis, Isom and Wilkinson, Nelson
1882-1883	Frank, Aaron and Wilkinson, Nelson
1883	Frank, Aaron
1883-1885	Miller, Dean and Wilkinson, Nelson

(Discontinued 1885. Gas Company took over duties.)

### **\*JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, HUNTSVILLE PRECINCT 1 (Abolished)**

1853	Wilson, Robert D.
1866-1891	Figg, Robert W.
1891-1893	Hunt, Ben P.
1893	Wynn, J. R.
1893-1895	Smith, J. B.
1895	Searcy, Louis J.
1895-1899	Humphrey, J. M.
1900-1904	Matthews, E. R.
1904-1908	Overton, _____
1908-1911	Ferguson, J. L.

(office replaced by Inferior Court in 1911)  
\*This is an incomplete list.

### **DOG CATCHER (POUNDMASTER)**

1907	Foster, John
1908	Jamar, Jack
1927	Giles, T. E. (Poundmaster)
1928	English, Floyd
1935	Allison, Ben
1936	Goforth, J. W.
1941	Murphree, W. D.
1949	Kennedy, W. H.
1955-1963	Dog Pound operated by Humane Society
1963-1966	Simmons, H. C.
1966-1973	Chandler, R.
1973-present	Swaim, Herman

### **WEIGHER (Abolished)**

1941	Herrin, C. U.
1942	Tucker, C. L.

### **COTTON WEIGHER (Abolished)**

1872	Franks, Brittain
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**CITY BOARD OF HEALTH (Abolished)**

1873-1874 Dement, Dr. J. J.  
Bassett, Dr. H. W.  
Shelby, Dr. D.  
Seat, J. E.  
Steele, J. C.

1878 Dement, Dr. J. J.  
Baldrige, Dr. M.  
Green, Dr. A. J.

**PROBATION OFFICER (Abolished)**

1907 Lanier, M. H.  
1907 Townes, Charles

**FIRE MARSHAL (Abolished)**

1875 Pollard, J. W.

**PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT ASSESSMENT COLLECTOR  
(Abolished) (Duties later assumed by Clerk-Collector)**

1927 Matthews, Erskine M.

**FOREMAN OF CHAIN GANG (Abolished)**

1924 Wallace, Sid

**FOREMAN OF THE CARTS (Abolished)**

1874 Miller, Charles (Resigned)  
1874 Wortham, Peter  
1875 Miller, Nathan

**ASSISTANT CITY CLERK**

1909 Hay, John L.  
1910 Powell, Clarence  
1916 Jones, Powell  
1924 Watkins, Alvena  
1925 Wilson, Lucille (first)  
Hall, Jean (second)  
1928 Lane, Mrs. William  
1929 Gooch, Alice  
1930-1968 Hall, Jean

**METER READER (Abolished)**

1915-1916 Murphy, F. E.  
1916 Placed under Street and Water Department

## **GAS FITTERS EXAMINERS BOARD**

1951 Davis, J. E.  
1951 Hooper, William  
1951 Countess, Paark

## **ADMINISTRATOR, HEALTH CENTER BUILDING FUND (Project Completed)**

1951-1953 Record, James

## **COMPREHENSIVE AREA MANPOWER PLANNING, DIRECTOR AND CHAIRMEN (C.A.M.P.S.) (M.A.P.C.) (NOW REFERRED TO AS C.E.T.A. ALSO)**

1971-present Davis, Joe W., Chairman  
1971-present Record, James, Co-Chairman  
1971-1975 Schmidt, Earl (Director, deceased 1975)  
1975-present Morgan, Dave (Director)

## **DIRECTOR, PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYEE RELATIONS**

1974-present Gipson, Ralph

## **AIRPORT ZONING COMMISSION**

This five member commission, appointed by the City Council for three year terms, has jurisdiction of zoning in the area around the airport. Members have been:

1965-1974 Bentley, Jack H.  
1965-1974 Blevins, William A.  
1965-present Bragg, Henry V.  
1965-1975 Stockton, B. A.  
1967-1975 Fann, E. C.  
1965-1967 Yeatman,  
1975-present Beason, George M., Sr.  
1975-present Weir, Robert H.  
1975-present McDonald, Malcolmb R.  
1975-present Crump, L. L.

## **MEDICAL CLINIC BOARDS**

These boards consist of three members each, all appointed for six year terms by the City Council, per Title 37, 1940 Code of Alabama. They usually act for the city on matters relating to hospitals to be constructed, or planned, for given areas. Boards have been:

### **Medical Clinic Board, Four Points**

Council appoints for 6 year term per Title 37, Code Ala. & Res. 66-73  
1966-present Brown, William A.  
1966-present Davis, Dr. L. A.



1969-present Horton, James H.  
1966-1969 McMillan, James O.

#### **Medical Clinic Board, Fifth Avenue**

Council appoints for 6 year term per Title 37, Code Ala.

1968-present Kay, Arnold  
1968-present Ray, William D.  
1968-present Gates, T. Pickens

#### **Medical Clinic Board of 1965**

1966-1967 Johnston, J. W.  
1967-1975 Morgan, Eugene  
1966-1967 Spragins, M. B.  
1967-present Richardson, C. C.

#### **Medical Clinic Board 1968 (Now Defunct)**

Council appoints for 6 year term per Title 37 & Res. 68.235A

1968-1974 Story, Edwin W. (Deceased)  
1968-1974 Herlong, Dwight L.  
1968-1974 Stansky, Bernard H.

#### **Medical Clinic Board 1973**

1974-1976 Thrasher, Clarence T.  
1976-present Rodgers, Cecil O.  
1974-1975 Batt, Herbert  
1975-present Gentry, Jerry  
1974-1975 Morris, L. J.  
1975-present Spencer, Juanita

### **MUSEUM BOARD**

This Board, a five then eight member group, is charged with the overall responsibility of Huntsville's Museum programs. Seven of the members are appointed by the City Council, while one is elected by the Huntsville Burritt Museum Board. Ordinances 70-135 and 71-367 are applicable. Members have been:

1970-present Glover, Mrs. Elvira  
1970-1973 Moquin, Mrs. Joseph C.  
1970-1976 Brazel, Robert J.  
1970-1975 Pope, Richard C.  
1970-1972 Drewry, Ivey O., Jr.  
1970-present Humphrey, William B. (selected by Burritt Board)  
1970-present Thomas, William  
1975-present Stuhlinger, Ernst  
1972-1973 Sarahan, Larry  
1973-1975 Holliman, Nancy  
1973-present Hoar, John  
1975-present Lee, L. Tennent III  
1974-present Sparks, Ellis  
1975-present Griffin, Joyce  
1975-present Collins, W. R.  
1976-present Pearson, Clifton

## **PARKING ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

This group is appointed by the Mayor and has no set term of office. Their obvious duties are to advise the Mayor and Council in matters relating to parking of cars, primarily in the Huntsville downtown area, and in the area of municipally operated garages. Members have been:

1971-present Porter, Nathan F. S.  
Walker, J. B.  
McAnally, Mrs. Ethel  
Phillips, Martin  
Matthews, Dean Y.  
Lowry, Robert, Sr. (died)  
Demaree, Larry  
Kramer, Richard  
Younger, Charles H.  
King, Bill G.  
Holmberg, Hilding, Jr.  
Kimrey, A. C.  
Uptain, Dorsey C.

## **PERSONNEL ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO MAYOR**

1966-present Riggs, Howell R., Sr.  
Carpenter, Harold B.  
Giles, S. Perry (deceased)  
Davis, Martin L.  
Reynolds, Martha (deceased)  
Sefton, Frank N., Sr.  
Hammett, Owen M.

## **MAYOR'S COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE (Inactive)**

1969-present Barclay, John A.  
Cooper, George  
Crawford, Leon  
Hopson, Alvin H.  
Moquin, Joseph C.  
Nelms, R. E. (deceased)  
Pearsall, Chester A.  
Rhett, H. M., Jr.  
Patton, Leander R.  
Bunnell, Ted (moved from Huntsville)  
Schaeffer, John (Place of Bunnell)  
Shook, Burton  
Johnson, James

## **FLEET MANAGEMENT STUDY COMMITTEE**

Created by Council Resolution 74-414, 1974. No set term.  
1975 Johnson, \_\_\_\_\_  
Miller, Wayne B.

Thomas, Jerry  
Bentley, Phillip  
Berry, Harry H.

**HUNTSVILLE-MADISON COUNTY MARINA AND  
PORT AUTHORITY**

Alabama Act 2050, 1971. Five members

1972-present Azar, Louis K. (1)  
1972-present Brooks, William T. (2)  
1972-present Sharp, Thomas A. (2)  
1972-1976 Butler, Albert H., Jr. (1)  
1972-present Morgan, W. Eugene (3)  
1976-present Hornbuckle, Austin (1)

(1) appointed by County Commission; (2) appointed by  
City Council; (3) appointed jointly

**MAYOR'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON COMMUNITY  
PHYSICAL FITNESS**

(established 1974, no specific term)

1974 McHugh, Mrs. Doris  
Wallace, Glenn  
Hopper, Charles  
Ullman, Lewis  
Jones, Mrs. Romona  
Reynolds, Stanley  
Fowler, Paul  
Green, Suzanne  
Cal, Jimmie L.  
Killips, Dennis

**RECREATION FORUM**

Created by Resolution 76-91, Council, 1976

1976 Director of United Way  
Director of Parks and Recreation, Huntsville  
Director, Y.M.C.A.  
Superintendent, Huntsville Schools  
Executive Director, Boy Scouts  
Executive Director, Girl Scouts  
Finance Chairman, Huntsville City Council

**RECREATION STUDY COMMITTEE, AD HOC**

1976 Nicholas, Bill  
Daniel, Army, Jr.  
Wilson, Debby  
Miller, Jake  
Hendrick, John  
Reynolds, Stanley

Spencer, Loretta  
Thorper, Charles  
Smith, Bill

**AD HOC COMMITTEE ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT**  
Created 1973

1973 Jarrell, Lawson  
Alexander, James R.  
Woodall, Tom  
Garrison, W. T.  
Gardner, Mrs. Gretchen  
Nalls, Thomas  
Doyle, Larry

**TWICKENHAM HISTORICAL PRESERVATION COMMISSION**

Created by Council Ordinance 72-47, 1972. Council appoints six and they serve with City Planner, City building office and one councilman. 6 year term.

1972-present Gesman, George H.  
1972-present Jones, Harvie P.  
1972-present Rhett, H. M., Jr.  
1972-present Woltersdorf, Karl  
1972-present Roberts, Frances  
1972-1973 Worley, Mrs. David E.  
1973-present Lewis, Will A.

**WARRIOR-TOMBIGBEE WATER STUDY COMMITTEE**  
Created and appointed by Council, 1975

1975 Mitchell, J. E., Jr.  
Nerren, Guy B.  
Raney, Mrs. Ida  
Griffin, Dennis  
Torrence, Henry S.  
Thompson, Paul W.  
Saunders, Charles E.  
Matthews, Dean Y.  
Mirakhor, Abbas  
Morgan, W. Eugene

**BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT**

1965 Whorton, Al  
1965-1975 Whitt, Bedford  
1975-present Guthrie, Jack (Acting)

**HUNTSVILLE DEPOT BOARD**

Created by Ordinance 76-21. Council appoints seven members  
1976-present Craig, Thomas

- 1976-present Thurstone, Robert L.
- 1976-present Tondera, Steve
- 1976-present Ross, Julian M.
- 1976-present Gillian, Catherine
- 1976-present Spencer, Guy Jr.
- 1976-present Dudley, Hugh J.

**SOUTHERN RAILROAD DEPOT AD HOC COMMITTEE, 1973**  
(Replaced by Huntsville Depot Board in 1976)

- 1973-1976 Dudley, Hugh J.
- 1973-1976 Gilliam, Catherine
- 1973-1976 Hinds, Joe M., Jr.
- 1973-1976 Pryor, Don
- 1973-1976 Spencer, Guy Jr.
- 1973-1976 Jones, Harvie
- 1973-1976 Bragg, Mrs. James W., Jr.

**HUNTSVILLE-MADISON COUNTY COORDINATING  
COUNCIL FOR DRUG ABUSE**

Resolution City and County 74-52, 1974

- 1974 Herring, Ed
- Saucier, Sid
- Whitt, Larry
- Swaim, Ray
- Singleton, Glenn
- Simpson, Fred
- Jackson, James
- Butler, Tom
- Richardson, Richard
- Eddy, Bob (resigned)
- Lemler, Ed (replaced Eddy)
- Oliaro, Lt. Paul M.
- Jeter, Wesley

**JOINT BOARDS (HUNTSVILLE AND MADISON COUNTY)**

Some joint boards have been listed in this volume, but four that are not were listed in Volume I:

- Airport Authority (see Volume I, page 259)
- Civil Defense Board (see Volume I, page 258)
- Mental Health Board (see Volume I, page 260)
- Pensions and Security Board (see Volume I, page 284)

**HUNTSVILLE EMPLOYEES OF CITY GOVERNMENT,  
BY DEPARTMENT**

(Taken from 1975 survey made by Citizens for Open Government)

<b>Department</b>	<b>No. of Employees</b>
Parks and Recreation .....	82

Greenhouses .....	13
Golf Courses .....	16
Acquatic Center .....	5
Traffic Engineering .....	23
Police .....	288
Fire .....	261
Repair Shop .....	20
Revenue and Administration .....	28
Purchasing .....	2
Building .....	18
Air Pollution .....	5
Personnel .....	8
Inspection .....	18
Cemetery .....	13
City Planning .....	9
Civil Defense .....	3
Legal .....	4
Engineer of Public Works .....	26
Street .....	279
Sanitary Eng. ....	5
Garbage .....	105
Sewer Repair and Maintenance .....	28
T.V. Inspection .....	3
Sewer Treatment .....	28
Municipal Parking .....	9
Community Development .....	17
Minimum Housing .....	4
Manpower (MAPC) .....	11
<hr/>	
TOTAL (Not including School and Hospital System .....	1,323

### CITY MINUTES

Since much of the research done on Huntsville's government has been taken from the City Minutes, their status is listed below:

Book No.	Period
X None	1812 - 1828
None	Feb. 1828 - Aug. 1834
X None	1834 - 1837
A	6/1837 - 1/1844
X B	1844 - 12/1853
C	12/1853 - 8/1862
D	3/1862 - 4/1870
X E	4/1870 - 9/1872
F	9/1872 - 4/1877

X	?	4/1877 - 4/1882
	1	4/10/1882 - 12/28/1891
	2	5/5/1892 - 9/15/1903
	3	9/25/1903 - 4/8/1909
	4	4/12/1909 - 5/24/1912
	5	6/4/1912 - 9/26/1916
	6	9/26/1916 - 3/28/1922
	7	3/28/1922 - 12/8/1925
	8	12/9/1925 - 11/24/1927
	9	11/25/1927 - 9/25/1930
	10	10/9/1930 - 9/30/1933
	11	10/2/1933 - 5/27/1937
	12	6/10/1937 - 6/13/1940
	13	6/20/1940 - 4/8/1943
	14	4/22/1943 - 12/7/1944
	15	12/14/1944 - 5/23/1946
	16	6/13/1946 - 6/12/1947
	17	6/26/1947 - 8/2/1948
	18	8/12/1948 - 11/25/1949
	19	11/29/1949 - 9/18/1950
	20	9/28/1950 - 12/27/1951
	21	6/10/1952 - 2/26/1953
	22	3/12/1953 - 6/10/1954
	23	6/24/1954 - 12/22/1955
	24	1/5/1956 - 12/27/1956
	25	12/31/1956 - 11/26/1957
	26	12/12/1957 - 8/28/1958
	27	9/11/1958 - 6/25/1959
	28	6/29/1959 - 4/29/1960
	29	5/2/1960 - 6/12/1961
	30	1/26/1961 - 8/24/1961
	31	8/29/1961 - 2/8/1962
	32	2/9/1962 - 6/14/1962
	33	6/28/1962 - 1/16/1963
	34	1/24/1963 - 6/13/1963
	35	6/13/1963 - 11/26/1963
	36	11/26/1963 - 5/14/1964
	37	5/14/1964 - 9/10/1964
	38	9/10/1964 - 3/11/1965
	39	3/12/1965 - 9/23/1965
	40	10/14/1965 - 6/9/1966
	41	6/23/1966 - 2/23/1967
	42	3/7/1967 - 9/28/1967
	43	6/12/1967 - 5/7/1968
	44	5/14/1968 -

X These minutes cannot be found

Note: Madison County is presently microfilming all the City Minutes.

## POPULATION OF HUNTSVILLE

1808	.....	300
1818	.....	1,100
1820	.....	1,364
1822	.....	1,306
1826	.....	1,512
1828	.....	1,774
1850	.....	2,863
1860	.....	3,634
1870	.....	4,907
1880	.....	4,977
1890	.....	7,995
1900	.....	8,068
1910	.....	7,611
1920	.....	8,018
1930	.....	11,554
1940	.....	13,050
1950	.....	16,437
* 1956	.....	13,475
1960	.....	72,365
* 1964	.....	123,519
1970	.....	139,282

\* Special census taken by Federal Government

## HUNTSVILLE CITY SALES TAX COLLECTIONS

1957	.....	\$ 390,145
1958	.....	751,603
1959	.....	952,457
1960	.....	967,513
1961	.....	1,054,925
1962	.....	2,120,410
1963	.....	3,175,702
1964	.....	3,944,167
1965	.....	4,473,530
1966	.....	4.8 million
1967	.....	4.4 million
1968	.....	4.7 million
1969	.....	4.9 million
1970	.....	5.1 million
1971	.....	5.6 million
1972	.....	6.1 million
1973	.....	6.7 million
1974	.....	7.4 million
1975	.....	8.0 million
1976	.....	9.0 million

Note: Prior to 1966, the tax was levied on gross receipts.



**POPULATION COMPARISON OF SELECTED ALABAMA CITIES**

	1870	1880	1890	1900	1920	1940	1950	1960	1970
Mobile .....	32,034	29,132	31,076	38,469	60,777	78,720	129,009	202,779	190,026
Montgomery .....	10,588	16,713	21,883	30,346	43,464	78,084	106,525	134,393	133,386
Selma .....	6,484	7,529	7,622	8,713	15,589	19,834	22,840	28,385	27,379
Huntsville .....	4,907	4,977	7,995	8,068	8,018	13,050	16,437	73,365	139,282
Eufaula .....	3,185	3,836	4,394	4,532	4,989	6,269	6,906	8,357	9,102
Anniston .....	—	942	9,998	9,695	17,734	25,523	31,066	33,657	31,533
Birmingham .....	1,200	3,086	26,178	38,415	178,806	267,583	326,037	340,887	300,910
Tuscaloosa .....	1,689	2,418	4,215	5,094	11,996	27,493	46,396	63,370	65,773
Decatur .....	671	1,063	2,765	3,114	4,752	16,604	19,974	29,217	38,044
Florence .....	2,003	1,359	6,012	6,478	10,529	15,043	23,879	31,649	34,035
Sheffield .....	—	—	2,731	3,333	6,682	7,933	10,767	13,491	13,115

Note: Included in the growth of Huntsville between 1950 and 1960 were 38,000 persons residing in areas annexed to the city. Huntsville now has the second largest land area in Alabama, next to Mobile city.

**CENSUS POPULATION, MADISON COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES**

	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1964	1970
Huntsville .....	7,995	8,068	7,611	8,018	11,554	13,050	16,429	72,365	123,519	137,803
Madison .....	360	412	426	435	431	455	530	1,435	2,100	3,086
New Hope .....	—	208	301	315	446	—	—	953	1,046	1,300
xGurley .....	570	831	750	727	581	—	—	—	706	647
Owens Cross Roads .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	767
Triana .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	228
Total, living in Cities .....	8,565	9,519	9,088	9,495	13,012	13,503	16,967	74,753	127,521	143,831
Total, living outside of Cities .....	29,554	34,183	37,953	41,773	51,611	52,812	55,936	42,595	45,764	42,710
Total in County .....	38,479	43,702	47,041	51,268	64,623	66,317	72,903	117,348	173,285	186,540

Note: Between 1960 and 1970, the City of Madison gained 115%. Huntsville gained 90.4%, while New Hope gained 36.4%. Gurley lost 54 residents. The rate of gain for the entire State of Alabama was 5.4%.

## 1859 HUNTSVILLE STREETS

Adams Avenue	Limberg
Arms	Lincoln
Athens Road	McClung
California	Madison
Church	Maiden Lane
Clinton	Monte Sano Road
Eustis	Meridianville Road
Fountain Row	Mill
Franklin	Pulaski Road
Gallatin	Randolph
Gates	Smith
Green	Triana
Henry	Washington
Holmes	Whitesburg Road
Jefferson	Williams

## 1911 HUNTSVILLE STREETS

A Street	Cottage Avenue
Abington Avenue	Cox's Bottom
Adams Avenue	Coyle Avenue
Arms Street	Crayne Alley
Arms Street Court	Creek Front
Arnett Street	Cross Street
Athens Pike	Dallas Avenue
B Street	Dallas Mills Street
Bank Row (W. Side Sq.)	Daniel Avenue
Barnetts Alley	Darwin Street
Beirne Avenue	Davis Street
Blake Street	Dixie Street (E)
Blake Avenue	Dixie Street (Georgia)
Blue Spring Road	Driscoll Street
Blunt Street	E. Side Square
Blount's Alley	Echols Street
Brandon Alley	Elgin Street
Brown Street	Eustis Street E (formerly Maiden Lane)
Bryant Alley	Eustis Street W
C Street	Exchange Row (N Side Sq.)
Calhoun Street, N	Fackler Street
Calhoun Street, S	Factory Street
California Street	Fifth Street (E. Huntsville)
Cambridge Street	Fifth Street (Merrimack)
Church Street	Fifth Street (Dallas)
Church Alley	First Street (E. Huntsville)
Clay Street	First Street (Merrimack)
Clinton Street, E & W	First Avenue E
Commercial Row (S. Side Sq.)	First Avenue (E. Huntsville)
Compress Street	Fourth Street (Dallas)
Connelly's Alley	

Fourth Street (Merrimack)  
Fourth Street (E. Huntsville)  
Franklin Street  
Gallatin N & S  
Garden Street  
Gates E & W  
Girard Street  
Glenwood Avenue  
Greene N & S  
Grove Street  
Half Street  
Hall Street  
Halsey Avenue  
Hassett Alley  
Henie Street  
Holmes E & W  
Howe  
Humes Avenue (Dallas)  
Humes Avenue (E. Huntsville)  
Hundley Avenue  
Jackson Street  
Jefferson N & S  
Jordan Street  
Josephine Street  
Limberg Street  
Lincoln Street N & S  
Locust Street  
Lowe Avenue  
McClung Street  
McCullough Street  
McCravey Alley  
McKinley Avenue (Dallas)  
McKinley Avenue (E.  
Huntsville)  
Madison Street  
Madison Alley  
Mazza Avenue  
Mazza Bottom  
Mallette Avenue  
Memphis Street  
Meridian Street  
Meridian Pike  
Mill Street  
Miller Street  
Milligan Street  
Monte Sano Drive  
Moore Alley  
Murphy's Row  
New Memphis Street  
News Street  
Oak Avenue

Oakwood Avenue  
O'Shaughnessy Avenue  
Patterson Street  
Patton Street  
Pearl Street  
Pelham Street  
Pettigrew Avenue  
Pike Street  
Pleasant Street  
Powers Alley  
Pratt Avenue  
Pulaski Pike  
Pump Street  
Race Street  
Rand Avenue  
Randolph Avenue  
Randolph Street  
Rison Street  
Rison Avenue  
St. Ellee Street  
School Street  
Second Street  
Second Avenue  
Seventh Street  
Sheffey Street  
Sixth Street  
Smith Street  
Spragins Street  
Steele Street  
Stevens Avenue  
South Avenue  
Spragins Street  
Steele Street  
Stevens Avenue  
South Avenue  
Stricke's Alley  
Third Street  
Times Street  
Townsend Street  
Tracy Avenue  
Triana Road  
Triana Pike  
Union Street  
Walker Street  
Ward Avenue  
Washington Street  
Wellman Avenue  
Wells Alley  
White N  
White S  
Whitesburg Pike

Williams Street Alley  
Williams Street E

Winston Street  
Yarbrough Avenue

### 1936 HUNTSVILLE STREETS

A Avenue  
Abingdon Avenue  
Adams Avenue  
Aiken Avenue  
Alabama Street  
Arm Street  
Arnet Street  
B Avenue  
Bannister Alley  
Barnett Street  
Barrell Street  
Beirne Avenue  
Bennett Street  
Big Cove Road  
Blake Street  
Blounts Alley  
Blue Spring Road  
Bob White Avenue  
Brady Avenue  
Brandon Street  
Brandon Alley  
Brown Street  
Buford Street  
C Avenue  
Calhoun Street  
California Street  
Cambridge Street  
Carline  
Carmichael  
Cedarhurst Avenue  
Cemetery  
Center Avenue  
Central Avenue  
Charles Avenue  
Church Street  
Clark Street  
Cleveland Street  
Clinton Street  
Coltart Lane  
Community Street  
Compress Street  
Connelly Alley  
Coppinger Avenue  
Cottage Street  
Cottage Row  
Coyle Avenue

Craft Street  
Crawford Street  
Craynes Alley  
Cross Street  
Cruse Alley  
D Avenue  
Dallas Avenue  
Darwin Street  
Davidson Street  
Davis Street  
Dawn Avenue  
Demasters Avenue  
Depot Street  
Dewey Avenue  
Dick's Alley  
Dixie Street  
Donegan Lane  
Dover Place  
Driscoll Street  
Dunbar Avenue  
E Avenue  
Earl Street  
Echols Street  
Edinburgh Avenue  
8th Avenue  
11th Avenue  
Elizabeth Street  
Elm Street  
Eustis Street  
Evergreen Street  
F Avenue  
Fackler Street  
Fackler Alley  
Factory Street  
15th Street  
15th Avenue  
5th Street  
5th Avenue  
1st Street  
1st Avenue  
Ford Street  
Fountain Row  
14th Street  
14th Avenue  
4th Street  
4th Avenue

Franklin Street  
Fraser Boulevard  
Front Street  
G Avenue  
Gallatin Street  
Gardner Street  
Garland Avenue  
Garth-Drake Street  
Gates Street  
Georges Alley  
Gill Street  
Girard Street  
Golson Avenue  
Grace Street  
Green Street  
Grove Street  
Half Street  
Hall Street  
Halsey Street  
Harden Street  
Harrison Avenue  
Hassetts Alley  
Hendley Street  
Hermitage Street  
High School Street  
Highland Avenue  
Holmes Street  
Howe Street  
Humes Avenue  
Hurst Avenue  
Indiana Avenue  
Jackson Street  
Jefferson Street  
Jordan Street  
Jordan Lane  
Josephine Street  
Kildare Street  
King Street  
Kingsberry Avenue  
Krantz Alley  
Lawrence Street  
Lawton Avenue  
Lee Drive  
Lester Street  
Limberg Street  
Limberg Alley  
Lincoln Street  
Lincoln Drive  
Lincoln Avenue  
Line Street  
Locust Street

Lowe Avenue  
Lowry Street  
Lytle Street  
Madison Street  
Magnolia Street  
Magnolia Drive  
Maple Street  
Marion Avenue  
Marsheutz Avenue  
Mason Street  
Matthews Street  
Mazza Street  
McClung Street  
McCrays Alley  
McCullough Street  
McKinley Street  
Meridian Street  
Mill Street  
Miller Street  
Milligan Street  
Mitchell Drive  
Monroe Street  
Monte Sano Drive  
Montgomery Street  
Moores Alley  
Mortimer Street  
Murphy Street  
Murphy Island  
Neal Alley  
New Blake Street  
Blake Row  
Newman Avenue  
9th Street  
9th Avenue  
Oak Street  
Oak Avenue  
Oakwood Avenue  
O'Shaughnessy Avenue  
O'Shaughnessy Street  
Pansy Street  
Parkway Drive  
Patterson Street  
Patton Street  
Pearidge Street  
Pearl Street  
Pelham Street  
Pike Street  
Pleasant Row  
Pope Alley  
Poplar Street  
Pratt Avenue

Prices Alley  
 Pulaski Pike  
 Pump Street  
 Race Street  
 Railroad Street  
 Rand Alley  
 Randolph Street  
 Rice Alley  
 Rison Street  
 Robinson Street  
 Rose Street  
 Rush Street  
 Scenic Drive  
 School Street  
 Scott's Alley  
 2nd Street  
 2nd Avenue  
 Seminole Pike  
 7th Street  
 7th Avenue  
 Shannon Avenue  
 Sheffey Street  
 Short Pearl Street  
 6th Street  
 6th Avenue  
 Smith Street  
 South Street  
 Spragins Street  
 Spring Street  
 Stanley Drive  
 Steele Street  
 Stevens Street  
 Stratford Avenue  
 Sunset Drive  
 Sycamore Street  
 Taylor Street  
 Tennessee Avenue  
 10th Street E & W  
 1th Avenue

Territorial Avenue  
 3rd Street E & W  
 3rd Avenue  
 13th Street E & W  
 13th Avenue  
 Thompson Street  
 Thornton Avenue  
 Times Alley  
 Townsend Street  
 Townsend Alley  
 Tracy Avenue  
 Triana Road  
 Turner Street  
 12th Street E & W  
 12th Avenue  
 Union Street  
 Vernon Street  
 Victoria Avenue  
 Virginia Street  
 Walker Street  
 Wallace Avenue  
 Ward Avenue  
 Washington Street  
 Wellman Street  
 Wells Alley  
 Westmoreland Avenue  
 Wheeler Avenue  
 White Street  
 Whitesburg Drive  
 Williams Street  
 Williams Alley  
 Williams Avenue  
 Wilson Street  
 Winston Street  
 Yarbrough Avenue  
 North Side Square  
 East Side Square  
 South Side Square  
 West Side Square

**HUNTSVILLE MUNICIPAL ELECTION SEPTEMBER 16, 1912  
 AND RUNOFF SEPTEMBER 23, 1912**

<b>For City Commissioner</b>	<b>Sept. 16</b>	<b>Sept. 23</b>
Adams, F. L. ....	172	
Cantrell, M. M. ....	201	380
*Humphrey, J. D. ....	219	382
Young, J. F. ....	108	

\*Winner (to take office October 1, 1912 for three years)

## HUNTSVILLE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS 1914

For City Commissioner	Primary Sept.	Runoff Sept.
Betts, E. C. ....	238	342
Cantrell, M. M. ....	156	
*Laughlin, H. C. ....	292	435
Mitchell, William ....	32	

\*Elected. (Term to commence Oct. 1914 for three years)

## HUNTSVILLE MUNICIPAL ELECTION SEPTEMBER 1915

For City Commissioner	Sept.
*Humphrey, J. D. ....	314
Wall, W. L. ....	308

\*Elected. (Term to begin October, continue for three years.)

Note: Election of August 21, 1916, voters voted 371 to 321 to abandon the Commission form of city government, and return to aldermanic form.

## HUNTSVILLE MUNICIPAL ELECTION SEPTEMBER 16, 1918

<b>For Mayor</b>	
*Chase, H. B. ....	307
Hutchens, W. T.	
<b>President, Council</b>	
*Murray, M. R. ....	306
Terry, E. T. ....	295
<b>Councilmen, First Ward</b>	
*Betts, Victor ....	328
*Orgain, W. B. ....	317
Wall, W. L. ....	272
Wilson, G. T. ....	259
<b>Councilmen, Second Ward</b>	
*Bradford, H. S. ....	318
Moore, R. A. ....	256
*Steele, A. R. ....	321
Wilburn, C. B. ....	300
<b>Councilmen, Third Ward</b>	
*Adams, F. L. ....	303
*Holmes, S. O. ....	323
Jacoby, J. ....	297
Sparkman, R. L. ....	253
<b>Councilmen, Fourth Ward</b>	
*Burwell, Ed ....	301
Cohen, L. ....	287

Fowler, William .....	280
*Stewart, S. M. ....	310
*Winner	

### HUNTSVILLE MUNICIPAL ELECTION SEPTEMBER 20, 1920

#### For Mayor

Holmes, S. O. ....	383
*Hutchens, W. T. ....	513

#### For President, Council

*Adams, F. L. ....	506
Murray, M. R. ....	380

#### For Councilmen, First Ward

Vetts, V. S. ....	346
*Hackworth, C. L. ....	526
Orgain, W. B. ....	363
*Wall, W. L. ....	469

#### For Councilmen, Second Ward

*Johnson, Herbert .....	452
*Laxson, Walter R. ....	460
Robinson, G. Newman .....	406
Steele, A. R. ....	375

#### For Councilmen, Third Ward

*Gill, James M. ....	496
*Harris, S. Willis .....	488
Semmes, Raphael .....	371
Wind, I. ....	345

#### For Councilmen, Fourth Ward

Burwell, E. D. ....	439
*Collier, W. H. ....	499
*Terry, S. L. ....	727

\*Winner

### HUNTSVILLE MUNICIPAL ELECTION SEPTEMBER 15, 1924

#### For Mayor

*Adams, F. L. ....	753
Gill, J. M. ....	724

#### For President, Council

*McAllister, A. W. ....	804
Mastin, Frank .....	665

#### For Alderman, First Ward

*Brown, J. N. ....	913
*Riddle, J. M. ....	696
Orgain, J. Lowery .....	622
Fanning, J. H. ....	593



**For Alderman, Second Ward**

*Thompson, S. S. ....	875
*Carter, W. C. ....	681
Bradford, H. S. ....	646
Erwin, L. O. ....	616

**For Alderman, Third Ward**

*Pitman, W. W. ....	732
*Esslinger, T. R. ....	727
Terry, George ....	716
Lyle, C. D. ....	664

**For Alderman, Fourth Ward**

*Bailes, J. O. ....	892
*Stroud, T. B. ....	705
Hutchens, W. C. ....	624
Hackworth, C. L. ....	606

\*Winner

**HUNTSVILLE MUNICIPAL ELECTION SEPTEMBER 17, 1928**

**For Mayor**

*McAllister, A. W. ....	1,262
Williams, W. T. ....	474

**For President, Council**

*Mastin, Frank ....	1,173
Roberts, A. D. ....	550

**For Alderman, First Ward**

*Mitchell, J. Edgar ....	1,259
*Stanley, W. A. ....	1,168
Brown, J. N. ....	451
Lathan, Willis L. ....	505

**For Alderman, Second Ward**

*Ford, Frank H. ....	1,264
*Parsons, R. A. ....	1,210
DeMasters, A. C. ....	438
Yarbrough, E. C. ....	446

**For Aldermen, Third Ward**

*Rolfe, C. O. ....	1,122
*Terry, S. L. ....	1,140
Phillips, C. D. ....	537
Anderson, H. G. ....	589

**For Aldermen, Fourth Ward**

*Blake, H. C. ....	1,207
*Collier, W. H. ....	1,121
Walker, J. E. ....	583
Ross, H. E. ....	477

\*Winner

**HUNTSVILLE MUNICIPAL ELECTION SEPTEMBER 19, 1932**

**For Mayor**

\*McAllister, A. W. .... 715

**For President, Council**

\*Ford, Frank H. .... 711

**For Aldermen, First Ward**

\*Mitchell, J. E. .... 710

\*Stanley, W. A. .... 709

**For Aldermen, Second Ward**

\*Johnson, Herbert .... 710

\*Pollard, H. C. .... 712

**For Aldermen, Third Ward**

\*Rolfe, C. O. .... 712

\*Terry, S. L. .... 705

**For Aldermen, Fourth Ward**

\*Blake, H. C. .... 710

\*Collier, W. H. .... 705

**HUNTSVILLE MUNICIPAL ELECTION SEPTEMBER 21, 1936**

**For Mayor**

\*McAllister, A. W. .... 494

**For President, Council**

\*Ford, Frank H. .... 480

**For Aldermen, First Ward**

\*Maples, G. R. .... 501

\*Stanley, W. A. .... 475

**For Aldermen, Second Ward**

\*Johnson, Herbert .... 489

\*Pollard, H. C. .... 472

**For Aldermen, Third Ward**

\*Rolfe, C. O. .... 392

\*Terry, S. L. .... 477

Chambers, Jack, Jr. .... 2

**For Aldermen, Fourth Ward**

\*Blake, H. C. .... 486

\*Collier, W. H. .... 467

\*Winner

Note: On January 4, 1935, the voters voted 1333 to 280 against changing back to the City Commission form of government.

## HUNTSVILLE MUNICIPAL ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 1940

### Mayor

McAllister, A. W. .... 437

### Council President

Ford, Frank ..... 434

### Aldermen

Stanley, W. A. .... 431

Maples, G. R. .... 433

Erwin, L. O. .... 435

Pollard, Henry C. .... 436

Terry, S. L. .... 433

Geron, G. F. .... 432

Collier, Will H. .... 431

Bryant, Hall B. .... 435

All were incumbents, except L. O. Erwin, who replaced Herbert Johnson, who chose not to run again. All were reelected.

## HUNTSVILLE MUNICIPAL ELECTION SEPTEMBER 1944

### Mayor

McAllister, A. W. .... unopposed

### President, City Council

\*Ford, Frank ..... 1,016

Thomas, Kenneth E. .... 840

### Councilman, First Ward, Place One

\*Maples, G. R. .... 1,110

Lee, Louis B. .... 757

### Councilman, First Ward, Place Two

\*Stanley, W. A. .... 1,029

Williams, Roger P. .... 820

### Councilman, Second Ward, Place One

\*Erwin, L. O. .... 945

Mason, W. Oscar ..... 913

### Councilman, Second Ward, Place Two

\*Pollard, H. C. .... 973

Wikle, Arthur M. .... 888

### Councilman, Third Ward, Place One

Terry, S. L. .... 895

\*Turner, Tully ..... 957

### Councilman, Third Ward, Place Two

\*Geron, G. F. .... 985

Jones, Thomas W., Jr. .... 869

**Councilman, Fourth Ward, Place One**

Bryant, Hall B. ....	915
*Cantrell, Mac .....	951

**Councilman, Fourth Ward, Place Two**

*Collier, W. H. ....	956
Phillips, Wheeler .....	889

\*Winner. (There were only four wards at this time)

Note: Progressive Democratic ticket and Business Men's ticket competed.

**HUNTSVILLE MUNICIPAL ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 1948**

**Mayor**

*McAllister, A. W. ....	1,367
Searcy, R. B. ....	1,305

**President of City Council**

*Broadway, John O. ....	1,618
Mason, W. Oscar .....	1,016

**Councilmen, Ward 1**

Cornelison .....	488
Jacks .....	362
*Lee, Louis B. ....	881
Loftin, Gordon .....	582
London, D. C. ....	483
Means, Paul .....	260
O'Reilly .....	167
Price .....	312
*Walker, Jimmy .....	1,175
Williams .....	251

**Councilmen, Ward Two**

Brock, Lawrence .....	435
Citrano .....	191
Dickey .....	464
Edwards .....	167
Frank .....	900
Hooper .....	230
*Howard, C. D., Sr. ....	925
Jackson .....	62
Tidwell .....	450
*Wikle, A. M. ....	1,040

**Councilmen, Ward Three**

Douglass .....	274
Eslick .....	904
Gill .....	314
Holmes .....	784

McNaron .....	213
Patterson .....	213
Taylor .....	338
*Turner, Tully .....	906
*Wilson, Frank .....	1,050

**Councilman, Ward Four**

*Bryant, Hall B. ....	973
Butler .....	937
Collier .....	724
Phillips .....	502
*Thornton, Vance .....	1,734

**Councilman, Ward Five**

Bragg .....	488
Brown .....	602
*Davis, James A. ....	1,231
Evans .....	212
Kay .....	445
McAnally .....	206
*Mitchell, J. Ed, Jr. ....	740
Rodenhauser .....	518
Vickers .....	113
Wallace .....	342

\*Winner. Two Councilmen each ward.

**HUNTSVILLE MUNICIPAL ELECTION SEPTEMBER 1952**

**Mayor**

McAllister, A. W. ....	1,515
*Searcy, R. B. ....	1,563

**President of City Council**

*Broadway, John .....	1,165
Dark, Tom .....	894
Lee, Louis B. ....	1,016

**Alderman, Ward One**

Bright, B. ....	440
Collier, W. ....	510
Hambrick, Brown .....	287
Jones, L. ....	229
*Loffin, Gordon .....	1,012
Miller, E. ....	995
Mullins, C. ....	157
Simmons, O. ....	174
Smith, L. ....	293
*Walker, Jimmy .....	1,570

**Alderman, Ward Two**

Blanton, John .....	296
Brock, Lawrence .....	604

*Goodson, Houston .....	1,108
*Howard, C. D., Sr. ....	1,412
Jones, R. ....	379
Keith, M. C. ....	428
Ritch, J. ....	411
Taylor, E. ....	505
Turner, Henry P. ....	316

**Alderman, Ward Three**

*Eslick, Robert .....	1,240
Gowan, Jesse .....	923
Leslie, Robert .....	503
Patterson, E. ....	749
*Rodenhauser, John .....	1,361
Wilson, Frank .....	1,009

**Alderman, Ward Four**

*Bryant, Hall B. ....	1,789
Copeland, W. ....	645
Jamar, L. ....	442
McGee, L. ....	550
*Thornton, Vance .....	2,271

**Alderman, Ward Five**

Bigger, William .....	342
*Brown, W. A. ....	873
Crute, Charles .....	841
Huskey, H. T. ....	496
Jones, B. J. ....	265
McKee, J. I. ....	382
*Mitchell, J. Ed, Jr. ....	913
O'Neal, G. ....	167
Patterson, J. R. ....	723
P. V. Towry .....	495

\*Winners. Two for each ward.

**HUNTSVILLE MUNICIPAL ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 1956**

**Mayor**

Cowart .....	323
Easley .....	207
Foster, Joe .....	1,703
Mathias .....	24
Mullins .....	133
Raines .....	0
*Searcy, R. B. ....	4,934

7,324

**Aldermen**

Adcock .....	726
Anderson .....	900

Apostolos, James .....	381
Banks, Basil .....	909
Bartee .....	400
Broadway .....	633
Brock, Lawrence .....	323
Brooks .....	832
Brown, Jim .....	155
Brown, W. A. ....	764
*Bryant, Hall B. ....	1,805
Clark .....	184
Cooper .....	1,022
Copeland .....	824
Dark, Tom .....	1,254
Falkenberry .....	504
*Goodson, Houston .....	2,004
Gowan, J. S. ....	328
Hamilton .....	1,204
Horton .....	788
Hosch .....	333
Howard, A. ....	201
Howard, C. D. ....	833
Jamar .....	552
Jones .....	364
Kirby .....	101
Lacey .....	663
*Lee, Louis B. ....	1,514
Loftin, Gordon .....	1,497
Miller, E. P. ....	1,193
Miller, H. E. ....	247
Patterson .....	441
*Rodenhauser, John .....	1,759
Scott .....	253
Smith .....	294
*Thornton, Vance .....	3,400
Uptain .....	834
Wann .....	651
Wilson .....	1,132
	<hr/>
	42,202

\*Elected

### HUNTSVILLE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, 1960

Mayor	Primary	Runoff
*Searcy, R. B. ....	5,157	
Fowler .....	3,462	
Blackwell .....	591	
Carter .....	201	
	<hr/>	
	9,411	

**Councilman, Place One**

*Whitt, Homer .....	5,565	
Thornton, Vance .....	3,223	
Taylor .....	509	
	<hr/>	
	9,297	

**Councilman, Place Two**

*Cummings, Charles .....	3,591	4,607
Goodson, Houston .....	2,909	3,148
Curtis, Mac .....	1,596	
Love .....	1,155	
	<hr/>	
	10,506	

**Councilman, Place Three**

*Lee, Louis .....	2,775	4,285
Wood, Mrs. Eleanor .....	1,539	3,450
Uptain .....	1,341	
McBride .....	1,274	
Wilson .....	993	
Quillan .....	737	
Young .....	447	
Lane .....	218	
	<hr/>	
	12,745	

**Councilman, Place Four**

*Loflin .....	2,473	4,668
Bryant .....	2,591	3,068
Knox .....	1,886	
Banks .....	1,720	
Ritch .....	596	
	<hr/>	
	11,938	

**Councilman, Place Five**

Byrne .....	673	
Cain .....	722	
*Eslick .....	2,789	4,851
Gaught .....	567	
Monaghan .....	864	
Rodenhauser, John .....	2,645	2,915
	<hr/>	
	10,592	

\*Elected

Note: There were 14,724 registered voters in September.

**HUNTSVILLE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, 1964**

<b>Mayor</b>	<b>Primary 9/8</b>	<b>Runoff 9/30</b>
Allison, B. J. ....	2,401	



Carter, F. ....	62	
Cashin, John (Negro) .....	527	
Foster, Joe S., Jr. ....	3,240	
*Hearn, Glenn .....	7,649	10,876
Spurlock, Chris .....	3,614	8,117
Whitt, Homer .....	940	

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	18,403	18,993
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**Councilman, Place One**

Brooks, H. ....	611	
Chandler, J. M. ....	2,470	
Daniel, M. ....	1,372	
*Dark, Thos. S. ....	4,850	11,334
Loftin, Gordon .....	6,309	7,007
Painter, F. ....	776	
Patterson, E. ....	1,345	
Tuggle, Paul .....	3,242	

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	20,975	18,341
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**Councilman, Place Two**

Fann, E. C. ....	2,694	
Pizitz, Abe .....	3,330	
*Rodenhauser, John .....	6,057	11,313
Uptain, Dorsey, Sr. ....	3,751	7,285
Zymoski, John .....	1,711	

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	17,543	18,598
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**Councilman, Place Three**

Gaught, John .....	2,944	
Lee, Louis B., Sr. ....	5,960	8,373
McCaleb, John .....	1,949	
*Pearsall, Ronald X. ....	4,699	10,349
Sparks, E. ....	2,356	

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	17,908	18,722
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**Councilman, Place Four**

Adcock, Robert .....	1,762	
Bailey, Judson .....	734	
Brooks, M. ....	1,001	
Bryant, Hall B., Sr. ....	4,053	7,767
Jamar, L. ....	1,031	
Jones, B. ....	1,152	
*McNaron, Abner .....	4,298	10,801
Neusel, E. ....	513	
Ray, J. ....	283	
Riddick, Frank .....	2,909	

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	17,796	18,568
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**Councilman, Place Five**

Barnett, T. ....	1,586	
Cruitt, B. ....	441	
Curtis, J. ....	2,268	
Drake, H. ....	1,645	
Eslick, Harvey .....	3,543	5,242
*Goodson, Houston .....	4,569	13,537
Grillo, J. ....	1,140	
Gurley, E. ....	1,244	
Hamilton, S. ....	179	
Howard, Alvis .....	1,595	

18,210	18,779
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\*winner

**VOTES, SEPTEMBER, 1968, MUNICIPAL ELECTION**

Mayor	Sept. 3	Sept. Runoff
Cummings, Charles J. (8) .....	6,113	
Davis, Joe W. (4) .....	8,761	18,557
Dotson, Earl .....	3,845	
Goodson, Houston .....	1,986	
McDonald, Hugh .....	253	
Spurlock, Chris (6) .....	7,273	11,115
TOTAL	28,231	29,672
<b>Councilman, Place 1</b>		
Dark, Thomas S. (X) .....	3,289	
Eslick, Harvey H. ....	4,072	
McNaron, Abner (5) (X) .....	8,747	11,164
Waters, W. L. (Chief) (2) .....	9,142	17,268
TOTAL	25,250	28,432
<b>Councilman, Place 2</b>		
Farrell, Maury (7) .....	6,392	13,164
Hudson, Richard .....	2,374	
Peters, Joe F. (9) .....	6,307	15,554
Posey, Billy .....	951	
Stafford, Walter H. ....	2,768	
Tuggle, H. Paul .....	5,961	
Zymowski, John .....	1,419	
TOTAL	26,172	28,718
<b>Councilman, Place 3</b>		
Daniell, Dwight Jr. ....	3,223	
Gaught, John .....	3,491	
Johnson, Kenneth (1) .....	9,656	21,632
Looser, James L., Jr. ....	443	

Pearsall, Ronald X. (X) .....	5,245	7,082
Powell, Dudley Jr. ....	4,797	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	26,855	28,714

**Councilman, Place 4**

Allen, Tommy E. ....	1,264	
Curtis, Mack .....	2,039	
Dunn, James M. ....	4,250	12,932
Jackson, Russ .....	618	
Liddell, Arlyn G. ....	3,223	
Patterson, Eugene J. ....	966	
Riddick, Frank H. ....	4,377	15,819
Scarborough, William D. ....	648	
Schrimsher, Robert R. ....	4,197	
Smith, Hugh A. ....	1,593	
Whitt, Larry Randall .....	871	
Wilson, Joe D. (XX) .....	3,383	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	27,429	28,751

**Councilman, Place 5**

Bains, Eugene .....	1,142	
Bingham, Harris .....	1,894	
Blocker, Jim .....	2,466	
Brooks, Charlie .....	1,280	
Caylor, Glenn .....	977	
Grafton, William L. ....	2,341	
Loftin, Gordon B. ....	3,711	
Miller, Pat, Jr. (3) .....	9,057	17,673
Wood, Eleanor .....	4,090	11,427
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	26,958	29,100

(X) Incumbent

(XX) Negro

- (1) Received Highest Number of Votes
- (2) Received Second Highest Number of Votes
- (3) Received Third Highest Number of Votes
- (4) Received Fourth Highest Number of Votes
- (5) Received Fifth Highest Number of Votes
- (6) Received Sixth Highest Number of Votes
- (7) Received Seventh Highest Number of Votes
- (8) Received Eighth Highest Number of Votes
- (9) Received Ninth Highest Number of Votes

Note: 56% of voters went to polls.

**VOTES, PRIMARY AND RUNOFF ELECTIONS, 1970**

**PRIMARY, September 8**

**Place 5**

*Pat Miller, Jr. ....	9,255
Billy W. Tallent .....	4,015
Walter Stafford .....	2,134
Joe Wilson .....	2,327
R. P. Patrick .....	368
Total	18,099

**Place 4**

Frank Riddick .....	6,974
*Jimmy Wall, Jr. ....	6,334
Bobby Schrimsher .....	4,375
James P. Adcock .....	417
Total	18,100

**Place 3**

*Bob Orand .....	3,290
Ronald Sparks .....	2,815
Clayton Brock .....	2,293
Mrs. Guthrie Clark .....	773
Jim Cryer .....	725
Dwight Daniell .....	1,673
Andrew Dawkins .....	2,280
James H. Fanning .....	463
John Glenn .....	1,442
James McCalley .....	578
Nick Shields .....	2,020
Total	18,352

Note: 34% of those registered to vote voted.

**RUNOFF, September 29**

**Place 3**

*Bob Orand .....	7,803
Ronald Sparks .....	5,318
Total	13,121

**Place 4**

*Jimmy Wall, Jr. ....	7,474
Frank Riddick .....	5,749
Total	13,223

\* Winner

## HUNTSVILLE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, 1972

<b>Mayor</b>	<b>Primary 9/5</b>	<b>Runoff 9/27</b>
Bean .....	1,529	
*Davis .....	18,297	
Hearn .....	9,321	
 <b>Councilman, Place One</b>		
Cox .....	8,209	8,820
Frazier .....	5,090	
Spurlock .....	3,565	
*Waters .....	10,934	9,432
 <b>Councilman, Place Two</b>		
Beal .....	1,043	
Becktel .....	453	
Fryman .....	2,099	
Headrick .....	3,563	
Ingram .....	609	
Patterson .....	1,870	
Riddick .....	8,132	7,107
*Saucier .....	10,105	11,147
 <b>Member, Board of Education, Place One</b>		
Austin .....	8,486	8,974
Bryant .....	611	
Childers .....	5,723	
Holmberg .....	2,071	
*MacLean .....	5,961	9,051
Wilson .....	3,356	
 <b>Member, Board of Education, Place Two</b>		
Johnson .....	5,817	
McKannon .....	10,117	8,953
*Reynolds .....	8,310	8,988
 <b>Member, Board of Education, Place Three</b>		
Cole .....	3,959	
Johnson .....	4,419	
*Selden, Fletcher .....	13,897	
Ward .....	3,182	
 <b>Member, Board of Education, Place Four</b>		
Davis .....	8,850	
*Rosenblum .....	12,758	
Scarborough .....	2,842	
 <b>Member, Board of Education, Place Five</b>		
*Goodloe, John .....	9,334	10,216
Sparks, Ronald .....	9,519	7,830
Stafford, Walter .....	7,552	
* Winner		

**VOTES, HUNTSVILLE PRIMARY AND RUNOFF  
ELECTIONS, 1974**

	<b>Sept. 4 Primary</b>	<b>Sept. 25 Runoff</b>
<b>For Councilman, Place 3</b>		
Bowman .....	485	
Butler .....	3,107	
Kirkindall .....	1,749	
*Mabry, Jane .....	5,338	10,462
Orand, Bob .....	5,881	5,760
Total .....	16,560	16,222
<b>For Councilman, Place 4</b>		
Haynes, _____ .....	3,135	
*Wall, Dr. Jimmy .....	12,446	
Total .....	15,581	
<b>For Councilman, Place 5</b>		
*Crawford, Leon .....	10,334	
McDonald, Hugh .....	1,171	
Miller, Pat, Jr. ....	5,302	
Total .....	16,807	
<b>For Board of Education, Place 1</b>		
Davis, John .....	5,522	
*Farish, Preston .....	8,133	
Parson, _____ Sr. ....	1,834	
Total .....	15,489	
<b>For Board of Education, Place 2</b>		
Azar, Lou .....	3,237	7,374
Ethridge .....	1,596	
Hudson .....	1,881	
Niemeyer, Bert .....	2,461	
*Reynolds, Antoinette .....	7,091	8,460
Total .....	16,266	15,834
*Winner		

**VOTES, HUNTSVILLE PRIMARY AND RUNOFF  
ELECTIONS, 1976**

	<b>Sept. 7 Primary</b>	<b>Sept. 29 Runoff</b>
<b>For Mayor</b>		
Crawford .....	7,592	
*Davis .....	14,636	
Hudson .....	109	
Land .....	273	

Morris .....	336	
Vedane .....	5,194	
Total .....	28,140	
<b>For Council, Place 1</b>		
Adkins .....	4,515	
Ray .....	5,054	
Robertson .....	5,345	7,401
*Waters .....	12,061	9,475
Total .....	26,975	16,876
<b>For Council, Place 2</b>		
Adams .....	4,406	
Buzbin .....	1,137	
*Glenn .....	13,505	11,236
Grayson .....	2,990	
McSwaim .....	4,437	5,649
Sassnett .....	540	
Total .....	27,015	16,885
<b>For Board of Education, Place 3</b>		
Ballance .....	9,346	
*Seldon .....	17,226	
Total .....	26,572	
<b>For Board of Education, Place 4</b>		
Rosenblum .....	8,142	
*Vandiver .....	17,517	
Total .....	25,659	
<b>For Board of Education, Place 5</b>		
McInnish .....	5,968	
Mercieca .....	6,646	
*Starnes .....	13,719	
Total .....	26,333	
*Winner		

**VOTES IN HUNTSVILLE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS  
(1858 - 1976)**

1858	355
1859	322
1860	337
1872	1,079
1875	964
1877	877

1878	788	
1879	808	
1880	866	
1881	892	
1882	745	
1883	929	(of 1,066 registered)
1887	870	(of 1,013 registered)
1889	1,038	(of 1,204 registered)
1891	1,218	(of 1,354 registered)
4/1903	757	
1905	768	
9/21/1908	828	
9/19/1910	877	
9/6/1912	800	
9/20/1915	622	
9/20/1916	1,766	
9/1924	1,477	
9/1926	1,766	
9/1928	1,736	
1934	7,006	
1936	5,795	
1942	4,942	
1944	1,867	(of 3,000 registered)
1948	2,672	(of 2,735 registered)
1950	6,499	
1952	3,105	(of 4,533 registered)
1954	9,414	(of 10,838 registered)
1956	7,402	(of 11,477 registered)
1960	9,498	(of 13,959 registered)
1960	7,732	(runoff)
1964	18,403	(of 26,053 registered)
1964	18,993	(runoff)
1968	28,231	
1968	29,672	(runoff)
1970	18,352	(of 55,000 registered)
1970	13,223	(runoff)
1972	29,381	(49% of registered)
1972	18,254	(runoff)
1974	16,807	
1974	16,222	(runoff)
1976	28,140	(42% of registered)
1976	16,885	(runoff) (25% of registered)

### GROWTH OF HUNTSVILLE CITY LIMITS

- \* 1809 Act authorized acquisition of not less than 30, or more than 100 acres, to be platted into a town.
- \* 1811 Act incorporated Huntsville. No boundaries were set out.



- \* 1818 Act took lots of Elisha B. Clarke, Alexander A. Campbell, William W. Parris, George W. Harris, Francis Newman, Fleming Ward, Daniel Murphy, Nicholas Stieffield, William Clarke, Andrew Cross, William Streetman, and Sherman H. Cook, into the city limits.
- \* 1819 Act set the city limits of Huntsville to extend  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile from each side of the square, stipulating that the lands of Thomas and William Boardman, and William McVay's quarter section would not be affected. The latter was repealed in 1820.
- \* 1828 Act set limits at one square mile, excluding land of John Boardman, and the quarter section on which Henry W. McVay resided. The land of Boardman was later in 1828 included in the city limits.
- \* 1839 Act exempted property of William Smith from the city limits, that he bought from General John Brahan.
- \* 1844 The city charter set the city limits at one square mile.
- \* 1852 Act set the city limits still at one mile square.
- \* 1866 Act set the city limits at two miles square.
- \* 1869 City charter kept the city limits at two miles square.
- \* 1871 Act 133 kept the city limits at two miles square.
- \* 1876 Act set set city limits at  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles square, and embraced land bought for a colored cemetery.
- \* 1888 City charter set the city limits at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  square miles.
- \* 1896 City charter set the city limits at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  square miles.

There were no further known acts affecting the city limits thereafter, for many years. A 1907 Act set up the municipal governments in Alabama, and at the time, Huntsville was reported to have 2.25 (1440 acres) square miles. Since the 1907 charter, the following areas have been added to the Huntsville city limits:

Date	Area Added To City, General	Square		Total
		Miles Added	Acres Added	Square Miles
1907	Original 1907 act .....		1440	2.25
1925	East Huntsville (McCullough-Wells) .....	.175	112	2.425
1947	East Huntsville (11th to 14th, etc.) .....	.11	66	2.535
1947	Southeast Huntsville, inc. Big Cove St. ....	1.79	1145	4.325
1950	Chapman Lee area .....	.07	42	4.395
1950	Terry Heights area .....	.38	243	4.775
1951	Butler Terrace area .....	.26	165	5.035
1951	Gurley Addition area .....	.05	35	5.085
1955	Fagins Hollow-Dallas area .....	5.39	3449	10.475
1955	Airport-South Huntsville area .....	3.77	2410	14.245
1955	Huntsville Times, Parkway area ....	.08	52	14.325*
1955	Russell Hill area .....	1.64	1050	15.965

*1956	West Huntsville area .....	2.10	1347	18.065
*1956	Huntsville Park area .....	3.53	2260	21.595
*1956	Kildare, Colonial Hills, etc. ....	10.89	6970	32.485
*1956	Monte Sano area .....	3.69	2360	36.175
*1956	South Huntsville area .....	1.80	1150	37.975
*1959	South Huntsville area .....	8.98	5750	46.955
*1959	Southeast Huntsville, Jones Valley	2.65	1700	49.605
*1959	North Huntsville, S. of Winchester	1.38	880	50.985
*1959	South Huntsville School tract .....	.06	36.5	51.045
1961	Lily Flag, Flemington Heights, Bel Air .....	2.12	1360	53.165
1961	Sherwood Park area .....	3.20	2050	56.365
1961	Southeast Huntsville, Terrace Woods	.68	434.6	57.045
*1963	Pulaski Pike, Winchester area .....	3.19	2044	60.235
*1963	Area West of Research Park .....	5.54	3548	65.775
*1963	Aldridge Creek area .....	9.66	6108	75.435
*1963	Area near Byrd Spring .....	.86	552	76.295
1964	Pulaski Pike, Fairview Church area	3.031	1940	79.326
*1964	Bob Wade Lane area .....	7.594	4860	86.920
1964	Area North of A & M College .....	.36	231	87.280
1964	Beaver Dam Road area .....	1.125	720	88.405
1964	Burwell Road area .....	3.0	1920	91.405
1964	Chase Village area .....	2.128	1361.77	93.533
1965	New Airport and corridor .....	12.21		105.743
*1965	Edmonton Heights area .....	.20		105.943
*1965	Grizzard Road area .....	.04		105.983
1965	Winchester Road area .....	.08		106.063
1965	Oakwood Road area .....	.50		106.563
*1967	Rutledge Heights area .....	.24		106.803
1968	A & M College Area .....	1.32 (1)	9,199.12	108.123
*1971	Ridgecrest Avenue area .....	.027	17.03	108.150
	SUB-TOTAL, ACREAGE .....		69,020.33	
*1973	Green Mountain area .....	5.50	————	113.650
*1975	Whitesburg Industrial Island (pfeister) .....	.009	5.83	113.659

(1) Total acreage added 1965, 1969, 1968

\* Added by legislative act, without people's vote.

### SQUARE MILES ADDED TO CITY BY YEARS

Sq. Miles in City, 1907, begin record .....	2.25
Added: 1925 .....	.175
1947 .....	1.900
1950 .....	.450
1951 .....	.310
1955 .....	10.880
1956 .....	22.010
1959 .....	13.070
1961 .....	6.000

1963 .....	19.250
1964 .....	15.110
1965 .....	14.578
1966 .....	.580
1967 .....	.240
1968 .....	1.320
1971 .....	.027
1973 .....	5.500
1975 .....	.009
<b>TOTAL SQUARE MILES IN CITY</b>	
LIMITS, 12/31/1976 .....	113.659

### COMMENTS FROM MAYOR JOE W. DAVIS

Having served as Mayor of the City of Huntsville, Alabama, during the period 1968 to 1976, I feel that it is important to present an overview of three general areas of local municipal government: the form of local government in Huntsville, election from 1964 to 1976, and the role of the volunteer in local government.

Huntsville's municipal government is the elected Mayor/Council form, with the Mayor as a full-time official and Council members part-time. As the City's chief executive, the Mayor is charged by law with supervising day-to-day affairs of municipal government. He appoints all department heads, with the approval of the Council, and exercises administrative control over the City departments. The five-member City Council is legislatively responsible for municipal government. This responsibility includes the authority to make ordinances in the interest of public safety and welfare, control nuisances, exercise police powers, levy taxes, appropriate public funds for public purposes, and adopt ordinances and resolutions carrying out the broad grants of power conferred by State law.

This form of government was adopted in 1964 for the first time, and the complete transition to this form of government was made during the late 1960's. Beginning with the terms of those members of the City Council elected in the September 1968 elections, terms were staggered. The offices of Mayor and Place No. 1 and Place No. 2 were established as four year terms; the offices of Council member, Place No. 3, Place No. 4, and Place No. 5 were established as two year terms. This was done in the 1968 election only. Thus, all elections thereafter were for positions for four year terms. This was done in order to stagger terms. In the 1968 election, I was elected to a four year term as Mayor. Persons elected to the City Council in 1968 were W. L. Waters, Joe Peters, Kenneth Johnson, Frank Riddick, Pat Miller, Jr.

Because of the staggered terms, the next election was held in 1970 for three Council places which were won by Bob Orand, Jimmy S. Wall, Jr. and Pat Miller, Jr.

In 1972, the City of Huntsville had an election for the four year term of Mayor in which I was re-elected. Also, in this election W. L. Waters was re-elected to the Council, while Sidney Saucier was elected to the City Council for one term.

The 1974 election was for three Council positions which were won by Jane Mabry, Jimmy S. Wall, Jr., and Leon Crawford.

The next major municipal election was held in 1976. In this election, I won against five opponents. For Council places W. L. Waters was re-elected, and John Glenn won his first term.

Many Huntsville citizens have volunteered their professional services in advisory and consulting capacities and have been appointed to serve on various municipal boards and commissions. There are approximately 35 boards, authorities, and committees that have been appointed by the City Council or Mayor that have consultative capacities and help to guide municipal affairs. Members serving are responsible to, and may be removed by, the body that appointed them.

During the period 1968 to 1976, the demands for governmental service increased dramatically. These demands reflect the citizens' growing concern that governmental action should provide a healthy urban environment. As Mayor, my recollections of the major developments from 1968 to 1976 include the following:

### **Model Cities**

In 1968 the City of Huntsville was selected by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to begin a five-year demonstration grant to show that cities can take block funding and administer a comprehensive program to develop and test new techniques in the delivery of public services. The national objective of the program was provide funds and technical assistance to select cities enabling them to plan, develop and administer comprehensive programs to rebuild and revitalize blighted areas; to improve living conditions for individuals in blighted areas; and to utilize the most effective and economical concentration and coordination of federal, state and local funds and private efforts to improve the quality of urban life. From 1968 through June 1975, the Model Cities Program received \$10,374,400 from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the City of Huntsville was recognized by the federal government as having one of the most outstanding programs in the Nation. The national Model Cities experiment was placed by the Community Development Program in July 1975 with similar goals and objectives.

### **Reorganization**

In October 1968, the City of Huntsville established a consolidated Public Works Department under the supervision of the Director of Public Works. Divisions of services which were assigned to

this department in this reorganization included; streets, sanitation, land acquisition, solid waste collection, drainage, sewer maintenance and construction, waste treatment, and TV Sewer inspection crew. Another major organizational change was instituted in 1973 when five minor departments were consolidated into the Department of Parks and Recreation.

### **Bond Issues**

In December of 1976, the City of Huntsville, in its effort to retain and improve its bond credit rating, which is the best in the State of Alabama, refinanced its outstanding bond issues and established a clear-cut definition for the use of general obligation bonds and revenue bonds.

### **Medical District Planning**

In 1971 the City of Huntsville became a forerunner in the nation in medical district planning by establishing a zone for medical district facilities with necessary land use restrictions and regulations. The development of this district in conjunction with the University of Alabama in Huntsville Medical School offered a new dimension in medical services for the North Alabama area.

### **Von Braun Civic Center**

In August of 1970 the Von Braun Civic Center Board of Control was created. This Board oversaw the construction of the Von Braun Civic Center which became operational in March of 1975 and during its first year of operation had more than 1 million visitors. The Von Braun Civic Center has a physical complex including an 8,500 seating arena, a concert hall, an exhibition hall, a playhouse and an art museum. More than 12,000 persons can enjoy these facilities at the same time.

### **Downtown Redevelopment**

In addition to the construction of the Civic Center, there has been great emphasis on the redevelopment of downtown Huntsville. This development has included the completion of the Big Springs International Park and the completion of the downtown semi-mall in December of 1976. Also as part of this redevelopment effort, a 1,000 civic center car parking garage and a new downtown parking garage were constructed in the mid 1970's.

### **Recreation**

Through the City of Huntsville, the Brahan Springs Park Natatorium and the Scruggs Street Natatorium were constructed in the early 1970's. In addition, the Madison County Marina and Port Authority was created in 1972 to provide for the construction of a multi-million dollar Marina-Recreation complex on the Tennessee River.

## **Historical Preservation**

Through the efforts of the City of Huntsville and others, Constitution Hall Park is being developed to represent the major historical points of Huntsville as Alabama's first English settlement.

In October of 1971, the City of Huntsville acquired the railroad depot, a nationally recognized historical landmark which is being transformed into a Transportation Museum.

## **Economic Growth From 1965 to 1975**

Prior to 1965 the economic base of our community was directly related to federal initiatives in the defense and aero-space research activities. A review of the economic changes from 1965 to 1975 reveals a new economic stabilization due to increased industrial diversification. Fifteen major non-aero-space industries located in Huntsville during this decade, thus, creating, a steadying influence on the local economy. The City of Huntsville has assisted in the creation of this growth environment in conjunction with the State Highway Department by the improvements to the Memorial Parkway, the major thoroughfare within the City.

From my vantage point as Mayor, I feel that Huntsville today, retains a rich heritage which the citizens have created through the years and, at the same time, has provided a healthy industrial, educational, scientific, cultural, and recreational environment that composes the ingredients for an energetic and purposeful community life.

## **OTHER MADISON COUNTY MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS**

“Public officers are the servants and agents of the people, to execute the laws which the people have made.”

Grover Cleveland

## **TRIANA**

The town of Triana, supposedly named after a sailor who sailed with Columbus, by the name of Trianna, was the second town to be incorporated in Madison County, receiving its charter by act of the Alabama Legislature on November 13, 1819. The charter was several times amended. An 1826 act extended the city limits to “run from the mouth of the barren fork of Indian Creek west side to a point 50 yards North of 9th Street; thence running parallel with the street until it strikes the western boundary line of Section 22, Range 2, Township 5 West; thence South with the line until it reaches the former line of the town, then said limits to remain as before.” The Trustees of the town, among other powers, were given the authority to erect wharves on the west bank of Indian Creek between a point opposite the North side of 3rd Street and a point opposite the North side of Broad Street.

Triana, insofar as a city government is concerned, seems to have become dormant after 1830, but the town did remain a relatively prosperous community until the Civil War.

In 1964, through the efforts of Clyde Foster, aided by the author, the town charter was re-instated. Rejuvenated is the word used.

Known governing bodies of Triana, known as the Board of Trustees, with a President follow:

### BOARD OF TRUSTEES, TRIANA

1819	Chambers, Dr. Henry	President
	Tate, Waddy	Trustee
	Adair, William I.	Trustee
	Lindsay, John T.	Trustee
	Bibb, Thomas	Trustee
3/1821	Marve, Robert V.	President
	Land, Thomas	Trustee
	Wheelwright, Joseph	Trustee
	Acklin, William	Trustee
	_____, Joshua	Trustee
12/1821	Parker, Edward W.	President
	Johnson, William B.	Trustee
12/1821	Breck, Samuel	Trustee
12/1821	Lindsay, John	Trustee
12/1821	Rooter, John R.	Trustee
1822	Parker, Edward W.	President
1822	Rooter, John R.	Trustee
1822-1823	Gaines, William W.	Trustee
1823-1824	Johnson, William B.	President
1825	Oliver, George L.	President
1826-1830	Cullen, Jonn M.	President
1830	Ross, Alexander	President
1964-pres.	Foster, Clyde	Mayor
1964-1968	Bennett, Jessie	Councilman
1964-pres.	Barnes, David L.	Councilman
1964-1972	Fletcher, Joe	Councilman
1964-1968	Griffin, William	Councilman
1964-pres.	Parcus, J. Erskine	Councilman
1968-pres.	Toney, Alonzo	Councilman
1968-pres.	Ragland, William R.	Councilman
1972-pres.	Witchard, Olivia	Councilman

### NEW HOPE

New Hope was settled in 1830, first known as Cloud's Town. It was incorporated as Vienna in 1836. The name was later discontinued since another town in South Alabama had the same name.

The name New Hope reputedly came from members of the town's Methodist Church.

New Hope has been incorporated several times, including 1900, 1920, and 1873, and finally on September 4, 1956. A petition filed on December 14, 1878 resulted in incorporation of the town with its limits described as "beginning at the Northeast corner of the Academy lot, thence Southwest to the Southeast corner of the lot occupied by J. Allison, thence West ¼ mile; thence Northwest to a pond in the Thomas Vann lot, so as to include his residence; thence to the beginning, including the residence of George Hornbuckle." A petition of March 24, 1873, with an election following in April described the town limits as "½ mile North and South from the extension of the section line at the Southeast corner of S. Gardiner's lot, and ¼ miles East and West from said Section line, and running parallel with that line."

The town governing bodies have been, so far as can be determined, the following:

1879	Mayor	Whited, A.
1881	Mayor	Whited, A.
1883	Mayor	Owens, Charles M.
	Clerk	Rivers, James
1913-15	Treasurer	Irvin, M. F.
1917	Mayor	Wilson, _____
1920	Mayor	Mann, J. C.
	Aldermen	Hamer, W. T. Carpenter, D. J. A. Butler, A. H. McKinney, T. E.
1923	Mayor	Mann, J. C.
	Clerk	Davis, W. W.
	Police Chief	Smith, A. H.
1956-60	Mayor	Martin, Leon
	Councilmen	Butler, Albert H., Jr. Taylor, J. C. Hornbuckle, Leon Rich, Ed (resigned 1959) Moon, T. R. (resigned 1959) Mann, John G. (took Rich's place) Carpenter, Dr. James L. (took Moon's place)
	Clerk-	
	Treasurer	Herrin, Rebecca Eisenwine, Julius W. (took Herrin's place in 1958)
	Attorney	Martinson, Douglas McDonald, Thomas D. (took Martinson's place in 1959)
	Fire Chief	Carpenter, Frank



1960-64	Mayor	Carpenter, R. A.
	Councilmen	Butler, Albert H., Jr. Taylor, J. C. Cooper, R. V. Mann, John G. Hornbuckle, Austin
	Clerk-	
	Treasurer	Eisenwine, Julius W.
	Police Chief	Palmer, Charles M. (began 1961 as first full time Chief) Jennings, Charles M. (took Palmer's place in 1963)
	Fire Chief	Taylor, J. C.
	Attorney	McDonald, Thomas D. White, James (took McDonald's place in 1963)
1964-68	Mayor	Carpenter, R. A.
	Councilmen	Butler, Albert H., Jr. (5) Taylor, J. C. (3) Mann, John D. (4) Hornbuckle, Austin (2) Cooper, R. Varin (died 1968) (1) Richard, Jimmy (took Cooper's place 1968) (1)
	Clerk-	
	Treasurer	Eisenwine, Julius W.
	Fire Chief	Taylor, J. C.
	Police Chief	Jennings, Charles M.
	Attorney	White, James
1968-1975	Mayor	Carpenter, R.A. (died)
1975-	Mayor	Mann, David (in contest with Self, court hasn't declared)
1976-	Mayor	Self, Kenneth (in contest with Mann, court hasn't declared)
1968-1972	Councilman	Butler, Albert H., Jr.
1976-pres.	Councilman (pl.5)	Turner, Robert
1968-1976	Councilman	Taylor, J. C.
1976-pres.	Councilman (pl.3)	Paseur, Donald R.
1972-1975	Councilman	Mann, John D. (became Mayor) (place Carpenter)
1975-pres.	Councilman (pl.4)	Swafford, Charles (appointed in Mann's place)
1968-1972	Councilman	Richard, Jimmy W.
1976-pres.	Councilman (pl.1)	Brockway, Eugene
1968-1976	Councilman	Cobb, Johnny W.
1972-pres.	Councilman (pl.2)	Key, Houston
1968-1976	Councilman	Self, Kenneth

1968-1970	Clerk-Treasurer	Eisenwine, Julius W. (resigned 1970)
1970-pres.	Clerk-Treasurer	Clark, Mrs. Bernice
1968-	Attorney	White, James
1968-	Police Chief	Jennings, Charles M.
1968-	Water Board	Butler, Albert H., Jr.
	Water Board	Butler, John B.
	Water Board	Johnson, Edith

(Note: 578 of 750 registered voted in the 8/8/72 election)

## MADISON

The Madison area was first settled about 1814 and became known as Madison Station after the advent of railroading in 1858. In 1869 the town was incorporated as Madison. The election of November 30 resulted in the voters approving incorporation by 33 to 2. The town limits were described as "1200 yards square, parallel with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, to begin 350 yards west of the railroad crossing, and the section line between the 16th and 17th section, commencing in the center of the railroad and running square off from said railroad and continuing 600 yards, thence in any eastwardly direction 120 yards parallel with the railrod, thence Southwardly 1200 yards, thence Westwardly 1200 yards parallel with the railroad, thence 600 yards to the point of beginning."

In 1949 the voters of Madison elected to change the Alderman form of government to the City Commission form. Since that time there have been attempts to return the government form to the Aldermanic type. In 1963 an attempt was defeated 150 to 169 and in 1968 was again defeated by a vote of 180 to 46. A similar result, 248 to 179 came about in 1971.

Madison officials, known, have been:

### MADISON OFFICIALS

1869	Mayor	Johnston, W. R.
	Councilmen	Bibb, J. H.
		Dunn, W. B.
		Martin, G. W.
		Sullivan, G. R.
		Clay, T. J.
1870	Mayor	Clay, Thomas J.
	Councilmen	Hopkins, J. W.
		Johnston, W. R.
		Dunn, W. B.
		Hill, D. J.
		Sullivan, John R.
1877	Mayor	Gewin, C. C.
	Marshall	Strong, _____

1882	Mayor Councilmen	Gewin, C. C. Doolittle, Seymour Garner, W. T. Barley, Sam Cartwright, J. R. Wise, George
1896	Mayor	Floyd, John B.
1897	Mayor	Anderson, M. H.
1898-1900	Mayor Clerk Councilmen	Floyd, John B. Atkins, J. A. W. Fields, _____ Lewis, _____
1900-01	Mayor Councilmen	Harper, B. F. Lewis, A. H. Pride, W. G. Hardage, M. L. Anderson, M. H. Fields, George Reynolds, Robert
	Marshall	
1902	Marshall	Sanderson, Robert
1911-1912	Mayor	Strong, Charles A.
1913-17	Mayor Clerk Treasurer	Strong, Charles, A. Riddle, T. G. Humphrey, J. H.
1919	Mayor	Lanier, D. Shelby
1923	Mayor Clerk	Brewer, J. L. Parham, H. N.
1927	Mayor Clerk	Clark, Charles E. Wikle, Dr. J. O.
1929	Mayor	Sturdivant, R. L.
1931	Mayor Councilmen	Bronaugh, G. D. Collier, Ernest Hembree, R. O. Eustace, H. T. Stewart, J. A. Wikle, J. O.
	Clerk Treasurer Police	Gormley, James C. Hembree, R. O. Smith, Green
1932	Mayor	Stewart, J. A.
1934-36	Mayor Councilmen	Sturdivant, Robert L. Stewart, J. A. Collier, L. E. (moved, resigned 1936) Stone, Roy L. (replaced Collier) Wann, W. B. Wikle, J. O. Gormley, J. C.

1936-40	Clerk	Gormley, J. C.
	Marshal	Crutcher, T. R.
1940-1944	Mayor	Sturdivant, Robert L.
	Councilmen	Wann, William B.
		Stone, Roy L.
		Gormley, James C.
		Apperson, Charles F.
		Hughes, Gordon P.
		Campbell, J. W.
		Wann, William B.
		Wann, William B.
		Gormley, James C.
1944-48	Mayor	Lanier, D. Shelby
	Councilmen	Tribble, C. H.
		Pride, Richard F.
		Hughes, Gordon P.
		Humphrey, W. Arthur
		True, Robert E.
		True, Robert E.
		Campbell, J. A.
		Sexton, Mack
		Hughes, G. Walton
1948-49	Mayor	Shelton, R. F. (moved 1947)
	Councilmen	Humphrey, W. A.
		Hughes, Gordon P.
		Broyles, D. C.
		Gormley, J. C. (died 1948)
		Drake, Marvin E. (took Shelton's place)
		Thornton, H. L. (took Gormley's place)
		True, R. E.
		Hughes, G. Walton
		Cain, John
1949-50	Clerk	Spencer, Donald
	Mayor-	Whitworth, Marlin
	Chairman	Humphrey, W. Arthur
	Commissioners	Anderson, Eugene
		Spencer, Donald
		Apperson, C. F.
		Dublin, C. H.
		Hughes, G. Walton (removed 1950)
		Tribble, C. H. (took Hughes' place)
		Tribble, C. H.
1951-57	Clerk	
	Mayor-	
	Chairman	Apperson, C. F.
	Commissioners	Dublin, Howard

		Tribble, C. H.
	Clerk	Tribble, C. H.
1957-65	Mayor- Chairman	Anderson, Eugene
	Commissioners	Balch, Joseph Hughes, Gordon P.
	Clerk	Balch, Joseph
1965-69	Mayor- Chairman	Batson, E. O.
	Commissioners	Clift, Jack Hughes, Gordon P.
	Clerk	Leepley, Mattie
1969- Present	Mayor- Chairman	Wilbanks, Burwell
1969-Present	Commissioners	Tarwater, B. M.
1969-1975	Commissioner	Haynes, Donald
1975-Present	Commissioner	Hartley, James
1969-Present	Clerk	Leepley, Mattie
1969-Present	Clerk	Sims, G. E.
1969-Present	Clerk	Sandlin, Edgar C.
1969-1972	Recreation Director	Willett, Alfred J. (Resigned 1972)
1972-1975		Liles, William
1975-Present		Chance, Terry
1966-Present	Police Chief	Graves, Charles

## GURLEY

The municipality of Gurley had its real beginnings when the Memphis and Charleston Railroad line was established through the area in 1851. The area began to attract residents immediately. The community was called Gurley's Tank, in honor of the Frank Gurley family. Frank would later become a Confederate hero. Within a few years the village became referred to as Gurley's. On January 6, 1883, an election was held on incorporating, and the residents voted 25 to 7 to incorporate as Gurleyville.

The town remained active as a municipality at least until 1931, the last year the author found a list of town officials. The town was dissolved by court decree, but then again, on June 20, 1961, voted by a margin of 113 to 70 to again incorporate, this time as Gurley. A 1902 description of the early town limits was "commencing at a point 700 yards due North of the Water tank, running due West 700 yards, thence South 1400 yards, thence East 1400 yards, thence North 1400 yards, thence West 700 yards."

Known Gurley officials have included:

1883	Mayor	Bowen, John G.
	Councilmen	Beason, W. H.

		Hall, T. R.
		Brannum, J. C.
		Joplin J. B.
		Bennett, W. E.
1890	Mayor	Joplin, J. B.
	Councilmen	Hall, T. R.
		Branum, W. P.
		Beason, F. R.
		Given, W. A.
1891	Mayor	Joplin, J. B.
	Councilmen	Branum, W. P.
		Robert, W. T.
		Fowlkes, J. W.
		Green, _____
	Marshal	Connally, John W.
1895-96	Mayor	Joplin, J. B.
	Councilmen	Robert, W. T.
		Branum, W. T.
		Sullivan, W. R.
		Fowlkes, J. W.
	Marshal	Erwin, R. M.
1896-97	Mayor	Joplin, J. B.
	Councilmen	Bennett, W. T.
		Branum, W. T.
		Branum, H. W.
		Walker, E. F.
		Burks, J. B.
	Marshal	Smith, John C.
1897-98	Mayor	Bartee, J. W. (resigned)
		Lewis, L. H. (took Bartee's place)
	Councilmen	Bennett, G. C.
		Sullivan, W. R.
		Branum, H. W.
		Lewis, L. H. (resigned to become Mayor)
		Davis, M. H.
		Sloan, L. W. (took Lewis' place)
	Marshall	Smith, John C. (died)
		Sloan, T. M. (took place of Smith, later resigned)
		Carter, A. U. (took place of Sloan)
	Treasurer	Esslinger, J. H.
1898-99	Mayor	Lewis, L. H. (resigned)
		Collier, Joe P. (took place of Lewis, then later resigned)
		Branum, J. S. (took place of Collier)
	Councilmen	Burks, J. B.
		Clinton, J. R.
		Bennett, W. T.

		Branum, W. T. Fowlkes, J. W.
	Marshall	Carter, A. U. (resigned) Styles, W. D. (took place of Carter)
	Clerk	McDowell, A. J.
	Treasurer	Branum, J. R.
1899-1900	Mayor	Lewis, L. H.
	Councilmen	Burks, J. B. English, A. M. Given, W. A. Phillips, B. P. Williamson, A. J.
	Marshal	Carter, A. U.
	Clerk	Shackleford, H. S.
1900-01	Mayor	Lewis, L. H.
	Councilmen	Burks, J. B. English, A. M. Branum, John Williamson, A. J. Graham, B. E.
	Marshal & Tax Collector	Childress, J.
	Clerk	Roberts, J. W.
	Treasurer	Phillips, B. P.
1901-02	Mayor	Lewis, L. H.
	Councilmen	Burks, J. B. Sanford, W. A. Branum, John T. Williamson, A. J. Leftwich, C.
	Marshal	Atkinson, B. J.
	Clerk	O'Neal, W. H.
1902-03	Mayor	Bartee, J. W.
	Councilmen	Bennett, G. T. Howell, D. W. Sandlin, Tob Williamson, A. J. Leftwich, C.
	Marshal	Wall, Lee D.
	Clerk	Shackleford, H. S.
1903-04	Mayor	Bartee, J. W.
	Councilmen	Bennett, G. T. Howell, D. W. Branum, W. T. Williamson, A. J. Carter, J. F.
	Marshal	Tisdale, S. A.
	Clerk	O'Neal, C. C.

1904-05	Mayor	Bartee, J. W.
	Councilmen	Bennett, G. T. Howell, D. W. Branum, W. T. Williamson, A. J.
	Marshal	Carter, J. F.
	Clerk	Styles, J. F. O'Neal, C. C. (resigned) Walker, W. A. (took O'Neal's place)
1905-06	Mayor	Bartee, J. W.
	Councilmen	Graham, B. E. Smithwick, E. D. Sanford, W. A. Walker, W. A. Howell, D. W. (resigned) Williamson, E. O. (took place of Howell)
	Marshal	Styles, J. E.
	Clerk-Assessor	McDowell, A. J.
1906-07	Mayor	Bartee, J. W. (resigned) Sanford, W. A. (took place of Bartee)
	Councilmen	Walker, W. A. Sanford, W. A. McMullen, W. F. Graham, B. E. Williamson, E. O.
	Clerk	O'Neal, W. H.
1907-08	Mayor	Graham, B. E. (resigned) Shelley, G. T. took Graham's place)
	Councilmen	Champion, J. D. Given, W. A. O'Neal, H. G. Roberts, W. T.
	Clerk-Assessor	O'Neal, H. G.
1908-10	Collector	Davis, M. E.
	Mayor	Shelley, G. T.
	Clerk	O'Neal, H. G.
	Collector	O'Neal, H. G.
	Health Officer	Graham, Dr. B. E.
1910-12	Mayor	Bennett, G. T.
	Councilmen	Bennett, W. T. Champion, J. D. Collier, J. F. Williamson, E. O. O'Neal, H. G.
	Treasurer	Shoemaker, E. B.
	Clerk	O'Neal, H. G.



1912-14	Mayor	Shoemaker, E. B.
	Councilmen	Bennett, W. T. Champion, J. D. Howell, A. B. Williamson, E. O. O'Neal, H. G.
	Clerk	O'Neal, H. G.
1914-16	Mayor	Bennett, G. T.
	Councilmen	Haislip, J. C. Sanford, W. A. Russell, J. R. Graham, B. E. Shelley, G. T.
	Clerk	O'Neal, H. G.
	Treasurer	Shoemaker, E. B.
1920-24	Mayor	Haislip, J. C.
	Councilmen	Reed, C. O. Joplin, J. W. (resigned) Pickens, J. T. Williamson, H. B. Given, Fred G. McKinney, W. R. (took place of Joplin)
	Marshal	Styles, J. E.
	Clerk	Smith, R. P.
	Treasurer	Reed, C. O.
1924-26	Mayor	Given, Fred T.
	Councilmen	Reed, C. O. Williamson, H. B. Pickens, T. D. Hinshaw, J. F. Giles, B. F.
	Clerk	Smith, R. P.
	Marshal	Styles, J. E.
	Street Supt.	Styles, J. E.
1926-28	Mayor	Williamson, Mercer G.
	Councilmen	Hinshaw, J. F. Williamson, H. B. Sherrill, S. N. Quick, William Giles, Ben F.
	Marshal	Styles, J. E.
	Clerk	Smith, R. P.
1928-30	Mayor	Haislip, J. C.
	Councilmen	Henshaw, J. F. Quick, William Branum, L. M. Sherrill, Sam

	Police Chief	Craft, Hugh
	Street Supt.	Field, Jim
1930-31	Mayor	Williamson, Mercer G.
	Clerk	Smith, R. P.
	Police Chief	Styles, J. E.
	School Board	Giles, Ben F.
		Hereford, J. M.
		O'Neal, H.G.
1961-1964	Mayor	Hollingsworth, H.L., Jr.
	Councilmen	Formby, S.H.
		Graham, Charles E.
		Branum, J.R.
		Robertson, John S.
		Mitchell, W.E.
	Clerk	Branum, Jimmie
	Attorney	Cleary, Jim
1964-1968	Mayor	Graham, Charles E.
	Councilmen	Hollingsworth, Elmer J.
		Paseur, Henry L.
		Branum, Riley
		Hollingsworth, Ellis D.
		Tipton, m D.
	Clerk	Branum, Jimmie
	Police Chief	Mitchell, Glenn; Atchley, Martin
	Fire Chief	Geary, Lee (Volunteer Department)
	Attorney	Cleary, Jim

Note: 165 voted in the August 1968 Election for Mayor. 250 were registered. 313 of 350 would later vote in the August 8, 1972 election.

1968-1975	Mayor	Graham, Charles E.
1975-pres.	Mayor	McKinney, Jim Will
1968-1972	Councilman	Drake, William E.
1968-pres.	Councilman (pl.1)	Thompson, Jerry
1968-1972	Councilman	Hollingsworth, Elmer T.
1968-1976	Councilman	Davis, William E.
1968-1972	Councilman	Drake, Bobby G.
1972-	Councilman	Hollingsworth, Robert
1972-1976	Councilman	Harless, Robert L.
1968-1976	Councilman	Smith, Don
-pres.	Councilman (pl.2)	Younger, Henry
1968-1976	Councilman	Layne, Billy R., Jr.
1976-pres.	Councilman (pl.3)	Mitchell, Glenn
1976-pres.	Councilman (pl.4)	Hollingsworth, James G.
1976-pres.	Councilman (pl.5)	Butler, Benny
1976-pres.	Clerk	Branum, Jimmie
1976-pres.	Attorney	Cleary, Jim
1968-pres.	Police Chief	Rutherford, Grady, then John Dale, then Jimmy Landers

## HAZEL GREEN

The town of Hazel Green was incorporated by an act passed on June 15, 1821, but the act was repealed January 20, 1830. It was the third town in Madison County to be incorporated. No officials were found. The town was named after the greenery surrounding the Hazelnut tree.

## WHITESBURG

Whitesburg, named after J. White, was the fourth town in Madison County to be incorporated, being established by an act passed December 23, 1824. No record was found of officials being elected.

## NEW MARKET

New Market, the first area to be settled in Madison County, was not incorporated until 1837, by Act 40 of the legislature. It was again incorporated by Act 195 on January 30, 1850.

On March 24, 1873, D. Lipscomb and others petitioned for New Market to be again incorporated and an election was set for April 5, resulting in a majority voting for incorporation. Inspectors were George D. Norris, D. G. Laxson and J. W. Davis. The area incorporated was described as "beginning  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile North and South from the extension of the section line on the Southeast corner of S. Goodner's lot, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile East and West from said section line, and running parallel with that line."

No record of any officials could be found.

## MAYSVILLE

Maysville was incorporated by Act 192 of 1852, and by Act 172 of 1857-1858. It subsequently incorporated also by an election held on April 26, 1881, by a vote of 35 to 1. The election was held on April 26, 1881, by a vote of 35 to 1. The election was held in the basement of the Masonic Hall, and was supervised by James E. Daniel, S. Morgan Stewart and T. J. Nance. Boundaries were established as " $\frac{1}{2}$  mile North and South and East and West, embracing one mile square, with the center being the Southwest corner of Section 16, Township 3, Range 3 East." An election for officials was ordered for May 5.

An election held on February 21, 1884, carrying 28 to 2, set the town limits as "extending  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile from the Southwest corner of the 16th Section on the Huntsville Road West, also to extend  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile from the Southwest corner of the 16th Section South on Deposit Road, other lines to remain as before."

The original elected officials were as follows. No others are known:

### MAYSVILLE OFFICIALS

1881	Intendent (Mayor)	Burns, A. J.
	Councillors	Geron, P. Yeatman
	(Councilmen)	Gilliam, R. L.
		Reed, F. M.
		Cornutt, J. M.
		Denial, James E.

### OWENS CROSS ROADS OFFICIALS (INC. 1967)

1967-1976	Mayor	Sneed, C. W.	
1976-present	Mayor	Baker, Thomas Steve	
1967-1972	Councilman	Mann, Clifton	Place 2
		(moved from city)	
1967-1972	Councilman	Baker, Robert H.	Place 5
1972-1976	Councilman	Elders, Thomas	Place 1
1967-present	Councilman	Clayton, Dale	Place 3
1972-1976	Councilman	Baker, Thomas Steve	Place 4
1972-present	Councilman	Maples, Samuel	Place 5
1976-present	Councilman	Layne, Robert E.	Place 1
		(Took Craig's place)	
1972-present	Councilman	Smith, James T.	Place 2
		(Took Mann's place)	
1976-present	Councilman	Sneed, C. W.	Place 4
1967-1968	Councilman	Craig, Curtis (resigned)	Place 1
1967-1972	Councilman	Maples, Murray	Place 4
1968-1975	Fire Chief	McKinney, Howard C.	
1975-present	Fire Chief	Pendergrass, James L.	
1968-1971	Police Chief	Pylant, Billy	
1971-1973	Police Chief	Owens, Arlen	
1973-1975	Police Chief	Clark, Ferrell	
1975-present	Police Chief	Owens, Arlon T.	
1968-present	Clerk	Glover, Marvin	
1967-1975	Attorney	Smith, Jeff	
1976-present	Attorney	Cartron, Clement J.	

Note: 237 of 350 voted in the August 8, 1972 election.

### FORMATION OF COUNTIES AND CITIES IN ALABAMA

Decade Ending	No. of Counties Organized	No. of Cities Organized
1800	1	0
1810	2	4
1820	26	25
1830	6	21

1840	14	48
1850	2	35
1860	1	15
1870	13	18
1880	1	53
1890	0	79
1900	0	73
1910	1	65
1920	0	47
1930	0	21
1940	0	6
1945	0	3
1968	0	
	<hr/>	
	67	No Statistics Obtained

**ESTABLISHMENT DATE OF VARIOUS TOWNS AND CITIES IN ALABAMA  
(AS OF JANUARY 1975)**

<b>Name (and Prior Name)</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Named After</b>	<b>Date First Permanent White Settlement</b>	<b>Date Inc.</b>
Abbeville *	Henry	Abbey Creek, Indian Name	1819	1859
Adamsville *	Jefferson			1953
Aberfoil	Macon			1839
Addison *	Winston			
Akron *	Hale			
Alabama City	Etowah	State of Alabama		1891
Albertville *	Marshall	Thomas and Dr. W. T. Albert	1850	1891
Alabaster *	Shelby			1952
Alexander * (Youngville)	Tallapoosa			1873
Glenn Allen	Fayette		1888	1958
Aliceville *	Pickens		1903	1907
Allgood *	Blount			
Altoona *	Etowah		1900	1912
Allentown	Wilcox			1837
Anderson	Lauderdale	Anderson	1839	
Andalusia * (Newsite)	Covington	Spanish Province	1841	1901
Anniston *(Woodstock)	Calhoun	Mrs. Alfred Tyler (Annie Town)	1866	1879
Argo	Jefferson			
Arab * (Arad)	Marshall	Meant to be Arad	1858	1892
Ardmore *	Limestone			
Ariton * (Dean's Station, Charlton-Ariosto)	Dale		1904	1906
Arley *	Winston			
Ashford *	Houston		1885	1905

Ashland *	Clay	Home of Henry Clay		1871
Ashville * (St. Clairsville)	St. Clair	John Ash	1818	1822
Athens *	Limestone	Athens, Greece	1805	1818
Atmore * (Williams Station)	Escambia	C. P. Atmore	1870	1907
Attalla *	Etowah	Indian Name, "My Home"	1870	1872
Auburn *	Lee	Poem	1836	1867
Austinville	Morgan	V. L. Austin		1907
Autaugaville *	Autauga	Indian Name	1833	1907
Avon *	Houston		1945	1957
Avondale	Jefferson			1889
Babbie *	Covington			
Banks	Pike			
Baileytown *	Cullman			
Bayou La Batre *	Mobile		1786	1954
Bankston	Fayette	Banks family	1833	
Bay Minette *	Baldwin	French woman	1861	1907
Beatrice *	Monroe		1899	477
Beaverton *	Lamar	Beaver Work		
Belk	Fayette			
Belle-Fonte	Jackson		1820	1821
Belleville (The Ponds)	Conecuh	Bell Brothers	1815	
Belville	Baldwin			1812
Bellwood	Geneva			1907
Benton *	Lowndes			1834
Bear Creek (Allen's Factory) *	Marion	Creek		
Black	Geneva			
Brooklyn	Conecuh	Brooklyn, Conn.	1818	
Blakeley	Baldwin	Johiah Blakeley	1814	1814
Berry *	Fayette	Thompson Berry	1882	1883
Bermuda	Conecuh	Grass	1818	
Bessemer *	Jefferson	Steel Making Process	1886	1887

Billingsley *	Autauga			1901
Birmingham *	Jefferson	English City	1871	1871
Black *	Geneva			
Boston	Marion			1927
Block	Geneva	Block Family		1905
Blountsville (Bear Meat Cabin) *	Blount	County name	1816	1827
Brookside *	Jefferson			1897
Blue Mountain *	Calhoun	Mountain	1897	1939
Blue Springs *	Barbour	Spring	1900	1907
Bon Air *	Talladega			1932
Boaz *	Marshall	Biblical	1844	1896
Boligee *	Greene	Indian Name, "Splashing Water"	1816	1927
Branchville *	St. Clair	A Branch		
Brantley *	Crenshaw	T. K. Brantley		1895
Brent *	Bibb		1910	1913
Brewton *	Escambia		1865	1865
Brighton *	Jefferson			1900
Bridgeport * (Jonesville)	Jackson	Bridges and Port	1850	1891
Brownsville *	Jefferson			1950
Butler *	Choctaw	Pierce Butler		
Brookville	Blount	Henry Brooks	1816	1875
Brilliant (Boston) *	Marion		1904	1923
Butler Springs	Butler	Capt. Wm. Butler	1817	
Brundidge * (Colliers Store) (Woolpolk)	Pike	J. M. Brundidge	1849	1893
Burleson	Morgan	Jonathan Burleson	1816	
Cahaba (Cawhaba)	Dallas		1814	1819
Bremen (Empire)	Cullman		1860	
Calera (Line Station) *	Shelby	Lime Pits	1814	1887
Camden (Barbersville) *	Wilcox	Camden, South Carolina	1832	1841
Camp Hill *	Tallapoosa	Camping Area		1895



Carbon Hill *	Walker		1891
Cardiff *	Jefferson	1885	1900
Carolina *	Covington	1880	1967
Carrrollton *	Pickens	Charles Carroll	1830
Carrville *	Tallapoosa	Jesse A. Carr	1831
Carters Hill	Montgomery		1845
Cedar Bluff *	Cherokee	Cedar Bluffs	1837
Centreville	Bibb	location in center	1827
Castleberry (Wilson's Field) *	Conecuh	Castleberry family	1817
Chapman	Butler		
Chatom *	Washington		1900
Centre *	Cherokee		1834
Centreville *	Bibb		1897
Cherokee *	Colbert	Indian Tribe	1832
Chickasaw (Point Smith) *	Mobile	Indian Tribe	1871
Childersburg *	Talladega	John Childers	1914
Citronelle *	Mobile	The Plant	1837
Claiborne	Monroe		1811
Clanton (Goose Pond) *	Chilton	Gen. James Holt Clanton	1892
Clayhatchee	Dale		1819
Claysville	Marshall	Henry Clay	1870
Clayton *	Barbour	Augustine S. Clayton	1818
Cleveland (Dry Creek X Roads) (Blackwood X Roads) *	Blount	Grover Cleveland	1818
Clinton	Greene		1882
Clio *	Barbour		1839
Coffeeville *	Clarke	Gen. John Coffee	1890
Collinsville *	DeKalb	Alfred Collins	1808
Columbia *	Houston		1842
Columbia	Henry		1820
Coffee Springs *	Geneva	Mineral Springs	1857

Columbiana * (Columbia)	Shelby	A Mr. Columbo and wife Anna		1832
Coopers (Coon Town)	Chilton			
Coosada	Coosa		1818	
Cordova *	Walker	Mexican town Cordova	1818	1893
Cottonwood *	Houston	Tree	1894	1901
County Line *	Covington			
County Line	Jefferson			1957
Courtland (Evezezer) *	Lawrence	Federal or Tribal Courts	1800	1819
Cowarts *	Houston			
Crockettsville	Russell			1841
Cross Plains	Calhoun			1887
Crossville *	DeKalb		1869	1943
Cuba (Cuba Station) *	Sumter		1852	1890
Cullman *	Cullman	Johann G. Cullman	1873	1875
Cussetah	Chambers		1829	1838
Dadeville *	Tallapoosa		1815	1837
Daleville *	Dale	Name of County	1824	1851
Danville (Houston)	Morgan		1820	
Daphne *	Baldwin	The Laurel Tree	1763	1927
Daviston *	Tallapoosa			1887
Dayton *	Marengo			1844
Decatur (Rhodes Ferry) *	Morgan	Stephen Decatur	1820	1827
Demopolis *	Marengo		1818	1820
Detroit *	Lamar	Industrial Firm		1954
Dog Town	DeKalb			
Dora (Horse Creek) *	Walker		1800	1896
Dothan (Poplar Head) *	Houston	Book of Genesis	1838	1885
Double Springs *	Winston	Springs	1860	1943
Dozier*	Crenshaw		1818	1900
Dudleyville	Tallapoosa			1939
Dumfries	Baldwin		1811	

Dutton (Press) *	Jackson	M. M. Dutton	1878	1962
East Brewton *	Escambia	Benjamin Brewton	1865	1918
East Tallassee	Tallapoosa			
Eclectic *	Elmore	Greek Word "Ek-Lek-Tik"	1845	1911
Edwardsville *	Cleburne	Wm. Edwards		1896
Echo	Dale	Echoes in Mountain	1846	1903
Elba (Bridgeville) (Bentonville) *	Coffee	Bonaparte's Exile Island	1842	1875
Elberta *	Baldwin		1903	1952
Elkmont *	Limestone			
Elyton (Now part of Birmingham)	Jefferson			1820
Enterprise (Drake Eye) *	Coffee		1881	1896
Epes (Jones Bluff) *	Sumter	Doctor Epes		1899
Erie	Greene			1820
Ethelsville *	Pickens			1966
Eufaula (Irwinton) *	Barbour	High Bluff	1813	1857
Eunola *	Geneva			1885
Eutaw (Mesopotamia) *	Greene	Eutaw Springs, S.C.	1818	1840
Eva *	Morgan	First Postmaster Rook's wife	1880	1963
Evergreen (Cosey's Old Field) *	Conecuh	Forests	1819	1873
Excel (Wild Fork) *	Monroe	Wish to Excell	1885	1947
Fairfield (Corey) *	Jefferson			1919
Fairhope *	Baldwin		1894	1908
Fairview	Cullman			1968
Falco	Covington		1850	1968
Falkville *	Morgan	Louis M. Falk	1818	1876
Faunsdale *	Marengo			1907
Fayette (Latona) (Fayetteville) *	Fayette	Gen. LaFayette	1819	1821
Five Points *	Chambers			
Five Points	Jefferson			
Flint City *	Morgan		1815	1888

Flomaton (Whiting) (Renterville) (Pensacola Junction)	Escambia		1850	1908
Floral * *	Covington	Florida-Alabama		1901
Florence * *	Lauderdale	Florence, Italy	1818	1826
Foley * *	Baldwin	J. B. Foley	1901	1915
Fort Deposit * *	Lowndes	Fort		1891
Fort Payne * *	DeKalb		1888	1889
Frankford	Franklin			1851
Franklin	Marion			1837
Frisco City (Jones Mill) (Poy) * *	Monroe	Frisco Railway	1887	1909
Fredonia	Chambers		1832	1837
Fruitdale	Washington			
Fruithurst (Zidonia) * *	Cleburne	Fruithurst Company		1896
Fulton * *	Clarke			1898
Fultondale * *	Jefferson		1890	1947
Fyffe * *	DeKalb			
Gadsden (Double Springs) * *	Etowah	Gen. James Gadsden	1825	1867
Gainesville * *	Sumter	George S. Gaines	1820	1835
Gantt	Covington			
Gantts Quarry * *	Talladega			1910
Gardendale * *	Jefferson			1955
Gainstown	Clarke	E. P. and George Gaines		
Garland	Butler	W. P. Garland	1840	
Gaylesville (Sulphur Springs) * *	Cherokee			1887
Garden City * *	Cullman	Lush Vegetation	1876	1902
Geiger * *	Sumter		1909	1912
Geneva	Coffee	Geneva, Switzerland	1836	1846
Geneva * *	Geneva			
Geraldine * *	DeKalb		1860	1956
Georgianna * *	Butler	State of Georgia and Lady named Anna	1824	1872

Gilbertown *	Choctaw			
Gilmer	Lawrence			1872
Girard	Russell	Stephen Girard	1832	1837
Glencoe *	Etowah		1853	1939
Glenwood *	Crenshaw			1907
Goldville	Tallapoosa			1842
Good Hope *	Cullman	Church Good Hope	1842	1962
Grant *	Marshall		1923	
Goodwater (Adkins Gap) *	Coosa	Spring		1875
Gordo *	Pickens		1841	1901
Gordon *	Houston			1872
Graysville *	Jefferson			1946
Goshen	Pike			1907
Greenville *	Butler	South Carolina Town		1823
Greensboro (Russell Settle) *	Hale	South Carolina Community	1816	1823
Grove Hill (Macon) (Smithville) (Center) (Magoffin) *	Clarke	Oak Grove	1810	1907
Grimes *	Dale			
Guin *	Marion	J. M. Guin	1840	1893
Gulf Shores *	Baldwin	Gulf	1919	1956
Guntersville (Helicon) (Marshall) (Gunters Landing) *	Marshall	John Gunter	1818	1847
Gurley (Gurley's) (Gurley's Tank) Gurleyville) *	Madison	Frank Gurley	1830	1891
Hackleburg *	Marion	Family name		1909
Haleburg *	Henry	Jonathan Hale	1821	1885
* Haleyville *	Winston	C.L. Haley	1881	1889
Hamden Ridge (Hamden)	Conecuh		1816	
Hamilton (TollGate) *	Marion	Albert Hamilton	1818	1896
Hammondville *	DeKalb			1937
Hanceville (Gilmer) (Fort Self) *	Cullman	Hance Kinney	1838	1879

Harpersville*	Shelby			
Hartford *	Geneva			1897
Hartselle (Hartsell) *	Morgan	George B. Hartselle	1840	1875
Hayden *	Blount			
Hayneville *	Lowndes	Robert Hayne		1832
Hazel Green	Madison	Hazel Nut Greenery	1810	1821
Heath*	Covington			
Headland *	Henry	Dr. J.J. Head	1865	1884
Helena *	Shelby			
Heflin *	Cleburne	Dr. Wm. L. Heflin	1883	1886
Hillsboro	Lawrence			
Hokes Bluff*	Etowah	Daniel Hoke	1854	1946
Henderson	Pike			1874
Henegar *	DeKalb			
Highland Lake *	Blount	Height of Lake	1956	1968
Hobson City *	Calhoun		1898	1899
Hodges *	Franklin		1896	1913
Hollywood (Samples) *	Jackson		1858	
Homewood (Edgewood) *	Jefferson		1899	1926
Hillsboro (Gilmerville)	Lawrence		1869	
Hoover *	Jefferson	Hoover family	1957	1967
Holly Pond *	Cullman	Holly Trees and Pond	1875	1912
Horn Hill	Covington			
Hueytown *	Jefferson	Huey Family	1825	1960
Huntsville (Hunt's Spring) (Twickenham) *	Madison	John Hunt	1805	1811
Hurtsboro (Hurtsborough) *	Russell	Joel Hurt	1857	1872
Irondale *	Jefferson		1865	1887
Ider	DeKalb			
Irwinton	Pike			1832

Jackson (Pine Level) (Republicville) *	Clarke	Andrew Jackson	1812	1816
Jasper *	Walker	Sgt. Jasper	1822	1840
Jefferson	Cherokee			1837
Jemison *	Chilton		1870	1897
Jacksonville *	Calhoun			1838
Jenifer	Talledega			1889
Jonesborough	Jefferson			1822
Joppa	Cullman	Biblical City	1862	1896
Kansas *	Walker			
Kennedy *	Lamar	Kennedy Family		1895
Kimberley *	Jefferson			
Killen *	Lauderdale	Killen Family	1895	1957
Kinston *	Coffee			
Kinsey *	Henry			1893
Kelly *	Dale			
Laceys Spring	Morgan	John T. and Hopkins Lacy		
Lafayette (Chambersville) (Fayetteville) *	Chambers	Gen. LaFayette	1833	1835
Lanett (Bluffton) *	Chambers	Lanier and Barnett Cotton Mills		1893
Lakeview *	DeKalb	View of Lake	1879	1968
Larkinsville	Jackson	David Larkin	1822	1832
Level Plains *	Dale	Land Topography	1869	1965
Leeds *	St. Clair	English Town	1820	1887
Leighton *	Colbert	Leigh Family		1891
Lim Rock (Boyd's Switch)	Jackson			
Lincoln *	Talledega		1876	1911
Leesburg *	Cherokee			1900
Linden (Screamerville) *	Marengo	English Battle	1823	1839
Lineville *	Clay	Line between Talladega and Randolph Counties	1835	1898

Lipscomb *	Jefferson			1910
Lisman *	Choctaw			
Livingston *	Sumter	Edward Livingston (Sec. War)	1833	1835
Littleville *	Colbert			
Lockhart *	Covington			
Louisville *	Barbour	Daniel Lewis	1819	1934
Libertyville *	Covington			
Lowndesboro *	Lowndes	County Name		1832
Lynn *	Winston			
Loxley *	Baldwin		1892	1957
Lexington *	Lauderdale			
Lester	Limestone	Lester Jackson	1937	1959
Loachapra	Lee			
Luverne *	Crenshaw	Honor of Louisa LeGrand	1831	1889
McIntosh Bluff	Washington			
McIntosh	Butler			
McKinney	Marengo			1851
McKenzie *	Butler			
Macon	Clarke			1839
Maconsby	Washington		1803	
Madison *	Madison	County name	1814	1869
Madrid *	Houston			
Mardisville	Talladega	Samuel W. Mardis		1839
Malvern *	Geneva			1904
Malbis	Baldwin		1906	
Maplesville (Station) *	Chilton			
Marion (Muckleridge) *	Perry	Frances Marion	1817	1822
Manchester	Marshall		1845	1888
Margaret *	St. Clair	Wife of Charles DeBardeleben	1908	1959
Maysville	Madison			1852
Maytown *	Jefferson			1956



Mentone *	DeKalb	For French town Mentone	1884	1935
Midland City (Kennedy's X Roads) *	Dale		1850	1890
Midfield *	Jefferson			1953
Midway *	Bullock			1870
Millry *	Washington			
Millport *	Lamar	Cottonport & Mills	1882	1887
Milltown (Graggs Mill) (Woodville)	Chambers		1832	
Mobile *	Mobile	Maubila (Indian Name)	1702	1814
Monroeville (Walker's Mill) *	Monroe		1815	1899
Monterey (Goblersville)	Butler	Mexican City	1820	
Montevallo (Wilson's Hill) *	Shelby	Italian words Monte (Mountain) and Valle (Valley)	1815	1848
Montgomery (East Alabama and New Philadelphia)	Montgomery	Richard Montgomery	1814	1819
Morris *	Jefferson			1885
Moundville (Carthage) *	Hale	Indian Mounds		1908
Monticello (Stillman's Tan Yard)	Pike		1826	1835
Moody (Moody's Cross Roads)	St. Clair	Epps Moody	1820	1962
Mooresville *	Limestone	Dr. David Moore		1818
Mount Vernon *	Mobile	Home of George Washington	1799	1959
Mountainboro *	Etowah		1869	1896
Moulton *	Lawrence	Lt. Moulton	1800	1819
Mountain Brook *	Jefferson	Creek	1940	1942
Mount Creek	Chilton	Creek		
Mount Jefferson	Chambers			1839
Mulga *	Jefferson			1947
Mount Meigs	Montgomery			1845
Munford	Talladega			1868
Muscle Shoals *	Colbert	River Shoals & Mussels	1923	1923

Myrtle Wood *	Marengo		1903	1957
Nauvoo *	Walker	Nauvoo, Illinois	1884	1907
Napier Field	Dale		1946	1968
New Brockton (Brockton) *	Coffee	Hugh Brock		
New China Grove	Pike			1859
New Decatur	Morgan	Stephen Decatur		1889
New Hope (Cloud's Town) (Vienna) *	Madison	Church hope	1829	1832
New Site *	Tallapoosa	A New site for a town	1847	1965
Newville (Center Wells)*	Henry		1889	1899
New Market	Madison	A new market	1804	1837
Newbern *	Hale	Newbern, N.C.	1854	1860
Newsome *	DeKalb		1857	
Newton *	Dale		1829	1887
North Johns (Johns) *	Jefferson		1829	1912
North Port *	Tuscaloosa			1850
Notasulga *	Macon			1893
Oakman (Day's Gap) (York) *	Walker	W.G. Oakman		1895
Oakhill	Wilcox			1938
Oakville	Lawrence			1833
Oak Bowery (Woodlawn)	Chambers	Methodist Church	1833	1851
Odenville (Hardin's Shop) *	St. Clair	Oden Family	1822	1906
Ohatchee *	Calhoun			
Oneonta *	Blount	Indian Name	1889	1891
Onycha	Covington			
Opelika *	Lee	Creek Indian Name	1836	1854
Oak Grove *	Talladega			1966
Opp *	Covington	Henry Opp	1901	1902
Orion (Prospect Ridge)	Pike	Constellation	1810	1850
Orrville *	Dallas			1907
Owens Cross Roads *	Madison	Owens family		1963

Oxanna	Calhoun	Location between Anniston and Oxford		
Oxford (Lick Skillet) *	Calhoun			1850
Ozark (Woodshop) (Merrick) *	Dale	Ozark Hills	1822	1865
Paint Rock (Canden) *	Jackson	River in area named from painted rocks		
Parrish *	Walker		1828	1894
Payneville	Sumter		1900	1921
Pelham *	Shelby	John Pelham	1836	1838
Pell City (Eden) *	St. Clair	George H. Pell		1964
Pennington	Choctaw		1884	1887
Perote	Pike			
Petrey *	Crenshaw			1860
Phenix City (Brownsville) *	Russell	Phoenix Mills	1820	1883
Phil Campbell *	Franklin	Phil Campbell	1887	
Pickens	Pickens			1826
Pickensville *	Pickens		1817	1839
Piedmont (Hollow Stump (Cross Plains) *)	Calhoun		1847	1874
Pikeville	Marion			1860
Pinckard *	Dale		1889	1893
Pisgah *	Jackson	a church	1868	
Pine Apple *	Wilcox			1871
Pine Hill	Wilcox			1907
Pleasant Grove *	Jefferson		1883	1933
Pletcher	Chilton			
Polkville	Benton			1844
Pollard *	Escambia		1864	
Powell Cross Roads *	DeKalb			1972
Prairie Bluff	Wilcox			1839
Princeton (Birmingham)	Jackson		1844	

Prichard *	Mobile		1925
Prattville *	Autauga	Daniel Pratt	1872
Providence	Marengo		1971
Ranburne *	Cleburne		1957
Red Bay *	Franklin	Bay Flower	1886
Ragland (Trout Hill) *	St. Clair	Ragland Mining Co.	1833
Rainbow City (Morgan's Roads) *	St. Clair	St. Clair	1818
Reese City *	Etowah		1835
Red Level (Reed's Level) *	Covington		1857
Repton *	Conecuh		
Reform *	Pickens	Reform of Town	1842
Ridgeville	Etowah	Ridge Soil	
Renfro	Talladega		1887
Richmond	Henry		1819
River Falls *	Covington		1891
Radney	Washington		
Riverside *	St. Clair	Bend Coosa River	1880
Riverview *	Escambia	view of river	
Rainsville *	DeKalb	Will Rains	1905
Roanoke (High Pine) *	Randolph	Home of John Randolph	1829
Robertsdale *	Baldwin	Dr. B.F. Roberts	1905
Robinson	Autauga		1839
Rock Mills	Randolph		1896
Rockford *	Coosa	Rocks at ford	1834
Rodney	Washington		1811
Rogersville (Rodgersville) *	Lauderdale	Rogers family	1820
Roosevelt City *	Jefferson		1967
Rosa	Blount	Rosh Honey	1884
Russellville *	Franklin	Wm. Russell	1815
Ruthven	Wilcox		
Rutledge *	Crenshaw		1893

Saint Florian	Lauderdale	Patron Saint	1870	
Saint Stephens	Washington		1790	1811
Salem	Russell			1840
Samson *	Geneva			1905
Sanford *	Covington			
Saraland *	Mobile	One of founders' wives named Sara	1895	1957
Sardis City *	Etowah		1831	1963
Satsuma *	Mobile		1900	1959
Scottsboro (Scott's Mill) (Scottsville) *	Jackson	Robert T. Scott	1816	1868
Seals (Silver Run) (Peru)	Russell	Arnold Seale	1851	1872
Searight	Crenshaw			
Section *	Jackson	School Section	1820	1902
Seddon	St. Clair			1891
Selma (High Soap Stone Bluff) (Moore's Bluff) *	Dallas	"Song of Selma"	1815	1820
Sheffield *	Colbert	English Town	1883	1885
Shiloh *	DeKalb			1962
Shorterville	Henry		1825	
Silas *	Choctaw			1948
Silverhill *	Baldwin	A man who handled only silver	1896	1926
Siluria *	Shelby			1954
Sipsey *	Walker		1912	1965
Six Mile Town	Bibb			1860
Slocomb *	Geneva	Frank Slocomb	1900	1901
Smith Hill	Bibb		1889	1903
Snead *	Blount			1966
Somerville *	Morgan	Robert M. Summerville	1817	1819
South Vinemont *	Cullman			1912
Southside *	Etowah			

Sparta	Conecuh	Sparta, Georgia	1812	1821
Spruce Pine	Franklin			
Spring Hill	Pike			1872
Springville (Big Spring)				
(Pink Hill) *	St. Clair	Spring	1817	1891
Steele *	St. Clair	Steele Family	1814	1952
Stepville	Cullman			
Stevenson *	Jackson	B. K. Stevenson	1825	1867
Sycamore Mills	Tallegeda			1924
Stockton	Baldwin			1839
Stroud	Chambers			
Sulligent (Moscow) *	Lamar	Sullivan and Sergent	1886	1888
Sumiton *	Walker			
Summerdale *	Baldwin	Eli Summers	1904	1929
Sumterville (Patton Hill)	Sumpter	County name		1843
Sweetwater *	Marengo			
Sylvan Springs *	Jefferson			1957
Sylacauga (Syllacoga) *	Tallegeda	Indian Name Chalakgay	1814	1839
Sylvania *	DeKalb			
Tallegeda *	Tallegeda	Indian Name	1814	1835
Tallegeda Springs (Franklin) *	Tallegeda	Sulphur Springs	1834	1913
(White Sulphur Springs)				
Tallassee *	Tallapoosa	Indian word, Talisi (Old Town)	1824	1837
Tarrant City *	Jefferson	Dr. Felix I. Tarrant		1917
Thomasville *	Clarke	Thomas, Builder of RR	1887	1888
Tallapoosa	Tallapoosa			
Thomaston *	Marengo	Dr. C. B. Thomas		1901
Taylor *	Houston			
Thorsby *	Chilton	Scandinavian settlers	1896	1901
Trafford *	Jefferson			1948
Tompkinsville	Sumter			1843

Toxey *	Choctaw		
Town Creek (Jonesboro) *	Lawrence	1811	1819
Trenton	Jackson	1824	
Triana *	Madison	Sailor with Columbus	1819
Trinity *	Morgan		1905
Troy (Deer Stand Hill)			
(Debulon) (Centreville) *	Pike	Troy, New York	1824
Tuscaloosa (Tuskaloosa) *	Tuscaloosa	Indian Chief Tuskaloosa	1815
Trussville *	Jefferson		
Tuscumbia (Ococoposa)			
(Big Springs)	Colbert	Indian Chief Tash-Ka-Ambi	1817
Tuskegee *	Macon	Indian Chief	1833
Union	Greene		1833
Union Grove *	Marshall		
Union Springs *	Bullock		1833
Uniontown (Woodville) *	Perry		1818
Vredenburgh *	Wilcox	Peter Vredenburgh	1910
Valhermosa Springs	Morgan	Vale of Beauty	1816
Vance *	Tuscaloosa		
Verbena (Summerfield)	Chilton		1868
Valley Head *	DeKalb	The valley around	
Vernon *	Lamar	Edmond Vernon	1870
Vestavia Hills *	Jefferson		1950
Vinemont *	Cullman	Grape Vines	1873
Vienna	Pickens		1841
Vina *	Franklin		
Vincent *	Shelby	Vincent Family	1897
Wadley *	Randolph		1908
Wakefield	Washington		
Waldo *	Tallegada		1805

Walnut Grove (Thomas X Roads) *	Etowah		1886
Warrenton			1839
Warrior *	Jefferson	River	1889
Waterloo	Lauderdale		
Waterloo *	Wilcox		1832
Waverly *	Chambers		1918
West Jefferson	Jefferson		1964
Washington	Autauga		1820
Wilmer	Mobile		1970
Weaver *	Calhoun		1945
Webb *	Houston	Webb Family	
Wedowee (McDonald) *	Randolph	Indian Chief Wahdowee	1839
Weston *	Marion		
West Blockton *	Bibb		1893
Woodland	Houston		
Wetumpka *	Elmore	Indian Name	1834
White's Chapel *	St. Clair	Rev. W. L. White	1964
Whitesburg (Ditto's Landing)	Madison	John White	1824
Wilton *	Shelby		
Wilsonville *	Shelby	Dr. Elisha Wilson	1897
Winfield (Needmore) (Luxapalila) *	Fayette		
Woodlawn *	Jefferson	Wood Family	1891
Woodville *	Jackson	Richard Wood	1880
York (New York Station) *	Sumter		
Youngville	Tallapoosa		1872

\* Presently Incorporated, January 1975



## "METRO" GOVERNMENT 1972

The basic structure of local government in the United States was designed mostly for a rural, agricultural society. Technogical advances and the processes of urbanization have steadily brought about desire by the people to keep pace with the times and consequently for their local government to provide more and more new types and improvements on old type governmental services.

Many local governments have kept pace with the times, but many have not. Several of those that failed drastically to keep pace now have so called "Metro" (contraction of Metropolitan) government, a term that means in its most basic concept that "all government in a community is combined into one central government."

Complete consolidation of all local government services has never yet been achieved, however, by any community, in every sense. What usually happens in any "Metro" organization is — by legislative act and a vote of the people — a strong modification of the structures, powers, and jurisdictions of existing city and county governments usually including the education systems — is achieved. No two consolidations or reorganizations of local government in the nation have been strongly alike, indicating that communities everywhere consider their needs to be different from anywhere else.

Since Madison Countians are presently (1972) awaiting results of a study by a local group that will include the study of metropolitan government, this section is provided so that Madison Countians can have available the author's research on the subject, which has included a visit to practically every "metro" type government in the nation.

Our neighbor to the north, Nashville-Davidson County, Tennessee, has had "metro" government since 1962. As the residents of that area testify, they would not have had this form except that a large number of county and city residents became very dissatisfied with the old forms. This appears to be historically the main reason for "metro", namely that citizens become strongly dissatisfied with the old city and county type government because they probably did not provide adequate services.

More specifically, in Nashville, it appears that the large metropolitan area was not provided with what the residents thought to be adequate service by the county government, and by the satellite small cities. Nashville itself, too, was having trouble apparently in providing various services adequately. This appears to have been the main reason. However, other fairly frequent complaints were that the police protection was provided by a patronage laden Sheriff's office, and that the local tax base was very disproportionate. A 1958 election to provide "Metro" failed at the polls, but following a seemingly unpopular annexation of a large area by Nashville, and the inability, subsequently, of Nashville to provide sewers

quickly enough for the area brought about a successful election in 1961, putting the area on a "Metro" basis. The head of the Davidson County government was first elected to the office of County Mayor, and has been subsequently reelected.

Metro eliminated in Nashville and Davidson County most duplicate functions of local government, but all agencies still provide local government services. Six satellite cities provide zoning and road upkeep, while some still provide police protection.

The Nashville "Metro" operates in a somewhat similar form to that of the "Strong" Mayor or Executive form. The Metro Mayor makes most major appointments. Serving with him is a County Council whose terms are four years, comprised of five members elected at large and 35 elected from single member districts. The presiding officer of the Council is Vice-Mayor. The council operates basically the same as a City Council.

Discussion with various knowledgeable "metro" residents, as well as political scientists, county and city officials, all over the nation, disclose the following main arguments for and against "Metro", properly legislated:

- FOR . . . Elimination of Duplicate governmental functions and overlapping jurisdictions.
- Better efficiency by centralization of authority and elimination of local jealousies.
- Better planning is possible.

- AGAINST . . . Centralization of government gets it further away from the people, with too much power centralized.
- Tends toward increase of taxes.
- Large, bulky councils are necessary, and of-times thus results in excessive time to get the job done.

Historically, during the last 165 years (1805-1970) there have been very few "Metros" adopted. The count for 50 known attempts, shows 21 adopted, of which eight were by legislative action and thirteen were by a vote of the people. Thirty-one metro votes shows rejection.

Following is a tabulation of the above mentioned 47 attempts at Metro:

**SUCCESSFUL CITY-COUNTY MERGERS 1805-1970**

* New Orleans-Orleans County, Louisiana	1805
* Boston-Suffolk County, Massachusetts	1821
* Philadelphia-Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania	1854
* New York-New York County, New York	1874
* New York and Brooklyn-Queens and Richmond Counties, New York	1898

* Honolulu-Honolulu County, Hawaii	1907
Baton Rouge-East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana	1947
Hampton-Elizabeth City County, Virginia	1952
Miami-Dade County, Florida (Failed by vote in 1948 and 1953)	1957
Nashville-Davidson County, Tennessee (Failed by vote in 1958)	1962
Virginia Beach, Princess Anne County, Virginia	1962
South Norfolk-Norfolk County, Virginia	1962
Jacksonville-Duval County, Florida (Failed by vote in 1935)	1967
* Indianapolis-Marion County, Indiana	1969
Carson City-Ormsby County, Nevada	1969
Columbus-Muscogee County, Georgia (Failed by vote in 1962)	1970
Juneau and Carson City County, Alaska	1970
Sitka-Greater Sitka Borough, Alaska	1971
Suffolk-Nansemond County, Virginia	1972
Lexington-Fayette County, Kentucky	1972
Chatham County and City, Georgia	1972

\*By Legislative Act. Others listed above were effected  
by a vote of the people.

#### CITY-COUNTY MERGERS REJECTED

* Denver and Arapho County, Colorado	1889
* Chicago and Cook County, Illinois	1899
Oakland-Alameda County, California	1921
Butte-Silver Bow County, Montana	1924
St. Louis-St. Louis County, Missouri (Also rejected 1962)	1926
Portland-Multnomah County, Oregon	1927
Pittsburgh-Allegheny County, Pennsylvania	1929
Several Municipalities, Ravalli County, Montana	1932
Macon-Bibb County, Georgia (Also rejected in 1960)	1933
* Milwaukee and Milwaukee County, Wisconsin	1935
Jacksonville-Duval County, Florida (succeeded later in 1967)	1935
* Atlanta and DeKalb and Fulton Counties, Georgia	1937
Miami-Dade County, Florida (Succeeded in 1962)	1953
Nashville-Davidson County, Tennessee (Successful in 1962)	1958
Albuquerque-Bernalillo County, New Mexico	1959
Knoxville-Knox County, Tennessee	1959
Macon-Bibb County, Georgia (Also rejected in 1933)	1960
Durham-Durham County, North Carolina	1961
Richmond, Henrico County, Virginia	1961
Columbus-Muscogee County, Georgia (Succeeded in 1970)	1962
Memphis-Shelby County, Tennessee	1962
St. Louis-St. Louis County, Missouri (also rejected 1926)	1962

Chattanooga-Hamilton County, Tennessee (Also rejected 1970)	1964
Tampa-Hillsborough County, Florida (Also rejected 1967)	1970
Athens-Clarke County, Georgia	1972
Macon-Bibb County, Georgia	1972
Hillsborough County and City, Florida	1972
Dougherty County and City, Georgia	1972
Wilmington-New Hanover	1973

\* Unsuccessful by legislative attempt. All others above were rejected by the voters.

The Madison County legislative delegation passed an act in 1971, Number 1738, setting up a nine member Local Government Study Commission, giving the commission the task of recommending ways and means of improving and up-dating county, city, and local school governmental procedures. Their task obviously too, will entail a study of the "metro" type systems and should include a recommendation whether Metro should be tried, or not. The function of the local legislative groups and its powers over the people should also be studied, and probably "home rule" will be recommended. Home Rule is the process of taking much of local type legislation away from the legislative group, and would be a real boon to local government.

The Study Commission, comprised of five members appointed by the Madison County Legislative group; two by the Huntsville City Council, and two by the Madison County Commission, in 1972, selected its own Chairman, and is to report its recommendations to the Legislature during its 1973 term.

Members of the Commission are as follows:

- Jerry Stapp, Chairman
- Joe Moquin
- Reeves Clyde (resigned April 1972)
- Ponder Dr. Henry
- McDonald Albert C.
- (1) Loeb, William S.
- (1) Whitt, J.B.
- (2) Sefton, F. N.
- (2) Thomas, Mrs. Jane
  - (1) Appointed by Madison County Commission.
  - (2) Appointed by Huntsville City Council.

Note: All others appointed by Legislature.

## PART III, VOLUME II

“Government is a trust, and the officers of the government are trustees; and both the trust and trustees are created for the benefit of the people.”

Henry Clay

### **TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT BACKGROUND** (MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA AND SOUTHWEST TERRITORIES)

#### **MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY**

The Mississippi Territory was organized April 8, 1798, in conformity with the U.S. Northwest Territory Ordinance, the basis of the local law, with the exception of the clause prohibiting slavery.

Dated February 28, 1799, the first law governing the new Territory was enacted, and this and early subsequent laws were enacted to meet the exigencies of a period in which there were frequent murders and riots, persistent litigations, offenses against property, and non-payment of debts.

Territorial Governor Winthrop Sargent arrived in the territorial capitol on August 6, 1898, and his first official act was a speech to the people on August 16. Other Territory officials appointed were William McGuire, Chief Justice, and Peter Bryan Bruin and Daniel Tilton as Judges. Bruin was the only resident Judge. Tilton didn't arrive in the territory until January 16, 1799, and McGuire not until the following summer.

On September 8, 1798, Governor Sargent issued his first order, organizing the militia.

When Judge Tilton arrived, the legislative branch was organized with the Judges and Governor assuming that duty also, and the aforesaid law of February 28, 1799 was enacted. An Act of Congress on June 24, 1800 authorized election of nine House members, and a Legislative Council (Senate) of five, nominated by the House, to be approved by the President.

The Territory first covered was organized into three counties, Adams, Pickering, and Washington.

#### **ALABAMA TERRITORY**

On March 1, 1917, an Act of Congress established Mississippi as a State, and on March 3, 1817 legislation was also passed, to become effective the day the Mississippi Constitution became effective on (August 15, 1817) that made Alabama a Territory. William Wyatt Bibb was appointed Territorial Governor on September 25, and went to the new Territorial Capitol at St. Stephens in December. Bibb remained as Governor of the Territory until

December 14, 1819, when Congress passed a resolution admitting Alabama to the Union. Bibb also became Governor of Alabama then.

Elsewhere in this work, in Volume III, will appear a Digest of Laws, including those pertaining to Territorial government. Consequently, this section will concern itself primarily with listing many of the people, from 1798 to 1819, who operated the territorial governments, of which Madison County was a part.

### **GOVERNOR, MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY**

1798	Guion, Isaac (Acting Governor 3-1798 to 8-1798)
1798-1801	Sargent, Winthrop
1801-1803	Claiborne, William C. (Appointed Governor, Territory of New Orleans)
1801	Steele, John (Acting Governor 4-1801 to 11-1801)
1804-1805	West, Cato (Acting Governor 10-1804 to 5-1805)
1805-1809	Williams, Robert
1806-1807	Mead, Cowles (Acting Governor 6-1806 to 1-1-1807)
1809	Williams, Thomas (Acting Governor 3-1809 to 7-1809)
1809-1817	Holmes, David
1811-1812	Dangerfield, Henry (Acting Governor 10-1811 to 6-1812)
1815-1816	Ware, Nathaniel (Acting Governor 4-1815 to 5-1816)

### **GOVERNOR, ALABAMA TERRITORY**

1817-1819	Bibb, William Wyatt
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### **SUPREME COURT, ALABAMA TERRITORY (5 Circuit Judges)**

1818	Lipscomb, Abner S.
1818	Saffold, Reuben
1818	Webb, Henry Y.
1818	Ellis, Richard
1818	*Clay, C. C.

\* Born or lived in Madison County.

### **ADJUTANT GENERAL, ALABAMA TERRITORY**

1818	Hanes, John
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### **MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY SECRETARIES**

1798-1803	Steele, John
1803-1805	West, Cato
1805-1806	Williams, Thomas H.
1806-1807	Meade, Cowles
1807-1810	Williams, Thomas H.
1810-1815	Dangerfield, Henry
1815-1817	Ware, Nathaniel

## **ALABAMA TERRITORY SECRETARY**

1818 Hitchcock, Henry  
1818 Rogers, Thomas A.

## **MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY TREASURER**

1802-1807 Green, Abner (Had previously been Registrar of  
Probate for Georgia, Bourbon County)  
1807-1817 Brooks, Samuel

## **ALABAMA TERRITORY TREASURER**

1818 Roper, Jack F.

## **REGISTER, LAND OFFICE, MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY**

### **WEST OF PEARL RIVER**

1803 Turner, Edward  
1804 Dangerfield, Henry  
1804 Fitzpatrick, Thomas  
1805 Williams, Thomas H.  
1815 Gray, Nicholas

### **EAST OF PEARL RIVER**

1804 Chambers, Joseph  
\*1806 Perkins, Nicholas

### **ALL MISSISSIPPI**

\*1817 Pope, Alexander  
\* Lived in Madison County

## **TERRITORIAL JUDGES, MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY**

1798-1802 Tilton, Daniel  
1798-1810 Bruin, Peter Bryan  
1798-1800 McGuire, William  
1800-1803 Lewis, Seth  
1802-1803 Ker, David  
1803 Rodney, Thomas  
1804 Kirby, Ephriam (died 1804) (Judges now increased  
to four)  
1804-1817 Toulmin, Harry  
\*1805 Jones, Obadiah (did not accept)  
1805 Matthews, George Jr.  
1807 Leake, Walter  
1809 Martin, Francis Xavier  
\*1810-1817 Jones, Obadiah  
1810 Fitz, Oliver  
1811-1813 Campbell, David  
1812-1817 Simpson, Josiah (By 1816 Judges increased to five)  
1813-1817 Poindexter, George

- 1817 Archer, Stevenson  
 \*1817 Taylor, John M.  
 \* Lived in Madison County

**TERRITORIAL JUDGES, ALABAMA TERRITORY**

- 1818-1819 Webb, Henry Y.  
 1818 Hughes, Beverly  
 1818-1819 Toulmin, Harry  
 \*1819 Walker, John W.  
 \*1818-1819 Jones, Obadiah (resigned)  
 \* Lived in Madison County

**MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY DELEGATES  
 TO U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

- 1801-1802 Hunter, Narsworthy  
 1802-1803 Green, Thomas M.  
 1803-1807 Lattimore, William  
 1807-1813 Poindexter, George  
 1813-1817 Lattimore, William

**ALABAMA TERRITORY DELEGATES  
 TO U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

- 1818-1819 Crowell, John

**PRESIDENT, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,  
 MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY**

- 1801-1802 Stampley, John  
 1802-1807 Ellis, John  
 1807-1809 Baker, Joshua  
 1809 Burnet, Daniel  
 1809 Lea, James  
 1809 Montgomery, Alexander  
 1809-1810 Barnes, Thomas  
 1810-1812 Montgomery, Alexander  
 1812-1815 Barnes, Thomas  
 \*1815-1817 Titus, James  
 \*Lived in Madison County

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY**

**Date Commissioned**

- 1800 Ellis, John (Elected 7-1800)  
 1800 Stampley, John  
 1800 Lattimore, David  
 1800 Bingaman, Adam  
 1800 McGrew, Flood  
 1800 Montgomery, Alexander (Also 1808 & 1809)



1805	Henry, Lemuel
1805	Hinds, Thomas (Also 1806)
1805	Burnet, Daniel (Also 1806 & 1808)
1805	Sessions, Joseph (Also 1806)
1807	Baker, Joshua
1808	Calvit, Thomas
1808	Lea, James
1808	McGrew, John Flood
1809	Montgomery, Alexander
1809	Carson, Joseph (Also 1814)
1809	McCaleb, David
1809	Robert, Joseph
1809	Barnes, Thomas (Also 1814)
*1811	Ward, Edward
*1812-1817	Titus, James (Also 1814)
1813	Ware, Nathaniel
1814	Runnels, Howell W.
*1814	Grayson, Beverly R.
*1814-1817	Beatty, Robert
1815	Claiborne, Ferdinand L.
1815	Bailey, Robert
1815	West, Cato
1815	Williams, David
1816	Taylor, John
1816	Torrence, Thomas
	*Lived in Madison County

### SPEAKER OF HOUSE, MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

1800-1803	Hunter, Henry
1803	Forman, William G.
1803	Conner, William
*1803	Perkins, Nicholas
1803	Dunbar, William
1804-1805	Smith, Philander
1805-1806	Steele, John
1806-1808	Ellis, John
1809	Snodgrass, William
1809-1810	Claiborne, Ferdinand L.
1810	Hinds, Thomas (Pro-Tem)
1810	Rogers, Ralph (Pro-Tem)
1811-1813	Mead, Cowles
1813-1815	Burnet, Daniel
*1815-1817	Moore, Gabriel
	*Lived in Madison County

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY

	Name	County
1800	Banks, Sutton	Adams (Elected July)
1800	Green, Thomas M.	Pickering

1800	Hutchins, Anthony	Adams
1800	Hoggatt, James	Adams
1800	Hunter, Henry	Adams
1800	West, Cato	Pickering
1800	Calvit, Thomas	Pickering
1800	Burnet, John	Pickering
1800	Dunbar, William	—
1802	Brooks, John	Jefferson
1802	Burnet, John	Pickering
1802	Conner, William	Adams
1802	Dixon, Roger	Jefferson
1802	Calvit, Thomas	Pickering
1802	Dunbar, William	Adams
1802	Girault, John	Jefferson
1802	Rogatt, James	Adams
1802	Perkins, Nicholas	Washington
1802	West, Cato	Pickering
1803	Brooks, John	Jefferson
1803	Forman, William G.	—
1804	Caller, John	Washington
1804	Claiborne, F. L.	Adams
1804	Harding, Lyman	Adams
1804	Smith, Philander	Adams
1804	Steele, John	Adams
1804	Shaw, John	Jefferson
1805	Dunbar, Joseph	Jefferson
1806	Bridges, Samuel	Jefferson
1806	Ellis, John	Adams
1806	Fitzpatrick, Thomas	Jefferson
1806	Humphreys, George W.	Jefferson
1806	Hunter, Henry	Adams
1806	Montgomery, Alexander	Adams
1806	Poindexter, George	Adams
1806	Snodgrass, William	Jefferson
1807	Branham, James W.	—
1807	Bridges, Samuel	Jefferson
1807	Bullock, Stephen	—
1807	Burnet, Daniel	Claiborne
1807	Caller, James	Washington
1807	Clark, George	—
1807	Cook, Samuel	—
1807	Davis, Micajah	Adams
1807	Downs, Henry D.	Jefferson
1807	Fitzpatrick, Thomas	Jefferson
1807	Henry, Lemuel	Washington
1807	Harris, Thomas	—
1807	Mead, Cowles	Jefferson
1807	Montgomery, Alexander	Adams
1807	Orme, Thomas	—
1807	Sessions, Joseph	Adams
1807	Shields, William B.	Adams

1807	Snodgrass, William	Jefferson
1807	Stark, Theodore	Adams
1807	Sturgus, Minor	—
1807	Truly, Berinett	Jefferson
1808	Snodgrass, William	Jefferson
1808	Cassells, Henry	—
1808	Shields, William B.	Adams
1809	Beasley, Daniel	Jefferson
1809	Brightwell, Theodore	Washington
1809	Chaney, Bailey E.	Franklin
1809	DeFrance, Abram	Adams
1809	Foster, James	—
1809	Hanes, John	Adams
1809	Hunter, Henry	Adams
1809	King, Richard	—
1809	McCaleb, David	Claiborne
1809	Nugent, John	Adams
1809	Osborne, Audly L.	—
1809	Pool, William	—
1809	Roberts, Joseph	—
1809	Snodgrass, William	Jefferson
1809	Turpin, White	Adams
1809	Reagan, Ralph	Claiborne
1809	Willis, John B.	—
*1810	Winston, William D.	Madison
*1810	Ward, Edward	Madison
1811	Perkins, Lewis	Amite
*1811	Perkins, Peter	Madison
1811	Balch, H. J.	Jefferson
1811	Barnes, Allen	Claiborne
1811	Postlethwait, Samuel	Adams
1811	Beasley, Daniel	Jefferson
1811	Sessions, Joseph	Adams
1811	Bowman, Joseph	Adams
1811	Smith, Philander	Adams
1811	Caller, James	Washington
1811	Turner, Edward	Warren
1811	Hoggatt, Philip	Adams
1811	Lowry, John	Amite
1811	McConnell, George W.	Franklin
1811	McGrew, William	Washington
*1811	McVay, Hugh	Madison
1811	Mead, Cowles	Jefferson
*1811	Moore, Gabriel	Madison
1811	Patton, James	Wayne
*1812	Moore, Gabriel	Madison
*1812	Perkins, Peter	Madison
*1812	McVay, Hugh	Madison
*1812	Titus, James	Madison
1813	Balch, H. J.	Jefferson
1813	Burnet, Daniel	Claiborne

1813	Chaney, Bailey E.	Franklin
1813	Crawford, William	Mobile
1813	Downs, Henry D.	Warren
1813	Greenleaf, David	Adams
1813	Hanna, Henry	Amite
1813	Hoggatt, Philip	Adams
*1813	McCartney, James	Madison
*1813	McVay, Hugh	Madison
*1813	Perkins, Peter	Madison
*1813	Moore, Gabriel	Madison
1813	Montgomery, Samuel	Adams
1813	Patton, James	Wayne
1813	Posey, John B.	Wilkinson
1813	Rankin, Christopher	Amite
1813	Reagan, Ralph	Claiborne
1813	Runnels, Harmon	Marion, Hancock
1813	Saffold, Reuben	Clarke
1813	Sessions, Joseph	Adams
1813	Shields, William B.	Adams
1813	Smith, Samuel	Washington
1813	Stewart, Duncan	Wilkinson
1813	Taylor, John	Adams
1813	Ware, Nathaniel A.	Adams
1813	Briscoe, Wilborn	Claiborne
1814	Chaney, Bailey E.	Franklin
1814	Smith, Samuel	Washington
*1814	Moore, Gabriel	Madison
*1814	McVay, Hugh	Madison
*1814	McCartney, James	Madison
1815	Baker, William D.	Adams
1815	Brandon, Gerald	Wilkinson
1815	Bond, Jr. John	Marion, Lawrence
1815	Briscoe, Wilborn	Claiborne
1815	Brown, Ervin	—
1815	Campbell, Anthony	Adams
1815	Downs, Henry D.	Warren
1815	Hanna, Henry	Amite
1815	Hopkins, John	Jefferson
1815	Lister, Josiah D.	Washington
*1815	McVay, Hugh	Madison
*1815	Moore, Gabriel	Madison
*1815	Winston, William H.	Madison
*1815	McCartney, James	Madison
1815	Newman, George	Adams
1815	Saffold, Reuben	Clarke
1815	Shaw, John	Franklin
1815	Swayze, Nathan	Adams
1815	Turner, Edward	Adams
1815	Watts, Josiah	Greene, Wayne
1815	Wilkins, James C.	Adams
1815	Winborne, Jesse	Amite
1815	Wood, James	Claiborne

*1816-1817	Moore, Gabriel	Madison
*1816-1817	McVay, Hugh	Madison
*1816-1817	Winston, William H.	Madison
*1817	Clay, C. C.	Madison
*1817	Walker, John Williams	Madison
1818	Baker, William B.	Baldwin
—	Kennedy, Joseph	—

\*Lived in Madison County

#### **ATTORNEY GENERAL, MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY**

1799-1803	Harding, Lyman (Appointed 7-20)
1803-1807	Poindexter, George

#### **WEST DISTRICT**

1807-1808	Shields, William B.
1814-1817	Rankin, Christopher

#### **EAST DISTRICT**

*1807-1808	Perkins, Nicholas
1809-1812	Henry, Lemuel
1812-1817	Carson, Joseph

\*Born or lived in Madison County.

#### **MADISON COUNTY ONLY**

*1809-1817	Winston, Louis
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\*Lived in Madison County

#### **ATTORNEY GENERAL, ALABAMA TERRITORY**

*1818	Minor, Henry (North District)
1818	Wilson, Matthew (South District)
1818	Noble, Joseph (Middle District)

\*Born or lived in Madison County.

#### **AUDITOR, MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY**

-1805	Howell, Charles B.
1805-	Grayson, Beverly R.
—	Walton, Park

#### **AUDITOR, ALABAMA TERRITORY (COMPTROLLER)**

1818	Pickens, Samuel
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#### **ALABAMA TERRITORY, LEGISLATURE**

1818-1819	<b>LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (SENATE)</b>
	Titus, James (President)
	Mead, Lemuel (Took Beatty place, 2nd session only)

Chambers, Dr. Henry (took Carson's place,  
2nd session only)

Beatty, Robert (resigned)

Carson, Joseph (died)

Note: All of the above Legislative Council lived in  
Madison County except Carson.

Gayle, John Jr.

Phillips, George

Wilson, Matthew

#### 1818-1819 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(X) Moore, Gabriel (Speaker, First Session)

(X) McVay, Hugh

(X) Clay, Clement Comer

(X) Walker, John W. (Speaker, Second Session)

8 others, not from Madison County, are not listed.

(X) From Madison County

#### 1816 CENSUS, MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY

County	Population
Adams .....	10,131
Wilkinson .....	7,277
Amite .....	5,078
Jefferson .....	4,908
Claiborne .....	3,529
Warren .....	1,583
Franklin .....	2,718
Pike .....	2,618
Lawrence .....	1,784
Marion .....	1,701
Greene .....	1,745
Wayne .....	2,084
Hancock .....	1,000 (Supposed)
Jackson .....	1,011
Madison .....	14,200
Clarke .....	4,117
Washington .....	2,559
Monroe .....	5,306
Baldwin .....	1,163
Mobile .....	1,000 (Supposed)
	<hr/>
	75,512

#### PICKERING COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY. OFFICIALS, 1799

Justices of the Court of Common Pleas:

Dixon, Roger

Harrison, Richard

Thomas, William  
 Gibson, Samuel  
 Humphreys, George W.  
 Brasher, Tobias  
 Sheriff: Ferguson, William  
 Coroner: Green, Henry  
 Treasurer: Green, Thomas  
 Clerk & Register: Girault, John

This County adjoined Madison County on the South. Its name was changed to Jefferson in 1802.

### **SOUTHWEST TERRITORY OFFICIALS**

(Area north of Madison County, later a part of Tennessee)

#### **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

(Elected 12-1793) (First Met 2-1794)

1794-1796	Taylor, Leroy	Washington County
	Tipton, John	Washington County
	Rutledge, George	Sullivan County
	Hardin, Joseph	Greene County
	Cocke, William	Hawkins County
	McMinn, Joseph	Hawkins County
	Kelly, Alexander	Knox County
	Beaird, John	Knox County
	Wear, Samuel	Jefferson County
	Dohormy, George	Jefferson County
	White, James	Davidson County
	Wilson, David	Sumner County (Speaker)
	Ford, James	Tennessee County

#### **LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

1794-1796	Rutherford, Griffin	
	Sevier, John, Sr.	
	Winchester, James	
	Donelson, Stockley	
	Taylor, Permenas	
1790-1796	Governor	Blount, William
1790-1796	Territory Judges	Campbell, David
		McNairy, John
1791-1796	Territory Judge	Anderson, Joseph
1790-1796	Territory Secretary	Smith, Daniel
1794-1796	Delegate to Congress	White, James

#### **District of Washington**

(Washington (At First), Sullivan, Greene, Hawkins Counties)

1791-1794	Attorney General	Cocke, William
1794-1796	Attorney General	Lacey, Hopkins
1790-1796	Clerk and Master in Equity	Russell, Andrew

1790-1796	Clerk Superior Court	Ramsey, Frances Alexander
1790-1796	Lt. Colonel	King, Thomas
1794-1796	Treasurer	Carter, Landon

**District of Mero**

1791-1796	Attorney General	Jackson, Andrew
1790-1791	Clerk and Master in Equity	Sitgreaves, Joseph
1791-1796	Clerk and Master in Equity	Searcy, Bennet
1790-1792	Clerk, Superior Court	Allison, David
1792-1796	Clerk, Superior Court	McNaire, Andrew
1790-1796	Lt. Colonel	Hays, Robert
1794-1796	Treasurer	Tatum, Howell

**District of Hamilton**

(Jefferson and Knox Counties)

1794-1796	Treasurer	Carter, Landon
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**Washington County**

(First County Formed 10-22-1790) (Population 1791 - 5,872)

1790-1791	Sheriff	Harrison, William
1791-1792	Sheriff	Robertson, Charles
1792-1796	Sheriff	Gillaspie, George
1790-1796	Clerk	Sevier, James
1791-1794	Coroner	Greer, Joseph
1794-1796	Coroner	Green, Alexander
1790-1791	Straymaster	Cooper, Elijah
1791-1796	Straymaster	Williams, George
1790-1791	County Attorney- Solicitor	Rees, James
1791-1794	County Attorney- Solicitor	Lacy, Hopkins
1794-1796	County Attorney- Solicitor	Sevier, John, Jr.
1790-1796	Lt. Colonel Commandant	Carter, Landon

**Sullivan County** (Population, 1791 - 4,447)

1790-1792	Sheriff	Rutledge, George
1792-1793	Sheriff	Scott, John
1793-1794	Sheriff	Gillaspie, George
1794-1795	Sheriff	Scott, John
1795-1796	Sheriff	Shelby, Isaac
1790-1796	Clerk	Matthew, —
1790-1796	Straymaster	Crocket, Joseph
1790-1796	County Attorney- Solicitor	Shea, John
1790-1796	Lt. Colonel Commandant	Christian, Gilbert
1790-1796	Register	Majors, Stephen



**Greene County** (Population, 1791 - 7,741)

1790-1795	Sheriff	Richardson, James
1795-1796	Sheriff	Conway, George
1790-1796	Clerk	Kennedy, David
1790-1796	Coroner	Rawlins, A.
1790-1796	Straymaster	Newman, John
1790-1794	County Attorney- Solicitor	Roan, Archibald
1794-1796	County Attorney- Solicitor	Shields, John
1790-1793	Register	Stone, John
1793-1796	Register	Stinson, James

**Hawkins County** (Population, 1791 - 6,970)

1790-1794	Sheriff	Berry, Thomas
1794-1795	Sheriff	White, Thomas
1795-1796	Sheriff	Berry, Thomas
1790-1796	Clerk	Mitchell, Richard
1790-1794	Straymaster	Wiltor, Samuel
1794-1795	Straymaster	Mitchell, Richard
1796	Straymaster	Donelson, Stockley
1791-1796	Coroner	Hamlin, Daniel
1790-1796	Register	Mabry, Richard

**Davidson County** (Population, 1791 - 3,459)

1790	Sheriff	Smith, Samson
1792	Sheriff	William, Samson
1794	Sheriff	Hardiman, Nicholas Perkins
1790	Clerk	Ewing, Andrew
1790	Coroner	Shannon, Samuel
1790	Straymaster	Mears, James
1790	Lt. Colonel Commandant	Robertson, James
1790	Register	Mallory, Thomas
1792	Judge Advocate Regimental	Jackson, Andrew

**Sumner County** (Population, 1791 - 2,196)

1790-1795	Sheriff	Cage, William
1795	Sheriff	Cage, Reuben
1790-1796	Clerk	Shelby, David
1790-1796	Coroner	Walton, Isaac
1790-1796	Straymaster	Wilson, James
1790-1796	County Attorney- Solicitor	Searcy, Bennet
1790-1796	Lt. Colonel Commandant	Winchester, James
1790-1794	Register	Winchester, George
1794-1796	Register	Wilson, George

### **Knox County**

1792-1793	Sheriff	Houston, William
1793-1796	Sheriff	Houston, Robert
1792-1796	Clerk	McClung, Charles
1792-1796	Lt. Colonel	
	Commandant	White, James
1792-1796	Register	Chapman, Thomas

### **Tennessee County** (Population, 1791 - 1,387)

1790-1792	Sheriff	Nevill, Joseph
1792-1793	Sheriff	Prince, Robert
1793-1794	Sheriff	Johnson, Henry
1794-1796	Sheriff	Nevill, Joseph
1790-1796	Clerk	Crutcher, Andrew
1792-1796	Coroner	Prince, William
1790-1796	Straymaster	Phillips, John
1790-1796	County Attorney- Solicitor	Searcy, Bennet
1794-1796	Lt. Colonel	
	Commandant	Ford, James
1790-1796	Register	Lewis, Hugh

### **Jefferson County**

1792-1795	Sheriff	McFarland, Robert
1795-1796	Sheriff	Wilson, John
1792-1796	Clerk	Hamilton, James
1794-1796	Coroner	Henderson, Andrew
1792-1796	Straymaster	Peck, Adam
1792-1796	Lt. Colonel	
	Commander	Dohorky, George

### **Sevier County**

1794-1796	Sheriff	Buckinham, Thomas
1794-1796	Clerk	Weir, Samuel
1794-1796	Coroner	Lewis, Mordecai
1794-1796	Straymaster	Montgomery, Alexander
1794-1796	Lt. Colonel	
	Commander	Weir, Samuel
1794-1796	Register	Bird, Jesse

### **Blount County**

1795-1796	Sheriff	Sims, Little Page
1795-1796	Lt. Colonel	
	Commandant	Kelly, Alexander

Note: 1791 Population Southwest Territory 35,691  
1795 Census 77,262.

### **COUNTIES NORTH OF MADISON COUNTY FORMED PRIOR TO SOUTHWEST TERRITORY (IN AREA LATER TO BECOME TENNESSEE)**

- \*1777 Washington County (Created by North Carolina)
- \*1779 Sullivan County (Created by North Carolina)

- \*1783            Greene County (Created by North Carolina)
- 1783            Davidson County (Created by North Carolina)
- 1786            Sumner County (Created by North Carolina)
- 1786            Hawkins County (Created by North Carolina)
- 1788            Tennessee County (Created by North Carolina)
- 1785            Spencer County (Created by State of Franklin  
                  dividing Sullivan and Greene Counties)
- 1785            Caswell County (Created by State of Franklin  
                  dividing Greene County)
- 1785            Sevier County (Created by State of Franklin  
                  dividing Greene County)
- 1785            Wayne County (Created by State of Franklin  
                  dividing Washington County)

\*These 3 counties declared independence from North Carolina and set up State of Franklin with a governor and full slate of public officials. The State lasted about 3 years.

### HOUSTON COUNTY, GEORGIA, OFFICIALS

- 2-1784            Commissioners (and Justices)  
                  McIntosh, Lacklin (didn't act)  
                  Downes, William (Elected Chairman by  
                  Commissioners)  
                  Morrell, John (didn't act)  
                  Donelson, Joseph (killed by Indians)  
                  Martin, Joseph  
                  Sevier, John  
                  Carr, Thomas (replaced Morrell in 1785)  
                  Lindsey, John (took Donelson's place)
- Fall, 1784        Justices for the "Said District of Tennessee"  
                  Blount, William  
                  Donelson, John  
                  Downes, William  
                  Sevier, John  
                  Martin, Joseph  
                  Robertson, Charles  
                  Sevier, Valentine, Jr.  
                  Heard, Stephen
- 1785            Surveyor: Donelson, John  
                  Deputy Surveyor: Lewis, James M.  
                  Deputy Surveyor: Cox, Zachariah  
                  Deputy Surveyor: Taylor, Isaac  
                  Representative to Georgia Legislature: Sevier, John  
                  (Named by Commissioners)

NOTES: The above (Houston County) was the first semblance of Civil Government established by an English speaking people in the area embracing Madison County. In February, 1784, William Blount and others petitioned the Georgia Legislature to lay out a new county around the

Great Bend of the Tennessee River. This was referred to a Legislative Committee which reported back favorably and seven Commissioners were appointed for the area that could issue Warrants of Survey up to 1,000 acre tracts at not less than 12½ cents per acre.

The above Commissioners met in the fall of 1784, deciding to meet later at the Mouth of Elk River and formally organize the County. Georgia then appointed eight Justices of the Peace.

The Commissioners met again in 1785 and elected a Chairman, Surveyors and a Representative to the Georgia Legislature.

In February, 1786, a Bill officially creating the County of Houston was read in the Georgia Legislature for the first time but no record exists of it having been read further during that session. However, a report of the Commissioners was presented to the Legislature on February 10, 1786 and was referred to Committee.

The final chapter in the history of Houston County ended when on August 7, 1786 a Bill creating Houston County was rejected 26 to 23. Georgia then gave each Commissioner 5,000 acres of land, but their title was never perfected. The County that was not a county thus ended, otherwise, Madison County might not have become Madison County.

## PART IV

### OTHER INFORMATION ABOUT MADISON COUNTY

#### EARLY SETTLERS OF MADISON COUNTY (1804-1811) (Male, White Adults)

The earliest known county residency is shown. Various spellings of names from source records are listed. Sources were: the 1809 Census (actually an 1808 "Squatters List"); 1810 and 1811 tax records; Records of Superior, Orphans, and early Justice courts; and various genealogical records and histories. Many of these settlers were in Madison County before the dates shown, but proof is sparse.

Name	Date Known To Be Here
ABERNATHY (ABURNATHY), David	1811
ACKLIN (ACKLAND, AKLIN, AKINS), Joseph	1807
Alexander	1810
Samuel	1808
William	1811
ADAIR (ADARE, ADIER), James	1810
William	1808
ADAMS (ADAM, ADAN), Isaac	1810
Joseph	1808
Littleberry	1808
ADAY, Horatio	1808
ADKINS (SEE ATKINS)	
ADKINSON (SEE ATKINSON)	
AKINS (SEE ATKINS AND ACKLIN)	
ALBRIGHT (ALLBRIGHT), John	1808
ALDRIDGE (ALLDRIDGE), William	1811
ALFORD (ALLFORD), David	1810
ALLEN (ALAN), James	1811
T.	1811
Samuel	1811
ALLISON (ALLESON, ELLESSON), John	1808
Lewis	1810
Uriah	1810
AMMONETT (OMINET), John	1811
ANDERSON, Ephraim	1811
Erikus	1808
James	1808
Joseph	1810
Francis	1809
Peter	1808
William	1811
ARP (SEE EARP)	
ATKINS (ADKINS, AKINS), James	1811
Joseph	1808

ATKINSON (ADKINSON), John	1811
AUNYAN (ANYER), George	1811
AUSTIN, Nathaniel	1808
Thomas	1808
BABB, Asakel	1809
Essel	1810
James	1808
BAILEY (BALEY, BAYLEY), Benjamin	1810
David	1810
John	1808
William	1810
BAKER, John	1808
William	1808
BALDWIN (BAULDWIN, BOWLIN), Jacob	1808
Thomas	1808
BALL (BALE), Spencer	1808
BAILEW (BELEW), David	1811
BANION (SEE O'BANION)	
BARNETT, Bursilla	1811
William	1808
BARRY (SEE BERRY)	
BASS, Peter	1810
Uriah	1811
BASSER (BAZOR, BASON), John	1808
BATTLE, Benjamin	1808
David	1811
Thomas	1808
BAUGHER, William	1811
BAWLIN (SEE BALDWIN)	
BAWX, BUAX, BAS (SEE BOX)	
BAXTER, Alexander	1808
James	1808
John	1808
BAYLESS (BAYLIS, BALES, BAILESS, BAILIS, BURLESS, BOYLES) Daniel	1808
George	1808
Hezekiah	1808
John	1810
Reece	1808
William	1808
BAYLEY (SEE BAILEY)	
BAYZONE (BAYZERE), George	1809
John	1809
BEAN (BOAN), David	1805
George	1811
Andrew	1811
John	1811
William	1811
BEARD, Henry	1809
BEARING, David	1808
John	1808

BEASON (BEESON), John	1808
Jonathan	1811
BEATY (BEATTY), Martin	1810
Robert	1810
BELL, Edward	1811
Francis	1808
James	1811
Richard	1808
Robert	1810
Valentine	1810
William	1810
BELLAR (BELLER, BELAS), Armstead	1810
Eli	1811
BENMAN (BENNIAN, BINNION), John	1811
BERDWELL (SEE BIRDWELL)	
BERGES (SEE BURGIS)	
BERNEY, Benjamin	1810
BERRY (BARRY), Enoch	1808
Robert	1810
BETHEL (BEATHEL), Green	1811
BENSY (SEE BUSBY)	
BEVIL (BEVELL), Woodliff	1810
BIBB, James	?
Thomas	1810
BINNION (SEE BENMAN)	
BIRAM (SEE BYRAM)	
BIRD (SEE BYRD)	
BIRDWELL (BERWELL), John	1808
BIRNUM, Ebenezer	1810
BISHOP, Wyatt	1809
BLACK, Christopher	1809
James	1808
John	1811
BLACKBURN (BLACKBOURN), George	1808
BLANKENSHIP, Edmund (Edward)	1810
BLAYLOCK (BLALOCK), Jeremiah	1811
BLEDSOE (BLEDSO), Lewis	1810
BLEVINS (BLEVENS), Dillin (Dilon)	1808
John	1811
BLOODSWORTH, Hardy (Henry)	1808
Timothy	1811
BLOOMER, William	1808
BOAN (SEE BEAN)	
BOARING (SEE BEARING)	
BOGGS, Samuel	1811
BOILES (BOYLES), George	1810
James (or Jacob)	1810
John	1810
BOND (BONDS), Banester (Bannister)	1810
William	1808

BONE (BONES), William	1810
BORAM (BOWREN), John	1808
BOSHART (BUSHART, BUHARD), David	1810
Randolph	1810
Robert	1808
BOUCHER, Joshua	1809
BOUNDS (BONDS), William	1810
BOWREN (SEE BORAM)	
BOWERMAN, Peter	1811
BOX (BAWX, BAUX, BAX), Michael	1810
BOYD, Robert	1808
BRADEN (SEE BRAYDEN)	
BRADLEY, Edward	1809
Micajah	1810
BRAGG, Benjamin	1810
BRAHAN, John	1810
BRANDON, Thomas	1810
BRAYDEN, John	1808
James	1808
BREDEN, James	1808
BRIANT (BRYANT), John	1810
BROCK, Isaac	1808
Reuben	1808
BROILES (BRILES, BROILS), George	1808
Jacob	1810
BROOM, Miles	1810
BROWN, William	1808
John	1811
BRYARS, Lazarus I.	1809
BRYANT (SEE BRIANT)	
BULLER, John	1808
BUNCH, John	1808
BURDULE, John	1808
BURGESS (BESGES, BURGIS), Richard	1808
William	1808
James	1811
BURLESON (BURLISON, BURLESSON, BYRLESON), James	1811
John	1808
Joseph	1808
Jonathan	1811
BURNS, Patrick	1808
BURROUGH (BURROWS, BURRESS, BURRIS), Charles	1810
Joseph	1811
William	1810
BUSBY (BUSY, BEUSY, BUSEY, BUZBY), Benjamin	1808
Edward	1811
BUSHART (SEE BOSHART)	
BUTCHER (BETCHER), Joshua	1810
BUTLER, Christifer (Christopher)	1811
Joshua	1808



BYOITS, Jacob	1808
BYRAM (BIROM, BYROM, BYRAN), Alden	1808
Ebenezer	1808
Levi	1808
Samuel	1811
BYRD (BIRD), Daniel	1811
David	1810
Israach	1810
John	1808
Marshall	1811
Michael	1810
Richard	1810
William	1808
BYRNE, William	1811
CABANISS, Charles	1811
CALHOUN, Thomas	1808
James	1809
CALLER, John	1809
Robert, Jr.	1809
CALVERT (CARVETT, CAVITT), William	1810
Richard	1811
CAMP (KEMP), John	1810
CAMPBELL, Alexander	1808
Owen	1810
William	1806
CANNIMORE, Jacob	1808
Jessey	1808
CANNON, David	1811
CANTERBERRY (CANTERBURY), John	1809
Zachariah	1811
CARLISLE, Joseph	1811
Lawrence	1810
CARMICHAEL (CORMICAL), Daniel	1810
CARNES (KERNES), James	1808
CAROTHERS (CURROTHERS), Hugh	1808
CARROLL (CARRELL, CAROL), Charles	1808
Stephen	1810
William	1808
CARSON, Joseph	1809
CARTER, John	1808
CARTWRIGHT, Josepfit (Joseph)	1808
CASE, Henry	1811
CAVANAUGH (SEE KAVANAUGH)	
CHAMBERS, Anthon	1810
CHESTER, Nathaniel	1810
CHILDRESS (CHILDERS), David	1810
James	1810
John	1808
Thomas	1811
CHISHOLM (CHISSUM) (CHISOLM), John	1811

CHRISTIAN (CHRISOLM, CRISSUM), Allen	1808
Isom	1808
James	1808
John	1808
Nathaniel	1810
CLAPP (CLAP, CLASS), Ezekiel	1808
John	1808
Lewis	1808
Ludwick	1810
CLARK (CLARKE), Gillam	1810
Samuel	1810
William	1808
CLAY, Clement C.	1811
CLEGHORN, John	1811
CLEMENS (CLEMENT, CLEMONS), Edward (Edmund)	1808
Jacob	1808
Joseph	1810
COBB (COBBS), David	1810
William	1811
COBLER, John	1810
COLE (COIL), David	1810
Martin	1811
COLEMAN, Jesse	1811
Joseph	1811
COLLEY (COLLY, COLEY), Maxnard	1808
Zachariait	1810
COLTER (SEE COULTER)	
COLWELL (CALWELL, Absolem)	1808
COMBES (COMB), John	1810
CONDREN (CONDRON), John	1808
CONNALLY (CONNELLEY, CONDLEY, CONLEY), David	1808
John	1808
COOK, John R.	1808
COOPER, William	1808
COPELAND, James	1808
CORK, John R.	1808
CORNELIUS (CORNELLIS), Rowland (Roland)	1808
COTTINGHAM (COTTINGINE), Jonathan	1811
COTTON (COTTIN), Abner	1808
James	1808
Peter	1810
COUCH (COCH), Henry	1810
John	1810
Nicholas	1808
Thomas	1808
COULTER (COALTER) (COLTER), George	1811
COUNCIL, Matthew J.	1810

COX, Henry	1810
Peyton	1811
Reed	1811
William	1811
COYLE, Marvin	1811
Michael	1811
CRAFT, Archilous	1810
Ezekiel	1810
CRAWFORD, James	1811
John	1808
William	1810
CRESS (CRISS), James	1810
CRINER (GRINER), Isaac	1804
Joseph	1804
CRIPP (CRISP), James	1808
Redden	1808
William	1808
CROSS, James	1810
CROW, Levi	1808
CROWSON (CRAWSON), Richard	1808
CRUMP, James	1806
CUNNINGHAM, John	1811
DAILY (DALEY), Michael	1810
DAVIDSON (DAVISON), Andrew	1810
DAVIS, Andrew K.	1811
John	1810
Nathaniel	1808
Robert	1808
Samuel	1805
Thomas	1810
William	1810
DAYTON, James	1808
DEAL (SEE DIEL)	
DEAN, Samuel	1811
DEARMAN (DEERMAN), William	1811
DEATON, James	1808
DENSMORE (SEE DUNSMORE)	
DERRICK (DERICK), Jacob	1811
John	1808
William	1810
DICKSON, William	1810
DIEL (DEAL, DIAL), Robert	1808
DILWORTH (DILLWORTH, DOLWORTH), E.	1811
George	1808
DINSMORE (SEE DUNSMORE)	
DITTO, James	1808
John	1804
DOHERTY (SEE DOUGHERTY)	
DONAHOO (DONAHUE, DUNNAHOE), Henry	1811
John	1810
Samuel	1811

DONNELL, Robert	1809
DOUGHERTY (DORHERTY), Joseph	1808
DOUGLAS, James	1810
DRAKE, James	1808
John	1810
William	1811
DUBLIN (DUBBLE), Jacob	1810
John	1811
DUNN (DUN), Michael C.	1810
DUNCAN, James	1810
DUNSMORE (DENSMORE, DINSMORE), James	1811
David	1809
DUPREE, Howell	1809
DUVALL (DUVAL), David	1810
EARP (KARP, ARP), Cullen	1808
EAST, William	1811
EASTER, William	1810
ECHOLS, Robert	1810
William III	1810
ECKFORD, John	1809
EDMONDS (EDMONDSON, EDMINDSON), William	1810
EDWARDS, James	1811
Nathaniel	1811
Thomas, Jr.	1811
EDY, Loyd	1811
ELDRIDGE (ELDREDGE, ELDRIGE), John B.	1811
Thomas B.	1811
ELLESON (SEE ALLISON)	
ELLINGTON, Garland	1811
Rice	1810
ELLIOTT (ELLETT, ELLIOT), Amos	1808
Andrew	1808
ELLIS, James	1811
Lewis	1811
ERVIN, ERVEN, ERWIN (SEE IRWIN)	
ESTELL (ESTILLE, ESTEL), Benjamin	1807
Isaac	1811
James	1810
Wallace	1810
EVANS, Jessey	1808
Joseph	1808
Thomas	1811
William	1811
EWING (EWINGS), Stephen	1811
FALWELL, Abraham	
FARISH, Robert	1810
FEARN, Dr. Thomas	1810
FERGUSON (FERGUSSON, FERGASON), Henry	
FELPS (SEE PHELPS)	
FIELDER, Enos	1810

FIELDS (FIELD), Mayes	1811
Moses	1808
William	1808
FINDLEY (FINLEY), Samuel	1808
FINE, William	1811
FITZGERALD (FITZJARRELL, FITZGARRELD), Francis	1810
Garrett	1811
James	1808
John	1810
FLETCHER (FLEPPER), John	1810
FORD, John	1807
FORD, Hezekiah	1811
FOREMAN, Little	1810
FORRER (FORREST), David	1810
FOSTER, Ambrose	1810
John	1811
FOWLER, Joseph	1810
William	1808
FRANKLIN, Elijah	1811
FRANKS (FRANK), Benjamin	1808
FREEMEN, Thomas	1808
FRENCH, Jesse	1808
FROST, Hannah	1810
FULCH, Garen	1808
FUQUA (FUGA), Silas	1810
FULCHER, Jacob	1808
Roden	1808
GAINES, George S.	1809
GALLASPIE, GALASPHY (SEE GILLESPIE)	
GARNER, Brice M.	1809
Sturdy	1808
GARROLD, GARELD (SEE GERALD)	
GASSAWAY, William	1808
GATLIN, John	1808
GEORGE, Thomas	1810
GERALD (GARROLD, GAROLD), John	1811
GIBSON (GIPSON, GEPSON), John	1811
GILBREATH (GALBREATH, GUILBREATH), Alexander	1808
Nicholas	1810
GILLESPIE (GALLASPIE, GALASPY), Robert	1810
William	1811
GILLIS (GILLES), Daniel	1808
John	1808
GILMORE (GILMAN), William	1810
GINKERSON, William	1810
GLASS (CLASS), Vincent	1808
GOODCOE (GOODLOW), Thomas	1811
GORDON (GORDAN), James	1810
GORMLEY, Joseph	1808
GRAHAM (GRAYHAM), Nimrod	1811

GRAY (GREY), David	1808
E.	1811
Jonathan	1811
Leven	1811
Thomas	1811
William	1810
GRAYHAM (SEE GRAHAM)	
GRAYSON, Benjamin	1808
John	1808
GREEN, William	1810
GREENHAW (GREENBAUGH, GREENBO), Claud B.	1811
Jonathan	1811
GREENWOOD, Joseph	1808
GRIFFIN (GRIFFITH), Isaac	1811
Stephen	1810
GRINER (SEE CRINER)	
GRIZZARD (CRISSUM, GRISLLE, GRIZZLE), Edmund	1811
George	1810
Benjamin	1810
GUILBREATH (SEE GILBREATH)	
GUINN (GWIN, GWYNN), Charles	1808
HADEN, Robert	1811
HAGAN, William	1811
HAINES, Henry	1811
HAIRGROVE (SEE HARGROVE)	
HALLMARK (HALMARK, HAWLMARK), George	1808
Richard	1808
William	1808
HAMILTON (HAMBELTON), Isaah	1808
James	1809
John C.	1810
Robert	
HAMMERSLEY, John	1810
HAMPTON, Robin (Robert)	1808
HANCOCK (HANDCOCK, HEACOCK), Joel	1810
Robert	1811
William	1811
HARDY, Jonathan	1811
HARGROVE (HAIRGROVE, HARGRAVE, HARTSGROVE), James	1810
HARLESS (HARLES, HARLIS), Daniel	1811
David	1808
Henry	1810
John	1808
HARPER (HERPETH), Robert	1808
HARRIS, Francis E.	1810
John	1810
Richard	1810

HARRISON (HARISON), Daniel	1808
Gideon	1809
Joseph	1808
Michael	1808
HATFIELD, John	1808
HAUGHTON, William	1811
HAWKINS, John P.	1811
HAWSON (SEE HOWSEN)	
HAYNES (HANES), Henry	1810
John B.	1810
HEAD, Abraham	1808
HEDGE (SEE HODGE)	
HEDGPETH (SEE HUDSPEATH)	
HELMS, HELLUMS (SEE HOLMES)	
HENDERSON, David	1808
James	1808
John	1811
Michael	1810
HESTER, John	1808
HEWLETT (HUGHLIT, HULETT), John	1810
Thomas	1808
HEWS (HAWS, HOWS), John	1808
Joseph	1808
Raleigh	1808
HICKMAN, Leary	1811
Jihn P.	1810
HIGGENS (HIGENS), Burrell	1811
HILL, Abell	1811
Aseph (Joseph)	1810
Elijah	1811
HILLHOUSE (SEE MILLHOUSE)	
HINDS (HINES), Benjamin	1808
Levi	1808
HODGES (HEDGE, HODGE), Edward	1808
Fleming	1810
John	1808
HOGAN (HAGAN), William	1811
HOLMES (HELMS, HELLUMS, HULM), John	1808
William	1810
HOPKINS, Samuel	1810
HORNBACK (HORNBECK), Eli	1810
HORTON, William	1811
HOWARD, Thomas S.	1811
HOWEL (HOWELL), Garland	1808
HOWSON (HAWSEN, HOWSER), Isaac	1810
John	1811
William	1810
HUBBARD (HUBLET), James	1808
Lewis P.	1811

HUDSPEATH (HUDSPETH, HEADGEPERTH, HEDGEPEETH), Charles	1810
William	1810
HUGHES (HUGHERS, HUSE), John	1810
Raleigh (Ralley)	1810
HUGHLIT (SEE HEWLETT)	
HULL (HULM), William	
HUNT, George W.	1811
John	1805
William	1806
HURPHY (SEE MURPHY)	
HUTCHENSON (HUTCHINSON, HUTCHINGS), Joseph	1811
ICE, John	1811
INNEZ (INNIS), James	1811
IRWIN (ERVIN, IRVIN, ERWIN), William	1810
JACKS (JACK), William	1811
JACKSON, James	1811
John	1808
JOBE (JOB), Daniel	1810
JOHNSON (JOHNSTON), Ambrose	1811
Frank	
Gavin (Garvin)	1808
Griff	1810
Isaac	1808
Jacob	1811
John	1811
Samuel	1810
Thomas	1808
William	1811
JOHNSTON (JOHNSON), Francis	1808
Daniel	1809
JONES, Alex	1809
David	1808
Freeman	1808
George	1811
John	1808
Lewellen ,Llewelyn)	1810
Moses	1810
Thomas	1808
Stephen	1808
JORDAN (JOURDAN), Andrew	1810
Uriah	1810
KARP (SEE EARP)	
KAVANAUGH (CAVANAUGH), John	1811
William	1811
KEITH, Daniel	1808
KELLY, Christopher	1811
KEMP (SEE CAMP)	
KENNEDY (KENEDY, KENNADY), Charles	1810



KENNAMER (KENAMER, KENNIMER), Jacob	1810
Jessee	1811
Samuel	1810
Stephen	1810
KENT, William	1811
KERNES (SEE CARNES)	
KEYS, John	1808
DIBBLE, Walter	1810
KILLINGSWORTH, John	1808
KING, Herman	
Abram (or Abraham)	1808
John	1810
Morman (Harmon)	1808
William	1810
KINSEY (KINZEY, KERNSEY, KIRKSEY), James	1811
John	1810
KINZER (KIZER, KERZER), George	1811
KIRKPATRICK, Edward	1810
KIRKSEY, John	1810
LAMBERSON, John	1811
LAMKIN, (LAMPKIN, LAMBUIN), William	1811
LANDERS (LANDON), Henry	1808
LAMLEY (SEE LEMLY)	
LANGFORD (LANCKFORD, LANKFORD), Benjamin	1808
LANGHAM (LANHAM), Solomon	1811
LANIER, William	1810
LANDROM, William	1808
LANMAN (SEE LEMMONS)	
LAWLER (LOLLAR, LOLLER), James	1808
Jehu (John)	1810
LAWLEY, Elijah	1808
LAY (SEE LOY)	
LAYMAN (LAMAN, LEYMAN), Henry	1811
John	1810
William	1810
LEAKE, John M.	1811
LEE (LIE), Isaac	1808
LEMLEY (LAMLEY, LEMLY) George	1810
John	1808
LEMONS (LENMON, LEMMONS, LAMMANS), Mordical	1808
LENOX (LENNEX, LENNOX, LONOX), John	1810
LEONARD, John	1811
LENTZ (SEE LINTS)	
LEWIS, Abell	1808
John	1808
LIGHT, George	1808
LINDSEY, (LINDSY, LINDSAY), David	1808
Elijah	1811
Thomas	1808
LINN (LYNN), Benjamin	1811
LINSTON (LISTON, LESTIN, LESTER), Robert	1808



McGAHEE (MAGEE), Robert	1810
William	1810
McGINNIS (McCINNIS), James	1808
McGOWAN (McGOWEN, MAGAWN), James	1808
John Jr.	1809
McGREW, William	1809
McGUIRE, Giles	1808
James	1809
McKAY (SEE McCAY)	
McKINNEY (McKENNEY), Wilson	1811
McLEMORE (McKLEMON, MARKLEMORE), Presley	1810
McMAHAN (McMAHON), Hugh	1810
McMILLIAN, Dugald	1810
McNUTT (McNUT), James	1808
McVAY (McVEY, McKAY), Hugh	1808
McWHIRTER (McQUORTER, McQUIRTER), Moses	1811
McWILLIAMS, Andrew	1811
John	1811
William	1810
MACKLENDON (SEE McCLENDON)	
MAGAWN (SEE McGOWN)	
MAGBEE, Varnie	1808
MAGEE (SEE McGAHEE)	
MAHAN (MAHON), James	1808
MALLOY (MALEY, MOLLEY, MALLORY, MOWERY, MALLEY), Hugh	1808
John	1808
MALONE, Cornelius	1810
MANNING, Ephraim	1810
James	1810
MANSON, William	
MARDIS, Reuben	1810
Richard	1808
Samuel	1808
MARKLEMORE (SEE McLEMORE)	
MARTIN, John	1808
MASER (SEE MOSER)	
MASON, (MAYSON, MAYSEN, MANSON), Joseph	1810
William	1808
MASSENGALE (MASSINGAL, MESSINGALE), Allen	1811
Alfred	1808
Kinchen	1811
Solomon	1808
MATHUIN (SEE METHUIN)	
MATIER, James	1808
John	1808
Solomon	1808

MATTHEWS (MATHEWS), George	1810
James	1811
Joseph	1808
Walter (Walton)	1808
William	1809
MAXWELL (MAXWEL), David	1810
Francis	1808
Henry	1808
James	1810
John	1810
Robert	1810
MAY, John	1808
Reynold	1808
MAYSON (SEE MASON)	
MEACHAM (MAACHAM, MITCHUM), Banus	1811
METHVIN (MATHVIN, MELVIN), Levi	1806
MILAN (MELAND, MILLUM), Jerves	1811
MILLER, Garland	1811
Smon	1810
Thomas	1811
MILLHOUSE (HILLHOUSE), John	1808
MINMS (MIMS), Thomas	1808
MITCHELL (MITCHEL, MITCHELM), Daniel	1810
Flood	1810
Hiram	1810
Randolph	1810
Samuel	1811
MITCHUM, Mark	1810
MONTGOMERY, John	1810
Michael	1808
MOON, Jasper	1811
Joseph	1811
William	1810
MOORE, Benjamin	1810
David	1811
Ezekiel	1811
Gabriel	1810
Henry	1808
James	1808
John	1810
John F.	1811
Matthew	1808
Nathaniel	1810
Thomas	1810
William	1809
MORRIS (MORIS), Dabney	1810
Daniel	1808
John	1810
Stephen	1810
MORRISON (MORISON), John	1808
William	1808

MORROW (MOROW), Thomas	1810
William	1810
MOSER (MOZER, MOSAR), Nicholas	1808
MOSLEY (MOZELY), Jack	1811
William	1811
MOSS, —	1809
MOUNGER, Hiram	1809
MUCKLEROY (MUCKLEREY, MUCKLENHARY), Jiles	1808
William	1810
MULLENS (MULLINS), Harris	1811
MURPHY (MURPHREE, MURPHEY, HURPHY), Allen	1811
Elijah	1810
John	1808
Sam	1811
Thomas	1808
William	1810
MURR (MURRER), John	1809
MURRELL, Benjamin	1811
Jeffrey	1811
Richard	1811
MURRY (MURRAY), Benjamin	1811
NAIL, Fredric	1810
NEAL (NEALE, NEEL, NEIL, NIEL), David	1808
Stephen	1808
NEELY (NEELEY, NEELLEY), James	1810
NEIGHBORS (NEIGHBOURS, NIGHBOURS), John	1811
William	1808
NELSON, John	1810
NESMITH (NEZMITH, NEESMITH, NISMITH), Isaac	1808
John	1808
Thomas	1808
NEWTON, William	1810
NICHOLS (NICHOLAS), Thomas	1811
NICHOLSON, John	1808
NORRIS, Benjamin	1810
O'BANIAN (BANION), Thomas	1808
OMINET (SEE AMMONETT)	
OWENS (OWEN), G. H.	1810
PAIT (SEE PATE)	
PARUER, Isaac	1811
Phelix	1809
PATE (PAIT, PATEE), John	1808
Stephen	1810
PARSONS (PARHAM), William	1811
PATCH, Isra	1810
PATTERSON, Archibald	1808
Malcom	1808
Thomas	1810

PATTON (PAXON), David	1811
Thomas	1810
PAYSON, George	1811
PEETE, Stephen	1811
PENCE, Jacob	1808
John	1810
PERCY, Thomas G.	1809
PENDAL (PENNEL, PENAL, PENNDALL), Matthew (Matthias)	1808
PERKINS, Abraham	1808
Nicholas	1809
Peter	1809
PERRY, John	1809
PETTUS (PETTES, PETTAS), John	1811
PETERS, John	1811
PETTY, William	1811
PEW, Lewis	1804
PHELPS (FELPS), Littleton	1804
PHILLIPS (PHILIP, PHILIPS), Glen	1810
Jerimah	1810
Nathaniel	1810
POCKRUS, Richard	1811
POORE (POOR, PORE, POE), George	1808
James	1811
Moses	1808
POPE, Benjamin	1810
Leroy	1809
POSEY, J. L.	1811
POTEET (POTTET, POTEAT, PURTEAT), Jobe	1810
POTTS, David	1810
POUNDERS, Lemuel	1811
POWELL (POWEL), Joseph	1808
Thomas	1808
John	1809
POWERS (POWER, POWRS), George	1811
James	1811
Nathaniel	1810
PREAST (PRIEST), James	1810
PREWET (PREWITT, PREWETT, PRUIT), Isaac	1811
Jacob	1808
William	1808
PRIDE, Wilsey	1810
PRITCHARD (PRITCHETT, PRETCHET), Joseph	1810
PROVINCE (PROVENCE), John	1810
Thomas	1811
PURTEAT (SEE POTEET)	
PYVASS (PYBES), James	1808
RAY (WRAY), John	1810
READ (REED, REEL), John	1811
Reuben	1810

REEDY (REEDE, READY), John	1810
Nicholas	1811
REESE,	1811
REGAN (RAGAN), Benjamin	1810
Jeremiah	1810
REIDENHOUR (REIDENOUR, RIDENER, RIDENOAR), John	1808
RENICK (RENNEX, RENOOK), William	1810
RENO (RENEAU, RENNEAU, RENNO), Frank	1811
John	1811
William	1808
REYNOLDS, John	1808
RICE, Aaren	1808
Joel	1811
Leban (Lehan)	1805
Spencer	1810
William	1806
RICHARDS, Isaac	1810
RICKENBACKER, John	1810
RIDDLE, John	1811
Samuel	1810
RIGHT (SEE WRIGHT)	
RELEY (SEE WRILEY)	
RILEY (SEE WRILEY)	
ROACH, Pharoah	1809
ROBERSON (ROBINSON, ROBERTSON), Alexander	1811
William	1811
ROBINS (ROBENS, ROBBINS), John	1808
ROGERS (RODGERS), Hugh	1808
Isaac	1808
James	1808
John	1811
Larkin	1808
ROPER, Green	1811
James	1809
ROUNDTREE, William	1810
ROWLAND (DOLAND), Ames	1810
J. P.	1811
Thomas	1810
RUSSELL, John	1810
SANDERS (SAUNDERS, SANUNDERS), Benjamin R.	1810
SAVALL, Moses	1809
SCRIBNER (SCRIVER, SCRIVNER, SCREVENOR, SCRIVENOR), Jesse	1810
Reuben	1811
SEATON (SETON), George	1810
James	1808
Moses	1808
SEEMON (SEE SIMMONS)	
SELMEN, Abner	1808
SELLERS, James	1810

SERAT, Samuel	1810
SESSIONS, Joseph	1809
SHACKELFORD (STACKLEFORD), William	1811
SHARP (SHARPE), George	1808
John	1811
SHAW, Francis	1808
John	1808
Samuel	1808
SHOEMAKER (SHOWMAKER), James	1808
John	1808
Thomas	1810
SIMMONS (SEEMON), Charles	1810
Henry	1810
John	1810
Reuben	1808
Zachariah	1810
SIMPSON, William	1808
SIVELEY (SIVILLY, SIBLEY, SIVELY, SIBLY), Andrew	1808
Jacob	1810
Joseph	1810
SMITH (SMYTH), Daniel	1810
Edwin	1811
George	1810
Isaah	1810
James	1808
John	1808
Joseph	1810
Patrick	1810
Samuel	1811
Stephen	1810
William	1810
Wyatt	1810
SNODGRASS, George	1808
SNOW, John	1810
SOUTHERLAND, William	1808
SPEAKES, Thomas	1808
SPROWEL (SPROWL, SPRALL), John	1808
SOY (SEE LOY)	
STANDIFER (STANDFER), Abraham	1810
Israel	1808
Samuel	1810
Stephen	1811
STEADHAM (STEADMAN), Benjamin	1808
William	1811
STEEL (STEELE), James	1811
STEGALL, Benjamin	1808
STEGAR (STEGER, STERGESS), James	1811
John P.	1810
STEWART (STUART), Isaac	1811
Matthew	1810



STINSON, Robert	1808
STOKES (STOKER), Matthew (Mathis)	1810
STONE, Jessee	1811
John	1811
Reuben	1808
STREET, Anthony	1808
William	1810
STRIPLIN, Benjamin	1810
STRONG, Nathan	1809
STURGES, James	1811
SULLINS (SULEN), Jessee	1808
TACKETT (TACKET), George	1810
Philip	1811
TANKERSLEY, Richard	1810
TARWATER, Lewis	1811
TATE, Waddy	1811
TATUM (TAYLUM), Abner	1811
TAYLOR (TAYLOE), George	1810
Grant	1811
John M.	1811
TEAGUE, Isaac	1810
Joseph	1810
Magnus	1810
TEER (TIER), James	1810
Solomon	1811
THIRSTON (THURSTON), Peter	1811
THOMAS, William	1810
THOMPSON (THOMSON), Allen C.	1810
David	1810
Farley D.	1811
James	1811
Mark	1810
Robert	1809
Wiliam	1808
TIDWELL, Gaeland	1808
TILFORD, Alexander	1811
TINDAL (TINDALL), John	1810
William	1808
TITUS, George	1811
James	1809
TRIMBLE, Moses	1811
TRINK, Michael	1810
TROWEL, Garland	1809
TUCKER, Roden	1810
VALIENT (VALLIENT), Robert	1808
VANCE, John	1810
William	1810
VARRON (SEE VERNON)	
VAUGHN (VAUGHAN, VAUN), Benjamin	1810
VERNON (VARRON, VARNON), Isaac	1808
VINCENT, Moses	1810

VINNING, John	1811
VOSS, James	1810
WADDLE, Charles	1810
WADDY, Samuel	1810
WALDROP (WALDROPE, WALDRUP), James John	1810 1808
WALKER, James John	1805 1810
WALL, Jonathan	1810
WALTERS (WOULTERS), John Samuel	1810 1810
WALTON, Robert	1811
WARD, Anthony Edward William	1809 1809 1810
WARDLOW (WORDLOW), James	1811
WATKINS, Isham J. C. J. W. Robert H.	1811 1811 1811 1811
WEAKLEY, George	1809
WEAVER (WEVER), Elijah Jacob John Matthew	1811 1811 1810 1811
WEBB, John	1810
WEBSTER, Edward John Peter Samuel Shadrack	1808 1810 1811 1810 1811
WETZEL, John	1811
WHEAT, Benjamin James Josiah William	1810 1810 1810 1810
WILBOURN, William	1810
WILDER, George John	1808 1808
WILLIAMS, Benjamin Gideans John M. D. Marmaduke Moses Thomas	1808 1811 1810 1811 1811 1810 1808
WILLIAMSON, John S.	1810
WILLS, Aseph (Joseph)	1808

WILSON (WILLSON), Benjamin	1808
Henrod	1811
James	1808
Jessee	1811
John	1811
Samuel	1808
WINDHAM, Reuben	1808
WINN (WENN), Minor	1808
Robert	1808
WINSTON, John J.	1811
Lewis (Lovis)	1809
William H.	1809
WITHERS, John	1809
WITT, George C.	1811
WOFFORD (WAFFORD, WAGFORD), Benjamin	1808
John	1810
Joseph	1808
WOLLARD (WOOLARD), Hugh	1808
Jerimiah	1811
WOOD, Bennett	1810
James	1810
Jerrett	1810
John	1808
WOODY, Sam	1810
WORLEY (WORTY), Francis	1811
George	1811
WRAY (SEE RAY)	
WRIGHT (RIGHT), Daniel	1811
John	1811
Peter	1810
Robert	1808
William	1808
WRILEY (RILEY), Andrew	1811
William	1811
WYATT (WYAT), William	1810
WYCHE (WYCH), Nathaniel	1811
YATES, John	1811
YILLIS, Daniel	1810
YORK, Joseph	1808
Uriah	1808
Mack	—
YOUNG, John	1811
William	1810

Note: The list of approximately 1,000 early settlers above does not include women and children, nor slaves and free persons of color.

## MADISON COUNTY COMMUNITY AND LANDMARK LOCATIONS

Map of	Name	Section	Township	Range
1850	Kelleys Mill	21	1 South	1 East
1850	Wells Ford, Hurricane Creek	27	2 South	2 East
1850	Bell Factory	1	3 South	1 East
1850	Otey's Bridge, Beaver Dam Creek	30	2 South	1 East
1850	McDavids, Flint River	13	1 South	1 West
1850	Clutts	33	2 South	2 West
1850	Leemans Ferry, Tennessee River	34	6 South	1 West
1850	Madison Station	16	3 South	4 West
1850	Owens Cross Road (and Flint River Bridge)	19	5 South	2 East
1850	Whitesburg Pike Toll Gate	15	4 South	1 East
1850	Johnson Wells	26	2 South	1 West
1850	Brick School House (named for school building)	32	2 South	1 West
1850	Meridianville (named for compass meridian)	24	2 South	1 West (in part)
1850	Hazel Green (named after green hazel nut tree)	25	1 South	1 West (in part)
1850	Cross Roads	35	1 South	2 West
1850	New Market (move from old to new market place)	32	1 South	2 East
1850	Chestnut Ridge	19	2 South	2 East
1850	3 Forks Flint	35	2 South	1 East
1850	Triana (named after sailor with Columbus)	28	5 South	2 West
1850	Whitesburg (named after John White)	31	5 South	1 East
1850	Vienna	11	6 South	2 East
1850	Buck Ford, Paint Rock River	8	6 South	3 East
1850	Maysville	21	3 South	2 East
1850	Fletchers Ferry	33	5 South	2 West
1850	Ashton's Ford, Flint River	2	6 South	1 East
1818	Chickasaw Island (later became Hobbs Island)	32	5 South	1 East
1818	Ditto's Landing (named after John Ditto)	30	5 South	1 East
1892	Golightly		1 South	2 West
1892	Dan	28	1 South	2 West

1892	Limestone		2 South	2 West
1892	Capshaw (named after David Capshaw)		2 South	2 West
1892	Jeff (named after Jefferson Davis)	35	2 South	2 West
1892	Thompson Mill		3 South	2 West
1892	Monrovia	14	3 South	2 West
1892	New Hazel Green	12	1 South	1 East
1892	Key Mill	2	1 South	1 East
1892	Moores Mill	22	2 South	1 East
1892	Mercury	17	3 South	1 East
1892	Carmichael		1 South	1 East
1892	Haden	15	4 South	1 East
1892	Draper Ferry		6 South	1 West
1892	Madison Cross Roads	3	2 South	2 West
1892	Cluttsville		2 South	2 West
1892	Rep			2 West
1892	Rainbow Mountain (Ward) (named after Elisha Rainbolt)	34	3 South	2 West
1892	Weeden Mountain	8	4 South	1 West
1892	Madkin Mountain (Green)	17 Etc.	4 South	1 West
1892	Rowe Mountain			1 East
1892	Bell	9	6 South	1 East
1892	Smithers (Smith) Mountain	1	3 South	1 West
1911	Redfield	35	1 South	1 West
1911	Lawhon	21	2 South	1 West
1911	Banyon	33	1 South	1 West
1911	Elkwood	30	1 South	2 West
1911	Bobo	10	1 South	2 West
1911	Greenfield	38	2 South	2 East
1911	Plevna (named after Plevna, Russia)	10	1 South	2 East
1911	Brownsboro (named after John Brown)	29	3 South	2 East
1911	Gurley (named after Capt. Frank Gurley)	13	4 South	2 East
1911	Fisk	12	1 South	1 West
1911	Nebo	20	3 South	2 West
1911	Nebo	5	6 South	3 East
1911	Farley (named after Dr. John Farley)	20	5 South	1 East
1911	Gladstone	16	2 South	1 West
1911	Coalton	31	3 South	2 West
1911	Deposit	19	2 South	2 East
1911	Normal	7	3 South	1 East
1911	Ryland	13	3 South	1 East
1911	Poplar Ridge	24	5 South	2 East

1911	New Hope (a name signifying hope)	11 & 2	6 South	2 East
1911	Elon (a Biblical name)	7	6 South	2 East
1911	Molder	3	3 South	2 East
1911	Harvest (named for good harvests)	21	2 South	2 West
1911	Sulphur Springs	35	1 South	1 East
1911	Colliers	17	5 South	2 West
1911	Prices Big Spring	2	3 South	2 West
1911	Cave Springs	3	2 South	2 East
1911	Copeland	27	1 South	1 West
1911	Swancott	31	5 South	2 West
1921	Blackwell Spring	9	5 South	2 West
1921	Green Grove	32	5 South	1 West
1921	Merigold	32	5 South	3 East
1921	Taylorville	4	6 South	1 East
1921	Betts Spring	22	4 South	2 West
1921	Crutchers Spring	6	2 South	2 West
1921	Indian Spring	35	2 South	2 West
1921	Viduta	28	3 South	1 East
1936	Natural Well	33	3 South	1 East
1936	Inspiration Point	4	4 South	1 East
1936	Lee Gap	26	5 South	1 East
1936	C.C.C. Camp 3483	31	3 South	1 East
1936	C.C.C. Camp 5402	33	3 South	1 East
1936	Russell Hill Reservoir	34	3 South	1 West
1936	Green Grove	20	5 South	1 West
1938	Fannings	8	2 South	2 East
1938	Lily Flag (named after world champion cow)	30-31	4 South	1 East
1967	New Haven	5	5 South	2 West
1967	Betts Mountain	22	4 South	2 West
1967	Clarkdale	6	3 South	2 West
1967	Capshaw Mountain	33	2 South	2 West
1967	Little Burwell Mountain	34	2 South	2 West
1967	Ready Crossing	22	1 South	2 West
1967	Browns Corner	23	1 South	2 West
1967	Carter Grove	13	1 South	2 West
1967	Five Points	25	1 South	2 West
1967	New Sharon	16	1 South	1 West
1967	Wade Mountain	34	2 South	1 West
1967	Drake Mountain	9	3 South	1 West
1967	Mastin Lake	14	3 South	1 West
1967	Old Airport	13	4 South	1 West
1967	New Airport	30	4 South	2 West
1967	Chapman Mountain	18	3 South	1 East
1967	Roundtop Mountain	5	4 South	1 East
1967	Huntsville Mountain	16	4 South	1 East

1948	Monte Sano Mountain (name meaning Mountain of Health)	33	3 South	1 East
1967	Garth Mountain	18	4 South	1 East
1967	Morris Mountain	32	4 South	1 East
1967	Wallace Mountain	34	Etal. 5 South	1 East
1967	Roseboro	3	1 South	2 East
1967	Steele Crossing	4	1 South	2 East
1967	Hale Mountain	12	Etal. 1 South	2 East
1967	Backbone Mountain	35	Etal. 1 South	2 East
1967	Cedar Gap Mountain	10	2 South	2 East
1967	Nance Mountain	25	2 South	2 East
1967	County Fishing Lake	2	3 South	2 East
1967	Challenge Reservation (named for Indian man)	11	Etal. 3 South	2 East
1967	McNulty Reservation (named for Indian man)	9 & 10	3 South	2 East
1967	Wilson Reservation (named for Indian man)	3 & 4	3 South	2 East
1967	Wortham Mill Island	18	3 South	2 East
1967	Killingsworth Cove	24	3 South	2 East
1967	Reed Mountain	28	3 South	2 East
1967	Moontown	31	3 South	2 East
1967	Gurley Mountain	11	4 South	2 East
1967	Keel Mountain (named for Jesse Keel)	25	Etal. 4 South	2 East
1967	Drake Mountain	13	4 South	2 East
1967	Big Cove (named for size of cove)	26	4 South	2 East
1967	Hill Mountain	26	Etal. 5 South	2 East
1967	Lemley Mountain	7	6 South	2 East
1967	McKinley Mountain	18	6 South	2 East
1967	May Mountain	20	Etal. 6 South	2 East
1967	Roach Mountain	22	6 South	2 East
1967	Hawkins Mountain	7	6 South	3 East
1967	Nebo Mountain	5	6 South	3 East

### Other

1836	Mullens Flat	9 miles southwest of Huntsville on Triana Road, near Hurricane Fork of Indian Creek.		
1947	Hobbs Island Post Office (named for Isham Hobbs)	4	6 South	1 East
1947	Ashburn Spring	10	6 South	1 East
1947	NC & St. L Incline on Tennessee River	9	6 South	1 East
1936	Burrows	28-29	5 South	1 East
1947	Huntsville Golf & Country Club	27	3 South	1 West

1947	Broglan Branch	34	3 South	1 West
1947	Huntsville Manufacturing Company	11	4 South	1 West
1947	Grayson Island	1 & 2	5 South	1 East
1947	Grayson Spring	23	5 South	1 East
1947	Brazelton Spring	24	5 South	1 East
1947	Polk Spring	25	5 South	1 East
1947	Swift Ford	36	5 South	1 East
1947	Yellow Bank Creek			2 East
1947	Russell Island	35	5 South	1 East
1947	Meeks Mountain		6 South	1 & 2 East
1947	McKinney Mountain		6 South	1 & 2 East
1947	Clouds Cove	14 & 23	6 South	1 East
1947	Sugar Fork		6 South	
1947	Tarkiln Branch		5 South	2 East
1947	Buggs Chapel	5	6 South	2 East &
		32	5 South	2 East
1947	Oak Grove	17	6 South	2 East
1947	Haymer Mountain	16	6 South	2 East
1947	Scott Branch		6 South	2 East
1947	Sweatman Spring	22	6 South	2 East
1947	Roach Mountain	22	6 South	2 East
1947	Baker Spring	16	5 South	2 East
1947	Cave Spring	16	5 South	2 East
1947	Russell Hill	34	3 South	1 West
1948	Cedar Gap (named for road cut through cedars in gap)	23	3 South	1 East
1948	Lewis Mountain		2 South	2 East
1948	Berry Mountain		2 & 3 South	2 East
1948	Berry Spring	32	2 South	2 East
1948	Workham Mill Island	18	3 South	2 East
1948	Hambrick Branch of Flint River		3 South	
1948	Bales Spring	22	2 South	2 East
1948	Cedar Branch		2 South	
1948	Molder Branch		3 South	
1948	Murphy Spring	11	2 South	2 East
1948	Burns Spring	16	2 South	2 East
1948	Reed Mountain		3 South	2 East
1948	Potato Knob			2 East
1948	Bice Mountain		2 South	
1948	Sneed Spring	31	2 South	2 East
1938	Bradford Creek			2 West
1938	Betz Spring	5	4 South	2 West
1938	New Haven	5	4 South	2 West
1948	Barren Fork Creek			2 West
1948	Betts Spring Branch			2 West
1948	Williams Spring	27	4 South	2 West



1948	Williams Pond	34	4 South	2 West
1948	McDonald Creek			1 West
1936	Brandentown	28	3 South	1 West
1948	Ward Mountain	8	4 South	1 West
1948	Elko	7	4 South	1 West
1948	Huntsville Airstrip	24	4 South	2 West
1948	Brahan Spring (named after John Brahan)	11	4 South	1 West
1948	Huntsville Spring Branch			1 West
1948	Pea Ridge	16 & 10	4 South	1 West
1936	Chelsea	14	4 South	1 West
1948	Garth Mountain			1 East
1948	Byrd Spring	25	4 South	1 West
1948	Morris Mountain			1 East
1948	Weatherly Mountain			1 East
1948	Round Top Mountain	5	4 South	1 East
1948	Aldridge Creek			1 East
1936	Cold Spring	28	3 South	1 East
1948	Fagan Spring	32	3 South	1 East
1948	Big Cove Creek			1 East
1936	Blevins Gap (named after William Blevins)	27	4 South	1 East
1948	Green Mountain			1 East
1948	Old County Almshouse	32	3 South	1 East
1948	Fagan Creek		4 South	1 West & 1 East
1948	Drake Mountain			1 & 2 East
1948	Little Mountain			1 East
1948	Dug Hill	2	4 South	1 East
1948	Drake Spring	14	4 South	1 East
1948	Briar Fork Flint			1 West
1948	Banyon Creek			1 West
1948	Limestone Creek			2 West
1948	Buffalo Branch Creek			2 West
1936	Ready Crossroads	22	1 South	2 West
1936	Toney	4	2 South	2 West
1936	Elkwood	3	1 South	2 West
1936	New Sharon	16	1 South	1 West
1948	Skinem	15	1 South	1 East
1948	Fairview	12	1 South	1 East
1948	Union Grove	25	1 South	1 East
1948	Bloucher Ford	12	2 South	1 East
1948	Hayes Chapel	12	1 South	1 East
1948	Fannings Crossing	8	2 South	2 East
1948	Roseboro	3	1 South	2 East
1948	Steele Crossing	3	1 South	2 East
1948	Hillsboro	21	1 South	2 East
1936	Nichols Spring Branch			2 West
1936	Indian Creek			2 West
1936	Price Spring	2	3 South	2 West

1936	Ham Creek		2 South	
1936	Beaverdam Creek			1 West
1936	King Mountain		3 South	1 West
1936	Oakwood College	29	3 South	1 West
1936	Devils Race Track Mountain	35	2 South	1 West
1936	Blue Spring	11	3 South	1 West
1936	Harris Spring	14	3 South	1 West
1936	Mastin Lake	14	3 South	1 West
1936	Pinhook Creek			1 West
1936	Smith Mountain			1 West
1936	Agricultural and Mechanical College	7 & 18 12 & 13	3 South 3 South	1 East & 1 West
	(A & M)			
1936	Chapman Mountain			1 East
1936	Certain Gap	20	3 South	1 East
1936	Baltimore Hill	29	2 South	1 East
1936	Mt. Carmel	10	3 South	1 East
1936	Chase	17	3 South	1 East
1936	Buckhorn Branch of Flint		2 South	1 East & 2 East
1936	Buckhorn	18	2 South	2 East
1936	Burdine Branch of Flint River		2 South	
1936	Three Forks of Flint River	35	2 South	1 East
1936	Bell Factory	36	2 South	1 East
1936	Moore Spring	1	3 South	1 East
1936	Acuff Spring	14	3 South	1 East
1936	Capshaw Mountain	33	2 South	2 West
1936	Burwell Mountain		2 South	2 West
1948	Fowler Creek			1 West
1948	Copeland Creek			1 West
1948	Brier Fork Flint River			1 West
1948	State Rock Branch			1 East
1948	Walker Creek			1 East
1948	Stewart Branch			1 East
1948	Pigrum Branch			1 East
1948	Swamp Branch			1 East
1948	Bethany Branch			1 East
1948	Mountain Fork			1 East
1948	Hester Creek			2 East
1948	Rodgers Branch			2 East
1948	Hurricane Creek			2 East
1948	Lickskillet Creek			3 East
1948	Rocky Branch			3 East
1948	Bee Branch			3 East
1948	Dry Creek			2 East
1948	Tanner Spring	21	1 South	1 East
1948	Mint Spring	13	1 South	1 East
1948	Prater Spring	10	1 South	2 East
1948	Fugua Spring	15	1 South	2 East
1948	Leslie Branch			2 West

1948	Copperrum Branch			2 West
1948	Knox Creek			2 West
1948	Backbone Mountain			2 East
1948	Cedar Gap Mountain			2 East
1948	Bice Mountain			2 East
1948	Putman Mountain			2 East
1948	High Top			3 East
1948	Berkley	33	4 South	2 East
1948	Buffalo Island	29	4 South	2 East
1948	Esslinger Spring	32	4 South	2 East
1948	Wilson Reservation (Named for Indian Man)	32 & 33	4 South	2 East
1948	Goose Creek		4 South	
1948	Collier Lake	4	4 South	2 East
1948	Sublett Mill	9	4 South	2 East
1948	Grayson Spring	21	4 South	2 East
1948	Esslinger Island	21	4 South	2 East
1948	Adair Ford	20	4 South	2 East
1948	Blair Spring	34	3 South	2 East
1948	Killingsworth Cove Branch			2 East
1948	Beason Springs	35	3 South	2 East
1948	Horse Cove	35 & 2	4 South	2 East
			5 South	2 East
1948	Cherrytree	32	4 South	2 East
1948	Robinson Mill Creek			2 East
1948	Peevey Creek			2 East
1948	Gurley Mountain			2 East
1948	Blair Spring	13	4 South	2 East
1948	Miller Branch		5 South	
1948	Blackwell Run			2 West
1948	Watkins Bluff	33	5 South	2 West
1948	Bradford Mountain		5 South	2 West
1947	Lehmans Bluff	27	5 South	1 West
1947	Bell Hill		5 South	1 East
1947	Hobbs Island (Known as Chickahaw Island in 1814)	32 5	5 South 6 South	1 East & 1 East
1947	White Spring	29	5 South	1 East
1947	Mathis Mountain		5 South	1 East
1947	Alum Cave	22	5 South	1 East
1967	State Boat Docks	29	5 South	1 East
1967	County Boat Harbor	29	5 South	1 East
1904	Bloomfield (Clouds Cove Area)			

### THE PUBLIC SQUARE IN 1922

South Side Square	# 1	Watkins Drug Store (corner of Madison Street), T. W. Laxon, Manager
	2	White Star Bakery, H. F. Anderson
	3	H. C. Blake, Plumbing

- 4 Kirby Cartwright, General Merchandise
- 5 Cummings Furniture and Hardware, W. H. Cummings
- 6 Cummings Furniture and Hardware, W. H. Cummings
- 7 T. T. Terry, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.
- 8 T. T. Terry, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.
- 9 T. T. Terry, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.
- 10 Dunnavant and Terry, Clothing, P. S. Dunnavant and Ira M. Terry
- 11 Dunnavant and Terry, Clothing, P. S. Dunnavant and Ira M. Terry
- 12 Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Commercial Exchange, R. A. Moore, Manager
- 13 Harrison Brothers, Furniture and Hardware, R. S., D. F. and J. W. Harrison
- 14 Harrison Brothers, Furniture and Hardware, R. S., D. F. and J. W. Harrison
- 15 Farmers State Bank (corner Franklin Street), T. T. Terry, President and W. A. Burgess, Cashier

North Side Square

- \* # 1 Ben Lee Young Drug Store (corner Jefferson Street)
- 2 W. R. Rison Banking Company, A.L. Rison, President and Ashford Todd, Cashier
- 3 Albert Wind, Variety Store
- 4 S. S. Fishman Dry Goods
- 5
- 6
- 7 Damson and Abraham, General Merchandise
- 8 K. C. Rodgers, Shoes
- 9 Farrald Clift, Millinery
- 10 Julius Jacoby, Dry Goods
- 11 Sam Schiffman & Company, Dry Goods
- 12 E. Karthaus and Sons, Jewelers, C. Marbury, O. K. Steuwer and F. W. Karthaus

- 13 Huntsvill Bank and Trust Company  
(corner Washington Street) J. B.  
Woodall, President and R. H.  
Gilliam, Cashier  
13½ M. U. Griffin and Erle Ford,  
Attorneys

\* Above the Drug Store were W. D. Blackwell & Company, Insurance; New York Life Insurance; Huntsville Oil Company; Dr. M. M. Duncan and Drs. T. J. and T. K. Mullins.

- East Side Square      \*\* # 1 Post Office Cafe Milligan Building  
(Corner Randolph Street) Dennis  
and Joe Calathas.  
\*\* 2 Anderson Drug Store, Milligan  
Building  
3 May & Cooney, Department Store,  
M. H. May and J. P. Cooney  
4 Piggly Wiggly No. 1, Grocery, J. O.  
Hindman, Mgr.  
5 W. H. Collier & Company, Dry  
Goods  
6 W. T. Williams, Grocery  
7 Laskys Dollar Store, Joseph Lasky  
8 Laskys Dollar Store, Joseph Lasky  
\* 9 Holding Block, Harrah Manufactur-  
ing Company, Tool Manufacturing,  
C. E. Minick, Manager  
10 Holding Block, Harrah Manufactur-  
ing Company, Tool Manufacturing,  
C. E. Minick, Manager  
11 Holding Block, Harrah Manufacur-  
ing Company, Tool Manufacturing,  
C. E. Minick, Manager  
12 Alabama Power Company, J. S.  
McLure, Manager  
13 Dixie Grocery Company, J. E. and  
V. E. Clift  
14 I. Schiffman & Company, Invest-  
ments, Mrs. Bettie and R. L.  
Schiffman and L. B. Goldsmith

\* C. T. Grimmett, Attorney; Industrial Life and Health and Insurance Company and Dr. Fraser L. Adams, Dentist, were also located in the Holding Block.

\*\* Also located in the Milligan building were Doctors C. H. Russell, H. D. Walker, J. E. Walker and F. B. Wilson.

- West Side Square      # 1 A. Metzger and Company, Dry  
Goods, Aron Metzger  
2 McAnnelly Hardware Company,  
E. R. Gill, President

- 3 Murrays Stationer and Jewelers,  
Malcolm R. Murray
- 4 Burnams Locksmith and Guns and  
Postal Telegraph Cable Company
- 5 R. P. Weeden, Real Estate and  
Insurance
- 6 J. W. Caldwell and Young Wall,  
Attorneys
- 7 John T. Jones, Real Estate and  
Insurance
- 8 Clarence Watts and Addison White,  
Attorneys; O. K. Barber Shop,  
Basement
- 9 R. E. Smith, Attorney
- 10 John F. Clark & Company, Cotton,  
Charles Fletcher, Manager
- 11
- 12 First National Bank, R. E. Spragins,  
President and Raphael Semmes,  
Cashier

Others located on West Side Square, not on first floor, were:

- 4½ Bagley & Company, Cotton
- 3½ S. S. Fletcher & Company, Cotton
- 6½ Lanier & Pride, Attorneys and O. A.  
McFall, Cotton
- 8½ David A. Grayson, Attorney
- 9½ J. H. Arnold & Company, Cotton
- 12 Equitable Life Assurance Associa-  
tion
- 12 Coldwell & Company, Raphael  
Semmes, Representative, Invest-  
ments
- 12 R. E. Spragins and Paul Speake,  
Attorneys

### AD VALOREM TAX RATES IN MADISON COUNTY

(Per \$100 Assessed valuation)

YEAR	STATE TAX	COUNTY TAX	HUNTSVILLE TAX	TOTAL TAX
1875	(12) \$ .75	\$ .50	\$ .75	\$2.00
1887	.55	.40	1.00	1.95
1888	.50	.50	1.00	2.00
1889	.45	.50	1.00	1.95
1890	.40	.50	1.00	1.90
1891	(1) .45	.50	1.00	1.95
1892	.45	.50	1.00	1.95
1893	.55	.50	1.00	2.05
1894	.55	.50	1.00	2.05

1895		.60	.50	.75	1.85
1896		.60	.50	.50	1.60
1897		.60	.50	.50	1.60
1898		.60	.60	.50	1.70
1899	(3) (2)	.75	.70	.50	1.85
1900		.75	.70	.50	1.85
1901		.75	.70	.50	1.85
1902		.75	.70	.50	1.85
1903	(7)	.65	.70	.50	1.85
1904		.65	.70	.50	1.85
1905		.65	.80 (8)	.50	1.95
1906		.65	.80	.50	1.95
1907		.65	.80	87½	2.32½
1908		.65	.80	1.00	2.45
1909		.65	.80	1.00	2.45
1910		.65	.80	1.00	2.45
1911		.65	.80	1.00	2.45
1912		.65	.80	1.00	2.45
1913		.65	.85		
1914		.65	.85		
1915		.65	.85		
1916		.65	.85		
1917		.65	1.15		
1918		.65	1.15		
1919		.65	1.15		
1920		.65	1.05	.62½	2.32½
1921		.65	1.05		
1922		.65	1.05		
1923		.65	1.05	(11)	
1924		.65	1.35		
1925		.65	1.35	1.25	3.25
1926		.65	1.35	1.25	3.25
1927		.65	1.35	2.00 (10)	4.00
1928		.65	1.35	2.00	4.00
1929		.65	1.35	2.00	4.00
1930		.65	1.35	1.75	3.75
1931		.65	1.35	1.75	3.75
1932		.65	1.05	1.65	3.35
1933		.65	1.05	1.65	3.35
1934		.65	1.05	1.65	3.35
1935		.65	1.05	1.65	3.35
1936		.65	1.05	1.65	3.35
1937 (4)		.65	1.15 (3)	1.65	3.45
1938		.65	1.15	1.75	3.55
1939		.65	1.15	1.75	3.55
1940		.65	1.15	1.75	3.55
1941		.65	1.15	1.75	3.55
1942		.65	1.15	1.75	3.55
1943		.65	1.15	1.75	3.55
1944		.65	1.15	1.75	3.55
1945		.65	1.15	1.50	3.30

1946	.65	1.15	1.50	3.30*
1947	.65	1.15	1.50	3.30
1948	.65	1.15	1.50	3.30
1949	.65	1.15	1.50	3.30
1950	.65	1.15	2.00 (5)	3.80
1951	.65	1.15	1.975	3.775
1952	.65	1.15	1.975	3.775
1953	.65	1.15	1,975	3.775
1954	.65	1.15	1.80	3.60
1955	.65	1.15	1.80	3.60
1956	.65	1.15	1.80	3.60
1957	.65	1.15	2.30 (9)	4.10
1958	.65	1.15	1.80	3.60
1959	.65	1.15	1.80	3.60
1960	.65	1.15	1.80	3.60
1961	.65	1.15	1.80	3.60
1962	.65	1.15	1.80	3.60
1963	.65	1.15	1.80	3.60
1964	.65	1.15	2.30	4.10
1965	.65	1.15	2.30	4.10
1966	.65	1.15	2.30	4.30
1967	.65	1.15	2.30	4.10
1968	.65	1.15	2.30	4.10
1969	.65	1.15	2.30	4.10
1970	.65 (7)	1.15 (6)	2.30	4.10
1971 & 1972	.65	1.15	2.30	4.10

- (1) Added ½ mill for Confederate Pensioners.
- (2) Added ½ mill for more Confederate Pensioners.
- (3) Added 1 mill for schools
- (4) First homestead exemption given by State this year
- (5) Added five mill school tax, voted December 23, 1949
- (6) Fifty cents goes to County General fund; twenty-five cents goes to county Building, Bridge and Road Fund; and forty cents goes to County Schools
- (7) Twenty-five cents goes to State General Fund; Ten cents goes to State Soldier (Confederate pensioner) fund; and thirty cents goes to State Special School Fund
- (8) Fifty cents goes to County General fund; twenty cents to County Building Bridge and Road Fund; and ten cents to County Schools.
- (9) ½ of 1¼ (five mills) approved for 2½ million school bond issue, in accordance with election of May 12, 1956
- (10) ¾ of 1 mill (75¢), for \$75,000 School bonds, in accordance with election of February 21, 1927
- (11) ¼ of 1% approved for \$150,000 School bond, in accordance with election of December 18, 1923.



(1) State Tax 1876 was 7½ mills; 1877-1879 — 7 mills; 1880-1884 — 6½ mills; 1885-1886 — 6 mills.

- \* 12 mills to City of Huntsville
- 10 mills to Schools
- 7½ mills to County Commission
- 3½ mills to State

33 mills, or \$3.30 per \$100 assessed valuation.

**PUBLIC DEBT, HUNTSVILLE AND MADISON COUNTY**  
(September 3, 1970)

**CITY OF HUNTSVILLE**

Utility Department:		
Electric System .....	\$ 2,610,000	
Water System .....	11,119,771	
Gas System .....	2,114,000	
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>\$15,843,771</b>
Board of Education .....		4,375,000
(4) Public Building Authority:		
On City Hall .....	\$ 2,585,000	
On Library .....	885,000	
On Hospital .....	2,528,000	
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>5,998,000</b>
(1) Huntsville City Council .....		37,050,000
<b>TOTAL, CITY OF HUNTSVILLE .....</b>		<b>\$63,266,771</b>

**MADISON COUNTY**

(3) Board of Education .....	\$ 1,548,000	
(2) County Commission .....	1,124,664	
(5) Public Building Authority, on Courthouse .....	4,430,000	
<b>TOTAL, MADISON COUNTY .....</b>		<b>\$ 7,102,664</b>
<b>TOTAL, LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN MADISON COUNTY .....</b>		<b>\$70,369,435</b>

- (1) \$9,870,000 of this is not charged to the legal debt limit.
- (2) \$412,664 of this is a note.
- (3) Of this \$1,059,000 is to be paid by the Madison County Commission.
- (4) Payments are actually made by the Huntsville City Council.
- (5) Payments are actually made by the Madison County Commission.

**PUBLIC OFFICIALS SALARIES (PER YEAR), 1968  
(HUNTSVILLE AND MADISON COUNTY)**

**City of Huntsville**

* Mayor .....	\$15,000
President, City Council .....	5,400 (part time)
Councilman .....	4,200 (part time)
Chief of Police .....	12,840
Chief of Fire Department .....	12,039
Clerk-Treasurer .....	12,840
Attorney .....	12,840
Model Cities Director .....	13,999
Purchasing Agent .....	10,590
Building Superintendent .....	8,565
Chief Inspector .....	10,590
Cemetery Sexton .....	7,440
Planner .....	13,000
Air Pollution Officer .....	10,500
Engineer .....	12,840
Repair Shop Foreman .....	9,270
Civil Defense Director .....	10,800
Parks & Playground Director .....	9,890
Traffic Engineer .....	11,289
Superintendent of Education ..	23,000
Hospital Administrator .....	18,000

**Madison County**

Chairman, County Commission	\$16,500
Commissioners .....	10,000
Probate Judge .....	16,500
Tax Collector .....	16,500
Tax Assessor .....	16,500
County Court Judge .....	15,000
(1) Circuit Court Judges .....	21,500
(1) District Attorney .....	16,600
Coroner .....	2,400 (part time)
Board of Education .....	7.50 per meeting (part time)
Sheriff .....	18,000
Circuit Court Clerk .....	14,000
Engineer .....	11,000
Clerk-Auditor .....	11,000
Register .....	13,500
License Director .....	11,000
Commodity Surplus Supervisor ..	6,120
Repair Shop Superintendent ..	8,760
District Foreman .....	5,723
Records Custodian .....	6,420
Building Superintendent .....	6,720
Attorney .....	4,800
Superintendent of Education ..	18,000
Marketmaster .....	4,380
Equipment Supervisor .....	8,760

Personnel Director .....	10,000
Detention Home	
Superintendent .....	6,204
City-County Airport Manager..	13,500

(1) In 1819, when the State was first formed, the Circuit Judges received \$1,750 per year, and the District Attorney \$250 plus fees.

\* Beginning with the next term of the Mayor, a 1969 act gives him \$25,000 per year (and will later go to \$35,000).

### MADISON COUNTY AUTHORS (Incomplete List)

“Human history is in essence a history of ideas.”

H. G. Wells

<u>Author's Name</u>	<u>Publications, If Known</u>
Akins, David S.	<b>John Glenn, First American in Space; Loss of Hearing and You</b>
Akins, Helen Morgan	<b>Alabama Heritage</b> , 1970, Alabama prize stories; <b>Alabama Mounds to Missiles</b> , co-author
Anderson, Dr. Carl	<b>The Ancient World</b> , 2 volumes
Amis, Reese T.	
Archer, David	Book on Law
Ayers, Viola Coons	
Baldrige, Vera	Poetry
Bankhead, Tallulah	
Barnes, Joseph	<b>Man on a Mountain</b>
Bartee, Ed	
Beamgard, Elizabeth Parks	
Beasley, Mildred	<b>Garden Flowers and Trees of the Bible</b>
Bell, Robert K.	<b>The Warrior Guards in American History</b>
Bell, John Edward	Poems
Bergaust, Erik	<b>Rocket City, U.S.A.</b> , 1963
Betts, E. C.	<b>Early History of Huntsville, Kaleidoscopes of other people and places</b> , 1930
Bibb, Thomas	Poems, 1854
Birney, Hoffman	about 25 books
Birney, James G.	<b>American Churches, The Bulwark of American Slavery</b>
Brauscomb, Harvil	
Brickell, R.	Law Digest, 1872
Brown, Mrs. Elmon	<b>Silver Lining</b> , 1949
Brown, Janice Stevens	
Bunn, Frank C.	
Butler, Dr. James A.	<b>Philosophy and Saint</b>
Burwell, Doris	Poetry

- Campbell, Birdie  
 Chafin, Don  
 Chase, Richard
- Clem, Paul L.  
 Clarke, Adrian  
 Clements, Jeremiah  
 Clopton, Virginia Clay  
 Collier, Lollie Bowers  
 Cooper, Dr. Emerson  
 Coons, Sue Taylor  
 Cooper, Lawrence  
 Council, William H.  
 Creswell, Mrs. Julia  
 Pleasants  
 Crow, John W.
- Cruse, Mrs. Mary Ann
- Crutcher, "Buck"  
 Crute, Mrs. Sallie  
 Spottswood  
 Davis, Norah
- Dawson, John C.  
 Dougherty, John and  
 Millie Gates  
 Edger, Mary Jane  
 Elliott, William Young  
 Erskine, Russell  
 Esslinger, W. F.  
 Ford, Mrs. Earl  
 Francis, Herbert E., Jr.  
 Fisk, Sarah Huff
- Gardner, James P.  
 Gandrud, Pauline Jones  
 Gassman, McDill McCown
- Gilliam, Catherine Kelly  
 Goodrum, John C.  
 Gowan, Roger
- Grosser, Maurice
- Haagen, Victor
- Hale, Dr. Frank W., Jr.  
 Hale, Philip T.
- The Jack Tales, 1943; Grandfather  
 Tales, 1948**
- Bernard Lile, 1856; The Rivals, 1860  
 Belle of the Fifties**
- Experimental College Chemistry**
- A Reader, 1887
- Callamania, 1876**  
**Nothing To Do With Sunday, 1971,**  
 Book of Poems  
**The Little Episcopalian, 1888;**  
**Cameron Hall, 1867**  
 History of the Civil War
- Poems  
**The Other Woman, 1920; The  
 Northerner, 1905**
- Alabama prize stories, 1970  
 Alabama prize stories, 1970  
**Voices; Winos For The Soul**  
**History of Studebaker Company**  
**Esslinger Family, 1950**  
**Methodist Church**
- Long Ago in Madison County,**  
 co-author
- Genealogical books  
**My Daddy Was an Undertaker;**  
**Fragments, 1948**  
 Genealogical  
**Werner von Braun, Space Pioneer**  
**Intelligence in the Universe, co-**  
 author  
**Painters Progress; Painting in**  
**Public; The Painters Eye**  
**Pictorial History of Huntsville;**  
**Alabama: Portrait of a State, 1968**  
**A Manual of Public Speaking; The**  
**Cry for Freedom**

- Halsey, Jewel  
Halsey, Dr. Leroy  
Haney, Calister D.  
Hardy, John  
Harrison, Sarah  
Henry, Jeanne Hand
- Hewlett, Mrs. N. V.  
Hix, John  
Hoover, Richard  
Houston, Miss Martha Lou  
Houtz, Pat  
Howard, Alvis  
Hueston, Martha  
Humphrey, Bruce  
Humphrey, Herman  
Hutchens, Dr. Eleanor  
Jenkins, Delia Maples  
Johnson, Dorothy Scott  
Johnson, Quinn  
Johnston, Lucille  
Jones, Frances  
Jones, Virgil C. "Pat"  
Jones, Dr. Walter  
Jones, Joyce  
Kenney, Allie Norris
- Knott, Don M.
- Jordan, J. Glenn  
Lange, Oswald  
Lusk, Mrs. Lelia Fearn  
Lloyd, C. A.  
Lytle, Andrew  
McCall, Jerry
- McCauley, Patrick  
McDonald, Thomas D.
- McLemore, Mattie (Pitts)  
McKennon, Eugene  
McCormick, John
- Marsh, Henry S.  
Marshall, Ruth Terry  
Martin, Dr. Carter  
Marxer, Mrs. Ellen  
Mason, James M.  
Matthews, Marjorie  
Merriwether, Mrs. Luke  
Mitchell, Miss Nancy Lee
- Poetry  
1858 book
- Book of poems  
Genealogical and Masonic reference  
book  
1866 author  
**Strange As It Seems**
- Genealogical books
- Frank James**
- History of Madison County
- Variety and Spice**, 1968  
**Cemeteries of Madison County**, 1971
- Space Secret of the Universe**, 1969
- Roosevelt's Rough Riders**, 1971. etal.  
**Caves of Alabama**, co-author: etal.
- Long Ago in Madison County**, co-  
author **Shadows on the Wall**  
**Design of T.V. Revision Antennas for**  
**UHF-VHF**, 1952
- We Who Speak English**, 1938
- Aeronautical Engineering and**  
**Science**, 1963, co-author
- Huntsville Sesquicentennial Album,  
Co-Editor  
Mississippi school textbooks  
**Analytical Chemistry in Space**, 1970  
**Huntsville, Alabama; Rocket City,**  
**U.S.A.**, Co-publisher
- Land of the Mabouky**
- Elements of Data Processing**
- Poetry  
Poems, 1880  
Poems, 1950

Murchison, Buddy  
Oberth, Herman  
Oldhorn, Greenfield  
O'Neal, Robert  
O'Shaughnessy, Marion  
Ordway, Frederick I., III

Papot, Rose Aurelia  
Penney, Kate Speake  
Peoples, Jerry A.

Pettus, Mrs. Bessie  
Pleasants, Julia  
Register, Rev. John  
Record, James

Reed, Jimmy  
Richey, B. J.

Roberts, Bonna  
Rogers, Dr. Ernest  
Roberts, Dr. Frances  
Ross, Rev. Frederick A.

Rowe, Dagnal  
Rowe, Nathan  
Russell, Mrs. Bessie King  
Russler, Beth  
Scott, Sutton Selwyn  
Semmes, Louise  
Semmes, Mr. and Mrs.  
Raphael

Sharpe, Mitchell R.  
Shenks, Mr. and Mrs. Donald  
Sims, LeRoy  
Smith, Robert Sellers  
Smith, Dr. Fred W.  
Smith, Phil  
Snodgrass, Horace Perkins

#### **Rebekah**

**Basic Astronautics**, co-author;  
**History of Rocketry and Space  
Travel**, co-author; **Intelligence in  
the Universe**, co-author  
**A Kiss and Happiness**, 1938, 1939  
**A Common Lot**, 1897  
**Automotive Steam Power Systems**,  
1970

The Baptist Church, history  
Poems, 1854

**Bauer Thoughts on Lost Things  
A Report on Madison County; Its  
History, Operation and Finances;  
Huntsville, Alabama; Rocket City,  
U.S.A.**, co-author; **A Dream Come  
True, The Story of Madison County  
and Incidentally of Alabama and the  
United States; Huntsville Commem-  
orative Album**, co-editor; **Great Elks  
in Madison County; You Better  
Believe It!**

**Apollo Astronauts, First Men to the  
Moon**

Alabama prize stories, 1970  
**A Study of Evangelistic Methodology  
Brief History of Huntsville**, etal.  
**Slavery Ordained of God. The  
Doctrine of Reprobation**, 1881  
**Basic Legal Skills; Marital Law**

**Southbrooke, 1881. The Mobilians**

**Yuri Gagarin, First Man In Space**

Family history

Legal Forms book

**At Your Fingertips**

- Snow, Dorothea Johnson      **Raphael Semmes, The Tidewater Boy**, 1952. Numerous books for children  
Poetry
- Sockwell, Helen Elliott      **Cross Currents**, 1938; **The Common Lot U.S., Land Poor**  
Speake, Kate Mayhew      Poetry
- Spragins, Bessie      **Over the Senator's Shoulder**  
Sparkman, Mrs. Ivo      **High Blood Pressure, Cholesterol, and You**, co-author, **How to Deal With Aging and the Elderly**  
Steele, Dr. Harold C.
- Stein, Richard J.
- Stuhlinger, Dr. Ernst
- Swing, Pauline
- Standish, Lorraine
- Stoffel, Joseph F.
- Tardy, Mrs. Mary
- Taylor, Thomas Jones
- Terry, Walter
- Terry, Mrs. M. F.
- Tolonen, Mrs. Emil
- Torgeson, Edwin D.
- Torode, William George
- Travis, Jim
- Trenkle, Mrs. Robert
- Troupe, Lorin
- Varnedoe, William W., Jr.
- Von Braun, Werner
- Alabama prize stories, 1970  
**Explosives and Homemade Bombs**
- History of Madison County**  
Book of short stories  
**History of Signal's Lily Flag**, 1890's ..  
Poetry
- Growth of Baltimore**
- The Tasting Spoon; Kettle of Fish Caves in Alabama**, co-author  
**Space Frontier; History of Rocketry and Space Travel**, co-author, etal.
- The Senator from Alabama**  
Poetry  
**A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Moon**, 1970
- A Rhetorical Study of the Preaching of Dr. Martin Luther King, Pastor and Pulpit Orator**  
**Hal's Travels**
- The History of Etowah County**  
Poetry
- Genealogical book
- History of the Textile Industry in Alabama**, 1950  
Cookbooks  
Alabama prize stories, 1970
- Waller, Glenda
- Wallace, John
- Warden, Olive Matthews
- Ward, Bob
- Ward, Robinson J.
- Warren, Dr. Mervin
- Wiggs, Alexander
- Ware, Ella
- Watson, Elbert
- Weeden, Howard
- White, Ernest
- White, Mrs. Hallie Cantrell
- Wiesman, Walter
- Wilhelm, Dwight
- Whitehead, Jessup
- Yates, Ethel M.

## ATHLETES OF MADISON COUNTY

(See explanation of the system used in determining these  
at end of this section)

Name	Sport	Place
Almon, Nat	Football	Alabama
Anderson, Paul	Football	Alabama
Anderson, Paul, Jr.	Tennis	Auburn
Atnip, Dave	Golf	Pro
Bankhead, William B.	Football	Alabama
Bailey, Otha	Baseball	Pro
Baker, Roy	Football	Alabama
Bates, Charles	Football	Chicago Bears, 1962
Beck, Dave	Football	Auburn, All American
Davis, Ken	Football	Army
Black, Bill	Golf	Pro
Black, George	Golf	Pro
Blalock, Ralph	Football	Alabama
Bloomberg, Steve	Tennis	Alabama, Pro
Bolton, Cecil "Bushy"	Boxing	Pro
Boles, Duffy	Football	Alabama
Boswell, Bill	Football	LSU
Bowden, Bill	Baseball	Pro
Branner, Bill	Boxing	Pro
Branner, Bill, Sr.	Football	Mississippi State
Brock, Gerald	Golf	Pro
Breen, Bill	Football	
Brown, David	Football	Tennessee
Brumgard, David	Football	Alabama
Bryan, Tom	Football	Auburn
Bryant, Floyd	Baseball	Pro
Bryant, Henry L.	Baseball	Baltimore Orioles
Bryant, Larry	Baseball	Pro
Buford, Bobby	Baseball	Pro
Burcin, Bill	Football	Penn State
Burleson, Max	Baseball	Pro
Butler, Jim	Football	Georgia
Butler, Keith	Football	Memphis State
Butler, Zachy	Football	Memphis State
Butram, Jim	Football	Mississippi State
Byrd, Sam	Golf	Pro
Caldwell, David	Football	Mississippi State
Callahan, Jim	Football	Temple
Campbell, John	Golf	Pro
Carpenter, John	Football	Alabama and Pro
Carranto, R.	Football	Army
Carter, L. M. "Slim"	Basketball	Alabama (All-Southern)
Certain, Jimmy	Bowling	Pro
Chaffin, Phil	Football	Alabama
Chambers, Jimmy	Football	Alabama



Chatham, Roy	Basketball	Georgia
Chester, Dewey	Football	Pittsburgh and Pro
Church, Brooks	Baseball	Pro
Clark, Gene "Portion"	Boxing	Pro
Cline, Mac	Golf	Pro
Cochran, Ralph	Football	Alabama
Coleman, Bill	Football	Auburn and Pro
Conner, Bill	Football	Auburn
Cocks, Ray	Baseball	Pro
Coggins, Cliff	Baseball, Football	Mississippi
Corbin, Kenneth	Football	Mississippi
Corbin, Benard	Football	New Orleans Saints, 1969
Cowart, Pat	Basketball	Auburn
Cox, Dan	Basketball	Auburn
Cox, Scott	Football	Auburn
Cox, Ray	Baseball	Auburn
Craig, Jerry	Basketball	Alabama
Cromwell, Fred	Football	Northwestern
Crutcher, Don	Football	Auburn
Cullum, Billy	Football	Florida State
Davenport, John	Baseball	Pittsburgh Pirates
Davidson, Rickey	Baseball	Mississippi State, Pro
Davidson, Randy	Baseball	Florida State
Darby, Ed	Football	Florida State, Pro
Dawson, D.	Diving	State Womens Diving Champ, 1971
Davis, Bobby	Football	Auburn
Day, J. W.	Football	Naval Academy and Pittsburgh Steelers
Decker, Rick	Football	Wake Forest
Dees, Toby	Football	Georgia Tech, Pro
Demling, Bob G.	Football	Auburn
Digesu, Frank	Football	Auburn
Dildy, Joe	Football	Arkansas
Douglass, Anderson	Football	Tennessee
Dudley, John	Baseball	Pro
Dugan, Ken	Baseball	Pro
Dye, Jim	Football	Miami
Dyess, Marty	Football	Alabama
Eastep, Billy	Golf	Pro
Echols, Charles Patton	Football, Baseball	Army
Echols, Eddie	Baseball	Pro
Ellett, Boots	Football	Alabama, Pro
Ellis, Nelson	Baseball	Pro
Elmore, Albert	Football	Alabama
Elmore, Andy	Football	Alabama
Eppe, Eulas K.	Fencing	State Fencing Champ, 1971
Esslinger, Harry	Football	Auburn
Eulow, Chip	Golf	Pro

Fargo, Don	Wrestling	Pro
Fargo, Joe	Wrestling	Pro
Fennell, Woolsey	Football	Alabama
Finley, Jim	Football	Purdue, Pro
Fleming, Louis	Football	Georgia Tech
Ford, Bob	Golf	Pro
Ford, Fliver	Football	Auburn
Fotheree, George	Football	
Foret, Teddy	Football	Auburn
Fox, Dale	Football	Oklahoma
Fox, Ronald	Football	Birmingham Americans
Fox, Wylie	Football	Illinois
Frank, Buster	Football	Alabama
Frank, Butch	Football	Alabama
Frank, Milton	Football	Tennessee
Fratarangelo, Ray	Football	Memphis State
Frazier, Big Giant	Wrestling	Pro
Funk, Buford, Jr.	Archery	National Championship
Funk, Patricia	Archery	State Championship
Fuder, Frank	Football	Memphis State
Garrett, Andre	Football	Alabama
Gartland, Pat	Football	Alabama
Gentle, Brooks	Football, Baseball	Vanderbilt, Cleveland Indians
Gendron, Jerry	Football	Wisconsin
Gilbert, Porter	Basketball	Auburn
Giles, Jack	Football	Kentucky
Godfrey, Newt	Baseball, Football	Alabama
Goodson, Houston	Baseball	Auburn
Graham, Ross	Baseball	Pro
Grant, Archie	Baseball	Pro
Grant, Clark	Baseball	Pro
Grayson, Davis	Football, Baseball, Track	Alabama
Green, Allen	Football	Mississippi and Pro
Green, Roy	Baseball	Pro
Griffin, Doc	Football	Auburn
Griffin, M. U.	Football	Vanderbilt
Gross, Andy	Football	Auburn, San Diego Chargers
Gryska, Clem	Football	Alabama
Hall, David	Baseball	Minnesota and Pro
Hall, Larry	Football	Pro
Hall, Mike	Football	Alabama
Hall, Randy	Football	Alabama
Hall, Wayne	Football	Alabama
Harding, Ezell	Baseball	Pro
Harkins, Randy	Football	Army
Harp, Wilson	Golf	Pro

Hartman, Gene	Football	Auburn
Hawkins, Morton	Golf	Pro
Hayden, Neb	Football	Alabama
Hedden, Ed	Football	Memphis State
High, Cooney	Baseball	Cleveland Indians
Hill, Buster	Football	Alabama
Hill, Doyle	Football	Chicago Bears
Hill, Harlan	Football	Chicago Bears
Hill, Tootie	Football	Mississippi State, Pro
Hobbs, Fred	Football	Miami
Hodges, Bob	Football	Auburn
Hodoway, Steve	Football	Iowa, Pro
Holby, Bill	Football	Vanderbilt
Holdnar, Ed	Football	Alabama
Hollingsworth, Randy	Basketball	Alabama
Holloway, Condredge	Football	Tennessee
Hopper, Charles	Track	Alabama
Hopper, Mike	Football	Alabama
Houk, Frank	Baseball	Pro
Howie, Milton	Football	Auburn
Hubbs, Fred	Football	Miami
Hudson, Paul	Football	Florida State, Pro
Hudson, Gerald	Football	Florida State, Pro
Hughes, Larry (Buck)	Football	Alabama
Hutchenson, Kenneth	Baseball	Pro
Ingram, Bill	Basketball	Auburn
Inman, John	Baseball	Pro
Jackson, Onree	Football	Boston Patriots, 1969
Jeffords, Ray	Football	Georgia
Jennings, Gregg	Football	Memphis State
Jones, Bobby	Football	Georgia, Pro
Jones, Clem	Baseball	New York Mets
Jones, Edwin	Football	Alabama
Jones, Howard	Football	Alabama
Jones, Poo Poo	Baseball	Pro
Jones, Raymond	Football	Alabama
Jones, Walter B.	Track	Alabama
Joplin, Charlie	Football, Baseball	Alabama
Judd, James	Football	Missouri
Jurgielewicz, Ed	Football	Holy Cross
Kelly, Leslie	Football	Alabama
Kelly, Max	Football	Alabama
Kendricks, William	Football	Cinn. Bengals, 1969
Kindig, C. C. (Buster)	Football	Nebraska
King, John	Football	Minnesota
Lambert, Jerry	Football	Alabama
Lam, Eugene	Football	Tennessee
Lane, James	Baseball	Pro
Landman, Harry	Tennis	Pro
Langhorne, Jack	Football	Alabama
Lanier, Milton H., Jr.	Tennis	Alabama

Larkin, Buck	Football	Vanderbilt
Lash, Don	Track	U.S. Olympics
Lawson, Pete	Football	Memphis State
Lawson, Red	Football	Auburn
Laxson, Victor	Football	Georgia Tech
League, Don	Football	Mississippi State
Lewis, Jim	Basketball	Alabama
Lewis, Tommy	Football	Alabama
Lilly, George	Baseball	Alabama
Lotz, Dean	Football	Memphis State
Lowry, Bob, Sr.	Golf	Pro
Lowry, Bob, Jr.	Golf	Alabama
Love, Ben	Baseball	Alabama
Lucas, Jim	Football	Vanderbilt
Lumpkin, Billy N.	Football	Alabama
Luna, Bobby	Football	Alabama, All America San Francisco 49'ers
Maraden, Phil	Basketball	Dartmouth
Marlin, E. A.	Basketball	Syracuse, Celtics
Matiszak, Marvin	Football	Tulsa, Pro
Matthews, Bo	Football	Colorado, Pro
Mays, Willie	Baseball	San Francisco Giants, Mets
McAnally, Ogden "Fatty"	Football	Tennessee
McDonnell, J. S.	Basketball, Track	Vanderbilt
McGinniss, Slick	Baseball	Pro
McKinney, Kenney	Football	Vanderbilt
McKissack, William	Track	Alabama
McMahon, Don	Football	Ohio State
Meffords, Ray	Football	Alabama
McMurtrie, Claude	Baseball	Pro
Meadows, John	Baseball	Pro
Mendenhall, Les	Bowling	Pro
Michaels, Billy	Baseball	Pro
Michaels, Jay Bird	Baseball	Pro
Milewiczlew, _____	Football	Tennessee
Miller, John	Football	Alabama
Miller, Marvin	Football	Alabama
Miller, Mike "Turk"	Wrestling	Pro
Mims, W. S.	Football	Vanderbilt
Mincher, Don	Baseball	Minnesota Twins, Los Angeles
Montgomery, Nelson	Football	Vanderbilt
Moon, Bill	Football	Mississippi State
Moon, Gerald	Football	Alabama
Moore, Joe	Football	Pro
Morehead, Rodam (Kid)	Boxing	Pro
Moorman, Robert	Basketball	Vanderbilt
Morgan, Gartha	Football	Montana
Morelock, Ed	Basketball, Track	Auburn

Moseley, Reid	Football	Georgia, Chicago Bears
Mosley, Wayne	Football	Buffalo Bills
Mosely, Russ	Football	Alabama
Murphree, Dedee	Baseball	New York Yankees
Myers, Taylor	Baseball	Pro
Myhand, Hub	Baseball	Pro
Neighbors, Billy	Football	Alabama, All America, Miami Dolphins
Nelson, Bennie	Football	Alabama, All America, Houston Oilers
Newton, Big Ben	Baseball	Pro
Nordgren, Gusty	Basketball	Auburn
Nunley, Glenn	Football	Georgia
Olsewski, Harry	Football	Clemson
O'Neal, David	Football	Navy
O'Reilly, Charles	Baseball	Auburn
Odell, Mike	Football	Memphis State
Owen, Tom	Football	Florida State
Park, Tom	Football	Alabama
Patton, Paul	Football	Mississippi, Pro
Payne, Bill	Football	Tennessee
Payne, Erskine	Baseball	Pro
Payne, Freck	Baseball, Golf	Pro
Perry, Lefty	Football	Alabama
Phillips, Greg	Football	Tennessee
Pickens, Philip	Football	Kentucky
Pietkiewicz, Stan	Basketball	Auburn
Pitts, Robert	Baseball	Pro
Pleviak, Tony	Football	Illinois
Polance, Mike	Football	Tennessee
Poole, Bob	Football	Clemson
Poole, John Paul	Football	Alabama
Powell, Carl	Boxing	Pro
Prestage, Niles	Football	Alabama
Probst, Bill	Football	Florida State
Putman, Paul	Football	Alabama
Quick, Ronnie	Basketball	Auburn
Rawson, Larry	Football	Auburn
Reddin, Jake	Football	Alabama
Reece, Jerry	Baseball, Football	Memphis State
Reilly, Bill	Golf	Pro
Renault, Norman	Golf	Pro
Reynolds, Gary		Alabama
Reynolds, Larry	Football	Alabama
*Robinson, Dummy	Boxing	Pro
Rogers, Junior	Baseball	Pro
Ross, Oliver	Football	
Rowan, Billy Joe	Football	Tennessee
Rowan, Robby	Football	Alabama
Russell, Chick	Football	Mississippi State

Samples, Milford T.	Baseball	Pro
Samples, Ty	Basketball	Auburn
Self, Hal	Football	Alabama
Sellars, Terry	Football	Georgia
Sexton, Bill	Basketball	Alabama
Shaw, Stan	Golf	Pro
Shea, Pat	Football	Southern California
Shelton, Bobby	Football	Alabama
Siemon, Rick	Golf	Alabama
Shy, Bill	Wrestling	Pro
Shy, Joe	Wrestling	Pro
Sington, David	Football	Alabama
Skelton, Bobby	Football	Alabama
Slayton, Kay	Basketball	Auburn
Smith, Bobby	Football	Florida State, Pro
Smith, Ed	Football	Mississippi State, Pro
Smith, John M.	Football	Mississippi State
Southall, Terry	Football	Baylor, All America, Pro
Spears, Herrshel	Golf	Pro
Stallworth, Johnny	Football	Pittsburgh Steelers
Steakley, Rod	Football	Alabama
Stewart, Hill	Baseball	Pro
Stewart, Jim	Baseball	Cincinnati Reds, Houston Oilers
Stover, Earl	Football	Vanderbilt
Street, Gabby	Baseball	Pro, St. Louis Cardinals coach
Street, Jack	Golf	Pro
Styles, Lena	Baseball	Alabama, New York Yankees
Suggs, Bobby	Football	Alabama, Pro
Sullins, Bob	Football	Vanderbilt
Sullins, Sam	Football	Vanderbilt
Talley, Jim	Baseball	Pro
Tabor, Jim	Baseball, Basketball	Alabama, Boston Red Sox
Talley, Marion	Football	Vanderbilt
Tait, Arthur	Football	Mississippi State, New York Giants
Teel, Kerry	Football	Georgia
Thompson, Louis	Football	Alabama, New York Giants
Tibbles, J.	Football	Missouri, Pro
Tipton, Leslie	Baseball	Alabama
Thurmond, _____	Golf	Alabama
Treadwell, Danny	Basketball	Nebraska
Tribble, Bobby	Football	Mississippi State
Troup, Jack	Baseball	Pro
Tucker, Billy	Basketball	Auburn
Turner, Bob	Football	Alabama

Turner, Jack	Football	Miami
Turner, Paul	Football	Auburn
Urbanowicz, Hank	Football	Miami
VanNote, Jeff	Football	Atlanta Falcons
Vizzier, Mike	Football	Navy
Wagner, Gary	Football	Wake Forest
Walker, Jimmy	Football	Alabama
Wallace, Glen	Baseball	Mississippi State
Wallace, Howard	Baseball	Pro
Ward, Milton	Golf	Pro
Warden, Gordon	Tennis	Florida State
Warden, Charles	Tennis	Tennessee
Watson, Herman	Football	Vanderbilt
Weathers, Carry	Football	
Webb, Don	Football	Auburn
Weeks, Gus	Golf	Pro
White, Ernest	LaCrosse	Navy
White, Webb	Tennis	
Wiesman, Bill	Football	Alabama
Wikle, Merritt	Baseball	Alabama, Pro
Willige, Larry	Golf	Pro
Williams, Al	Golf	Pro
Williams, Paul	Skeet	Pro
Williams, Pete	Football	Vanderbilt
Willis, K.	Basketball	
Wilson, Keith	Football	Kansas State
Wilson, Steve	Football	Auburn
Wilmot, George	Football	S.M.U., Pro

Note: Only Leagues considered major were used. Any athlete who lived in Madison County could be included. They need not have been born here. Practically every coach in Madison County submitted names and checked the above list. Numerous persons active and interested in sports also did. Readers are invited to submit other names to the author for inclusion in Volume III.

The author worked frequently with Dummy as a sparring partner.

**MADISON COUNTY NEWSPAPERS, 1812-1969**

"He who influences the thought of his times influences the times that follow."  
 Elbert Hubbard

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NAME OF PAPER	DATE ESTABLISHED	DATE SUSPENDED, NAME CHANGED OR MERGED	EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS OR PUBLISHERS	NAME CHANGED TO	EDITOR	ISSUED
MADISON GAZETTE	6/1812	8 31/1816	Bradford, T. G. & Co. 1812-1814 Parham, Wm. W. 1814-1816 (First paper published in Madison County and second in Alabama)	Huntsville Republican	Bradford, T. G. 1812-1814 Parham, Wm. W. 1814-1816	Weekly
HUNTSVILLE GAZETTE	7/1816	After 12/21 1816	Winston, Lewis 1816 Hood, John B. By 12/21/1816		Winston, Lewis, 1816 Hood, John B. 1816	Weekly
HUNTSVILLE REPUBLICAN (Formerly Madison Gazette)	9 7/1816	2 3/1818	Grantland, Thos. B. 1816-1818	Alabama Republican	Grantland, Thos. B. 1816-1818	Weekly
ALABAMA REPUBLICAN (Formerly Huntsville Republican)	2/10 1818	4 29/1825	Grantland, Thos. B. 1818 Boardman, John 1818-1821 Adams, Henry 1821-1825	Southern Advocate and Huntsville Advertiser	Boardman, John B. 1818-1825 Woodward, A. 1825	Weekly
PLANTERS MAGAZINE	1 1/1822	Probably before 1825	Adams, Henry 1822-On		Boardman, John B. 1822-On	Monthly
HUNTSVILLE ENQUIRER	2/1/1822	Before 6/7/1822	Brickell, Richard B. 1822	The Alabamian	Brickell, Richard B. 1822	Weekly
THE ALABAMIAN (Formerly Huntsville Enquirer)	By 6/7/1822	Between 7/1824 and 4/1825	Brickell, Richard B. 1822 Farris, Dandridge By 1824	Merged with Alabama Republicana	Brickell, Richard B. 1822 Farris, Dandridge By 1824	Weekly
THE DEMOCRAT	3/8 1823	4 11/1862	Long, Wm. B. 1823-1825 Woodson, Philip, Jr. 1825-1856 Clay, John Withers 1856-1862 (Union Army stopped publication)	The Huntsville Confederate	Long, Wm. B. 1823-1825 Rose, A. J. 1825 Woodson, Philip Jr 1825-1856 Clay, John Withers 1856-1862	Weekly
SOUTHERN ADVOCATE AND HUNTSVILLE ADVERTISER (Formerly Alabama Republican)	5 6/1825	8, 11 1826	Farris, Dandridge 1825-1826	Name shortened to Huntsville Advocate	Alden, H. O. & Woodward, A. 1825 Campbell, W. C. & Woodward, A. 1825-1826 Campbell, Wm. C. & Boardman, John 1826	Weekly
SOUTHERN ADVOCATE (Formerly Southern Advocate and Huntsville Advertiser)	8 18/1826	Between 4/29 1863 & 7 5/1865	Farris, Dandridge 1826-1837 Noble, Geo. W. 1837-1838 Figures, Wm. B. & Smith, Wm. H. 1838-1840 Figures, Wm. B. 1840-1865 Abbott 1837 John Gallagher & Alex Holselcy 1837	Huntsville Advocate	Campbell, Wm. C. & Boardman, John 1826-1828 Farris, Dandridge 1828-1829 Coleman, John J. 1829-1830 Farris, Dandridge 1830-1833 Clifton, Caswell R. 1833-1834 Farris, Dandridge 1834-1837 Pope, Leroy Jr. 1837-1838 Figures, Wm. B. 1838-1865	Weekly
SOUTHERN MERCURY	6/29 1833	4 1 1834	Coleman, John J. & Noble, Geo. W. 1833-1834	Merged with The Investigator, Decatur, Alabama	Coleman, John J. 1833-1834	Weekly
THE MADISONIAN THE INQUISITOR	About 1837 1 11/1839	After 9 29/1837	Allen, Thos. 1837 Edwin R. Glascock		Allen, Thos. 1837 Glascock, Edwin R.	Weekly Semi-monthly



<b>DEMOCRATIC HERALD</b>	2/1842	After 8/1842	Glascock, E. R. 1842		Clemens, Jeremiah 1842 Thompson, John C. 1842	Weekly
<b>SOUTHERN STAR</b>	3/1850	?	Davidson, James M. & T. Bibb Bradley 1849		T. Bibb Bradley	Weekly
<b>HUNTSVILLE AMERICAN INDEPENDENT</b>	12/1/1855	Before 12/18/1759	Dew, John J. 1855-1859	<b>The Huntsville Independent</b>	Wiggs, Alex R. 1855-1858 Young, John W. 1858-1859	Weekly
<b>THE HUNTSVILLE INDEPENDENT</b> (Formerly Huntsville American Independent)	By 12/17/1859	1861	Young, John W. & Dew, John J. 1859-1861	Re-established as <b>The Huntsville Independent</b>	Dew, John J. & Young, John W. 1859-1861	Weekly
<b>THE HUNTSVILLE CONFEDERATE</b> (Formerly The Democrat)	10/8/1862	6/25/1863	Clay, John Withers 1862-1863 (Union Army stopped publication)		Clay, John Withers 1862-1863	Weekly
<b>THE DAILY HUNTSVILLE CONFEDERATE</b>	About 5/18 1863	1864 or 1865	Clay, John Withers 1863-1865 (First Daily published in County)	Re-established as <b>The Huntsville Weekly Democrat</b>	Clay, John Withers 1863-1865	Daily
<b>THE HUNTSVILLE ADVOCATE</b> (Formerly <i>Southern Advocate</i> )	7/5/1865	12/24/1869	Figures, Wm. B. 1865-1869	<b>The Weekly Huntsville Advocate</b>	Figures, Wm. B. 1865-1869	Weekly then Semi- Weekly
<b>THE HUNTSVILLE INDEPENDENT</b> (Earlier The Huntsville Independent, re-established)	7/15/1865	After 1871	Dew, John J. & Young, John W. 1865-1871	Re-established as <b>Huntsville Weekly Independent</b>	Dew, John J. & Young, John W. 1865-1871	Weekly
<b>HUNTSVILLE DAILY INDEPENDENT</b>	1/16/1866	After 6/23/1871	Dew, John J. & Young, John W. 1866-1871	Re-established as <b>Huntsville Daily Independent</b>	Dew, John J. & Young, John W. 1866-1871	Daily
<b>WEEKLY DEMOCRAT</b> (Formerly the daily and weekly <i>Confederate</i> )	10/1866	About 12/1874	Clay, John Withers 1866-1874	<b>The Huntsville Weekly Democrat</b>	Clay, John Withers 1866-1874	Weekly
<b>DAILY DEMOCRAT</b>	About 1867	About 1874	Clay, John Withers 1867-1874		Clay, John Withers 1867-1874	Daily
<b>THE WEEKLY HUNTSVILLE ADVOCATE</b> (Formerly The Huntsville Advocate semi-weekly)	12/31/1869	6/14/1874	Figures, Wm. B. 1869-1872 Figures, C. G. 1872-1873 Figures, C. G. & Johnston, G. M. 1873 Johnston, G. M. 1873-1874	<b>The Huntsville Advocate</b>	Figures, Wm. B. 1869-1872 Pickard, Jas. A. 1872 Figures, C. G. 1872-1873 Johnston, G. M. 1873-1874	Weekly
<b>THE HUNTSVILLE ADVOCATE TRI-WEEKLY</b>	About 2/25/1870	5/1873	Figures, Wm. B. 1870-1872 Figures, C. G. 1872-1873		Figures, Wm. B. 1870-1872 Pickard, Jas. A. 1872 Figures, C. G. 1872-1873	Tri-Weekly
<b>NORTH ALABAMA REPORTER</b>	12/18/1870	After 12/23/1875	Hundley, D. R. 1870-1875		Hundley, D. R. 1870-1875	Weekly
<b>HUNTSVILLE SEMI-WEEKLY REPORTER</b>	About 1871	After 6/1/1875	Hundley, D. R. 1872-1875		Hundley, D. R. 1872-1875	Semi- Weekly Began Tri- Weekly 2/1872
<b>HUNTSVILLE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT</b> (Formerly The Huntsville Independent)	10/1883	11/1883	Wiggs, A. R. 1873-1876 Newman, W. P. & Co. 1876-1877 Indep. Pub. Co. 1877-1883	<b>The Huntsville Independent</b>	Wiggs, A. R. 1873-1876 Newman, W. P. 1876-1877 1877-1883	Weekly

<b>THE HUNTSVILLE ADVOCATE</b> (Formerly <b>The Weekly Huntsville Advocate</b> )	6 11/1874	1/31/1883	Johnston, G. M. 1874 Brittin, A. H. 1874-1876 Wiggs, A. R. 1876-1878 Brittin, A. H. 1878-1880 Ross, Charles C. 1881-1883 O'Neal, Robert L. 1883	<b>The Advocate</b>	Johnston, G. M. 1874 Brittin, A. H. 1874-1876 Wiggs, A. R. 1876-1878 Brittin, A. H. 1878-1880 Ross, Chas. C. 1881-1883 O'Neal, Robert L. 1883	Weekly
<b>THE HUNTSVILLE WEEKLY DEMOCRAT</b> (Formerly <b>Weekly Democrat</b> )	By 1/1875	1/15 1919	Clay, John Withers 1875-1896 Clay, Virginia C. and Susanna 1896-1911 Clay, Susanna 1911-1919		Clay, John Withers 1875-1896 Clay, Virginia C. and Susanna 1896-1911 Clay, Susanna 1911-1919	Weekly
<b>HERALD (NEGRO)</b>	About 1878					
<b>HUNTSVILLE GAZETTE (NEGRO)</b>	11/22/1879	After 9/23/1881 12 29/1894	Councill, W. H. -1881 Huntsville Gazette Co. 1879-1884		Councill, W. H. -1881 Hendicy, Chas. Jr. 1879-1884	Weekly Weekly
<b>THE ADVOCATE</b> (Formerly <b>The Huntsville Advocate</b> )	2/7/1883	3/7/1883	O'Neal, Robert L. 1883	<b>The Mercury</b>	O'Neal, Robert L. 1883	Weekly
<b>THE MERCURY</b> (Formerly <b>The Advocate</b> , which had been <b>The Huntsville Advocate</b> )	3/14/1883	8/19/1885	Betts, Rostan; Spragins, R. E. & O'Neal, Robert L. 1883-1884 Hunt, B. P.; Spragins, R. E. & O'Neal, Robert L. 1884-1885 Hunt, B. P.; Betts, Rostan & O'Neal, Robert L. 1885	<b>The Huntsville Weekly Mercury</b>	Betts, Rostan 1883-1884 Hunt, Ben P. 1884-1885	Weekly
<b>THE HUNTSVILLE INDEPENDENT</b> (Formerly <b>Huntsville Weekly Independent</b> )	11 1883	1889	Pettus, R. E., W. E. 1883-1887 and M. O. 1887-1889 Lane, Chas. P. 1889	<b>Semi-Weekly Independent</b>	Pettus, R. E. 1883-1887 W. E., & M. O. 1887-1889 Lane, Chas. P. 1889	Weekly
<b>THE ADVOCATE</b>	2/1 1884	11 14/1884	Sloss, Jos. H. 1884		Sloss, Jos. H. 1884	Weekly
<b>THE NEW SOUTH</b>	1/10/1885	After 6/1887	Petty, Critz 1885 Lane, Chas. P. 1885-1887		Lane, Chas. P. 1885-1887	Weekly
<b>THE NORMAL INDEX</b>	11 27/1885	?	Councill, Wm. H.		Goodenough, Reuben	Weekly
<b>THE HUNTSVILLE DAILY COURIER</b>	6/23 1885	7/29/1885	Chevis, J. B. 1885		Chevis, J. B. 1885	Daily
<b>THE HUNTSVILLE DAILY MERCURY</b>	8 27/1885	About 3 6/1889	'Shortest publication time - 5 weeks' Daily Merc. Pub Co. 1885-1889	<b>The Daily Mercury</b>	Boggs, Thos. C. 1885 Hunt, Ben P. 1885-1889	Daily
<b>THE HUNTSVILLE WEEKLY MERCURY</b> (Formerly <b>The Mercury</b> )	9/2, 1885	3 6/1889	Daily Merc. Pub Co. 1885-1889	<b>The Weekly Mercury</b>	Hunt, Ben P. 1885-1889	Weekly
<b>NORMAL INDEX</b>	11/1885	About 1889			Goodenough, Reuben 1885-1886	Weekly
<b>HUNTSVILLE DAILY INDEPENDENT</b> (Earlier <b>Huntsville Daily Independent</b> re-established)	7 12/1887	About 1889	Pettus, R. E., W. E. 1887-1889 and M. O.	<b>Semi-Weekly Independent</b>	Pettus, R. E., 1887-1889 W. E., & M. O.	Daily
<b>THE NEW MARKET ENTERPRISE</b>	1888	1889			Murrell, R. R. 1888	Weekly
<b>THE ALABAMA FARMER</b>	1889	(Formerly published in Athens, Alabama)			Lane, Hector D. 1889	
<b>THE DAILY MERCURY</b> (Formerly <b>The Huntsville Daily Mercury</b> )	About 3 6/1889	1/2/1905	Mercury Pub. Co. 1889-1906	<b>The Huntsville Morning Mercury</b>	O'Neal, Robert L. By 1896	Daily
<b>THE WEEKLY MERCURY</b> (Formerly <b>The Huntsville Weekly Mercury</b> )	3 13/1889	9 1/1915	Mercury Pub. Co. 1889-1915	<b>Huntsville Weekly Mercury</b>	O'Neal, Robert L. By 1896 & Hunt, Ben P. -1915	Weekly

<b>SEMI-WEEKLY INDEPENDENT</b> (Formerly <b>The Huntsville Independent</b> )	1889	1/7/1890	Lane, Chas. P. 1889-1890	<b>The Weekly Independent</b>	Lane, Chas. P. 1888-1890	Semi-Weekly
<b>THE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT</b> (Formerly <b>Semi-Weekly Independent</b> )	1/17/1890	3/14/1890	Miller, E. B. 1890	<b>Huntsville Weekly Independent</b>	Miller, E. B. 1890	Weekly
<b>HUNTSVILLE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT</b> (Formerly <b>The Weekly Independent</b> )	3/28/1890	5/6/1892	Miller, E. B. 1891-1892 Ketcham, W. P. & Munger, Chas. H.	<b>The Weekly Argus</b>	Miller, E. B. 1890-1891 Munger, Chas. H. 189-1892	Weekly
<b>HOTEL MONTE SANO BREEZE</b>	7/19/1890		Denison, Harvey S.		Miller, E. B.	Weekly
<b>THE DAILY ARGUS</b>	5/8/1892	11/5/1896	Coleman, Frank & 1892-1896 Boyd, John 1896 Wells, W. S. 1896 Murphree, Jere			Daily
<b>THE WEEKLY ARGUS</b> (Formerly <b>Huntsville Weekly Independent</b> )	5/12/1892	11/5/1896	Coleman, Frank & Boyd, John 1892-1896 Wells, W. S. 1896 Murphree, Jere 1896			Weekly
<b>HUNTSVILLE EVENING TRIBUNE</b>	3/7/1894	12/26/1905	Lane, Chas. P. 1894-1905	<b>The Evening Tribune</b>	Lane, Chas. P. 1894-1905	Daily
<b>HUNTSVILLE WEEKLY TRIBUNE</b>	3/7/1894	12/25/1905	Lane, Chas. P. 1894-1905	<b>The Weekly Tribune</b>	Lane, Chas. P. 1894-1905	Weekly
<b>GURLEY RECORD</b>	Before 1895				Goodwin, 1895	Weekly
<b>THE HUNTSVILLE JOURNAL (NEGRO)</b>	1/5/1895	2/5/1897	Binford, H. C. 1895-1897	<b>The Journal</b>	Binford, H. C. 1895-1897	Weekly
<b>THE GURLEY HERALD</b>	1/10/1895	After 5/9/1916	Shackleford, H. S. 1895-1902 O'Neal, Cloyd C. 1902-1904 Bartee, Jesse W. & Williamson, A. J. 1904 Bartee, Jesse W. 1905-1906 Shelby, G. T. 1906-1916		Shackleford, H. S. 1895-1902 O'Neal, Cloyd C. 1902-1904 Bartee, Jesse W. 1904-1906 Shelby, G. T. 1906-1916	Weekly
<b>THE MADISON JOURNAL</b>	1895				Hall, L. G.	
<b>THE JOURNAL (NEGRO)</b> (Formerly <b>The Huntsville Journal — Negro</b> )	2/12/1897	After 2/22/1912	Binford, H. C. 1897-1898 Binford & Son 1898-1899 Binford & Son 1899-1911 Binford, J. A. 1911-1912		Binford, H. C. 1897-1911 Binford, J. A. 1911-1912	Weekly
<b>THE REPUBLICAN</b>	9/30/1899	7/7/1906			Conway, F. F. 1899-1904 Roberts, J. W. 1904-1906	Weekly
<b>HUNTSVILLE DAILY POST</b>	10/9/1899	10/7/1900	Hunt, Ben P. 1899-1900 Jordan, Edwin R. & O'Neal, Roy 1900	<b>The Huntsville Evening Post</b>	Hunt, Ben P. 1899-1900 Watkins, Robert H. 1900 O'Neal, Roy 1900	Daily
<b>HUNTSVILLE STAR (NEGRO)</b>	1/26/1900		Hancock, Richard C. 1900		Hancock, Richard 1900	Weekly
<b>THE HUNTSVILLE EVENING POST</b> (Formerly <b>Huntsville Daily Post</b> )	10/8/1900	12/31/1900	Jordan, Edwin W. & O'Neal Roy 1900 O'Neal Roy 1900		O'Neal, Roy 1900	Daily
<b>THE EDUCATOR (NEGRO)</b>	1901	Probably 1916	Hunt, R. H.		Hunt, R. H.	Monthly
<b>THE HUNTSVILLE HERALD</b>	3/7/1902	After 12/31/1904	Herald Pub. Co. 1902-1904		Taylor, W. D. 1902 Mgr. S. Morgan Stewart 1904	Weekly
<b>THE GOSPEL HERALD (NEGRO)</b>	1/1/1904	About 6/1916	N. Ala. Negro Dept. 1904-1916 of 7th Day Adventist		Jeys, T. H. 1904-1916	Monthly

<b>THE HUNTSVILLE MORNING MERCURY</b> (Formerly <b>The Daily Mercury</b> )	1/3/1905	11/21/1908	Mercury Pub. Co. 1905-1908	Consolidated with <b>The Evening Banner</b> and became <b>The Mercury-Banner</b>	Lane, Chas. P. 1906-1909 Pierce, J. Emory 1906-1910 Lane, Chas. P. 1910	Daily
<b>THE EVENING TRIBUNE</b> (Formerly <b>Huntsville Evening Tribune</b> )	1/2/1906	5/19/1910		Consolidated with <b>The Mercury-Banner</b>	Lane, Chas. P. 1906-1909 Pierce, J. Emory 1909-1910 Lane, Chas. P. 1910	Daily
<b>THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE</b> (Formerly <b>Huntsville Weekly Tribune</b> )	1/2/1906	5/19/1910		Consolidated with <b>The Mercury-Banner</b>	Lane, Chas. P. 1906-1909 Pierce, J. Emory 1909-1910 Lane, Chas. P. 1910	Weekly
<b>THE EVENING BANNER</b>	11/7/1906	11/21/1908	Banner Pub. Co. 1906-1908	Consolidated with <b>The Huntsville Morning</b> and became <b>The Mercury-Banner</b>	O'Neal, Roy 1906-1908	Daily
<b>SUN (NEGRO)</b>	Unknown	Maybe 1907				
<b>THE MERCURY-BANNER</b> (Formerly <b>The Huntsville Morning Mercury</b> and <b>The Evening Banner</b> )	11/22/1908	2/17/1911	Mercury Pub. Co. 1908-1911	<b>The Huntsville Mercury-Banner</b>		Daily
<b>THE HUNTSVILLE WEEKLY TIMES</b>	3/23/1910	10/27/1931	Times Pub. Co. 1910-1913	<b>The Huntsville Times</b>	Pierce, J. Emory 1910-1931 Fletcher, Shelby S. 1931	Weekly
<b>THE HUNTSVILLE DAILY TIMES</b>	3/10/1910	12/4/1931	Times Pub. Co. 1910-1931 Johnston, Henry P. 1931	<b>The Huntsville Times</b>	Pierce, J. Emory 1910-1931 Fletcher, Shelby S. 1931 Amis, Reese T. 1931 Buchanan, Walter S.	Daily
<b>THE NORMAL INDEX (NEGRO)</b>			A & M College			Weekly
<b>THE HUNTSVILLE MERCURY BANNER</b> (Formerly <b>The Mercury-Banner</b> )	2/18/1911	1919	Mercury Pub. Co. 1911-1919	Succeeded by <b>The Huntsville Telegram and Mercury</b>	O'Neal, Reavis 1911-1919	Daily
<b>THE NORMAL INDEX (NEGRO)</b>	11/10/1913		A & M College			Weekly
<b>THE OAKWOOD BULLETIN (NEGRO)</b>	1913		Oakwood College			Weekly
<b>THE HUNTSVILLE MERCURY AND EVENING BANNER</b>	By 1/5/1915	9/29/1915	Mercury Pub. Co. 1915	<b>The Huntsville Mercury</b>		Daily
<b>THE HUNTSVILLE WEEKLY MERCURY</b> (Formerly <b>The Weekly Mercury</b> )	9/8/1915	About 1/8/1919	O'Neal, Roy 1915-1918 Johnston, E. D. 1918-1919	Succeeded by <b>The Huntsville Telegram and Mercury</b>		Weekly
<b>THE HUNTSVILLE MERCURY</b> (Formerly <b>The Huntsville Mercury and Evening Banner</b> )	9/30/1915	About 12/29/1919	O'Neal, Roy 1915-1918 Johnston, E. D. 1918-1919	Succeeded by <b>The Huntsville Telegram and Mercury</b>		Daily
<b>THE WEEKLY NEWS (NEGRO)</b>	1917	After 1/13/1933	Nat'l. Prim. Baptist Pub. Board 1917-1933		Adidster, C. C. 1931-1933	Weekly
<b>THE HUNTSVILLE TELEGRAM AND MERCURY</b> (Successor to <b>The Mercury Publications</b> )	By 1/5/1919	8/8/1920	Huntsville Publ. Co. 1919 D. C. Barrow 1919-1920	<b>The Huntsville Telegram</b>	1919-1920 Jones, Myron S. 1920	Daily
<b>NEW HOPE RECORD</b>	1920	1920	Martin, W. J. 1920		Martin, W. J. 1920	Weekly
<b>THE HUNTSVILLE TELEGRAM</b> (Formerly <b>The Huntsville Telegram and Mercury</b> )	8/9/1920	9/3/1922	Barrow, D. C. 1920-1921 Evans, Virgil V. 1921-1922	Succeeded by <b>The Huntsville News</b>	Jones, Myron S. 1920 1920-1921 O'Neal, Roy 1921-1922	Daily

<b>THE COMMUNITY BUILDER</b>	1 20/1922	2/22 1929	Lane, Chas. D. 1922-1929	Merged with <b>The Huntsville Daily Times</b>	Lane, Chas. D. 1922-1924 Collins, S. Earl 1924 Lane, Chas. D. 1924 Pettus, R. E. 1924 Pettus, S. Earl 1924-1925 Collins, S. Earl 1924-1925 Holder, Harry 1925-1926 Lane, Chas. D. 1926-1929	Weekly
<b>THE PINE KNOT</b>	1922	1922	Evans, C. K.		Evans, C. K. ?	?
<b>THE HUNTSVILLE NEWS</b> (Formerly <b>The Huntsville Telegram</b> )	10/29/1922	10 30/1923	Evans, Virgil V. 1922-1923		Evans, Virgil V. 1922-1923	Daily
<b>THE TENNESSEE VALLEY NEWS</b>	3 1929	1/30/1931	Benson Pub. Co. 1929-1931		Benson, Jim S. 1929-1931	Semi- weekly then Tri-weekly
<b>THE COMMUNITY BUILDER</b> (Earlier <b>Community Builder</b> re-established)	11/13/1931	6/12 1937	Lane, Chas. C. 1931-1937	Merged with <b>The Mercury</b>	Lanc, Chas. C. 1931-1937	Weekly
<b>THE HUNTSVILLE TIMES</b> (Formerly <b>The Huntsville Daily Times</b> )	12 6/1931	Still in Existence	Johnston, Henry P. 1931-1939 Langhorne, Jack (Gen. Manager) 1939-1956 Langhorne, Jack 1956-1964 Simms, Leroy A. 1964-present		Amis, Reese T. 1931-1958 Mickle, Will C. 1958-1961 Simms, Leroy A. 1961-present	Daily
<b>HUNTSVILLE DAILY REGISTER</b>	12/8/1931	12 22/1935	Pierce, Wm. H. 1931-1935		Pierce, Wm. H. 1931-1935	Daily
<b>THE SPECTATOR</b>	11/20/1933	10/1/1937	Graham, A. Liddon 1933-1937	Merged with <b>The Mercury</b>	Graham, A. Liddon 1933-1937	Weekly
<b>THE MERCURY</b> (Successor to earlier <b>Mercury</b> publications)	12 5/1935	10/4/1945	O'Neal, Robert Linn 1935-1944 Wood, Geo. M. 1944-1945 Lucas, Tup 1945	Succeeded by <b>Tennessee Valley News</b>	O'Neal, Robert L. O'Neal, Clair M. 1935-1938 O'Neal, Robert L. 1938-1944 Wood, Geo. M. 1944-1945 O'Neal, Roy 1945 Lucas, Tup 1945	Weekly
<b>THE MERRIMACKER</b>	5/1 1941					
<b>REDSTONE EAGLE</b>	About 1942	About 1946	Redstone Arsenal			Bi-Monthly
<b>THE HUNTSVILLE WEEKLY MIRROR (NEGRO)</b>	4 1943	By 1952	Jamar, L. C. 1943-1952	<b>The Huntsville Mirror</b>	Jamar, L. C. 1943-1952	Weekly
<b>TENNESSEE VALLEY NEWS</b> (Successor to <b>The Mercury</b> )	1/17/1946	About 7/27/1950	Lucas, Tup 1946-1947 Holder, Harry H., Sr. 1947-1948 Battle, Jean Allen 1948-1949 McGhee, J. R. 1949-1950 Shoffner, A. R. 1950		Lucas, Tup 1946-1947 Holder, Harry N., Sr. 1947-1948 Battle, Jean Allen 1948-1949 Heidelberg, Frederic 1949 Neville, Don C. 1949 Johnston, Beulah 1949-1950 Shoffner, Roy M. 1950	Weekly
<b>THE HUNTSVILLE MIRROR (NEGRO)</b> (Formerly <b>The Huntsville Weekly Mirror</b> )	By 1/1952	Still in Existence	Jamar, L. C. 1952-present		Jamar, L. C. 1952-present	

<b>REDSTONE ROCKET</b>	2/5/1952	Still in Existence	Hoffhause, J. W. 1952-present		Weekly	
<b>MARSHALL STAR</b>	9/28/1960	Still in Existence	M.S.F. Center 1960-present	Jennings, Ralph 1960-1961 Pratt, Dick 1961 Thrower, Wanda 1961-1962 Lahey, Don 1962-1966 Hunt, Curtis 1966-1967 Parker, Maurice 1967-1968 Kurtz, Chas. 1968-present	Weekly	
<b>GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES NEWS</b>	3/1962	Still in Existence	<b>Sand Mountain Reporter</b> 1962-1969 <b>The Cullman Times</b> 1969-present	Bowersock, Dick 1962-1967 Sullivan, Ellen C. 1967-present	Monthly	
<b>HUNTSVILLE NEWS</b>	1/1/1964	Still in Existence	Higdon, John 1964-1969 Wright, John (Gen. Mgr.) 1969-1970 Lankford, Thos. N.	Jackson, Stoney 1964 Thomas, Sid 1964 Langford, Dave 1964-1965 Smith, Hollice 1965-1967 Saunders, Wm. G. 1967 Higdon, John A. 1967-1968 Norris, Don 1968 Higdon, John A. 1968-1969 Lankford, Tom 1969-present	Weekly; then Semi- Weekly then Daily beginning 8/24/1964	
<b>MADISON SHOPPER</b>	6 8 1967	3/20/1968	Record, James and Mills, Linn 1967-1968	<b>Madison County Record</b>	Mills, Linn 1967-1968 Haire, Lorene 1968	Weekly
<b>MADISON COUNTY RECORD</b> (Formerly <b>Madison Shopper</b> )	3/27/1968	Still in Existence	Record, James and Haire, Lorene 1968-present		Haire, Lorene 1968-present	Weekly

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Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama  
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.  
Private Library of Peter A. Brannon, (Deceased), Montgomery, Alabama  
University of Alabama Library, University, Alabama  
Duke University Library, Durham, N. C.  
Boston Athenaeum, Boston, Mass.  
Mississippi State Archives, Jackson, Mississippi  
Henry E. Huntingdon Library, San Merino, California  
University of Texas Library, Austin, Texas  
Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Illinois  
Tulane University Library, New Orleans, La.  
New York Public Library, New York, New York  
Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin  
Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.  
Courthouse, Madison County, Alabama  
Public Library, Huntsville, Alabama

**NOTE:** The author has compiled the most complete collection of microfilm of Madison County Newspapers in the United States. All the collection is the property of Madison County or has been provided to Madison County on a permanent basis by the author. Access to the collection can be obtained by contacting the Madison County Department of Old Records in the Madison County Law Library Building, East Side Square.

## MADISON COUNTY'S VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

ELECTION YEAR	NAME	PARTY	VOTES
1819	*Bibb, William Wyatt	Democrat	1,225
	Williams, Marmaduke (1)	Democrat	1,244
1821	*Pickens, Israel	Democrat	948
	Chambers, Dr. Henry (1)	Democrat	1,168
1823	*Pickens, Israel	Democrat	2,403
	Chambers, Dr. Henry (1)	Democrat	844
1825	*Murphy, John	Democrat	2,657
1827	*Murphy, John	Democrat	
1829	*Moore, Gabriel (1)	Democrat	2,783
1831	*Gayle, John	Democrat	
	Moore, Samuel B.	Democrat	
	Davis, Nicholas (1)	Whig	
1833	*Gayle, John	Democrat	2,392
1835	*Clay, Clement Comer (1)	Democrat	2,394
	Parsons, Enoch	Whig	4.10
1837	*Bagby, Arthur Pendleton	Democrat	2,105
	Oliver, Samuel W.	Whig	491
1839	*Bagby, Arthur Pendleton	Democrat	2,156
1841	*Fitzpatrick, Benjamin	Democrat	1,435
	McClung, Col. James W. (1)	Whig	499
1843	*Fitzpatrick, Benjamin	Democrat	
1845	*Martin, Joshua Lanier	Anti-Bank Democrat	
	Terry, Col. Nathaniel	Pro-Bank Democrat	
1847	*Chapman, Reuben (1)	Democrat	1,825
	Davis, Nicholas (1)	Whig	523
1849	*Collier, Henry Watkins (1)	Democrat	
1851	*Collier, Henry Watkins (1)	Democrat	1,887
1853	*Winston, John Anthony (1)	Democrat	1,788
	Ernest, William S.		
	Nicks, Alvis Q.	Whig	840
1855	*Winston, John Anthony (1)	Democrat	2,004
	Shortridge, George D.	American	633
1857	*Moore, Andrew Barry	Democrat	
1859	*Moore, Andrew Barry	Democrat	1,511
	Samford, William F.	Democrat	29
1861	*Shorter, John Gill	Democrat	2,031
1863	*Watts, Thomas H.	Democrat	111
	Shorter, John Gill	Democrat	283
1865	*Patton, Robert M. (1)	Republican	1,182
	Bulger, Colonel M. J.	Republican	435
	Smith, William H.	Republican	19
1868	*Smith, William	Republican	2,137
1870	*Lindsay, Robert Burns	Democrat	2,966
	Smith, William H.	Republican	2,097

1872	*Lewis, David Peter (1)	Republican	3,022
	Herndon, Thomas	Democrat-Conservative	2,471
1874	*Houston, George Smith	Democrat	3,422
	Lewis, David Peter (1)	Republican	3,348
1876	*Houston, George Smith	Democrat	3,225
	Woodruff, Noadiah	Republican	3,036
1878	*Cobb, Rufus W.	Democrat	5,779
1880	*Cobb, Rufus W.	Democrat	3,548
	Pickens, Rev. J. M.	Greenback	3,284
1882	*O'Neal, Edward A. (1)	Democrat	2,620
	Sheffield, James L.	Greenback	3,225
1884	*O'Neal, Edward A. (1)	Democrat	3,214
	Ross, L. R.	Independent	6
1886	*Seay, Thomas	Democrat	2,830
	Tanner, John T.	Prohibitionist	48
	Bingham, Arthur	Republican	2,090
1888	*Seay, Thomas	Democrat	3,144
	Orr, J. C.	Prohibitionist	
	Ewing, Whitley T.	Republican	2,328
1890	*Jones, Thomas G.	Democrat	2,339
	Long, Benjamin M.	Republican	1,936
	Coulston, Lawson	?	81
1892	*Jones, Thomas G.	Democrat	2,953
	Kolb, R. F.	Populist	3,252
1894	*Oates, William C.	Democrat	2,764
	Kolb, R. F.	Populist	1,371
1896	*Johnston, Joseph F.	Democrat	4,088
	Goodwyn, Albert F.	Populist	1,824
1898	Deans, Gilbert B.	Populist	162
	*Johnston, Joseph F.	Democrat	3,408
	Witherspoon, W. B.	Prohibitionist	7
	Warner, Andrew J.	Colored Republican	109
1900	Hargett, H. L.	Prohibitionist	15
	*Samford, W. J.	Democrat	3,525
	Steele, John A. (1)	Republican	1,527
1902	*Jelks, William D.	Democrat	1,875
	Smith, John W.	Republican	191
	Gay, William D.	?	5
	Wimbs, Ad (Colored)	?	0
1906	*Comer, B. B.	Democrat	1,304
	Stratton, Asa E.	Republican	21
	Abbott, J. N.	?	12
1910	*O'Neal, Emmett	Democrat	1,483
	Scott, Charles H.	Progressive Republican	12
	Thompson, Joseph O.	Republican	175
	Carter, Wither R.	?	37
1914	*Henderson, Charles	Democrat	1,237
	Shields, John B.	Republican	33
	Cross, E. H.	Progressive	13
	Swain, W. C.	Socialist	1



1918	*Kilby, Thomas E.	Democrat	764
	Smith, Dallas B.	Republican	132
1922	*Brandon, William W.	Democrat	2,199
	Street, O. D.	Republican	58
	Barber, Arlie	Socialist	1
1926	*Graves, Bibb	Democrat	947
	Bingham, J. A.	Republican	31
1930	*Miller, B. M.	Democrat	3,411
	Locke, Hugh M.	Republican	2,291
1934	Davis, John M.	Communist	9
	*Graves, Bibb	Democrat	2,996
	Dryer, Edmund H.	Republican	51
	Barber, Arlie	Socialist	21
1938	*Dixon, Frank	Democrat	1,841
	Clardy, W. A.	Republican	44
	Arnold, James H.		36
	Eichelberger, A. S.		1
1942	*Sparks, Chauncey	Democrat	992
	McEniry, Hugh	Republican	26
	Southard, Ordway	Communist	1
1946	*Folsom, James E.	Democrat	3,963
	Ward, Lyman	Republican	109
1950	*Persons, Gordon	Democrat	2,204
	Crowder, John S.	Republican	77
1954	*Folsom, James E.	Democrat	4,987
	Abernathy, Tom	Republican	881
1958	*Patterson, John M.	Democrat	5,008
	Longshore, William L.	Republican	21
	Jackson, William M.	Independent	1
1962	*Wallace, George	Democrat	8,768
	Walls, Frank	Independent	1,132
1966	*Wallace, Lurleen	Democrat	16,731
	Martin, Jim	Republican	14,759
	Robinson, Carl Ray	Independent	5,032
1970	*Wallace, George	Democrat	25,820
	McCary	Republican	6,060
	Partain	Prohibition	854
1974	*Wallace, George	Democrat	28,618
	Couch	Prohibition	698
	Cashin, John (1)	Natl. Democrat	5,133
	Watts	Whig	310
	Shelton	Independent	6,627
	Walker	Independent	79

\* Elected

(1) From Madison County. In the 17 times Madison Countians have run in the general election, they have lost only

7 times. 1872 was the last governor listing Madison County residency at the time of election.

Note: Of the times when there was opposition for Governor, Madison County voted for the winner 46 times. In 1863, voted for a loser — a Democrat; in 1882 voted for the Greenback loser, and in 1892 for the Populist loser. Three times Madison County has voted for other than a Democratic Governor, and one of these times, 1865, only Republicans were candidates.

### PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF MADISON COUNTY

YEAR	CANDIDATE	PARTY
	Monroe, James	Dem.-Rep.
(1) 1824	Jackson, Andrew	No Party
1828	Jackson, Andrew	Democrat
1832	Jackson, Andrew	Democrat
1836	Van Buren, Martin	Democrat
1840	Van Buren, Martin	Democrat
1844	Polk, James K.	Democrat
(2) 1848	Cass, Lewis	Democrat
1852	Pierce, Franklin	Democrat
1856	Buchanan, James	Democrat
1860	Douglas, Stephen A.	National Democrat
1864	No vote, Civil War	
1868	Grant, U. S.	Republican
(4) 1872	Grant, U. S.	Republican
1876	Tilden, Samuel J.	Democrat
1880	Garfield, James	Republican
1884	Cleveland, Grover	Democrat
1888	Cleveland, Grover	Democrat
1892	Cleveland, Grover	Democrat
1896	Bryan, William Jennings	Democrat
1900	Bryan, William Jennings	Democrat
1904	Parker, Alton B.	Democrat
1908	Bryan, William Jennings	Democrat
1912	Wilson, Woodrow	Democrat
1916	Wilson, Woodrow	Democrat
1920	Cox, James M.	Democrat
1924	Davis, John W.	Democrat
(2) 1928	Hoover, Herbert	Republican
1932	Roosevelt, Franklin D.	Democrat
1936	Roosevelt, Franklin D.	Democrat
1940	Roosevelt, Franklin D.	Democrat

- |          |                           |               |
|----------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1944     | Roosevelt, Franklin<br>D. | Democrat      |
| (3) 1948 | Thurmond, J. Strom        | Democrat      |
| 1952     | Stevenson, Adlai          | Democrat      |
| 1956     | Stevenson, Adlai          | Democrat      |
| 1960     | Kennedy, John F.          | Democrat      |
| (2) 1964 | Goldwater, Barry          | Republican    |
| (5) 1968 | Wallace, George           | Ala. Democrat |
| 1972     | Nixon, Richard            | Republican    |
| 1976     | Carter, Jimmy             | Democrat      |
- (1) No candidate had a majority in Electoral College and election went to House. In 1800 Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr had received 73 votes each and the House decided it then also.
  - (2) Election was close.
  - (3) Democrat Truman had 303 Electoral votes, Dewey 189 and Thurmond 39. Progressive party Wallace got none. (National figures)
  - (4) Actually voted for Breckenridge but vote was given to Grant.
  - (5) George Wallace ran on American Independent Party ticket in every state but Alabama.

**MADISON COUNTY VOTES,  
NOVEMBER 5, 1968. GENERAL ELECTION**

Presidential Electors:

(3) Alabama Democrats (Wallace) .....	28,497
Republican (Nixon) .....	13,120
Alabama Independent Democratic Party (Humphrey) .....	3,976
National Democrats (Humphrey) .....	3,989
Independent (Wallace) .....	357
	49,939

U. S. Senator

(6) James Allen (Alabama Democrat) .....	27,984
(8) Perry Hooper (Republican) .....	16,633
Robert Schwenn (Democrat) .....	4,614
	49,231

Public Service Commission

(5) Eugene Conner (Alabama Democrat) .....	28,113
Fred Jones (Republican) .....	14,741
John H. Davis (National Democrat) .....	4,463
	47,317

U. S. Representative

Richard Pella (Independent Party) .....	1,109
(2) Bob Jones (Alabama Democrat) .....	31,111
Kenneth Hearn (Conservative Party) .....	7,514
Charles Burgess (National Democrat) .....	4,039
	<hr/>
	43,773

Alabama House of Representatives, Place 2

Ben Abbott (Independent Party) .....	1,030
(7) Charles Grainger (Alabama Democrat) .....	27,884
Jack Hay (Republican) .....	15,823
Myrne Copeland (National Democrat) .....	3,916
	<hr/>
	48,653

Chairman, County Board of Commissioners

Ben Sherlock (Independent Party) .....	1,019
(1) James Record (Alabama Democrat) .....	32,488
Dick Gilbert (Republican) .....	11,571
	<hr/>
	45,078

Circuit Judge, Place 2

(4) Dave Archer (Alabama Democrat) .....	28,203
Donald Weir, Jr. (Republican) .....	16,813
	<hr/>
	45,016

County Commissioner, District 3

(Only Precincts 4, 6, 5, 19, 18, 13 and 25 vote)	
James Bell (Alabama Democrat) .....	2,199
Curtis Maples (Republican) .....	232
	<hr/>
	2,431

Board of Education, District 5

(Precinct 1 doesn't vote on)	
Donald Spencer (Alabama Democrat) .....	7,836
James H. Hicks (National Democrat) .....	979
	<hr/>
	8,815

Constable, Precinct 1 (Huntsville)

Joe B. Cates (Alabama Democrat) .....	Winner
Arlyn Lidell (Republican)	

Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1

Billy Yarbrough (Alabama Democrat) .....	No Opposition
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Justice of the Peace, Precinct 11 (Meridianville)

H. R. Orick (Independent Party) .....	No Opposition
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Justice of the Peace, Precinct 16 (Hurricane)

Phil H. Bradford (Republican) .....	No Opposition
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Constable, Precinct 9 (Harvest)

W. E. Brewer (Republican) .....	No Opposition
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Constable, Precinct 11 (Meridianville)		
Kenneth D. May, Sr. (Independent Party) .....	No Opposition	
Constable, Precinct 21 (Monrovia)		
Andrew Shelton (Republican) .....	No Opposition	
Constable, Precinct 23 (Sulphur Springs)		
Zan A. Hill (Alabama Democrat) .....	No Opposition	
Constable, Precinct 27 (Bobo)		
James A. Buckner (Alabama Democrat) .....	No Opposition	
Constitutional Amendment (Constitutional Offices Succession)		
FOR .....		12,051
AGAINST .....		5,553
		<hr/>
		17,604

- (1) Received Highest Number of Votes
- (2) Received Second Highest Number of Votes
- (3) Received Third Highest Number of Votes
- (4) Received Fourth Highest Number of Votes
- (5) Received Fifth Highest Number of Votes
- (6) Received Sixth Highest Number of Votes
- (7) Received Seventh Highest Number of Votes
- (8) Received Eighth Highest Number of Votes

### REGISTERED VOTERS — MADISON COUNTY, ALABAMA

As of February 1, 1972

	WHITE	COLORED	TOTAL
Ward 1 — District 1 .....	1,165	85	1,250
District 2 .....	629	94	723
District 3 .....	1,920	12	1,932
District 4 .....	1,137	46	1,183
District 5 .....	1,750	1	1,751
District 6 .....	1,432	537	1,969
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Ward 1 — Total .....	8,033	775	8,808
Ward 2 — District 1 .....	704	162	866
District 3 .....	1,473	5	866
District 4 .....	2,182	0	2,182
District 5 .....	855	0	855
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Ward 2 — Total .....	5,214	167	5,381
Ward 3 — District 1 .....	1,993	183	2,176
District 2 .....	1,458	2	1,460
District 3 .....	1,160	1	1,611
District 4 .....	2,237	2	2,239
District 5 .....	1,538	8	1,546
District 6 .....	2,150	2	2,152

	District 7 .....	2,347	3	2,350
	District 8 .....	3,195	10	3,205
Ward 3 — Total .....	16,528	211	16,739	
Ward 4 — District 1 .....	475	437	912	
District 2 .....	311	781	1,092	
District 3 .....	3,636	168	3,804	
District 4 .....	2,828	137	2,965	
District 5 .....	1,960	184	2,144	
District 6 .....	1,917	206	2,123	
District 7 .....	1,388	209	1,597	
District 8 .....	2,324	175	2,499	
District 9 .....	1,338	337	1,675	
District 10 .....	253	572	825	
Ward 4 — Total .....	16,430	3,206	19,636	
Ward 5 — District 1 .....	1,266	18	1,284	
District 2 .....	3,009	81	3,090	
District 3 .....	1,388	2	1,390	
District 4 .....	2,421	45	2,466	
Ward 5 — Total .....	8,084	146	8,230	
Absentee .....	82	0	82	
TOTAL IN CITY .....	54,289	4,505	58,794	
TOTAL IN COUNTY .....	14,573	3,094	17,667	
TOTAL IN CITY AND COUNTY .....	68,994	7,599	76,543	

### PRECINCTS

	WHITE	COLORED	TOTAL
2 New Market .....	417	97	514
3 Maysville .....	571	71	642
4 Colliers .....	500	183	683
6 Whitesburg .....	339	10	349
7-1 Triana (ic) .....	0	62	62
7-2 Triana (oc) .....	116	126	242
8 Madison .....	979	149	1,128
9 Harvest .....	811	231	1,042
10 Madison Cross Roads .....	863	235	1,098
11 Meridianville .....	761	1,019	1,780
12 Hazel Green .....	1,058	18	1,076
13 Poplar Ridge .....	498	0	498
14 Dug Hill .....	115	0	115
15 Gurley .....	346	36	382
16 Deposit .....	581	115	696
17 Plevna .....	196	8	204

18	Elon .....	207	0	207
19-1	Owens Cross Roads(ic) .....	338	1	339
19-2	Owens Cross Roads (oc) .....	555	0	555
20	Rock Cut .....	193	40	233
21	Monrovia .....	1,616	463	2,069
22	Hurricane .....	190	35	225
23	Sulphur Springs .....	630	53	683
25-1	New Hope (ic) .....	732	2	734
25-2	New Hope (oc) .....	492	1	493
26	Ryland .....	694	121	815
27	Bobo .....	785	18	803
TOTAL IN COUNTY .....		14,573	3,094	17,667

### REGISTERED VOTERS — MADISON COUNTY, ALABAMA

(As of January 29, 1976)

	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL
Ward 1 — District 1 .....	1,051	94	1,145
District 2 .....	539	110	649
District 3 .....	1,694	10	1,704
District 4 .....	1,070	102	1,172
District 5 .....	2,250	3	2,253
District 6 .....	1,310	551	1,861
Ward 1 — Total .....	7,914	870	8,784
Ward 2 — District 1 .....	658	77	735
District 2 .....	680	4	684
District 3 .....	822	0	822
District 4 .....	2,336	1	2,337
District 5 .....	949	0	949
Ward 2 — Total .....	5,445	82	5,527
Ward 3 — District 1 .....	1,924	284	2,208
District 2 .....	1,729	1	1,730
District 3 .....	2,011	1	2,012
District 4 .....	1,632	6	1,638
District 5 .....	1,524	8	1,532
District 6 .....	2,137	1	2,138
District 7 .....	2,936	5	2,941
District 8 .....	3,842	16	3,858
District 9 .....	621	4	625
District 10 .....	223	4	227
District 11 .....	1,501	1	1,502
Ward 3 — Total .....	20,080	331	20,411

Ward 4 — District 1 .....	298	210	508
District 2 .....	42	680	722
District 3 .....	2,875	112	2,987
District 4 .....	3,070	274	3,344
District 5 .....	2,104	285	2,389
District 6 .....	1,830	297	2,127
District 7 .....	1,262	391	1,653
District 8 .....	2,133	394	2,527
District 9 .....	1,132	455	1,587
District 10 .....	194	488	682
District 11 .....	207	47	254
District 12 .....	17	46	63
Ward 4 — Total .....	15,164	3,679	18,843
Ward 5 — District 1 .....	1,056	29	1,085
District 2 .....	2,024	62	2,086
District 3 .....	2,351	47	2,398
District 4 .....	1,246	14	1,260
District 5 .....	1,910	177	2,087
District 7 .....	16	4	20
Ward 5 — Total .....	8,603	333	8,936
TOTAL IN CITY .....	57,206	5,295	62,501

### PRECINCTS

	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL
2 .....	427	100	527
3 .....	576	64	640
4 .....	506	178	684
5 .....	31	32	63
6 .....	273	4	277
7-1 .....	0	71	71
7-2 .....	128	127	255
8 .....	1,271	151	1,422
9 .....	809	255	1,064
10 .....	876	247	1,123
11 .....	828	238	1,066
12 .....	1,103	12	1,115
13 .....	460	0	460
14 .....	125	0	125
15-1 .....	388	33	421
15-2 .....	208	30	238
16 .....	736	92	828
17 .....	197	7	204
18 .....	200	0	200
19-1 .....	387	1	388
19-2 .....	578	0	578



20 .....	717	141	858
21 .....	1,650	435	2,085
22 .....	213	29	242
23 .....	712	64	776
24 .....	766	13	779
25-1 .....	779	0	779
25-2 .....	486	1	487
<b>TOTAL IN COUNTY</b> .....	<b>15,430</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>17,755</b>
<b>TOTAL IN CITY</b> .....	<b>57,206</b>	<b>5,295</b>	<b>62,501</b>
<b>TOTAL IN CITY AND COUNTY</b> .....	<b>72,636</b>	<b>7,620</b>	<b>80,256</b>

### MAY 3, 1972 MADISON COUNTY PRIMARY VOTES

Total votes in Republican Primary .....	2,690
Total votes in Democratic Primary .....	32,674
<b>Total Votes in Primary</b> .....	<b>35,364</b>

### INDIVIDUAL CAMPAIGN VOTES (DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY)

#### County Commissioner, District 1

Dudley Clark .....	14,383
Tillman Hill .....	12,086
Sammy White .....	3,017
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>29,486</b>

#### County Commissioner, District 2

Edwin Jones .....	15,987
Charles Stone .....	13,739
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>29,626</b>

#### County Commissioner, District 3

James Bell .....	12,508
James Cloud .....	2,044
Cortice Cooper .....	2,731
Ikard .....	731
Mrs. Ilene Mann .....	4,749
Oliver McPeters .....	503
Robert Spears .....	7,463
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>30,729</b>

#### County Commissioner, District 4

Woodrow Balch .....	16,877
Bill Ennis .....	9,708

Bruce Houk .....	2,145
Graham Lynch .....	1,884
Total .....	30,614

**County Commissioner, District 5 (Chairman)**

James Record had no opposition

**Tax Assessor**

John Cheatham .....	10,010
Howard Moore .....	19,245
Total .....	29,255

**Tax Collector**

Daisy Culp .....	17,928
Dick Naegele .....	3,967
Paul Ragland .....	7,819
Total .....	29,714

**Congressman**

Mary Texas Garner .....	5,897
Bob Jones .....	24,451
Total .....	30,348

**Senator**

Allen .....	6,996
Chestnut .....	169
Edington .....	1,035
Harper .....	350
Mims .....	1,530
Sparkman .....	20,215
Sullins .....	2,379
Total .....	32,674

**VOTES, MAY 31, 1972 RUNOFF CAMPAIGN  
(MADISON COUNTY)**

**President, Public Service Commission**

Connor .....	6,696
Hammond .....	14,715
Total .....	21,411

**Associate Justice, Supreme Court, Place 2**

Faulkner .....	7,045
Shores .....	12,465
Total .....	19,510

**County Commissioner, District 1**

Clark .....	12,033
Hill .....	11,258
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>23,291</b>

**County Commissioner, District 3**

Bell .....	12,038
Spears .....	11,681
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>23,719</b>

**VOTES, NOVEMBER 8, 1972 GENERAL ELECTION****Electors**

Republican electors for Nixon .....	38,340
Democratic electors for McGovern .....	11,996
Democratic electors for McGovern .....	628
Democratic electors for McGovern .....	628
Democratic electors for McGovern .....	847
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>52,149</b>

**U. S. Senator**

Stone .....	296
Couch .....	428
Sparkman .....	36,107
Blount .....	16,643
LeFlore .....	680
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>54,154</b>

**U. S. Congressman**

Jones .....	36,548
Schrader .....	14,500
Irwin .....	826
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>51,874</b>

**President, Public Service Commission**

Ledbetter .....	346
Lee .....	404
Hammond .....	32,487
Connell .....	15,009
Galt .....	855
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>49,101</b>

**Chairman, County Commission**

Record .....	33,393
Clemons .....	18,276
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>51,669</b>

<b>County Commissioner, District 1</b>	
Clark .....	33,045
Cagle .....	16,913
Total .....	49,958
<b>County Commissioner, District 2</b>	
Jones .....	36,411
Butler (withdrew) .....	37
Total .....	36,448
<b>County Commissioner, District 3</b>	
Bell .....	34,935
Cothren .....	14,869
Total .....	49,804
<b>County Commissioner, District 4</b>	
Balch .....	35,277
Shanks .....	14,017
Total .....	49,294
<b>Tax Assessor</b>	
Moore .....	34,286
Hasty .....	15,562
Boyd .....	994
Total .....	50,842
<b>Tax Collector</b>	
Culps .....	34,433
Poole .....	16,375
Richard .....	889
Total .....	51,697
<b>County Board of Education, District 3</b>	
(City of Huntsville doesn't vote in this race)	
Butler .....	7,170
Wieland .....	2,133
Pope .....	188
Total .....	9,491
<b>Constable, Precinct 1</b>	
Frazier .....	22,096
Nelson .....	15,033
Wallace .....	890
Total .....	38,019

**Constable, Precinct 21**

Hill .....	944
Henley .....	563
Total .....	<u>1,507</u>

**STATE OF ALABAMA VOTES IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS**

1824	* Adams .....	2,422	
	Jackson .....	9,429	
	Clay .....	96	
	Crawford .....	1,656	
		<u>          </u>	13,603
1828	* Jackson .....	16,736	
	Adams .....	1,878	
	Other .....	4	
		<u>          </u>	18,618
1832	* Jackson (D) .....	14,286	
	Clay (NR) .....	5	
		<u>          </u>	14,291
1836	* Van Buren (D) .....	20,638	
	White (W) .....	16,658	
		<u>          </u>	37,296
1840	* Harrison (W) .....	28,515	
	Van Buren (D) .....	33,996	
		<u>          </u>	62,511
1844	* Polk (D) .....	37,401	
	Clay (W) .....	26,002	
		<u>          </u>	63,403
1848	* Taylor (W) .....	30,482	
	Cass (D) .....	31,173	
		<u>          </u>	61,655
1852	* Pierce (D) .....	86,881	
	Scott (W) .....	15,061	
		<u>          </u>	41,942
1856	* Buchanan (D) .....	46,739	
	Fillmore (Amer) .....	28,552	
		<u>          </u>	75,291

1860	* Lincoln .....	Not on ballot	
	Douglas (D) .....	13,618	
	Breckenridge (Sou. Dem.) .....	48,669	
	Bell (Const. U) .....	27,835	
		<hr/>	90,122
1864	No election Alabama (Lincoln re-elected)		
1869	* Grant (R) .....	76,667	
	Seymour (D) .....	72,921	
	Other .....	6	
		<hr/>	149,594
1872	* Grant (R) .....	90,272	
	Greeley (Lib. Rep.) .....	79,444	
		<hr/>	169,716
1876	* Hayes (R) .....	68,708	
	Tilden (D) .....	102,989	
	Other .....	2	
		<hr/>	171,699
1880	* Garfield (R) .....	56,350	
	Hancock (D) .....	91,130	
	Weaver (Greenback) .....	4,422	
		<hr/>	151,902
1884	* Cleveland (D) .....	92,736	
	Blaine (R) .....	59,444	
	Butler (Greenback) .....	762	
	St. John (Prohib.) .....	610	
	Other .....	72	
		<hr/>	153,624
1888	* Harrison (R) .....	57,177	
	Cleveland (D) .....	117,314	
	Fisk (Prohib.) .....	594	
		<hr/>	175,085
1892	* Cleveland (D) .....	138,135	
	Harrison (R) .....	9,184	
	Weaver (Peoples) .....	84,984	
	Bidwell (Prohib.) .....	240	
		<hr/>	232,543
1896	* McKinley (R) .....	55,673	
	Bryan (D) .....	130,298	
	Palmer (Nat'l. D) .....	6,375	
	Levering (Prohib.) .....	2,234	
		<hr/>	194,580

1900	* McKinley (R) .....	55,612	
	Bryan (D) .....	97,129	
	Woolley (Prohib.) .....	2,763	
		<hr/>	155,504
1904	* Roosevelt (R) .....	22,472	
	Parker (D) .....	79,797	
	Debs (Soc.) .....	853	
	Swallow (Prohib.) .....	612	
	Other .....	5,051	
		<hr/>	106,985
1908	* Taft (R) .....	25,561	
	Bryan (D) .....	74,391	
	Debs (Soc.) .....	1,450	
	Chafin (Prohib.) .....	690	
	Other .....	3,060	
		<hr/>	105,152
1912	* Wilson (D) .....	82,408	
	Roosevelt (Prog.) .....	22,680	
	Taft (R) .....	9,807	
	Debs (Soc.) .....	3,209	
	Other .....	5	
		<hr/>	117,129
1916	* Wilson (D) .....	99,116	
	Hughes (R) .....	28,662	
	Benson (Soc.) .....	1,916	
	Hanly (Prohib.) .....	741	
		<hr/>	130,435
1920	* Harding (R) .....	74,719	
	Cox (D) .....	156,064	
	Debs (Soc.) .....	2,402	
	Other .....	766	
		<hr/>	233,951
1924	* Coolidge (R) .....	40,615	
	Davis (D) .....	113,138	
	LaFollette (Prog.) .....	8,040	
	Faris (Prohib.) .....	562	
		<hr/>	162,355
1928	* Hoover (R) .....	120,725	
	Smith (D) .....	127,796	
	Thomas (Soc) .....	460	
		<hr/>	248,981

1932	* Roosevelt (D) .....	207,732	
	Hoover (R) .....	34,647	
	Thomas (Soc.) .....	2,060	
	Foster (Comm.) .....	676	
	Other .....	13	
		<hr/>	245,128
1936	* Roosevelt (D) .....	238,131	
	Landon (R) .....	35,358	
	Lemke (Union) .....	543	
	Thomas (Soc) .....	242	
	Other .....	1,397	
		<hr/>	275,671
1940	* Roosevelt (D) .....	250,723	
	Willkie (R) .....	42,167	
	Thomas (Soc) .....	100	
	Babson (Prohib.) .....	698	
	Other .....	509	
		<hr/>	294,197
1944	* Roosevelt (D) .....	198,904	
	Dewey (R) .....	44,478	
	Thomas (Soc) .....	189	
	Watson (Prohib) .....	1,054	
		<hr/>	244,625
1948	* Truman (D) .....	Not on ballot	
	Dewey (R) .....	40,930	
	Thurmond (Sou. R. Dem.) .....	171,443	
	Wallace (Prog) .....	1,522	
	Other .....	1,026	
		<hr/>	214,921
1952	* Eisenhower (R) .....	149,231	
	Stevenson (D) .....	275,075	
	Hamblen (Prohib) .....	1,814	
		<hr/>	426,120
1956	* Eisenhower (R) .....	195,694	
	Stevenson (D) .....	279,542	
	Other .....	20,333	
		<hr/>	495,569
1960	* Kennedy (D) .....	318,303	
	Nixon (R) .....	236,110	
	Other .....	6,083	
		<hr/>	560,496



1964	* Johnson (D) .....	Not on ballot
	Goldwater (R) .....	479,085
	Unpledged Democrats .....	210,732
	Other .....	1
		689,818
1968	* Nixon (R) .....	146,591
	Humphrey (D) .....	195,918
	Wallace (Amer. Ind.) .....	687,664
	Other .....	14,332
		1,044,505
1972	* Nixon (R) .....	728,701
	McGovern (D) .....	256,923
	Schmitz (Amer. Ind.) .....	11,928
	Other .....	8,559
		1,006,111

### VOTES IN MADISON COUNTY ELECTIONS, 1811-1976

Year	Huntsville Municipal Elections	County Primary	Cast In General, By		
			Total Cast General Election	Main Party To Opposition Democrats	Campaign For
1811			568	No parties	Congress
1815			1,062	No parties	General Assembly
1817			1,818	No parties	General Assembly
1819			2,469	No parties	Governor
1821			2,116	All Democrats	Governor
1822			2,261	All Democrats	State Senator
1823			3,247	All Democrats	Governor
1824			1,666	194	President
1825			2,657	0	Governor
1827				0	Governor
1828			2,451	204	President
1829			2,783	0	Governor
1831					Governor
1832			1,451	25	President
1833			2,392	1,180	Governor
1835			2,804	410	Governor
1836			2,098	420	President
1837			2,596	491	Governor
1839			2,156	0	Governor
1840			2,934	499	President
1841			1,934		Governor
1843				0	Governor
1844			2,077	357	President
1845				0	Governor
1847			2,348	523	Governor
1848			1,850	405	President
1849				0	Governor
1851			1,887		Governor
1852			1,654	354	President
1853			2,628	840	Governor
1855			2,637	633 (Amer.)	Governor
1856			1,877	401	President

1857				0	Governor
1858	355	2,122			County
1859	322	1,540	29		Governor and Municipal
1860	337	2,291			President and Municipal
1861		1,144	0		Confederate President
1861		2,031	0		Governor
1863		394	0		Governor
1864		No vote			
1865		1,636	All Republican		Governor (2)
1866					
1868		3,691	1,535		President (1)
1868		2,137	0		Governor (2)
1869		3,989	1,847		
1870		5,063	2,097		Governor
1872	1,079	5,493	3,022		Governor and Municipal (2)
1874		6,770	3,348		Governor
1876	964	6,261	3,036		Governor and Municipal
1876					President
1877	984				Municipal
1878	788	5,779	0		Governor and Municipal
1879	808				Municipal
1880	866	2,477	6,832	3,062	President and Municipal
1880			6,832	3,284	Gn'back) Governor
1881	892				Municipal
1882	745	5,847	3,224	(Demo.)	Governor and Municipal (3)
1883	929				Municipal
1884		3,220	6		Governor
1884					President
1886		4,968	2,090		Governor
1887	870				Municipal
1888		5,695	2,595		President (6)
1888		5,472			Governor
1889	1,038				Municipal
1890		4,256	1,936		Governor
1891	1,218				Municipal
1892		6,692	3,045		President
1892		6,205	3,252	(Demo.)	Governor (4)
1894		4,135	1,371	(Populist)	Governor
1896		6,638	2,548		President
1896		5,912	1,824	(Populist)	Governor
1898		3,686	109		Governor
1900		5,320	1,679		President
1900		5,067	1,527		Governor
1902		4,054	2,071	191	Governor
1904		2,500	2,313	182	President
1905	768				Municipal
1906			1,337	21	Governor
1908	828	2,895	2,289	277	President and Municipal
1910	877		1,707	175	Governor and Municipal
1912		3,027	2,764	357	President
1914			1,284	33	Governor
1916			2,421	215	President
1918			896	132	Governor
1920			3,273	412	President

1922		3,312	2,258	58	Governor
1924			2,534	368	President
1926		4,312	978	31	Governor
1928					President
1930		5,731	5,702	2,291	Governor
1932		6,071	5,355	560	President
1934	7,006		3,077	51	Governor and Municipal
1936	5,795	7,113	6,184	514	President and Municipal
1938		7,071	1,922	44	Governor
1940		5,695	5,658	567	President
1942	4,942	4,847	1,019	26	Governor and Municipal
1944	1,967	5,293	5,408	457	President and Municipal
1946		7,950	4,072	109	Governor
1948	2,672	10,289	3,627	473	President and Municipal (5)
1950	6,499	8,613	2,281	77	Governor and Municipal
1952	3,105	8,297	10,303	1,624	President and Municipal
1954	9,414	12,700	5,868	881	Governor and Municipal
1956	7,402	6,158	11,394	2,993	President and Municipal
1958		13,300	5,030	21	Governor
1960	9,498		16,654	5,307	President and Municipal
1960	7,732				Municipal Runoff
1962		17,400	9,900	3,772	Governor
1962		18,234			Governor Runoff
1964	18,433	22,800	27,499	14,282	President (1)
1964	18,993				Municipal Runoff
1966		30,291	36,522	14,759	Governor (6)
1968	28,233		49,939	13,120	President (7)
1970		44,925	41,465	6,627	Governor
1970		49,112			Governor Runoff
1972	29,386	35,364	54,154	38,340	City, County, State, Federal
1976	28,410	32,000	57,300	20,959	City, County, State, Federal

- (1) Madison County voted Republican for President
- (2) Madison County voted Republican for Governor
- (3) Madison County voted Greenback for Governor
- (4) Madison County voted Populist for Governor
- (5) Madison County voted States Rights Democrat for President
- (6) Madison County voted for a Republican for Sheriff
- (7) Two Republican Constables, one Republican Justice of the Peace, one Independent Constable, and one Independent Justice of the Peace were elected, without opposition. No one had been running for these offices for many years.

## POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Many parties have been organized over the years in the United States. Following is an attempt to list as many as could be found, and some detail about each. The first party could be called the Federalists. It disappeared from the scene after 1816. The second party was the so-called Anti-Federalist party. Although it was not technically an actual party, it was rather those who opposed the Federalists and who were afraid of centralized power.

Other parties, in no particular order, are as follows:

**WHIG** — This party was organized in 1834 and won the Presidency in 1840 and 1848. The party attempt to settle the slavery issue by the 1850 compromise brought about its disintegration between 1852 and 1855. The name came from a Henry Clay speech.

**AMERICAN (KNOW-NOTHING)** — This was the official name adopted by those also known as the "Know-Nothing" party. In 1856 they nominated Millard Fillmore for President, but ceased to exist in 1860, although a minor party was in existence in 1887 using the same name. The party was first organized in 1852.

**AMERICAN NATIONAL** — This party was founded in 1874, and had presidential candidates in 1876 and 1880, thereafter dissolving.

**CONSTITUTIONAL UNION** — This party, which contested the election of 1860, was composed of former Whigs and Know Nothings in the South. Their candidates, John Bell and Edward Everett, received the electoral votes of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

**COMMUNIST** — Organized in 1919, this party, having aims in sympathy with Russia, has never received over 110,000 votes, nationally.

**CONSERVATIVE** — This party was formed in New York State in 1962 by Republicans who opposed the re-election of Nelson Rockefeller and Jacob Javits.

**INDEPENDENT** — This party was formed in 1968 as a vehicle for George Wallace to run for president. The name was also used by the Greenback party in 1874.

**STATES RIGHTS DEMOCRATS (DIXIECRATS)** — This group, nicknamed "Dixiecrats", in 1948 ran Strom Thurmond for President and kept the National Democratic party off the Alabama ballot. It received 39 electoral votes and 1,169,000 votes of the 48,400,000 cast. It has not had a candidate since. A Southern States Rights party also existed from 1852 to 1860.

**PROGRESSIVE** — This party was mainly composed of dissatisfied Republicans who, in 1912, ran Theodore Roosevelt for

President. Roosevelt received 88 of 531 electoral votes. In 1924 a group also ran Robert LaFollete and he received 13 electoral votes. Henry Wallace ran on this ticket in 1948 and received slightly over one million votes.

**PROHIBITION** — This party was founded in 1869 and is now the oldest of the “Third” parties. It has never received over 300,000 votes, nationally.

**POPULIST (PEOPLES)** — This party, also sometimes referred to as the Peoples party, was organized in 1891, and in 1892 then had Weaver as its Presidential candidate. They nominated William Jennings Bryan in 1896, but the party disappeared after 1908.

**ABOLITION (LIBERTY)** — This party was also known as the Liberty party, and fought slavery. It had James G. Birney, former Huntsville resident, as its candidate for President in 1840 and 1844. Losing, it disappeared but another abolition party existed from 1848 to 1852, known as the Free Soil.

**FREE SOIL (ABOLITION)** — This party was active in the election of 1848, nominating Van Buren. They were also active in 1852, dissolving thereafter. It was also called the abolition party.

**FREE DEMOCRACY** — This was an antislavery faction of the Democratic party in New York. They supported Van Buren in 1848.

**BLACK AND TANS** — This was a segment of the Republican party during reconstruction which treated Blacks and Whites on near equal terms. (They were not actually a separate party—merely a faction). Another faction—the opposite—were known as the Lily Whites.

**LIBERAL** — This party was organized during 1944 in New York by Labor Leaders, and still exists. It is primarily active in New York.

**LIBERTY (ABOLITION)** — This party was formed in 1839 at Warsaw, New York. (See previous description)

**LIBERAL REPUBLICAN** — This was a group of Republicans opposed to President Grant’s reconstruction and other policies. They nominated Horace Greely for President in 1872. They formed and disbanded all in the one year.

**“STRAIGHT” DEMOCRATS** — This group of democrats nominated Charles O’Conner for President in 1872.

**LABOR** — This party was organized in 1872. Labor has been responsible for formation of many such “splinter” parties.

**KNOW-NOTHING (AMERICAN)** — This party was organized in 1852, later adopting the name AMERICAN in 1856. The group grew out of the secret political order of the United Americans,

opposed to foreigners. Some of the party pledged to vote the party ticket and to reply "I Don't Know" to all inquirers, hence the name.

**GREENBACK (INDEPENDENT)** — This party was organized in 1874 and had as its official name, the INDEPENDENT Party. It advocated fiat money—paper money without provision for conversion to other kinds of money. The party disappeared after 1884.

**GREENBACK LABOR (NATIONAL)** — Formed in 1878 by merger of the Greenback party and others, it was officially named the NATIONAL party, advocating fiat money and an eight hour work day. It disbanded in 1882.

**REPUBLICAN** — This party was formed in 1854, being brought about by the Kansas-Nebraska bill, concerning slavery. In 1880, the abbreviation G.O.P., meaning Grand Old Party, was first used. The Elephant became the symbol of the party in 1874. It has generally been classified by most writers and historians over most of the party's history as the party of the "well off" people. They had 1,333 convention delegates in 1968.

**DEMOCRATIC** — Formed from Andrew Jackson's supporters in 1824, and the Democratic-Republican party of 1828, nurtured by Thomas Jefferson, this party later split into Southern and Northern factions prior to the Civil War, in 1860. The Emblem of the Rooster was adopted in 1842, and the Donkey in 1874. It has generally been classified by most writers and historians over most of the party's history as the party of the "working man". They had 2,989 convention delegates in 1968.

**SOCIALIST** — This is a party which has been active, primarily from 1900 to 1960, having Marxian objectives. It is one of the few "third" parties that has received as much as a million votes in any election, doing this in 1912 and 1920.

**SOCIALIST-LABOR** — This party was formed at Philadelphia in 1876 by a merger of several Marxist groups. This party has never received over 50,000 votes.

**ANTI-MASONIC** — This party was first organized briefly in 1826, but organized firmly in 1831 at Baltimore, Maryland. They held the first political convention to nominate candidates in the nation. As implied, they opposed Masons holding office.

**EQUAL RIGHTS (LOCO-FOCO)** — Formed in 1934, and known as the "Loco-Focos", this party was a wing of Jacksonian democrats. The party inherited members of the Workingman's party when that party dissolved in 1934. The name 'Loco-Foco' came from the group using a new type of match by that name, in a convention hall. Another "Equal Rights" party espousing the cause of women's rights ran women for President in 1884 and 1888.

**WORKINGMAN's** — This party was organized in 1828 at Philadelphia to improve the lot of the workingman. It dissolved in 1834.

**NATIVE AMERICAN** — A party, formed in 1847, basically anti-foreign.

**FARM LABOR** — This party was founded in Minnesota in 1920, but in 1944 merged with the Democratic party. Their objectives were for better laws to protect the farmer and the labor union. Another organization of the same name was organized in Chicago during 1919, lasting to 1924.

**SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC** — This party was formed as a party for the workingman. It merged with the Socialist Labor party later. Another formed in 1898.

**LABOR REFORMER** — This party was formed in 1872 at Columbus, Ohio.

**MUGWUMPS** — The Reform wing of the Republican party formed this organization in 1884.

**NATIONAL LIBERTY** — This party was organized and disbanded, all in 1879.

**ANTI-MONOPOLY** — This party organized in Chicago during 1884.

**ANTI-SALOON** — This party was formed by Republicans during 1886 in Chicago.

**NATIONAL SILVER REPUBLICANS** — This group was formed at St. Louis in 1896.

**UNION-LABOR** — This party was organized at Cincinnati in 1888.

**TEMPERANCE** — This party was organized in 1872, and disbanded the same year.

**NATIONAL REPUBLICANS** — This group was composed of dissident Democratic-Republican members, who later merged with the Whig party between 1829 and 1837.

**DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN** — Most historians consider this group to have been the original Democratic party group. They were backers of Jefferson in 1800, and the group's name was changed in 1828 to the Democratic party.

## NATIONAL VOTE, PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

YEAR	NUMBER OF VOTES CAST (Doesn't include party votes under 10,000)	PARTY STRENGTH IN ORDER - Parties voting over 100,000	WINNERS ELECTORAL VOTES
1789-1820	No records kept		
1824	353,038	No Distinct party designation	99
1828	1,155,350	Democrats, National Republicans	178
1832	1,217,691	Democrats, National Republicans	219

1836	1,505,278	Democrats, Whigs	170
1840	2,402,405	Whigs, Democrats	234
1844	2,660,861	Democrats, Whigs	170
1848	2,874,572	Whigs, Democrats, Free Soil (292,000)	163
1852	3,142,395	Democrats, Whig, Free Soil (156,000)	254
1856	4,013,718	Democrats, Republican, American (871,000)	174
1860	4,689,568	Republican, Democrat, Constitutional Union (592,000)	180
1864	4,010,725	Republican, Democrat	212
1868	5,720,250	Republican, Democrat	214
1872	6,469,680	Republican, Democrat	286
1876	8,402,329	Republican, Democrat	185
1880	9,186,258	Republican, Democrat, Greenback (308,000)	214
1884	10,055,539	Democrat, Republican, Greenback- Labor, Prohibition (150,000)	219
1888	11,381,427	Republican, Democrat, Prohibition, Union Labor (147,000)	233
1892	12,053,259	Democrat, Republican, Peoples, Prohibition (264,000)	277
1896	13,909,903	Republican, Democrat, National Democrats, Prohibition (132,000)	271
1900	13,930,065	Republican, Democrat, Prohibition (208,000)	292
1904	14,521,955	Republican, Democrat, Socialist, Prohibitionist, Peoples (117,000)	336
1908	15,882,400	Republican, Democrat, Socialist, Prohibitionist (253,000)	321
1912	15,037,535	Democrat, Progressive, Republican, Socialist, Prohibitionist (206,000)	435
1916	18,480,224	Democrat, Republican, Socialist, Prohibitionist (220,000)	277
1920	26,728,068	Republican, Democrat, Socialist Farmer Labor, Prohibitionist (189,000)	404
1924	29,089,081	Republican, Democrat, Progressive (4.8 million)	382
1928	36,738,887	Republican, Democrat, Socialist	444
1932	39,721,845	Democrat, Republican, Socialist, Communist	472
1936	45,628,516	Democrat, Republican, Union, Socialist	523
1940	49,847,349	Democrat, Republican	449
1944	47,821,942	Democrat, Republican	432
1948	48,687,607	Democrat, Republican, States Rights, (1.1 Million) Progressive Socialist, Prohibition	303
1952	61,542,085	Republican, Democrat, Progressive (140,000)	442
1956	61,807,390	Republican, States Rights	457
1960	68,839,000	Democrats, Republicans	303
1964	70,654,000	Democrats, Republican	486
1968	73,203,370	Republicans, Democrats, Independents	
1972	77,727,590	Republicans, Democrats, Independents	
1976	81,681,918	Democrats, Republicans, Independents	



**CURRENT ELECTED OFFICIALS  
IN MADISON COUNTY (10/27/71)**

**MADISON COUNTY COMMISSION —**

<b>NAME</b>	<b>TITLE</b>
James Record	Chairman, (Also Commissioner, District 5)
Dudley Clark	Commissioner, District 1
Edwin Jones	Commissioner, District 2
James Bell	Commissioner, District 3
Lawrence Cobb	Commissioner, District 4

**MADISON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION —**

Donald Spencer	Chairman, (Also District 5)
John Grimwood	District 1
Wallace Goodwin	District 2
John G. Butler	District 3
Jack Vandiver	District 4

**OTHER COUNTY MAJOR OFFICE HOLDERS —**

O. Howard Moore	Tax Assessor
Daisy Culps	Tax Collector
Myrtle Green	Probate Judge
Jerry Crabtree	Sheriff
Samuel F. Spry, Jr.	Coroner
John David Snodgrass	Circuit Judge, Place 1
Dave Archer	Circuit Judge, Place 2
John W. Green	Circuit Judge, Place 3 (Family Court)
Thomas N. Younger	Circuit Judge, Place 4
Thomas D. McDonald	County Court Judge
Billy D. Harbin	Circuit Court Clerk

**STATE LEGISLATURE —**

Eugene McLain	Senator
Hartwell Lutz	Representative, Place 1
Charles Grainger	Representative, Place 2
Bill King	Representative, Place 3
Glenn H. Hearn	Representative, Place 4
Doug Hale	Representative, Place 5

**MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL —**

Joe Davis	Mayor, City of Huntsville
W. L. Waters	Councilman, Place 1
Joe F. Peters	Councilmen, Place 2 (President, Pro-Tem)
Bob Orand	Councilman, Place 3
Dr. James D. Wall, Jr.	Councilman, Place 4
Pat Miller, Jr.	Councilman, Place 5 (President)

**MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF MADISON —**

Burwell L. Wilbanks	Mayor
Donald R. Hughes	Councilman
B. M. Tarwater	Councilman

**MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF NEW HOPE —**

R. A. Carpenter	Mayor
John David Mann	Councilman
Jim Richard	Councilman
J. C. Taylor	Councilman
A. H. Butler	Councilman
Johnny Cobb	Councilman

**MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF OWENS CROSS ROADS —**

Charles W. Sneed	Mayor
Clifton O. Mann III	Councilman
Curtis Maples	Councilman
Murray Maples	Councilman
Dale Clayton	Councilman
Robert Baker, III	Councilman

**MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF GURLEY —**

Charles Emmett Graham	Mayor
William E. Drake	Councilman
Elmer T. Hollingsworth	Councilman
Bobby G. Drake	Councilman
Don Smith	Councilman
Billy Layne	Councilman

**MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF TRIANA**

Clyde Foster	Mayor
Erskine Parcus	Councilman
David L. Barnes	Councilman
William Riley Ragland	Councilman
Joe L. Fletcher	Councilman
Lonzo Toney	Councilman

**CONSTABLE AND JP'S —**

Earl F. Frazier	Constable, Precinct 1
Billy E. Yarbrough	Justice of The Peace, Precinct I
H. R. Orick	Justice of The Peace, Precinct II

## ANALYSIS OF HUNTSVILLE (PRECINCT 1) VOTING, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1969

DISTRICT NUMBER	WHITE VOTERS 2-1-68	COLORED VOTERS 2-1-68	TOTAL VOTERS 2-1-68	VOTING PLACES, 2-1-1968	VOTING STRENGTH 2-1-1968	NUMBER VOTERS 2-1-1969	MAY, 1966 DEMOCRAT PRIMARY VOTE	MAY, 1966 REPUBLICAN PRIMARY VOTE	NOV., 1964 DEMOCRATIC VOTE	NOV., 1964 REPUBLICAN VOTE
1-1	1,202	115	1,317	Jones-Hill Cadillac	15	1,355	761	10	429	103
1-2	578	76	654	Ray-Pearman	32	722	380	2	294	60
1-3	1,627	4	1,631	Dallas St. Fire Sta. 2	10	1,869	915	24	725	244
1-4	950	4	954	Lee High School	24	1,125	1,233	32	869	466
1-5	1,303	0	1,303	Chapman Jr. High	17	1,586	566	72	497	389
1-6	1,036	351	1,387	N. Parkway Fire Station 8	14	1,700	241	13		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>			<hr/>				
	6,696	550	7,246			8,357				
2-1	730	134	864	Courthouse	27	889	491	18	336	161
2-2	54	297	351	Church St. Fire Station 2	33	294	216	3	105	22
2-3	1,250	5	1,255	Maple Hill Cemetery	19	1,384	683	66	532	349
2-4	1,808	0	1,808	Blossomwood School	6	1,974	1,112	99	847	492
2-5	714	0	714	Monte Sano Fire Station 4	30	783	403	43	233	230
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>			<hr/>				
	4,556	436	4,992			5,324				
3-1	1,688	0	1,688	Dunnavants Mall	9	1,890	1,141	37	379	126
3-2	1,309	2	1,311	Lee Bentley	16	1,446	690	84	513	392
3-3	1,030	9	1,030	Jones Valley School	22	1,215	429	52	344	304
3-4	1,435	2	1,437	Hickory Hill Fire Station 9	13	1,750	1,125	146	734	919
3-5	982	2	984	Weatherly School	23	1,269	710	49	536	201

3-6	2,020	0	2,020	Whitesburg School	4	2,415	867	75	677	595
3-7	1,263	2	1,265	Airport Station 6	18	1,695	52	9	303	382
3-8	1,770	8	1,778	SE YMCA	7	2,566	635	77	406	662
	11,497	16	11,513			14,246				
4-1	406	305	711	Carpenters Union Hall	31	846	383	3	228	65
4-2	297	481	778	The Mall	28	727			479	251
4-3	2,714	84	2,798	University Place School	1	3,539	1,337	103	866	747
4-4	2,320	18	2,338	Highlands School	2	2,821	1,102	115	653	712
4-5	1,524	74	1,598	Davis Hill School	11	2,059	695	78	406	507
4-6	1,735	11	1,746	Lakewood School	8	2,141	1,266	87	884	771
4-7	874	39	913	NW YMCA	25	1,356	590	48	113	140
4-8	1,586	6	1,592	W. Mastin Lake School	12	2,243			366	578
4-9	682	193	875	Pulaski Pike Fire Station 10	26	1,314	126	8	151	67
4-10	308	433	741	University Drive Fire Station 5	29	833	966	19		
	12,446	1,644	14,090			17,879				
5-1	1,038	1	1,039	W. Huntsville Elementary School	21	1,273	527	10	303	86
5-2	2,107	37	2,144	Bradley School	3	2,783	1,099	61	910	467
5-3	1,040	0	1,040	Ridgecrest School	20	1,300	586	48	143	34
5-4	1,858	27	1,885	Jordan Lane Fire Station 3 (Including Ridgecrest School and Airport Fire Station)	5	2,248	1,022	85	897	1,013
	6,043	65	6,108			7,604				
	42,121	2,951	45,072			69,119	30,469	1,684	15,088	11,535

**DECATUR COUNTY OFFICIALS (County Abolished and  
Absorbed Mostly By Madison County)**

1822-1823	Bailes, Hezekiah (or Bayless)	Judge County Court
1822-1825	Boshart, David	Sheriff
1822	Jones, Wm. B.	Clerk Circuit Court
1822	Hainey, Wm.	Clerk County Court
1822	Armbruster, Henry C.	Coroner
1823	Eason, Joseph E.	Judge County Court
1823-1825	Robertson, James B.	Judge County Court
1825	Hill, John	Sheriff

**PARTIAL LIST JUSTICES OF THE PEACE**

1822	Dulaney, Alexander
1822	Bridges, Ephraim
1822	Grace, Jacob
1822	Southerland, Wm.
1822	Gaines, John
1822	Scott, Wm. F.
1822	McAnaulty, John
1822	Wiley, Harris U.
1822	Campbell, Richard
1822	Gravey, Samuel
1822	Whitecotton, Isaac
1822	Babb, Matthew
1822	Parkhill, David
1822	Lewis, Madison E.
1822	Kemp, Nathan
1822	Holmes, James G.
1822	Freeman, W. M.
1822	Prutt, Wm. W.
1822	Meals, David

**PARTIAL LIST OF CONSTABLES**

1824	Lacy, David
1824	Stockton, Samuel
1824	Griggsby, Samuel
1824	Duke, Joseph
1824	McAnaulty, Giles
1824	Robinson, James
1824	Morrow, Isaac
1824	Bullard, Benjamin
1824	Dodson, Wm.
1824	Chitwood, Mathias
1824	Matheny, Wm.
1824	Bradshaw, Thos.
1824	Vault, John
1824	Starnes, John

1824	Moore, Isaac
1824	Price, Wm.
1824	Jones, Felix
1824	Pruitt, W. W.

**BANK DEPOSITS, MADISON COUNTY BANKS**

1938	\$ 5,000,000
1941	8,171,000
1942	12,055,000
1943	14,789,000
1944	19,054,000
1945	22,360,000
1946	22,524,000
1947	22,606,000
1948	22,224,000
1949	19,930,000
1950	23,379,000
1951	25,341,000
1952	25,627,000
1953	26,776,000
1954	26,117,000
1955	28,243,000
1956	31,181,000
1957	32,484,000
1958	38,753,000
1959	41,712,000
1960	45,506,000
1961	50,354,000
1962	58,836,000
1963	73,609,000
1964	93,621,000
1965	110,638,000
1966	110,124,000
1967	122,744,000
1968	_____
1969	_____
1970	_____
1971	_____
1972	_____
1973	_____
1974	_____
1975	_____

**RETAIL SALES, MADISON COUNTY**

Year	Number of retail firms	Sales
1930	_____	\$ 9,000,000
1944	_____	20,888,000
1950	_____	43,809,000

1956	938	74,012,000
1957		81,764,000
1958		101,443,000
1959		112,005,000
1960	1,073	114,591,000
1961		126,958,000
1962		153,850,000
1963		199,182,000
1964		250,213,000
1965	1,473	289,414,000
1966		224,517,000
1967		207,887,000
1968		246,825,000
1970		251,994,000
1971		280,331,000
1972		321,128,000
1973		364,410,000
1974		395,864,000
1975		412,128,000
1976		453,200,000

For comparative purposes, sales tax revenue for the entire state was as follows:

1969	\$178.9 million
1970	191.2 million
1971	208.7 million
1972	234.6 million
1973	261.9 million
1974	289.3 million
1975	317.4 million
1976	356.2 million

### TOP OF ALABAMA, COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

To assure proper regional planning among our contiguous counties and cities, this organization was formed in 1968. Officers elected on May 15, 1968, were as follows:

- President: James Record (Madison County)
- Vice President: Thomas Hammons (Limestone County)
- Secretary & Treasurer: Bill Merritt (Town of Bridgeport)
- Acting Director: Robert L. Gunn (Madison County)
- Board of Directors: Kermit Johnson (Marshall County)
- Gordon Sebring (Jackson County)
- Paul Taylor (City of Guntersville)
- Austin Hornbuckle (Town of New Hope)
- Robert Tinnon (City of Athens)

Every county and city in the four county area voted to join the council and Dean Matthews, former City Planner of the City

of Huntsville, was employed as full time Executive Director beginning in January 1969. Members of the Council and their 1960 populations, on which is based a per capita fee for council operating expenses, are as follows:

JACKSON COUNTY .....	36,681
Bridgeport .....	2,906
Hollywood .....	246
Paint Rock .....	264
Pisgah .....	214
Scottsboro .....	6,449
Section .....	595
Stevenson .....	1,456
Woodville .....	196
Dutton .....	212
LIMESTONE COUNTY .....	36,513
Ardmore, Ala. ....	439
Ardmore, Tenn. ....	439
Athens .....	9,330
Elkmont .....	169
Mooresville .....	93
Lester .....	120
MADISON COUNTY .....	117,348
Huntsville .....	72,365
Madison .....	1,435
New Hope .....	953
Gurley .....	706
Owens X Roads .....	878
Triana .....	150
MARSHALL COUNTY .....	48,018
Albertville .....	8,250
Arab .....	2,898
Boaz .....	4,628
Grant .....	274
Guntersville .....	6,592

1968-1969. Changes in the Board were:

Garland Reynolds (Arab) took Paul Taylor's place on September 18, 1968

Charles Bailey (Athens) took Robert Tinnon's place on September 18, 1968

Joe W. Davis (Huntsville) was added to the Board October 23, 1968

Pat Miller (Huntsville) was added to the Board January 22, 1969

Robert Higgins (Athens) took Charles Bailey's (deceased) place on February 13, 1969



**CULTURAL EVENTS, 1966-1967**  
**SPONSORED BY THE ARTS COUNCIL, INC.**

**American Guild of Organists—Huntsville Chapter**

Organ recital—Helen Largent, Huntsville  
Organ recital—Mrs. Ann Frohbeiter, Huntsville  
Organ recital—Mr. David Witt, Huntsville  
Organ recital—Mr. James Dorroh, Birmingham  
Choral program—Athens College Chorale  
Choral program—Indian Springs Glee Club  
Third annual Junior Choir Festival

**Broadway Theatre League**

“Half A Sixpence”  
“The Odd Couple”  
“Luv”  
“Generation”

**Civic Opera Society of Huntsville**

Film—“Life and Loves of Franz List”  
Turnau Opera Players—“La Traviata”

**Community Ballet Association of Huntsville**

New York Company—City Center Joffrey Ballet  
Huntsville Civic Ballet—Several local performers  
Lecture Demonstration

**Fantasy Playhouse**

“The Wizard of Oz”  
“Little Women”  
“Arthur and the Magic Sword”

**Huntsville Art League and Museum Association**

Sidewalk Painting Show  
Industrial Exhibit Committee  
Dunnavant's Mall Show  
Outside exhibits  
Jury show  
Clothesline art show  
Gallery exhibits  
    Mary Jane Thornton  
    Dennis Johnson  
    Robert Tucker  
    Harold Bright  
    Univ. of Ala. student exhibit  
    Audubon Animal Exhibit  
    African Art Sculpture  
    Annual jury exhibit  
    Navy combat art exhibit  
Children's art classes  
Adult art classes  
The Women's Guild exhibits

### **Huntsville Chamber Music Guild**

Baroque Concerti and a Back Cantata Concert  
Beethoven Sonata Concert  
Romantic music program  
Harry Moon, tenor, and Deanne Werner, pianist-recital  
Renaissance music concert

### **Huntsville Civic Symphony Association**

Free youth concerts  
Concerts with outstanding soloists  
Michael Rogers—pianist  
Raya Garbousova—cellist  
Charles Treger—violinist  
Marjorie Tyre—harpist

### **Huntsville Community Chorus Association**

Concert at Jaycee Fair  
"Americana"—American folk music  
Handel's "Messiah"  
Brahms "A German Requiem"  
Broadway musical—"Kismet"  
Baroque concert

### **Huntsville Community Concert Association**

Metropolitan Opera Baritone—Frank Guarrera  
Pianist—Charles Rosen  
New Orleans Philharmonic—Arthur Fiedler, conductor  
Westminster Choir—16th century works  
New York Brass Quintet  
Cuban pianist—George Bolet  
Zurich Chamber Orchestra—Edmond de Stoutz, conductor  
Robert Shaw Chorale—20th century music

### **Huntsville Film Forum**

"The Prisoner"  
"The Virgin Spring"  
"The Maltese Falcon"  
"Forbidden Games"  
"The Roots"  
"The Petrified Forest"  
"Lord of the Files"  
"The Sins of Rose Bernd"  
"Public Enemy"  
"Day of the Painter"

### **Huntsville Little Theatre**

"Harvey"  
"The Time of Your Life"  
"Sunday in New York"  
"Anne of a Thousand Days"  
"Write Me a Murder"

**Huntsville Photographic Society**

First annual North Alabama salon  
Local exhibits

**Huntsville Youth Orchestra**

(First concert May 29, 1962)  
Two public concerts each year

**Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barbershop  
Quartet Singing in America, Rocket City Chapter**

Annual festival of harmony  
Countless public appearances before local groups

**Space City Chapter—Sweet Adelines**

16 public appearances

**PRIVATE CLUBS (FEB. 1969)**

Licenses issued for 1969

American Legion Post #176 — 2610 Triana Boulevard  
American Legion Post #351 — 603 Dallas Street  
Amvet Post No. 44 — 2407 Memorial Parkway  
Boots Club, Inc. — 1522 South Memorial Parkway  
The Bottle Club, Inc. — 2901 North Memorial Parkway  
Carousel Club, Inc. — 300 University Drive  
Carriage Social Recreation Club — 3811 University Drive  
Chig's Lounge, Inc. — 4714 Governors Drive  
The Club of Huntsville, Inc. (Plantation) — Golf Road  
Club Nite-Life — 1204 Posey Avenue  
Club Phoenix, Inc. — 2106 Memorial Parkway  
Copa Club, Inc. — 12517 South Memorial Parkway  
The Corral Lounge, Inc. — 2404 Leeman Ferry Road  
William Hooper Council Elks Lodge 977 — 1313 Pulaski Pike  
Cotton Club, Inc. — 4001 Holmes Avenue  
Crown Room and Social Club — 2006 Country Club Avenue  
The Elite Club of Huntsville — 2806 Memorial Parkway  
The Elks Club — 727 Franklin Street  
Ember Room Club, Inc. — 10013 Memorial Parkway  
The Executive Club, Inc. — 3507 South Memorial Parkway  
Fraternal Order of Eagles — 3312 Long Avenue  
The Hickory House Lounge — 303 Oakwood Avenue  
Huntsville Aquatic Club, Inc. — 4210 Oakwood Avenue  
Huntsville Auto Racers Club, Inc. — 2001 Bob Wallace  
Huntsville Country Club — Pulaski Pike and Oakwood Avenue  
Jefferson Street Social Club — 114 Jefferson Street  
Jet Star Club, Inc. — 3413 South Memorial Parkway  
Kings Social Club, Inc. — 1220 Memorial Parkway North  
Loyal Order of Moose 1007 — 2002 13th Avenue, S.W.  
Michael's Key Club, Inc. — 3312 Memorial Parkway, S.W.  
Mount Charron Country Club, Inc. — Rt. 1, Huntsville

Napoleon's Nook, Inc. — 3305 Bob Wallace  
 19th Hole Club, Inc. — 7918 Memorial Parkway South  
 Oasis Club, Inc. — 2404 Meridian Street  
 Out House, Inc. — 2309 Memorial Parkway  
 Pearsall's Shopping Club, Inc. — 2510 North Memorial Parkway  
 Peppermint Lounge — 911 Orchard Street  
 Ponderosa Club, Inc. — 815 Wheeler Avenue  
 Pub Club of Huntsville, Inc. — 2524 Memorial Parkway North  
 Red Carpet Club, Inc. — 4901 Governors Drive  
 The Rocket Club of Huntsville — 123 Clinton Avenue  
 Sand Dunes, Inc. — 2800 Memorial Parkway South  
 Shangri-La, Inc. — 2404 Jordan Lane Northwest  
 Skycenter Club, Inc. — Huntsville Airport  
 Space Capital Recreational Club — 4809 Governors Drive  
 Sportsman Club, Inc. — 3812 Governors Drive  
 Stork Club, Inc. — 226-28 Holmes Avenue, Times Building  
 Sundown Club, Inc. — 409 Oakwood Avenue  
 208 Club, Inc. — 208 Washington Street  
 The Terrace, Inc. — State National Bank Building  
 University Social & Recreational Club — 4404 University Drive  
 V.F.W. Gentry Isom Post 2702 — 2900 Memorial Parkway North  
 V.F.W. Post 8669 — 312 St. Clair Avenue  
 Jimmy Velvet Lounge — The Mall  
 Willowbrook Country Club, Inc. — 816 Willowbrook Drive  
 Wishing Well Club, Inc. — 3707-9 Governors Drive

**TEMPERATURE, PRECIPITATION AND SNOW FALL,  
MADISON COUNTY**

**1959-1968, U.S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS**

**YEAR**

**AVERAGE TEMPERATURES**

	<b>February</b>	<b>August</b>	<b>Year Average</b>
1959	45.5 Degrees	81.5 Degrees	61.9 Degrees
1960	39.5 Degrees	80.5 Degrees	60.1 Degrees
1961	50.0 Degrees	77.9 Degrees	60.6 Degrees
1962	51.3 Degrees	81.3 Degrees	61.5 Degrees
1963	38.0 Degrees	79.5 Degrees	60.4 Degrees
1964	40.8 Degrees	76.4 Degrees	60.9 Degrees
1965	42.8 Degrees	79.1 Degrees	62.1 Degrees
1966	45.3 Degrees	77.8 Degrees	60.7 Degrees
1967	40.1 Degrees	73.8 Degrees	60.5 Degrees

**PRECIPITATION**

	<b>February</b>	<b>August</b>	<b>Years Total</b>
1959	3.62 inches	3.55 inches	48.27 inches
1960	2.58 inches	5.51 inches	50.65 inches
1961	9.13 inches	5.39 inches	56.07 inches
1962	8.38 inches	0.72 inches	52.57 inches

1963	1.88 inches	1.13 inches	53.51 inches
1964	4.00 inches	2.54 inches	64.20 inches
1965	5.67 inches	3.38 inches	42.99 inches
1966	4.93 inches	6.30 inches	46.91 inches
1967	4.02 inches	6.24 inches	65.05 inches

### SNOWFALL

	December	February	Years Total
1959-60	0 inches	7.2 inches	10.6 inches
1960-61	0 inches	0.6 inches	0.6 inches
1961-62	0.7 inches	0 inches	5.6 inches
1962-63	3.3 inches	0 inches	5.9 inches
1963-64	21.4 inches	1.0 inches	24.1 inches
1964-65	0 inches	1.6 inches	5.5 inches
1965-66	0 inches	0 inches	8.0 inches
1966-67	0.7 inches	1.0 inches	5.7 inches

Note: During 1898-1914, George G. Gill kept readings on the coldest days of each year. His recordings were: 1898, 12 above; 1899, 0; 1900, 8 above; 1901, 0; 1902, 2 above; 1903, 6 above; 1904, 10 below; 1905, 10 below; 1906, 16 above; 1907, 17 above; 1908, 16 above; 1909, 8 above; 1910, 12 above; 1911, 3 above; 1912, 6 above; 1913, 6 above; 1914, 14 above.

### GASOLINE SOLD IN MADISON COUNTY (DECEMBER 1968)

Name of Company	Taxable Gallons Sold
Marathon Oil Company .....	105,336
Alabama Oil Company .....	431,161
Gulf Oil Company .....	346,535
Sentell Oil Company .....	103,212
Kayo Oil Company No. 1 .....	48,135
Kayo Oil Company No. 2 .....	48,419
Kayo Oil Company No. 4 .....	38,262
Kayo Oil Company No. 5 .....	53,168
Kayo Oil Company No. 6 .....	51,303
Savings Oil Company .....	40,311
Standard Oil Company .....	891,045
Sinclair Oil Company .....	149,204
Shell Oil Company .....	359,062
Spur Oil Company No. 1 .....	40,592
Spur Oil Company No. 2 .....	40,818
Spur Oil Company No. 3 .....	16,510
Spur Oil Company No. 4 .....	36,774
Horton Pure Oil Company .....	252,027
Texaco Oil Company .....	363,824
Lay and Wright Oil Company (Texaco) .....	15,300
J and J Oil Company (Texaco) .....	1,530
Wards .....	40,791

Sears .....	40,220
Triangle Oil Company .....	200,099
D. C. Boone Oil Company .....	262,494
Humble Oil Company .....	515,186
Tenneco Oil Company .....	120,088
Signal Oil Company .....	27,716
Huffstutlers and Walters Oil Company .....	33,631
San Ann Oil Company .....	60,040
Crown Central Oil Company .....	11,115
Hess Oil Company .....	46,127
Armstrong Oil Company .....	274,960
Wavaho Oil Company .....	73,634
GEX (from Triangle Oil Company) .....	173,081
Sunray D.X. Oil Company .....	78,742

TOTAL GALLONS SOLD, December 1968 ..... 5,390,452

#### MADISON COUNTY COTTON PRODUCTION, 1816-1976

Year	Lbs. Lint Per Acre	Acres Planted	Bales Produced
1816			10,000
1819			17,795
1869			12,180
1889			13,150
1935	204		34,700
1940	279		46,080
1941	318	78,060	49,646
1946	356		61,420
1947	358		
1948	384	110,000	84,000
1949 (1)	250	110,000	55,000
1950	277	78,900	45,000
1951 (2)	305	95,000	55,000
1952 (2)	302	100,449	59,800
1953 (2)	362	105,626	74,540
1954 (2)	297	71,750	44,413
1955	507	62,140	65,502
1956	445	58,536	53,500
1957	400	48,765	38,622
1958	401	40,020	33,400
1959	538	51,800	58,100
1960	535	55,000	61,300
1961	391	59,900	48,900
1962	391	63,300	51,600
1963	568	55,400	65,700
1964	609	54,300	69,100
1965	665	54,000	74,900
1966	514	41,554	42,743
1967 (3)	30	40,593	2,500
1968	486	46,400	45,113

1969	400	21,274	33,025
1970	604	46,900	59,000
1971	734	55,000	84,000
1972	534	64,700	72,000
1973	427	62,500	55,600
1974	434	77,386	70,000
1975	423	56,768	50,000
1976	300(est)	64,658	38,000(est)

(1) The Boll Weevil hit particularly heavy this year.

(2) These were drought years.

(3) A hard freeze hit the crop.

### 1876 ROADS IN MADISON COUNTY

* Triana	* Leemans Ferry
Pulaski	Whitesburg & Triana
* Bryant Ford	Triana & Fletcher Ferry
* Winchester	Madison Station
Stiles	Rowes
* Limestone	Jordans Fork
Hurricane	Lone Oak & Madison Station
Powers	Limestone County
Sulphur Spring	Wesley Chapel
Mountain Fork	Lanford Mill
Goodwin	* Athens
Barley	* Burruss
Buckhorn Tavern	Slaughter
* Bellafonte	* Powell & Wade
Dug Hill	* Fayetteville
* Bell Factory	McCartney
* Deposit	* Wade & Sullivan
Paint Rock Depot	* Township
Cobbs Ford	* Meridian
Huntsville & Vienna	* Elkton
Woods Mill & Cobbs Ford	* Hillsboro
Bethel Church	* Hazel Green-Deposit
* Whitesburg	Bletchers Ford-Deposit
Vann	Mulberry
Phipps	Howard Ford
* Mooresville	* Goodner
Aldridge Creek	Cobbs Mill
Greene	Buckford
* Blevins Gap	* Vienna
See's Gap	* Browns Ferry

Note: The above were taken from County minutes and do not list Huntsville roads. The list was obviously not a complete list of all roads. Those with asterisks were also listed in 1863 minutes.

## 1832 MADISON COUNTY APPORTIONERS

<b>Captain's Beat</b>	<b>Apportioners</b>
Nicholas C. Bishop	Henry Stokes, Joseph Ward & Allen Christian
William M. Roper	Wm. M. Roper, John Connally & Daniel Harris
John Norman	Jesse McGee, Edmund Townsend & John Norman
John Williams	Wm. Evans, John Angel, John Beard
Lovill Coffman	Isaac Criner, Edward Howell & Hiram Langston
William Allison	Wm. Fleming, Bryant Cobb & Robt. D. Middleton
Benjamin Ricketts	Thos. Pown, Alexander Winn & James Robertson
Jacob H. Pierce	John Wright, Jacob H. Pierce & James Childress
John B. Turner	Hugh Smith, Simon Turner & Solomon Spencer
Colin Turner	Isaac Kirksey, Wm. G. Vearsy & Thos. J. Simmons
John Neeley	John E. Taylor, Victor Neeley & Thos. N. Province
John Hunter	Thos. W. Scott, Geo. Taylor & John W. Hewlett
Richard H. McCravey	Magnus S. Teague, John M. Culp & Joseph Perkins
Eldridge K. Rivers	James B. Holmes, Joseph Garrett & Geo. Russell
John C. Grayson	Wm. Wright, B. McGaha & S. DeBow
Neeley Drake	Stephing Ewing, Wm. Lewis & Barnett Metcalfe
William H. Turner	Peter Binford, John Hunter & James W. Camp
Jeremiah S. Calvert	James E. Browning, Nashville Malone & Rufus C. Rathbone
Benjamin C. Willbourne	Eli Hammond, Samuel P. Jones & Hugh Barnett
Matthew Burks	Allen Walls, Lester Cooks & Matthew Burks
Isaac D. Willbourne	Samuel Lowry, James Adkins & Henry King
Richard Smith	Allen Urquhart, John R. B. Eldridge & Dudley Sales



Alfred Atkins	Randolph Sullivan, John Moseley & Samuel Garner
James Hill	John D. Wylie, John Hardie & Peter Herbert
John Clarke	Robt. Payne, Samuel Coleman & Benjamin Bledsoe
Aaron L. Jordan	Robt. Langford, Wm. Bibb & David Bradford
Lawrence S. Banks	Daniel H. Tillinghart, T. W. Lewis & Nathaniel Ragland

### 1832 MADISON COUNTY ROADS

(Taken from 1831 minutes, not including Huntsville)

Road Name	Sections, if more than one overseer
Bryant Ford Road	Forks near McDaniels to James Wilsons house, James Wilsons to Fennell Creek, Fennell Creek to Richard Fords, Richard Fords to County Line.
Huntsville to Stegers Gap Road	
Stegers Gap to Cedar Gap Road	
Cedar Gap to Flynt River Road	
Flynt River to old County Line Road	
Old County Line to New County Line Road	
Dittos Landing Road	Huntsville corporation line to Ewings Gate, Ewings Gate to Dr. Phillips old house, Dr. Phillips old house to Dr. Moores gate, Dr. Moores gate to Evan Richards, Evan Richards to Dittos Landing
M'dville to McClures Meeting House Road	
McClures Meeting House to Elkton Road	
Elkton Road to Thomas Strongs	
Upper Elkton Road	Pinhook to 4 mile post, 4 mile post to Fletchers Gap, Fletchers Gap to Steeles Mill, Steeles Mill to Brewtons Corner, Brewtons Corner to State line.
Ewings Corner to the Top of the Mountain East of Andrew Drakes	
Top of the Mountain E. of Andrew Drakes to the Cove Road	

Northern End of Greens Lane to  
     Allans old place  
 Allans old place to Brazletons  
 Brazeltons to County Line  
 Dittos Landing to Flynt River  
 Mooresville Road from McClung Shop  
     on Township Road to County Line  
 Browns Ferry Road                      Huntsville to A. P. Jones Shop,  
   A. P. Jones shop to Dr. Man-  
   nings Lane, Dr. Mannings Lane  
   to Halleys old shop, Halleys old  
   shop to County Line.

Walls Trace to Dry Creek  
 Dry Creek to County Line  
 Crabbs Ferry to the Big Prairie  
 Bledsoes to Northern End of Browns Lane  
 Northern End of Browns Lane to Triana  
 Meridian Road                            Huntsville to Connallys Shop,  
   Connallys Shop to Otey's  
   Bridge, Otey's Bridge to North-  
   ern part of Holdings Plantation,  
   Holdings Plantation to Hazel  
   Green, Hazel Green to State  
   Line.

Reuben Shotwells to Hesters Creek  
 Barren Fork of Flynt River to the  
     Briar Forks  
 Briar Fork of Flynt to Limestone Road  
 Triana Road                               Dittos Landing Road near  
   Huntsville to 3 Mile Post Road,  
   3 Mile Post to 7 mile post, 7  
   mile post to Township line near  
   Ayres, Township line near  
   Ayres to the Prairie Road

From Triana Road near McDaniels  
     to Dittos Landing Road  
 Cove Road to Cobbs Ferry  
 Hazel Green to West Briar Fork  
     of Flynt River  
 West Briar Fork of Flynt River  
     to Mauldins old place  
 Mauldins old place to Cross Roads  
 Cross Roads N. to County Line  
 Cross Roads W. to County Line  
 Winchester Road                        Connallys Shop to Forks near

Mrs. Rogers, Forks near Ropers  
to Kings Gin, Forks of Road  
near Ropers to 3 Forks Flynt R.,  
3 Forks Flint River to Clement  
Ridge, Clement Ridge to New  
Market, New Market to Thomas  
Millers, Thomas Millers to  
State Line.

Kings Gin to Bledsoes Ford  
Bledsoes Ford to Hesters Creek  
Hesters Creek to the old County Line  
Dittos Landing to line between Ranges 1 & 2 W  
Line between Ranges 1 & 2W to Triana  
Leemans Ferry to Dittos Landing  
Alexander Jeffreys to John T. Smiths  
Wm. Castland to Glasscocks Mills  
Cloptons old Gin to John  
Griffins late residence  
John Griffins late residence to  
Brickyard below 16th Section  
Brickyard below 16th Section to  
Damrald's old place  
Damrald's old place to Dial Peevy's  
Dial Peevy's to Josiah Cooks  
Josiah Cooks to Cedar Gap  
Cedar Gap to the Blue Spring  
The Blue Spring to old Fork on  
Paint Rock River  
Old Ford on Paint Rock River  
to County Line  
Powell and Wades Road

Winchester Road to Meridian  
Road, Meridian Road to Pulaski  
Road, Pulaski Road to Prices  
Big Spring, Prices Big Spring  
westwardly to County Line

Mulberry Road

Meridian Road near McGehees  
to state line.

Hazel Green to Gwinns Ford  
Gwinns Ford to Hesters Creek  
Hesters Creek to County Line  
Mowreys corner to Triana  
Athens Road

Turners gate to 9 mile post,  
9 mile post to County line.

Forks near Indian Creek to 9 mile post,  
leading to Burrus' store

9 mile post to 12 mile post,  
 leading to Burruss' store  
 12 mile post to County Line, leading  
 by Burrus' store  
 16th Section Township — Range — West,  
 to Athens Road  
 Woods Ford on Flynt River to  
 Deposit Road  
 Willis Sanfords to County Line  
 Cobbs Ford to the Cave Spring  
 Cave Spring to County Line  
 New Market to John Jones House  
 John Jones house to County Line  
 Ashburns Ford on Flynt River to  
 the Seven Beaches  
 Cross Roads to Wells Trace  
 Cobbs Ferry to Winchester Road  
 Winchester Road, near Vinings, to  
 Barren Fork of Flynt River  
 Barren Fork of Flynt River to  
 Ingrams Gin  
 Crabbs Ferry to Triana  
 Northern part of McNulty's Reservation  
 to Thomas Braggs  
 Thomas Braggs to New Market  
 Thomas Simmons Lane to Township Line  
 North of McNultys Reservation  
 Corner Richard Houghtons place near  
 Brickyard to its intersection with  
 Deposit Road  
 Cross-Lanes near Dr. Thompsons to  
 Benjamin Lawlers  
 Brownsborough Road, near Jackson  
 Graysons, an eastern direction with  
 sectional line & to Dial Peevy's Ford  
 George Russells late residence by  
 Simpsons Ferry to \_\_\_\_\_ Lam's  
 former residence  
 Joel Rice's to Bryant Cobbs  
 Forks near Daniel Harris'  
 to the Bell Factory

## 1834 OVERSEERS OF THE POOR

Captains Beat	Name
Wm. R. Hunt	Thomas Cain & George Lynsky
_____ Sneede	Robert B. Armistead & Jeremiah S. Calvert
Wm. B. Burks	Jeremiah Martin & A. Cocke
_____ Davi	Wm. Harton & James Atkins
Valdana H. Garrison	Hugh Barnett & W. Graves Bouldin
Alfred Marshall	Wm. East & Peter Binford
Slaughter C. Harrell	Robt. Payne & Wm. H. Robertson
Benjamin Kuykendall	Robertson Brown & Edward W. Parker
_____ Leaman	John B. Turner & Geo. McLeod
_____ Hill	Peter Herbert & Simon Turner
James Pollard	John F. Mills & Wm. Bibb
_____ Atkins	Randolph Sullivan & Benjamin Ellis
_____ Darwin	Allen Urquhart & Wm. _____
Cortez Cavanaugh	Wm. Roper & Wm. Roan
_____ Strong	Friley Jones & James Bronaugh
Jacob H. Pierce	James Bell & Joseph Richards
John Norman	John Giddens & Jesse McGehee
_____ Williams	Lewis Meals & Ebenezer Corn
Lovett Coffman	Ed. Howell & Geo. T. Jones
_____ Williamson	Benj. Franks John Pawn
Andy Flanagan	Samuel Hill & Joseph Simmons
_____ Dauanay	James E. Daniel & Thos. V. Province
David Hunter	Geo. Taylor & Thos. W. Scott
_____ Drake	Barnett Metcalfe & Neeley Drake
Richard McCravey	Joseph Pickens & John H. Dickson
_____ Allison	David Cobb & Ed H. Vann
Eldridge K. Reeves	John H. Hanna & Wm. Green
B. S. (Snyder)?	Wm. Wright & Green Collier
_____ Derrick	Richard McAnulty & Chas. Kennedy

**AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, MADISON COUNTY**

	1870	1910	1920	1930	1940	1943	1967	1968	Income 1968 Farm
Soybeans (acres)								25,000	\$1,265,000
Dairy Cows	8,088	8,362	8,695	7,987	8,300	8,500	4,000		
Hogs	17,284	20,810	27,308	12,675	27,800	30,000	19,200		2,566,000
Beef Cows		2,760	1,224	457	1,693	2,110	22,500	25,000	5,207,760
Poultry		129,203	185,200	140,143	143,080	306,000	144,400	212,460	77,192
Sheep	4,062	3,588	525	808	594	800	125	25	
Eggs (Doz. laid)		661,306	648,135	920,619	745,457	1,656,480	221,800		844,645
Milk (Gals.)		1,970,687	2,127,758	3,215,185	3,696,969	4,106,041	2,574,188		1,320,282
Acres Corn		75,192	62,364	79,300	85,500	82,000	30,000	35,000	2,415,912
Acres Cotton		75,627	129,790	78,060	82,870	78,690	40,593	42,289	4,393,655
Workstock	5,230	12,099	14,405	13,934	11,523	11,212	400		
Corn yield (Bu. per acre)		13.5	15.7	14.8	20.3	35	50		
Acres Peanuts			86	65	340	3,200	6	4	
Acres Tobacco						60	22		

620

Government Pay.	4,264,164
Crop Insurance	200,000
Honey	5,500
Sorghum	4,439
Wheat	65,103
Oats	513,000
Farm Timber	48,559
Vegetables	222,000
Other	40,000
	621
	* \$23,453,211

\* 1820 Farm income was \$675,000.

Note: In 1870 there were 139,375 acres of improved farm land.

In 1869 there were 674,675 bushels of corn produced and 12,180 bales of cotton ginned. All income in 1869 was \$1,955,501.

In 1889 there were 75,205 acres of cotton, with 13,150 bales ginned. There were 64,238 acres of corn, with 1,109,800 bushels produced. There were 188,513 acres of improved farm land.

In 1968 there were 260 fish ponds, with a total acreage of 322.

In 1968 there were 40 bee keepers.

In 1910 there were 5,584 farms.

## WOMEN OF THE YEAR

Year	Name	Extension Homemaker Club
1941	Mrs. R. O. Grimwood	Meridianville
1942	* Mrs. J. M. Hereford	Gurley
1943	* Mrs. W. L. Hobbs	Hazel Green
1944	Mrs. Marvin Davis	New Market
1945	Mrs. C. T. Butler	Poplar Ridge
1946	* Mrs. C. E. Phelps	Pulaski Pike
1947	* Mrs. T. E. Drake	Big Cove
1948	* Mrs. Will Nance	Hurricane
1949	Mrs. Glancye Gray	New Market
1950	* Mrs. W. H. Hinshaw	Pulaski Pike
1951	Mrs. Clayton Spencer	Meridianville
1952	Mrs. Warren Moore	Monrovia
1953	Mrs. R. I. Harwell	Hazel Green
1954	Mrs. Will Martin	Monrovia
1955	Mrs. R. T. Blackwell	Hurricane
1956	** Mrs. Frank Hall	Gurley
1956	** Mrs. O. V. Mitchell	Central
1957	Mrs. J. E. Walker, Jr.	New Market
1958	Mrs. Elon Balch	Harvest
1959	* Mrs. Kinney Bryant	Monrovia
1960	Mrs. Verne Cornell	Hazel Green
1961	Mrs. Malcolm Patterson	Meridianville
1962	Mrs. Homer Reynolds	Madison Cross Roads
1963	Mrs. T. E. Morgan	East Huntsville
1964	Mrs. W. C. Moeller	Pulaski Pike
1965	Mrs. John Ed Butler	Poplar Ridge
1966	Mrs. T. N. Vann	Whitesburg
1967	Mrs. Nina Smith	Harvest
1968	Mrs. Reece Betterton	Madison Cross Roads
1969	Mrs. Milam McGehee	Hurricane
1970	Mrs. Allan Monger	Redstone
1971	Mrs. Carl Vaughn	Monrovia
1972	Mrs. L. M. Taylor	Big Cove
1973	Mrs. M. E. Moore	Madison Cross Roads
1974	Mrs. R. D. Sibley	Big Cove
1975	Mrs. L. H. Riley	South Parkway
1976	Mrs. Wayne Thorson	Madison Cross Roads

\* Deceased (by 1969)

\*\* Shared Honor



## MADISON COUNTY MAIDS OF COTTON

1949	Gill, Margaret
1950	Terry, Tyler
1951	Ramsey, Peggy
1952	Wilson, Helen
1953	Kelly, Adalene
1954	Esslinger, Mary Jim
1955	Lipscomb, Virginia
1956	* Kelley, Sandra
1957	Todd, Phyllis
1958	Rolfe, Kay
1959	Byers, Elizabeth
1960	Wooley, Reba
1961	Grabensteder, Lynda
1962	Brennaman, Phyllis
1963	Clift, Charlotte
1964	Robinson, Nancy
1965	Halsey, Laura
1966	Atkins, Jo
1967	Petri, Sherri
1968	Davis, Kathy
1969	Thames, Becky
1970	Edwards, Ann
1971	Kranert, Kris
1972	Fooshee, Rhonda
1973	Lively, Elizabeth Ann
1974	* Cash, Sally
1975	Martin, Lisa
1976	Tate, Robin

\* Won State Contest

## WINNERS OF ANNUAL CIVIC CLUB COUNCIL OUTSTANDING CIVIC CLUB OF THE YEAR

	Name	Project
1962	Kiwanis	School Safety Patrol Program
1963	Space City Lions	Handicapped Children Program
1964	Grace Club	Grace Club Follies, Benefit Civic Arts Center
1965	Huntsville Jaycees	Madison Co. Fair Sponsorship
1966	Civitan	Building & Equipment Retarded Children Center
1967	American Assn. Univ. Women	Est. & Serv. 1st Branch Library in City
1968	Huntsville Jaycees	Underprivileged Children Work
1969	Jayceettes	Work in Mental Health
1970	H'ville Hosp. Auxiliary	Health Work

1971	H'ville Womans Club
1972	Grace Club Auxiliary
1973	H'ville B.P.W.
1974	H'ville Junior Woman's Club
1975	duMidi Woman's Club
1976	The Junior League of H'ville

### POPULATION CENSUS

Year	County	Huntsville	Alabama	U.S.A.	World
1760				1,500,000	
1775				2,500,000	
1790				3,929,827	
1800			1,250	5,305,925	
1808	2,545	300			
1810	4,699		9,046	7,239,881	
1816	14,200 (2)		28,607		
1818	15,667 (9)	1,100	67,394		
1820	17,841 (5)	1,364 (1)	127,901	9,538,191	
1822		1,306			
1824	22,066	1,512			
1826		1,512			
1828		1,774			
1830	27,990		309,527	12,866,020	
1840	25,706		590,756	17,069,453	
1844	25,561				
1850	26,427 (6)	2,863	771,623	23,191,876	1,094,000,000
1860	26,451 (3)	3,634	964,201	31,443,321	
1866	25,531 (4)				
1870	31,267	4,907	996,992	38,312,633	
1880	37,650	4,977	1,262,505	50,155,783	
1883	37,625				
1890	38,119	7,995	1,513,401	62,947,714	
1900	43,702	8,068	1,828,697	75,994,575	1,550,000,000
1910	47,041	7,611	2,138,093	91,972,266	
1920	51,268	8,018	2,348,174	105,710,620	1,862,000,000
1930	64,623	11,554	2,646,248	122,775,046	2,070,000,000
1940	66,317	13,050	2,832,961	131,669,275	2,295,000,000
1950	72,903	16,437	3,061,743	150,697,361	2,517,000,000
1956 (Spec.)		31,457 (8)			
1960	117,348	72,365	3,266,740	179,323,175	2,990,000,000
1964 (Spec.)	173,285	123,519 (7)			
1970	186,540	139,282	3,444,165	203,235,298	3,706,000,000

(1) 772 White. 592 Col.

(2) 10,000 White, 4,200 Slaves

(3) 14,765 Col., 11,686 White

(4) 12,663 Col., 12,868 White

(5) About 50% Slaves

(6) 14,326 Slaves, 11,937 Whites, 164 Free Colored

(7) Includes 111,519 White

(8) This was on Feb. 4, 1956. Census Bureau stated that population on 4/16/1956 was 48,083. Certain areas containing 16,608 persons were annexed to city between Feb. and April.

(9) White 8,780, Slaves 6,870, Free Colored 17. At this time Montgomery Co. had 5,219. Mobile 1,647 and Tuscaloosa 3,138.

## LIST OF HISTORICAL MARKERS IN MADISON COUNTY (PARTIAL)

### MAPLE HILL CEMETERY

Established 1818 by the City of Huntsville MAPLE HILL CEMETERY has become the final resting place of many citizens of this community. Here lie brave men who served in the major wars of our nation, many public servants, and many citizens whose good works may have been known only to God. Scrolls in Cemetery Reception Hall bear the names of some outstanding people: Thomas Bibb, 1784-1839, Governor 1820-1821 - Clement Comer Clay, 1789-1866, Governor 1835-7 - Reuben Chapman, 1799-1882, Governor 1847-1849 - Robert Miller Patton, 1809-1885, Governor 1865-68 - David Peter Lewis, 1820-1884, Governor 1872-74.

Located: Maple Hill Cemetery. Erected by Historical Society.

\* \* \*

### Near Here Lived JOHN WILLIAMS WALKER (1783-1823)

President of Alabama's first Constitutional Convention in 1819 and Alabama's first United States Senator 1819-1822. Walker County in Northwest Alabama, created 1823, was named in his honor. Four of his sons, Percy Walker, John James Walker, Leroy Pope Walker and Richard Wilde Walker, were prominent in Alabama politics.

Located: about two miles north of Meridianville on the east side of Highway 231-431. Erected by Historical Society.

\* \* \*

### FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Huntsville, Alabama, organized June 15, 1818 by the Rev. Gideon Blackburn, D.D. One of the state's oldest Presbyterian churches.

This site was selected for first church building, dedicated Oct. 13, 1822. The second, and present, sanctuary was dedicated on May 18, 1860. Names of all ministers who have served this church are recorded on plaques in the sanctuary. This marker erected on 150th anniversary of organization.

Location: Northwest corner Lincoln and Gates Streets. Erected by Historical Society.

\* \* \*

**2 Miles West on old Limestone Road** during a skirmish August 5, 1862 Federal General Robert L. McCook was killed by men of Capt. Frank Gurley's Confederate unit. In retaliation, the Federal forces burned and pillaged the area.

Located: On the Winchester Road at Plevna, Ala. Erected by Historical Society.

\* \* \*

## **JOHN HUNT**

for whom Huntsville was named, lived in a cabin near this spring about the year 1805.

Location: Attached to rock face of bluff on the south side of the Big Spring. Erected by Daughters of the American Colonists.

\* \* \*

**SITE OF BELL FACTORY**, Mile and one-half southeast on Flint River.

Earliest important textile mill in Alabama. Incorporated by Patton-Donagan in 1832. 3000 spindles and 100 looms. Operated by skilled slave labor. In production as late as 1885. Name derived from "bell" used to signal workers.

Location: Near intersection of Winchester Pike and Bell Factory Road. Erected by Daughters of the American Colonists.

\* \* \*

**COMMEMORATING THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH** in Alabama. Founded Oct. 2, 1808, 3 miles north of here.

Location: Between Huntsville and Gurley on U.S. 72.

\* \* \*

**WILDWOOD**, Home of Virginia Clay Clopton (1825-1915)

Author and social leader who was known in Washington Society as "The Belle of the Fifties", whose first husband Clement C. Clay (1817-1882) was United States Senator from Alabama (1853-1861) and Confederate leader (1861-1865) and whose second husband David Clopton (1820-1892) was a United States Congressman from Alabama (1859-1861) and later Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama.

Located: U.S. Highway 72 East South of Gurley (Erected by U.D.C.)

\* \* \*

**1819-1910**—This tablet marks the spot where Alabama entered the Union.

Located: Northwest corner Franklin and Gates Streets. (Erected by D.A.R.)

\* \* \*

## **ANDREW JACKSON**

On this spot, camped his army, October 11, 1813, after marching from Fayetteville, Tenn., "32 miles without halting," en route to the Battle of Horseshoe Bend.

Location: Intersection of Lincoln and East Holmes Streets. (Erected by Acme Club)

\* \* \*

## **HUNTSVILLE**

City was scene of these "firsts" in Alabama: 1811 first town incorporated. 1812 first Masonic Lodge chartered. 1816 first bank incorporated. 1819 first state constitution drafted. 1819 first governor inaugurated. 1819 first session of state legislature held. 1824 first cotton mill erected.

Location: Originally erected at Huntsville Public Library, northwest corner Madison and Gates streets. Taken down when that building was demolished. (Erected by Historical Society)

\* \* \*

## **MADISON COUNTY**

Made a county in 1808 by order of Governor of Mississippi Territory. Area ceded 1805, 1806 by Cherokees, Chickasaws. This was first land in Alabama ceded by these great civilized tribes.

Located: Northeast corner Madison County Courthouse grounds. (Erected by Historical Society)

\* \* \*

## **FIRST NATIONAL BANK**

Erected in 1835. This building has since been occupied by The First National Bank of Huntsville and its predecessors: The National Bank of Huntsville 1865-1889. The Northern Bank of Alabama 1852-1865. (Operation suspended 1863-1865). The Branch of the State Bank of Huntsville 1835-1852. George Steele, Architect and Builder.

Located: West Side Square (Erected by Historical Society)

\* \* \*

## **HELION LODGE NO. 1**

First Masonic Lodge in Alabama. Chartered August 29, 1811, under the Masonic Jurisdiction of Kentucky. Original building on this site erected in 1820.

Located: Lincoln and Williams Streets (Erected by Historical Society)

\* \* \*

## **GENERAL MORGAN**

Birthplace of GENERAL MORGAN, the Rebel Raider. In this house John Hunt Morgan was born June 1, 1825. This dashing cavalry leader of the Confederacy was killed at Greenville, Tennessee, September 4, 1864. This house, built in 1823, was the home 1849-1949, of the heirs of Stephen Neal, Madison County's first Sheriff.

Located: West side of Franklin St. (558 Franklin St., SE) (Erected by Historical Society)

\* \* \*

### **SITE OF GREEN ACADEMY, Chartered in 1812**

Leading educational institution. Long prominent in training leaders of North Alabama. Occupied by Federal troops, 1862. Building burned, 1864. Site of school since 1882. Location used only for school purposes.

Located: On north side of East Clinton Street, at south entrance to East Clinton School. (Erected by Historical Society)

\* \* \*

### **MONTE SANO FEMALE SEMINARY**

Founded by the Rev. and Mrs. James Rowe, opened February 1830, closed Dec. 1833.

Course of instruction included "English, Classical, Scientific, and ornamental branches of Education usually bestowed upon young ladies in such institutions." The Rev. James Rowe was minister, Huntsville Station, Methodist Church 1827-1829.

Location: Monte Sano Mountain, at intersection of Lookout Drive and Fearn St. (Erected by Historical Society)

\* \* \*

### **SITE OF HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE, 1851-1895**

Organized in 1851 under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church, so this institution became one of the finest of its kind in the South in the education of girls from the primary through the college level. Its aim was to "secure the symmetrical development of body, mind, and soul. Destroyed by fire January 4, 1895. Architect, George Steele.

Located: North side Randolph Ave., about midway between Lincoln and Calhoun Streets. Erected by Historical Society.

\* \* \*

### **CHICKASAW OLD FIELDS**

This place has been known by three names: CHICKASAW OLD FIELDS 1769. Cherokee Indians attacked Chickasaws who were invading their lands. After severe battle Chickasaws withdrew. DITTO'S LANDING - Early boat landing on Tennessee River established by John Ditto, Indian Trader. Town of Whitesburg - Old river port incorporated 1824 by James White, Abingdon, Virginia, "Salt King."

Located: West side of Highway 431 on North side of Tennessee River. Erected by Historical Society. (Note: old accounts stated that these fields extended from Dr. A. L. Ragan's to Whitesburg).

\* \* \*

## **TRIANA, 6 Miles South, Incorporated November 13, 1819**

Located on the Tennessee River at the southern terminus of Indian Creek Canal, Triana was a thriving port through which cotton and other produce of Madison County moved to market, prior to establishment of railroads in North Alabama. In 1819, designated one of first six voting precincts in the County.

Location: On the south side of Highway 20, west of its intersection with Wall Highway. (Erected by Historical Society)

\* \* \*

## **SITE OF CABANISS COTTON SPINNING FACTORY**

One mile east of here on Flint River stood the first known Cotton Spinning Factory in Alabama, erected by Charles Cabaniss in 1817-1818.

Location: On the east side of Highway 431, two miles north of Hazel Green, Ala. (Erected by Historical Society)

\* \* \*

## **DR. WERNHER VON BRAUN**

This Plaque was placed here by citizens of Huntsville and Madison County, Alabama in honor of Dr. Wernher von Braun, who directed Research and Development operations for the Army at Redstone Arsenal from 1950 to 1960, and served as director of George C. Marshall Space Flight Center from 1960 to 1970. It was unveiled on February 24, 1970 on his transfer to Washington, D.C., as Deputy Associate Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Dr. von Braun, whose vision and knowledge made possible the landing of the first man on the moon by the United States, contributed significantly to the life of this community. He will forever be respected and admired by his fellow citizens.

\* \* \*

## **HELION LODGE NO. 1**

First Masonic Lodge in Alabama, chartered on August 26, 1811, under the Masonic Jurisdiction of Kentucky. Original building erected in 1820. (1955)

\* \* \*

## **BIG SPRING PARK DEVELOPED BY**

The Housing Authority of the City of Huntsville, Alabama for The City of Huntsville. Reed-Mullins and Associates, Architects and Engineers. McAlister and McQuinn Construction Company, Inc., General Contractor. Completed 1969.

\* \* \*

This plaque was placed here by citizens of Huntsville and Madison County, Alabama, in honor of

**MAJOR GENERAL H. N. TOFTOY, U.S.A.**

who was Commanding General  
of Redstone Arsenal

From September 1, 1954, to March 31, 1958

It was unveiled here on August 1, 1958  
on the occasion of his transfer to the  
Command of Aberdeen Proving Ground.

General Toftoy

During his stay at Redstone  
Made a significant contribution  
to this community,  
and he will forever be enshrined  
in the hearts of local people as  
"Mr. Missile".

Placed on Big Spring Park Community Center grounds

\* \* \*

**SITE — ALABAMA'S FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION**

Here, on July 5, 1819, forty-four delegates from twenty-two counties in the Alabama Territory met to frame a State Constitution which was accepted and signed August 2, 1819. Convention leadership was furnished by two Huntsvillians, John Williams Walker, President, and Clement Comer Clay, Chairman of a committee appointed to draft the document.

Located Franklin Street

\* \* \*

Erected in 1835, this building has since been occupied by the First National Bank of Huntsville and its predecessors.

The National Bank of Huntsville  
1865-1889

The Northern Bank of Alabama  
1852-1865

(Operation suspended 1863-1865)

The Branch of the State Bank of Huntsville  
1835-1852

George Steele, Architect and builder  
1955

\* \* \*

Site The Huntsville Inn. A three-story brick building erected before 1817.

Here president James Monroe was honored at a public dinner on June 2, 1819, while on a three-day visit to the Alabama territory. Here, also the First Alabama Legislature convened on October 25, 1819, while Huntsville was the First Capital.

1965

\* \* \*



First Bank in Alabama Planters and Merchants Bank of Huntsville. Housed on this site in brick building 44 feet X 54 feet. Chartered by Mississippi Territorial Legislature December 11, 1816. Commenced operations October 17, 1817 shortly thereafter made depository for Huntsville Federal Land Office funds. Charter voided by Proclamation of Gov. Pickens on February 1, 1825. LeRoy Pope first and only president.

1965

\* \* \*

Northern Terminus. Indian Creek Canal. First canal in Alabama Incorporated 1820 - Completed 1831.

This canal was constructed to the Tennessee River to facilitate the transportation of cotton to market developed by Thomas Fearn, LeRoy Pope, Stephen S. Ewing, Henry Cook, and Samuel Hazard.

1965

\* \* \*

1819-1910

This Tablet

marks the Spot where Alabama entered the Union. Erected by Chapter of Twickenham Town DAR.

\* \* \*

Huntsville, Alabama Sesquicentennial, 1805-1905 to be opened 2005

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### NOTES ABOUT 1960 CENSUS

Of Huntsville's 72,365 population, 13.9% were non-white; 38.7% were under 18; 56.4% were 18 to 64 years old and 4.9% were over 65. There were 20,675 households with an average of 3.48 persons per household. 1.8% were foreign born; 71.9% had completed High School; 41.9% of employed persons were in manufacturing industries and 54.1% were in White Collar employment. Family median income was \$6,313, being the second highest in Alabama. 20.9% of those employed had incomes of over \$10,000 while 20% had incomes under \$3,000.

Of Madison County's 117,348 population, 18.8% were non-white; 39.8% were under 18; 55% were 18 to 64 and 5.2% were over 65. There were 30,897 households with an average of 3.69 persons per household. 23.4% lived in the rural non farm areas, while 12.7% lived in rural farm areas. 2% were foreign born, over half of which were German. 35.4% of employed persons were in manufacturing industries and 45.8% were in white collar occupations. Family median income was \$5426. 17.2% of those employed had incomes of over \$10,000, while 27.1% had incomes under \$3000. There were 1,628 farmers, with 3,305 employed in agriculture.

Note: the special census conducted for Huntsville and Madison County in 1964 showed 9% non white in Huntsville and 14% non-white in the County. Population of towns besides Huntsville in Madison County were: Madison 2,100; Triana 150; Gurley 706 and New Hope 1,046. New Hope had an increase of 93 from the 1960 census. None of the other municipalities existed in 1960.

**NOTES ABOUT 1970 CENSUS:  
GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS — 1970  
Huntsville and Madison County**

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce Alabama Bureau of the Census

<b>RACE</b>	<b>Huntsville</b>	<b>Madison County</b>
All races	137,802	186,540
White	120,507	157,283
Negro	16,729	28,517
Other	566	740
<b>AGE</b>		
Total Male, all ages	67,106	91,913
Under 5 years	6,992	9,214
5 and 6 years	3,287	4,329
7 to 9 year	5,211	6,821
10 to 13 years	6,726	8,981
14 years	1,517	2,034
15 years	1,435	1,933
16 and 17 years	2,593	3,564
18 and 19 years	1,771	3,080
20 years	836	1,707
21 years	764	1,540
22 to 24 years	2,805	4,347
25 to 34 years	10,263	13,649
35 to 44 years	9,988	12,729
45 to 54 years	7,261	9,395
55 to 59 years	2,068	2,949
60 to 61 years	662	962
62 to 64 years	786	1,185
65 to 74 years	1,458	2,365
75 years and over	683	1,129
<b>TOTAL FEMALES ALL AGES</b>	<b>70,696</b>	<b>94,627</b>
under 5 years	6,592	9,090
5 and 6 years	3,172	4,206
7 to 9 year	5,079	6,631
10 to 13 years	6,523	8,632
14 years	1,439	1,912
15 years	1,429	1,921

16 and 17 years	2,619	3,498
18 and 19 years	1,912	3,144
20 years	1,030	1,641
21 years	1,043	1,559
22 to 24 years	3,730	4,921
25 to 34 years	11,647	15,056
35 to 44 years	9,906	12,569
45 to 54 years	7,096	9,153
55 to 59 years	2,220	3,101
60 to 61 years	737	1,069
62 to 64 years	962	1,408
65 to 74 years	2,259	3,221
75 years and over	1,301	1,895
<b>Negro Males, All ages</b>	<b>7,698</b>	<b>13,171</b>
Under 5 years	1,059	1,625
5 to 14 years	2,117	3,398
15 to 24 years	1,470	3,151
25 to 34 years	973	1,652
35 to 44 years	697	1,069
45 to 54 years	560	891
55 to 64 years	421	702
65 years and over	401	683
<b>Negro Females, All ages</b>	<b>9,031</b>	<b>15,346</b>
Under 5 years	1,052	1,959
5 to 14 years	2,160	3,436
15 to 24 years	1,762	3,772
25 to 34 years	1,249	1,990
35 to 44 years	865	1,272
45 to 54 years	738	1,093
55 to 64 years	547	847
65 years and over	658	977

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census

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## HOUSING

In 1970, there was a total of 43,593 housing units within the City Limits of Huntsville: 82.9% occupied by whites, 10.2% occupied by blacks, .3% occupied by other races, and 6.52% unoccupied.

Ninety nine percent of all housing units in Huntsville had complete plumbing facilities. Only one percent of Huntsville's housing units lacked some or all plumbing. Of this percent, 53% were occupied by whites, 33.2% occupied by blacks, and 19.8 per cent were unoccupied.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS 1970

### Tenure, Race, Vacancy Status

Owner Occupied		28,075
White	25,702	
Black	2,311	
Renter Occupied		12,672
White	10,449	
Black	2,139	
Vacant Year-Round		2,843
For Sale Only	779	
For Rent	1,478	
Other Vacant	586	
Total Year-Round Housing Units		43,590

This Housing report presents the 1970 census statistics on selected population and housing characteristics from the **advance report** of the U. S. Department of Commerce/Bureau of the Census.

### A COUNTY GAME FOR STUDENTS AND ADULTS

#### KNOW YOUR COUNTIES IN ALABAMA

1. What county is a fish? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What county is a color? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What county is a beverage? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What county does a baby wear? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What county is a kind of dirt? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What county is a town officer? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What county lies between two hills? \_\_\_\_\_
8. What county is an occupation? \_\_\_\_\_
9. What county is a hitch hiker? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What county is the Father of our Country? \_\_\_\_\_
11. What county is an animal? \_\_\_\_\_
12. What county is part automobile? \_\_\_\_\_
13. What county was the 4th President  
of the United States? \_\_\_\_\_
14. What 2 counties are tribes of Indians? \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
15. What 3 counties have the names of a general? \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

16. What 2 counties are rivers? \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
17. What county is the writer of the Declaration of Independence? \_\_\_\_\_
18. What county is a cigarette? \_\_\_\_\_
19. What county is a city in Texas? \_\_\_\_\_
20. What county is a mineral? \_\_\_\_\_
21. What county is part man? \_\_\_\_\_
22. What county was a great inventor? \_\_\_\_\_
23. What county removes growth from the head? \_\_\_\_\_
24. What county do you find in a nursery? \_\_\_\_\_

### PROMINENT PERSONS AND GROUPS VISITING MADISON COUNTY

Also indicative of the progress and importance of a community are its visitors. Madison County stands at or near the top of the ladder for a county its size in the number of famous political, religious, sports, entertainment and other visitors, including ten who were — or became — Presidents of the United States. Dates noted are the dates of known visits. A partial list follows:

<b>Visitor's Name</b>	<b>Occupation and Year of Visit</b>
Abernathy, Ralph	Minister, Successor to Martin Luther King, 1975
Abert, Colonel George C.	Ordnance Inspector General
Acuff, Roy	1942. Entertainer.
Adler, Dr. F. P.	Manager, Space Systems Division, Hughes Aircraft.
* Alberts, Al	Singer.
Alger, Russell	Secty. War. 1898.
* Allen, Jim	Lieutenant Governor of Alabama; U. S. Senator.
Allen, H. Julian	Director, Ames Research Center.
* Allen, William	President, Boeing.
Allmon Brothers	Entertainers, 1975
American Ballet Theatre	Entertainers.
* Ames Bros.	Singing Group—Radio and T.V.
Anderson, Bill	Singer.
Anthony, Miss Susan	1895, Womans Suffrage Leader.
Arden, Miss Cecille	Mezzo. 1922.
* Armstrong, Neil	Astronaut, First Man on the Moon.
Arveson, M. H.	Pres., American Chemical Society.

- \* Asakai, Kolchiro Japanese Ambassador,  
Astor, J. J. 1899. At Twick. Club, Industrialist.
- Astor, Wm. Waldorf Industrialist.
- Athye, James President, U. S. President's Club.
- \* Atkins, Chet Country and Western musician, 1975
- Atkinson, Brooks Drama Critic 1968.
- Atwood, J. L. President, North American Aviation.
- Austin, Gene Singer, 1939.
  
- Baer, Brigadier General Commandant, U.S.A. Signal Corps  
Charles M. School.
- Balke, Professor Siefried Minister for Atomic Energy,  
Germany.
- \* Bankhead, Tallulah Stage Star Born Huntsville, East  
Side Sq. in 1902.
- \* Baran, Colonel Fahri Chief of Operation, Turkish Air  
Force.
- Barnum, P. T. 1872 "Circus King".
- \* Bass, Ross Congressman from Tennessee.  
U. S. Senator.
- Bayern, Von Konstantin Prince of Bavaria.
- Bayh, Birch U. S. Senator, 1976.
- Beach Boys Entertainers, 1977.
- \* Beard, Leonard Director, Alabama Planning and  
Industrial Development Board.
- \* Beard, Richard Alabama Commissioner of  
Agriculture and Industry.
- Beatty, Clyde Circus on Seminole Dr. near Clinton  
in 1933.
- Bechtel, S. D. Board Chairman, Bechtel Corporation.
- Beck, Charles President, Philco Corporation.
- Beckman, Dr. A. O. President, California Tech.
- \* Bee, Molly Entertainer.
- Beecher, Rev. Henry Ward 1885. Famous Minister.
- Bell, David Director, U. S. Bureau of Budget.
- Bell, John Former Whig Pres. Candidate in 1860.
- Benicke, Tex Orchestra Leader.
- \* Bennett, Joan Movie & Stage Star.
- Berg, Patty Golfer. 1950.
- Bergen, William President, Martin Company.
- Black, S. F. Governor of New York, 1875.
- Blake, Lieutenant General Director, Selective Service.  
Gordon A.
- Bland, Bobby Entertainer, 1975.

- \* Blatnik, John A. Congressman from Minnesota.
- \* Blaylock, Bobby State Director of Civil Defense.
- \* Blondell, Joan Movie Star.
- \* Blount, Winton National President, Chamber of Commerce; U. S. Postmaster Gen.
- \* Boney, Robert E. National Grand Exalted Ruler, Elks.
- Borge, Victor Pianist and entertainer. 1975.
- \* Borman, Frank Astronaut.
- Boston Pops Orchestra Orchestra.
- Boushey, Brigadier General Homer A. Commanding General, Arnold Air Force Base.
- \* Boutwell, Albert Lieutenant Governor of Alabama.
- Boyd, Bill (Hopalong Cassidy) Movie Star.
- Boyer, Ken Professional Baseball Player.
- Brodersen, Major General Torgen Chief of Staff, Royal Danish Air Force.
- \* Bradley, General Omar World War II Hero.
- Braid, Colonel R. B. Commanding Officer, Watertown Arsenal.
- Breckenridge, John B. Attorney General of Kentucky.
- Brewer, Mrs. J. H. President, National Garden Clubs of America 1941.
- Brooks, J. G. Board Chairman, Lear Siegler Corp.
- \* Brooks, Richard, Sr. Director, Alabama State Employment Service.
- Broughton, Charles E. Grand Exalted Ruler, Elks 1947.
- Brown, James Popular "Pop" singer 1969.
- \* Browning, Gordon Governor of Tennessee, in 1949.
- Brubeck, Dave Orchestra Leader. 1975.
- Bryan, Wm. Jennings 1902 & 1916, Famous Attorney and Presidential Candidate.
- \* Bryant, Paul "Bear" Football Coach, University of Alabama, 1974.
- Buck, Pearl Author.
- Buckley, William F. U. S. Senator, 1976.
- Bun, Thomas P. President, Brazilian Interplanetary Society.
- Burlingame, Joseph P. 1928, Supreme Commissioner United Order Golden Cross.
- Burton, A. M. President, Life & Cas. Ins. Co. 1933.
- \* Busse, Henry Orchestra Leader.
- \* Butts, Wally Former Coach, University of Georgia.
- Calamity, Jane 1901. Western Legend.

Calvert, Robert D.	President, Flexonics Division, Calumet and Hecla
* Campbell, Boyd	Past National President, Chamber of Commerce
Campbell, Glen	Entertainer, 1976.
Cannon, Ace	Entertainer.
Capehart, Senator Homer	Senator from Indiana
* Capote, Truman	Author, 1975.
* Carpenter, Scott	Astronaut
Cartwright, Wm. Jr.	Astrologer & Author
* Cash, Johnny	Entertainer, 1975.
Cassady, Brigadier General E. B.	Commanding General, Brookley Air Force Base
Cassidy, Lieutenant General William F.	Chief Engineer, U. S. Army
Charles, Ray	Singer
Chasen, Robert E.	President, Federal Electric Corp.
* Chesarek, General, F. J.	Commanding General, Army Material Command, 1969
* Clapp, Gordon	1947 & 1950, T.V.A. Chairman.
Clark, Dick	T. V. Show Star
Clark, Dr. Felton	President, Southern University
Clark, Rear Admiral John E.	Commander, Pacific Missile Range
Clark, Dr. John F.	Dir., Goddard Space Flight Center
Clebanoff Strings	Entertainers.
* Clement, Frank C.	Governor of Tennessee
Cliburn, Van	Pianist, 1976.
Cleveland Symphony Orchestra	Orchestra.
Cobb, Ty	1924. Baseball Star.
Coca, Imogene	Entertainer.
* Clowers, Jerry	Entertainer, 1976.
Cody, Buffalo Bill	10/11/1901. Western Legend.
Coffey, Richard	Editor, <b>Life</b> Magazine
Congenecker, Dr. Herbert	President, Tulane University
* Conrad, Charles	Astronaut
* Conreid, Hans	Movie Star
* Constantine, Prince	Later King of Greece
Cooper, Alice	Entertainer, 1975.
* Cooper, Art	General Manager, IBM
Cooper, Prentice	Governor of Tennessee, 1941
Cossack, Don (Chorus)	Singing Group



Courtney, Wirt	Congressman, 1943
Covington, Warren	Orchestra Leader
* Craig, Francis	Orchestra Leader
* Cramer, Floyd	Star Musician
Crockett, Davy	1813, Scout.
Crouch, Andre	Entertainer, 19' 6.
Croft, Peter Thorney	British Defense Minister
* Crosby, Bob	Orchestra Leader, 1975.
Cunningham, Major	Commander, 4th Army Corps
General W. A.	
* Cusimano, Frank	Mayor of Slidell, Louisiana
Custer General George A.	U. S. General (Later Custer's last stand) Here 1/1873
Daddario, Emilo Q.	Congressman from Connecticut
Dallas Symphony	Orchestra.
Orchestra	
* The House of David	Basketball Team
Daniels, Charlie	Entertainer, 1977.
Davidson, Major Benjamin	Commandant, U. S. Army Command
Michael S.	and General College,
	Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas
* Davis, Bette	Movie Star
Davis, Danny and The	Entertainers, 1975.
Nashville Brass	
Davis, Jefferson	C S A President 2/1861; & 1870
Davis, Mac	Entertainer, 1975.
Dawson, Brigadier	President, National Reserve Officers
General Donald S.	Association
* Dyan, Mosha	Defense Minister, Israel, 1975.
* Dean, Dizzy	Baseball Star, 1931
* Dean, Jimmy	T. V. Star
* Debus, Dr. Kurt	Director, Kennedy Space Flight
	Center
DeFrance, Dr. Smith	Director, Ames Research Center,
	Moffett Field, California
* Dempsey, Jack	Former World's Heavyweight Champ.
Detroit Symphony	Orchestra
Orchestra	
Deutsch, George	President, Rocket and Space
	Research Society
Diddley, Bo	Entertainer.
* Disney, Walt	Movie Producer
The Dixie Cups	Entertainers.

Doan, Herbert D.	President, Dow Chemical Company
Domino, Fats	Star Musician
Donald, Dr. James	President, Alabama Medical Assn.
* Donlevy, Brian	Screen Star
* Donlon, Rober H. C.	1st Congressional Medal of Honor Winner since Korea
Doobie Brothers	Entertainers, 1975.
* Dorsey, Jimmy	Band Leader, 1938
Douglas, Donald W. Jr.	President, Douglas Aircraft
Douglas, Senator Stephen A.	Candidate for President, 1860
Dow, Lorenzo	1827. Noted Minister.
Dowdy, Dr. L. C.	President, North Carolina A and T College
The Drifters	Entertainers
Drury, Allen	Author
Duchin, Eddy	Star Musician
* Duchin, Peter	Orchestra Leader
The Eagles	Entertainers, 1975.
* Eddy, Nelson	Singer
Edwards, Dr. R. C.	President, Clemson College, 1968
Eisenhower, Dwight	1960, U. S. President
Eldred, Pamela	Miss America
* Englehardt, Sam	State Highway Director
Eppert, Ray	President, Burroughs Corporation
Ewell, Tom	Screen and Stage Star.
Ferrante and Teicher	Entertainers, 1976.
Fields, Al G.	Ministrel Star
Finke, Walter W.	President, Honeywell Computer Div.
Fogler, Raymond H.	National President, W. T. Grant Company, 1944
Foil, H. J.	Louisiana Commissioner of Finance
* Foley, Eugene	Small Business Administration Dir.
Folkers, Dr. Karl	President, Stanford Research Institute
* Folsom, James E.	Governor of Alabama
Fonda, Jane	Entertainer, 1971.
Fontaine, A. P.	Board Chairman, Bendix Corporation
* Fontaine, Joan	Movie Star, 1976.
Ford, Major General E. U.	Chief of U. S. Ordnance 1950
Ford, Gerald R.	Congressman from Michigan
* Ford, Judi	Miss America 1968
Forrest. General Nathan B.	Confederate General, 1871

- Foster, Cedric News Commentator
- \* Four Mints Entertainers
- Fowler, Major General Al Commissioner of Public Service, Georgia
- \* Fowler, Conrad President, Nat'l. Assn. of Counties, 1971.
- Free, Miss Minnie Dramatic Reader from New York (here 1877)
- Freddie and The Dreamers Entertainers, 1965.
- \* Freeman, Orville L. Secretary of Agriculture
- Gaither, Bill and Trio Entertainer, 1976.
- \* Gardner, "Uncle" Dave T. V. Personality
- Gardon, Miss Anna National President, W.C.T.U. 1916
- Garfield, Gen. James A. 1863. U. S. General, Later President.
- \* Garroway, Dave T. V. Personality
- \* Gavin, Lieutenant General World War II Hero (Retired)
- James M.
- Gilbert, Brigadier Gen. Commandant, School of Artillery
- Charles W. B.
- \* Gilmer, Ben Pres., American Bell Telephone Co.
- Gilmer, Harry 1947, Univ. of Ala. Football Great
- Gilruth, Dr. Robert Director, Manned Spacecraft Center
- \* Glenn, John Astronaut
- \* Godin, Tawny Elaine Miss America 1975 (About 10 other Miss Americas also here)
- Goldofsky Opera
- \* Goldwater, Barry Arizona Senator and Former Presidential Candidate, 1969.
- Goodbody, Harold Exec. Director, Goodbody and Co.
- Gomez, Lefty Baseball Star
- Gossick, Brigadier Commander, Arnold Engineering Development, Tullahoma
- Gen. Lee
- Gould, Jay Railroad Magnate
- \* Graham, Billy Evangelist
- \* Gray, Dan Pres., National Assn. of Counties
- Gregory, Dick Comedian, 1971.
- Greenebaum, Charles General Manager, Hertz Corporation
- Greenleaf, Ralph Worlds Champ. Billiards 1938
- Griner, John President, American Federation of Government Employees.
- Grosser, J. T. G. President, Lufthausa Airline
- Gurney, Edward J. Congressman from Florida
- \* Gwinn, W. P. President, United Aircraft
- Haggard, Merle Entertainer, 1975.
- \* Hamilton, Roy Singing Star
- Hansen, Dr. Arthur S. President, Georgia Tech 1970
- The Harlem Magicians Basketball Team
- \* Harlem Globe Trotters Basketball Team, 1975.
- \* Harrison, Major General State Adjutant General
- Alfred C.

- Harrison, Dr. Edwin  
Hartshortn, Brigadier  
Gen. Edwin S.
- \* Harvey, Paul  
\* Haughton, Dan  
Hawkins, Eric  
Helmer, Rear Admiral  
Frank  
Hemphill, Robert W.  
Henderson, Skitch  
Herbert, Hilary A.  
\* Hershey, General L. B.  
\* Hill, Lister  
\* Hirt, Al  
\* Higgins, Joe  
\* Hodges, Luther E.  
Hobson, Lt. Richmond  
Hoffman, Samuel K.  
Hollifield, Chet  
\* Holmes D. Brainerd  
Holt, Cooper T.  
Hopkins, Miriam  
Hoppe, Willie  
\* Horne, John E.  
\* Hornung, Paul  
Hornsby, Rogers  
\* Horton, Edward Everett  
Hotz, Robert  
\* Hudson, Dean  
\* Huie, Wm. Bradford  
Hull, Jr., W. R.  
Hulsey, Carl  
\* Humphrey, Hubert  
Hynek, Dr. J. Allen
- Indianapolis Symphony  
Orchestra
- \* Inkspots  
Isley Brothers
- Jackson Five  
Jackson, Gen. Andrew  
James, Frank  
James, Mrs. Frank  
James, Mrs. Jessie  
\* Jarman, Maxie
- Joffrion, Robert  
Johnson, Andrew  
Johnson, Mrs. Esther
- President, Georgia Tech University  
Commanding General, Artillery  
Center, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma  
1964, 1969. Columnist.  
President, Lockheed  
Entertainer, 1976.  
Chief of Operations, U. S. Coast Guard
- Congressman from South Carolina  
Orchestra Leader. 1970  
1895, Secretary of Navy  
Director, Selective Service, 1963.  
U. S. Senator  
Orchestra Leader  
T.V. Star  
1962, U. S. Secretary of Commerce  
War Hero. 1905  
President, Rocketdyne Corporation  
Congressman  
Director, Office Manned Space Flight  
National Commander, V.F.W. 1957  
Screen Star  
World's Champion Billiards Player  
Small Business Administration, Dir.  
Football great (Professional)  
Baseball great (Professional)  
Screen Star  
Editor, **Aviation Week**  
Orchestra Leader in 1949  
Author, 1968  
Congressman from Missouri  
President, Realty Mortgage Company  
1967, Vice President  
Director, Dearborn Observatory,  
Evanston, Illinois
- Orchestra
- Radio Singing Group  
Entertainer, 1975
- Entertainers, 1975.  
1813, 1817 & 1819. Later President.  
1884, Member Jesse James Gang.  
Wife of Frank. In 1884.  
1882 & 1884  
Chairman of the Board, General  
Shoe Corp. 1947  
(Ballet)  
About 1824. Later President.  
National Secretary-Treasurer, AFGE

- \* Johnson, Lyndon 1963, Vice President. Later President.
- Johnson, Mrs. Lyndon Wife of President Johnson.
- \* Johnson, Wallace President, Holiday Inns of America
- Johnston, Gen. Albert Confederate General
- Sydney
- Johnston, S. Paul Director, National Air Museum
- \* Jones, Bob Congressman from Alabama
- Jones, Bob Evangelist 1922 & 1928
- Jones, Fletcher President, Computer Sciences Corp.
- Jones, J. L. General Manager, Douglas Aircraft
- Jones, Thomas V. President, Northrop Corporation
- Jones, Tom Singing Star
- Jordan, Leroy Football Star
- \* Jordan, Ralph "Shug" Auburn Football Coach, 1975.
- \* Kangaroo, Capt. T. V. Star for children
- \* Kefauver, Estes 1953, Senator. Presidential Hopeful.
- Keller, Helen 1894, Famous Deaf and Blind
- Alabamian
- Kemper, Jr., James S. President, Lumbermans Mutual
- Casualty Insurance Company
- \* Kennedy, John F. 1963, President.
- \* Kenton, Stan Band Leader
- Kerr, Senator Robert S. Senator from Oklahoma
- Kimball, Dan President, Aerojet General
- The King & His Court Entertainer
- King Family Singers, 1976
- King, Martin Luther Negro Leader
- King, Raymond E. President, National Association of
- Life Underwriters 1919
- King, William R. U. S. Senator, Later U. S.
- Vice-President Elect
- The Kingsmen Entertainers
- Kiplinger, Austin H. 1957, Renowned Economist
- \* Kirk, Gov. Claude Governor of Florida
- Kirwan, Michael, J. Congressman
- Kluczynski, John C. Congressman from Illinois
- The Knickerbockers Entertainers
- Kolle, Dr. H. H. Director, Berlin Institute of
- Space Technology.
- Kreiger, Robert L. Director, Wallops Station
- \* Kudy, Dr. Johan President, Netherlands Rocket Society
- Kuter, General Lawrence Board Chairman, Pan American
- Kyser, Kay Orchestra Leader
- Lafayette, Gen. French General
- \* Cain, Johnny Football Star
- \* Lamour, Dorothy Movie Star
- \* Lawrence, Ray Orchestra Leader
- LeBlance, J. Hall President Elect, Civitan International
- Lee, Gen. Robert E. Confederate General in 1862

- Levitt, Dr. I. N. Director, Fels Planetarium,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- \* Lewis, Jerry Lee Singing Star, and Pianist, 1975.
- \* Liberace Pianist, T. V. Star
- \* Lieberg, Mrs. Adeline Mrs. U. S. Savings Bond  
Lindeman, Major General Chief, U. S. Army Audio Agency  
P. F.
- \* Lindsay, "Goober" Worked as Teacher at Hazel Green  
Ling, J. T. Board Chairman, Ling Temco Vaught  
Linkletter, Art T. V. Star
- \* Little Egypt Night Club Star
- Lombardo, Guy Orchestra Leader, 1976.
- \* Longe, Miss Saskia de Netherlands Tulip Queen  
Longine Symphonetts Entertainers  
Lopez, Vincent Band Leader in 1948
- \* Louis, Joe 1968, Former Heavyweight Boxing  
Champion
- \* Lovell, James Astronaut
- \* Lowenstein, Leon 1947. Industrialist
- Lowrey, H. D. President, Chrysler Space Division
- Lucet, Charles French Ambassador
- \* Lum (of Lum & Abner) Radio Star
- Lundquist, Brigadier Gen. Commander, Arnold Engineering  
Gustav E. Development, Tullahoma
- \* Lynn, Loretta Singer, 1975 & 1976
- Lytch, Rear Admiral Commander—Hawaii Sea Fr.  
Richard B.
- Lytle, General W. H. U. S. General, in 1862
- \* McDivitt, James Astronaut
- McElroy, Neil 1957, Next Secretary of Defense
- \* McKeithan, John J. Governor of Louisiana. 1971.
- McKinley, Ray Orchestra Leader
- McKinley, William 1901. U. S. President
- McNair, Brigadier Commander, 4th Coast Artillery, 1941.  
General W. S.
- McNamara, Robert S. U. S. Secretary of Defense
- McNeil, Major General Commander, British Army Staff  
John M.
- McSwean, Mrs. Harriett Int. Pres. Pilot Club 1947.  
Macy, John Chairman, Civil Service Commission
- \* Maddox, Lester Governor of Georgia. 1967.
- Mahon, George H. Congressman from Texas
- \* Mahoney, David J. President, Canada Dry Corporation  
Mailer, Norman Author
- Mallet, Leonard C. General Manager, Pratt and Whitney  
Mantovani Strings Entertainers
- Marshall, Mrs. George T. Wife of General Marshall
- Martin, Joseph Congressman from Massachusetts
- \* Matthews, Dr. David U. S. Secretary, Health, Education  
and Welfare, 1976

Meyner, Robert	Governor of New Jersey, 1959
Michaelson, Dr. Julius	President, American Academy of General Practice
Miller, George	Congressman from California
Mitchell, John	U. S. Attorney General, 1971.
Mix, Tom	Movie Cowboy Star. 1936
* Miyaji, Dr. Masaji	Director, Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, Japan
Monroe, Pres. James	1819, U. S. President
* Monroe, Vaughn	Star Singer & Orchestra Leader
Montgomery, Robert	Actor
Mooney, Art	1950. Actor.
Morris, Major General I. Sewell	National President. NDTA
* Mueller, Dr. George	Associate Administrator, Office Manned Space Flight
Mundt, Senator Karl E.	Senator from South Dakota
* Murphy, Charles S.	Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board
* Murphy, Robert T.	Vice Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board
Nation, Carrie	1902. Temperance Leader
National Ballet	Ballet
National Symphony Orchestra	Orchestra
New Orleans Philharmonic Orchestra	Orchestra
Niendeller, Dr. Martin	President of World Council of Churches
Nixon, Richard M.	1972. U. S. President
Obernkirchen Children's Choir (Germany)	Entertainers
O'Connor, Jr., Lawrence J.	Federal Power Commission, Commissioner.
Oldfield, Colonel Barney	Information Officer, North American Defense Command.
* O'Neill, James F.	Past National Commander, American Legion in 1950.
Orlando, Tony and Dawn	Singers, 1976.
Osborne, Cyril	1957, British Parliament.
The Osmonds	Entertainers, 1976, 1975.
Owens, Rear Admiral Thomas B.	U. S. Chief of Naval Research.
* Pace, Frank Jr.	Board Chairman, General Dynamics Corporation
* Palmer, Arnold	Golf Star, 1965
Parker, Rear Admiral E. A.	Chief, Naval Reserve
Parton, Dolly	Singer, 1975.
Pate, Dr. John R.	President, Civitan International
Patten, Edward J.	Congressman from New Jersey
* Patterson, Dr. Frederick	Founder, United Negro College Fund Drive

- \* Patterson, John Governor of Alabama  
Pawnee Bill 1887  
(Maj. G. W. Little)
- Peale, Mundy I. President, Republic Aviation
- Pearson, Drew Columnist
- Pershing, Gen. John J. 1898, Twickenham Club, while a  
Lieutenant
- Peter, Paul & Mary Singing Trio
- Phillippe, C. L. Board Chairman, General Electric
- \* Phillips, Lt. General S. C. Director, Apollo Program Office
- \* Philpot, Dr. Harry President, Auburn University
- Pickering, Dr. W. H. Director, Jet Propulsion Labs
- \* Platters, The Singing Stars
- Polk, James 1839. Later Became President
- \* Pride, Charlie Entertainer, 1975.
- Porter, Major General 1944, Chief Chemical Warfare Service  
William N.
- Preservation Hall Orchestra, 1976.  
Jazz Band
- Pratt, Col. Pres., Carlisle Indian Ind. School 1901
- Presley, Elvis Singer, 1975 and 1976.
- Pugh, James L. U. S. Senator in 1889
- Pyle, Gomer Worked in Huntsville as Disc Jockey  
(Jim Neighbors)
- Rand, Frank C. Chmn., International Shoe Co., 1931,  
Brother of Mrs. Edgar Rand
- \* Randolph, Boots Star Musician
- Raymond, Colonel A. D. District Engineer, Mobile Corps of  
Engineers
- Read, Ben S. President, Southern Bell Telephone  
Company, 1928
- \* Reagan, Ronald Movie Star and Ex-Governor of  
California.
- Reed, Jerry Entertainer, 1975.
- Paul Revere and His Star Musicains  
Raiders
- \* Rich, Charlie Star Musician, 1975
- Richardson, Major General Inspector General of United States  
James A.
- \* Rickenbacker, Eddie 1950, President, Eastern Airlines
- Rickey, Branch 1926, Baseball Star
- Robertson, General James Explorer, 1809
- Romero-Barcelo, Carlos Governor of Puerto Rico, 1975
- \* Rogers, Charles "Buddy" Musician, 1939
- \* Romney, George Secretary of H.U.D. 1970
- \* Roosevelt, Jr., Franklin 1964, Son of President FDR, Sr.  
Delano
- Roosevelt, Theodore 1910. Later President.
- Robbins, Marty Entertainer, 1976.



- \* Rose, Dr. Frank  
Rosecrans, General W. S.  
Royal Winnipeg Ballet  
Rubinoff  
Rudolph, Mason  
Rude, Arthur H.  
Ruth Page Ballet
- \* Salinger, Pierre
- \* Samford, Jr., Frank  
San Francisco Ballet  
Savage, Ann  
See, Elliot
- \* Scheyven, Louis
- \* Schiro, Victor H.
- \* Schirra, Walter
- \* Schriever, Gen. Bernard A.
- \* Schurmann, Dr. Carl A.  
Seals and Croft  
Self, Hal  
Shaw, Dr. Anna Howard
- \* Shepard, Jr., Alan
- \* Sheridan, Ann  
Shoemaker, Maj. Gen.  
Ramond L.
- \* Short, Judy  
Shoupp, Dr. W. E.  
Silverstein, Dr. Abe
- \* Sinatra, Jr., Frank
- \* Slayton, Donald
- Sloan, Steve
- \* Snead, Sam  
Sousa, John Phillips  
Spahr, Charles  
Spitalny, Phil
- \* Spivak, Charlie  
Staats, A. F.  
Staats, Elmer  
Stafford, Thomas
- \* Stahr, Jr., Elvis J.
- \* Starr, Bart  
Statler Brothers  
Steele, Bob  
Stennis, John  
Stephenson, Adlai  
Stephenson, Miss Marion
- Stowe, Harriet Beecher
- President, University of Alabama  
U. S. General, in 1862  
Ballet  
1941. Violinist  
Golf Star  
Board Chairman, Aerojet General  
Ballet
- Press Secretary for President  
Kennedy
- President, Liberty National Life  
Insurance Company
- Ballet  
Movie Star, 1944  
Astronaut
- Belgian Ambassador
- Mayor of New Orleans
- Astronaut
- Commandant, Air Force Systems,  
1957
- Netherlands Ambassador 1966  
Entertainers, 1976, 1975  
Football Star  
1917, Woman's Suffrage Leader
- Astronaut
- Movie Star
- Chief of Staff, Air Defense Command
- Miss Alabama, 1964
- President, American Nuclear Society  
Director, Lewis Research Center
- Singer
- Astronaut
- Football Star  
Golf Star
- Band Leader, 1930
- President, Standard Oil of Ohio  
Orchestra Leader
- Orchestra Leader, 1950
- President, German Rocket Society  
Comptroller General of U. S.
- Astronaut
- Secretary of the Army
- Football Star, 1966  
Entertainers, 1976  
Movie Star  
U. S. Senator  
1892, Candidate for Vice President  
Vice President, National  
Broadcasting Company
- Author.

Stribling, Young	1932, Boxer
* Sullivan, Barry	Movie Star
Swaim, Charles A.	President, Kiwanis International
Swinging Medallions, The	Entertainers
Symington, Stuart	U. S. Senator, 1959
Synnergren, Major	Chief, Swedish Army Staff
General Stig	
The Tams	Rock and Roll Singing Group
Tanner, Elmo	Popular Singer and Whistler, in 1949
Taylor, Bob	Ev-Governor of Tennessee, 1902
* Teague, Olin E.	Congressman from Texas
* Teller, Dr. Edward	Scientist
Terrell, Ben	National Lecturer, National Farmers Alliance
Thesy, Lou	1967, World's Heavyweight Wrestling Champion
Thompson, Dr. Floyd L.	Director, Langley Research Center
Thompson, Llewellyn E.	Ambassador to Russia
Thornhill, Claude	Orchestra Leader, 1949
* Three Suns	Singing Group, 1955
Throckmorton, Lieutenant	Commander, 3rd U. S. Army
General John L.	
* Todd, A. W.	Commissionar, Ala. Dept. Agriculture and Industry
Tolay, John H.	Congressman from California, 1942
Towl, E. Clinton	President, Grumman Aircraft
Trapp Family Singers	Entertainers
Trask, Dianna	Entertainer, 1975
Treacher, Arthur	Screen Star
Trotter, Dr. Herbert	President, General Teledyne and Electronics Corporation
* Trudeau, Lt. Gen. Arthur	Founder National T. B. Assn., 1959
G.	
Tubb, Ernest	Singer, 1975
* Twitty, Conway	Singer, 1975, 1976
Tull, Jethro	Entertainer, 1975
Uhl, Ed	President, Fairchild Stratos
Vance, Cyrus R.	Secretary of the Army
* Vanderbilt, Amy	Etiquette Expert, 1964
Vanderbilt, Wm. H.	Industrialist
* Van Dyke, Jerry	Star Singer
Vanstory, Jr., C. M.	President, North Carolina Bankers Association
* Velvet, Jimmy	Entertainer, 1967
Vienna Choir Boys	Entertainers
(Austria)	
von Braun, Sig Ismund	West German Representative to United Nations
von Vangerow, Brigadier	Commanding General, Artillery
General Durt	Corps, Germany

- \* Wagner, Aubrey "Red" Director, T.V.A., 1969, 1963
- \* Wallace, George C. Governor, Alabama, 1975, 1976  
and many other times
- \* Wallace, Henry Progressive Party Candidate for  
President, 1948
- \* Wallace, Lurleen Governor of Alabama
- \* Waring, Fred Orchestra Leader, 1976
- \* Warren, Rusty Star Singer
- Washington, Booker T. Educator, 1899
- \* Watts, Cotton Star Minstrel Singer and Comedian
- Weaver, Phil Congressman from Nebraska
- \* Webb, James E. Administrator, NASA
- \* Weems, Ted Orchestra Leader, in 1949
- \* Weissmuller, Johnny Former Tarzan and Jungle Jim  
Movie Star
- Welk, Lawrence Orchestra Leader, 1975
- Westminster Choir Entertainers
- \* Westmoreland, Major Superintendent, U. S. Military  
General W. C. Academy
- Wheeler, Gen. Joe Confederate and U. S. General,  
Congressman, 1898
- \* Whiddon, Dr. Frederick P. President, University of South  
Alabama
- \* White, Ed Astronaut
- White, Dr. Robert M. Director, Environment Science  
Services
- \* Whitmire, Don Star Football Player
- Wiley, Senator Alexander Senator from Wisconsin
- Williams, A. L. President, IBM
- \* Williams, Granville H. Mayor of Picayune, Mississippi  
1950, Entertainer
- Williams, Hank Congressman from Mississippi
- Williams, John Bell Entertainer
- Williams, Roger Entertainer
- Wilson, Lt. Gen. W. K. Chief, U. S. Corps of Army Engineers
- Wills, Chill 1968, Movie Star
- Wilson, Justin Entertainer, 1976
- Winter, Winona Singer, 1920's
- Womack, Travis Star Musician
- Wood, Lt. General R. J. Commanding General, Army Air  
Defense Command
- Wyatt, Wilson B. Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky
- \* Wyle, Frank President, Wyle Labs
- \* Yallon, Shiman Consul General of Israel, 1965
- Young, John Astronaut
- Young, Dr. Whitney Executive Director, National Urban  
League
- Younger, Cole 1903, Former Desperado
- Zurich (Switz.) Chamber Orchestra
- \* Met by the Author

**SCHEDULED AIRLINE PASSENGERS, FREIGHT AND MAIL  
(GETTING ON AND OFF AT AIRPORT)**

	Passengers	Airmail, Lbs.	Air Freight, Lbs.
1952	9,939	31,070	21,600
1953	11,951	41,576	38,232
1954	18,674	53,315	41,424
1955	25,876	64,003	96,406
1956	38,786	81,980	158,150
1957	50,634	111,324	225,208
1958	77,660	184,967	325,430
1959	99,842	264,924	442,257
1960	104,597	374,145	461,199
1961	122,213	465,164	717,957
1962	166,035	667,499	1,017,657
1963	227,904	419,565	433,755
1964	283,543	526,023	546,396
1965	335,387	600,658	967,121
1966	350,072	672,970	1,322,428
1967	400,053	682,449	-
1968	429,731	1,041,607	2,118,050
1969	437,244	985,023	2,275,008
1970	424,545	1,076,763	3,323,315
			25 flights daily
1971	427,972	1,247,745	3,177,434
1972	457,644	1,121,074	3,547,626
1973	460,584	1,049,168	3,795,086
1974	468,327	1,026,550	3,752,983
1975	430,131	578,484	1,988,587
1976	463,821	374,069	2,938,318

**1964 FARM CENSUS (1,949 FARMS)  
AGRICULTURAL INCOME**

**Cattle and Calves (We had 26,000 brood cows, inc. 2,950 reg.).**

Cattle and Calves (We had 26,000 brood cows, including 2,950 reg.) .....	\$ 5,894,000
Hogs and Pigs (60,000 marketed. We had 7,990 sows) ....	2,361,000
Dairying (milk) ((We had 33 grade A dairies) .....	1,352,000
Broilers (187,000 were produced) .....	101,000
Eggs .....	1,135,000
Turkeys .....	13,000
Vegetables (150 farmers grew commercially) .....	220,000
Timber .....	91,000
Oats .....	60,000
Cotton (including 4,000,000 Govt. payments, 46,839 acres planted by 2,800) .....	8,842,000
Cottonseed .....	758,000
Corn (including 856,000 Govt. payment) .....	1,107,000

Soybeans .....	1,555,000
Sorghum .....	10,000
Wheat .....	104,000
Fishing Permits (We had 311 private ponds on 387 acres) .....	37,000
Fishing Bait .....	37,000
Apples .....	18,000
Peaches .....	4,000
Nurseries .....	2,750,000
Honey .....	8,000
All other Govt. payments .....	191,000
Miscellaneous .....	50,000
	<hr/>
	\$26,698,000

### VOTES, NOVEMBER 2, 1976 ELECTION, MADISON COUNTY

Maddox, Lester	President	Conservative	311
Dyke, William D.	Vice President	Conservative	311
MacBridge, Roger Lee	President	Libertarian	158
Bergland, David	Vice President	Libertarian	158
Ford, Gerald R.	President	Republican	20,959
Dole, Robert C.	Vice President	Republican	20,959
Carter, Jimmy	President	Democrat	35,497
Mondale, Walter	Vice President	Democrat	35,497
Hall, Gus	President	Independent	50
Tyner, Jarvis	Vice President	Independent	50
Anderson, Tom	President	Write-in	13
Shackleford	Vice President	Write-in	13
Bubar, Benjamin	President	Prohibition	312
Dodge, Earl F.	Vice President	Prohibition	312
Flippo, Ronnie	Rep., 5th Cong. District	Democrat	41,364
Blanton, Fred	Chief Justice, Ala. Sup. Court	Republican	13,160
Torbert, C. C., Jr.	Chief Justice, Ala. Sup. Court	Democrat	37,637
Beatty, Sam	Associate Justice, Place 1	Democrat	39,935
Bloodworth, James N.	Associate Justice, Place 2	Democrat	39,760
Maddox, Hugh	Associate Justice, Place 3	Democrat	39,835
Bradley, Robert F.	Judge, Court of Civil App. Pl. 1	Democrat	39,740
Bowen, Bill	Judge, Court of Crim. App., Pl. 1	Democrat	39,700
Bookout, John G.	Judge, Court of Crim. App., Pl. 2	Democrat	39,653
DeCarlo, John Paul	Judge, Court of Crim. App., Pl. 3	Democrat	39,559

Partain, Jim	Pres. Pub. Service Commission	Prohibition	840
Allen, Bob E.	Pres. Pub. Service Commission	Republican	13,988
McDaniel, Juanita	Pres. Pub. Service Commission	Democrat	38,841
Snodgrass, John D.	Circuit Judge Pl. 1	Democrat	40,820
Green, John W., Jr.	Circuit Judge Pl. 3	Democrat	40,518
Younger, Tom	Circuit Judge Pl. 4	Democrat	40,832
Watson, S. A.	Circuit Judge Pl. 5	Democrat	40,762
Page, William D.	Circuit Judge Pl. 6	Democrat	40,491
Esco, James C.	District Judge Pl. 1	Democrat	39,901
McCoy, Dan	District Judge Pl. 2	Democrat	40,375
Harbin, Billy D.	Circuit Court Clerk	Democrat	40,598
Green, Myrtle	Probate Judge	Democrat	41,439
Hill, Tillman	Commissioner, District 1	Democrat	40,536
Rector, Carl	Commissioner, District 2	Republican	11,957
Stone, Charles H.	Commissioner, District 2	Democrat	39,692
Lanier, Clarence	Commissioner, District 3	Republican	11,612
Spears, Robert	Commissioner, District 3	Democrat	39,695
Hauk, Mary	Commissioner, District 4	Republican	12,415
Balch, Woodrow	Commissioner, District 4	Democrat	39,524
McCarthy, _____	Commissioner, District 4	Write-in	10
Jersey, Donald	Commissioner, Dist. 5 (Chmn)	Republican	12,255
Record, James R.	Commissioner, Dist. 5 (Chmn)	Democrat	40,766
Frazier, Earl F.	Constable, Prec. 1	Democrat	30,054
Moon, Wheeler David, Jr.	Constable, Prec. 11	Democrat	567
Cothren, James F.	Constable, Prec. 13	Democrat	996
Hill, Pleas	Constable, Prec. 21	Democrat	1,775
Wooley, W. O.	Board of Education, District 1	Democrat	10,073
Goodwin, Wallace	Board of Education, District 2	Democrat	9,630

#### TELEPHONES, HUNTSVILLE EXCHANGE

1883 .....	34
1885 .....	35
1890 .....	47

1895	95
1900	251
1905	608
1910	822
1915	1,089
1920	1,262
1925	1,652
1929	2,118
1930	2,263
1935	2,106
1940	2,496
1941	2,872
1945	4,129
1950	9,204
1954	10,830
1955	16,760
1960	47,187
1963	75,481
1964	90,677
1965	103,084
1966	109,141
1967	111,742
1968	115,371
3/1969	115,637
3/1970	115,753
3/1971	116,560
3/1972	121,132
3/1973	126,752
3/1974	126,509
3/1975	129,443
3/1976	134,438
12/31/1976	139,337

**AUTHENTICATED MILITARY ACTIVITY IN  
MADISON COUNTY DURING CIVIL WAR (29)**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Military Classification</b>
April 5-7, 1862	New Market	Scouting
April 11, 1862	Huntsville	Occupation
May 29, 1862	New Hope	Skirmish
June 4-5, 1862	Huntsville	Skirmish
July 2, 1862	Huntsville	Skirmish
(2) August 5, 1862	Near New Market	Skirmish
August 31, 1862	Huntsville	Evacuation
July 13-22, 1863	Huntsville	Expedition
August 21, 1863	Maysville	Skirmish
October 12, 1863	New Market	Skirmish
October 12, 1863	Buckhorn Tavern	Skirmish

November 4, 1863	Maysville	Skirmish
November 14-17, 1863	Whitesburg	Expedition
February 2, 1864	Various	Operation
April 11, 1864	Kelly's Plantation	Affair
April 12-16, 1864	Bridgeport to Triana	Reconnaissance
April 21, 1864	Harrison's Gap	Affair
(1) May 17, 1864	Madison Station	Affair
June 26, 1864	Big Cove	Skirmish
August 12-14, 1864	Various	Operation
October 1, 1864	Huntsville	Skirmish
October 13, 1864	Maysville	Skirmish
October 18, 1864	Huntsville	Skirmish
November 17, 1864	Maysville	Skirmish
November 17, 1864	New Market	Skirmish
February 16, 1865	Gurley's Tank	Skirmish
April 3-4, 1865	Vienna	Scouting
April 5-7, 1865	Maysville	Scouting
May 5-13, 1865	New Market	Skirmish

- (1) Colonel Patterson of Morgan — with his regiment and Stewart's battalion, numbering about 500, with a piece of artillery, assaulted Federal troops station at Madison Station and routed them. Eighty prisoners were taken out of the garrison of 400 men. Confederate forces suffered seven killed and wounded.
- (2) Federal General Robert L. McCook was killed by men of Captain Frank Gurley's Confederate unit. In retaliation, the Federal troops burned and pillaged the area.

### MADISON COUNTIANS OF DISTINCTION

There are literally thousands of Madison Countians who are entitled to be in this section, but time permitted only allowing other persons to nominate those who they thought should be included, plus research in newspapers, etc. Many who are honored in other sections of the volumes are not also included here. Reference to Volume I will show many who have already been included, and Volume III is intended to include many hundred more. The reader is requested to nominate or name any others whom they believe should be included, since it is obviously impossible for one person to include everyone, particularly since the author's work has been done on a part time basis, and mainly in the evenings.

Congratulations and best wishes, along with the gratitude of the community, for those in this section having been of value to their community.

**Adair, Bobby** — Executive, J. C. Penney Company, National.

**Akens, David Strode** — Author-Owner, Strode Publishing Company.



- Allen, Dr. William B.** — Chiropractor, 47 years in Huntsville; President, Madison County Chiropractic Society; Master Helion Lodge #1, 1931, 1932, 1948; Humanitarian Award, 1967, Alabama Chiropractic Association.
- Allgeier, Robert M.** — President, Commission of Equal Employment Opportunity, 1964-1965; Director, Chamber of Commerce; Member, Huntsville Bi-Racial Committee; Director, AHAC.
- Amis, Reese T.** — Managing Editor, Nashville Tennessean, 1920. Huntsville Times Editor.
- Anderson, Gordon** — Contact Representative, in charge of Veterans Administration, 1945.
- Anderson, William S.** — State Master Councilor, Demolay, 1948.
- Apperson, Charles F.** — Draft Board; County School Board.
- Appler, Gilbert** — District Committee, Boy Scouts; Scoutmaster Troop 13, 1954-1957; Exalted Ruler Elks, 1961-1962; Gold Service Pin. U.S. Government; YMCA Board; Football Stadium Drive; Original Von Braun Team.
- Archer, David** — Southern Regional Education Commission, 1959; Presidential Elector, Democrat, 1960; State Senator; District Council, Boy Scouts; President, Civic Club Council; Who's Who in Alabama; Circuit Judge.
- Arendale, William F.** — Treasurer Alabama Academy of Science, 1969; Chairman, North Alabama Section, American Chemical Society, 1956; Professor of Chemistry, UAH, 1970-present; World Who's Who in Commerce and Industry.
- Arledge, C. Cecil** — Vice President, Virginia Carolina Chemical Company.
- Armstrong, Boyd Edward** — President, PTA; Board of Alabama Ministerial Education; Moderator, Madison Baptist Association, 1963-1964; Kentucky Colonel; Alabama Governors Staff; Minister, University Baptist Church, 1959-present.
- Armstrong, Mary Sylvia** — Chairman, 1969 Huntsville Symphony Ball; Delegate, National Democratic Women's Conference President, Women's Guild of Huntsville; Huntsville Art League and Museum Association, 1969-1970; President, Huntsville-Madison County Chapter Kappa Delta Alumni Association, 1967-1968; President, Madison County Democratic Women, 1963-1965; Sponsor Silver Circle Teenage Club, 1964-present.
- Armstrong, Thompson Wallace** — Board, Christmas Charities, 1965; Advisory Committee, 1963 and 1971, Civic Symphony Debutante Ball; Active Youth Programs; Board of Directors, Huntsville Parkway Country Club, 1965-1966.

- Ashburn, James Cecil** — President, Alabama Road Builders Association, 1962; President, Alabama Asphalt Pavement Association, 1963; Board of Directors, American Road Builders Association, 1961-1962; President, Madison County Construction Industries Association, 1959; Vice Commander, VFW, 1948; Board of Directors, HIEC; Board of Directors, Chamber of Commerce; Founder of Ashburn and Gray, and President; Member, Alabama Licensing Board for General Contractors, 1958-1970; Huntsville Electric Board, 1956-present; President, Huntsville Planning Commission, 1960-1964; involved in over 4,000 construction projects including U. S. Highways 20, 431 and 72 East.
- Atkinson, Edward H.** — President, North Alabama Chapter, National Association of Cost Accountants, 1954.
- Austin, Mrs. B. F.** — President, Alabama Legion Auxiliary, 1941.
- Austin, B. F.** — State Health Officer.
- Austin, William Robert** — President, 9th District, Alabama School Board; Board of Directors, Boy's Club, Vice President, Huntsville Board of Directors; Board of Directors, Kiwanis Club, Dentist.
- Aycock, A. Price** — Chairman, 1949 March of Dimes.
- Bailey, Ernest E.** — Board Member, U. S. Civil Service Examiners, Huntsville Post Office, 1964; State President, Vice President and Secretary-Treasurer, United Federation of Postal Clerks, Alabama; Board, Girl Scouts.
- Bailey, Winston L.** — Secretary-Treasurer, Madison County Sportsman's Club, 1951-1952; a founder and President, Whitesburg Gun Club, 1964-1969; County Spinning and Casting Champion, 1957; Pitcher, 4 straight All Star Softball games; considered one of top Fishermen in Alabama; Operator of Bailey's Tackle Shack.
- Balch, Woodrow** — County Commission, 1973-present.
- Bankhead, William B.** — Democratic Presidential Elector, 1905, 1904; Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives; Coroner.
- Barber, Peter Pitts** — President, Acme Club, 1970; Board of Directors, Sales and Marketing Executives of North Alabama, 1968-70; President, Advertising Club, 1971.
- Barber, Russell D.** — President, Madison County Aid for Retarded Children Association; Executive Director, YMCA; Secretary and Treasurer, Rotary 20 years.
- Barker, Paul D.** — Exalted Ruler, Elks, 1960-1961.
- Bartee, Walton Haslette Jr.** — Board Member, Huntsville Coin Club Show; Lumber yard Operator.
- Barton, Martha** — Alabama Young Educator of Year, 1971.

- Baughner, Claude** — Executive Committee, Alabama Rural Letter Carriers, 1950.
- Baxter, C. E.** — Chairman, Red Cross, 1922.
- Beach, Haldene L.** — Producer, ETV.
- Beard, Margaret Christine** — Board Member, Alabama Rehabilitation Association; President, Alabama BPW, 1970-1971; President Huntsville BPW.
- Beal, John D., Jr.** — President, Alabama Society of Professional Engineers, 1964.
- Beal, Thomas R.** — Professor, UAH; Softball Coach, YMCA; Webe-loes leader; Panel Chairman, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.
- Beard, Chris** — State President, Business and Professional Womens Club.
- Beason, George M., Sr.** — Division Chairman, UGF; City Board of Adjustments, 1964-7; Charter Member, UAH; District Director, Alabama Pharmaceutical Association, 1965-8; District Trustee, Alabama Pharmaceutical Association, 1970-1; Vice President, Madison County Pharmaceutical Society, 1961.
- Becton, Johnnie** — Zone Chairman, Alabama Lions District; Runner Up Outstanding Young Man of Huntsville, 1966; Virgil Honor, Order of Arrow, Tennessee Valley Council, Boy Scouts; Transportation Supervisor, Huntsville Board of Education.
- Bell, Fern, Jr.** — Board of Directors, Optimist Club; President, Huntsville American Little League, 1967-9, with a ball field by Whitesburg Junior High named in his honor; Insurance.
- Bell, Robert K.** — Chairman, Boy Scout Drive, 1941; Red Cross Chairman, 1938; Advisory Board, State Conservation, 1943; Commander, American Legion and V.F.W.; County Attorney.
- Bendall, C. Franklin** -- Principal of Schools in Lauderdale and Madison Counties; First Principal Buckhorn School; Teacher for 40 years.
- Bentley, Charles Robert** — Board of Directors, Metropolitan Diner Club; President, Huntsville New Car Dealers Assn.; Bentley Oldsmobile Dealer 1950-1971; Member 1955 National Dealer Council General Motors.
- Bentley, Philip Wind** — Chairman, Mayor's Prayer Breakfast; Active in all civic drives; Automobile Dealer.
- Berry, Gordon** — Mayor, Laurel, Mississippi 1957-1961.
- Berry, Marvin** — President, Huntsville Branch, National Association Letter Carriers, 1952; President, Huntsville Branch, National Association of Postal Supervisors, 1968-1969; Chairman, Trustees, Holmes Street Methodist Church, 1964; First Scout-

master, Troop 96, 1942. President, N. E. District Alabama Association of Letter Carriers.

**Betts, E. C.** — Trustee, Auburn University, 1883, State Democratic Executive Committee, 1915; Author.

**Bierne, Andrew** — U. S. Congressman, Virginia.

**Bishop, \_\_\_\_\_** — Episcopal Diocese of Alabama.

**Black, Duane Arnold** — Scoutmaster; County Republican Campaign Chairman; City Planning Commission in Minnesota.

**Blackwell, Thomas Alvin** — Chairman, Community Chest Drive; Chairman, Heart Fund Drive; Chairman, T. B. Seal Drive; Chairman, Madison County Democratic Executive Committee; Co-Chairman, Lurleen Wallace Cancer Crusade; Treasurer, Alabama Real Estate Commission; Member, Draft Board; District Chairman, Boy Scouts; Commander, VFW, 2 years; President, Jaycees; President, Huntsville Lions Club; President, University of Alabama, Alumni Association Huntsville, 5 years; President, HIEC 2 years; Board of Directors, Chamber of Commerce; Army and NASA Advisory Committees; President, Huntsville Hospital Board of Control; President, 2 times, Huntsville Real Estate Board; Jaycee Young Man of the Year Award, 1955; Realtor of the Year, 1966.

**Bledsoe, Louis A.** — Chairman Huntsville High Band Trip, first Blue-Gray Game, 1941; Treasurer, Elks Lodge, 2 years; 41 years, Huntsville Utility and Alabama Power Company.

**Blocker, Alfred Theodore** — National President, 1964, Third Armored Division group; Developer, Sherwood Park and Country Club Gardens, also Holiday Plaza.

**Blocker, Janice** — Grand Hope, Alabama Rainbow Girls.

**Blue, John III** — President, Southern Farm Equipment Manufacturers Association, 1965; Board of Directors, National Farm and Industrial Equipment Institute; President, Acme Club; President, Metro Kiwanis Club.

**Bonner, Leon William** — Chairman, Board CAC; Vice President, Human Relations Council; Professor.

**Boone, Daniel C.** — Chairman Armed Forces Day, 1958; Chairman General Toftoy Day, 1958; Chairman UGF Campaign, 1959; President, Associated Tennessee Valley Chambers of Commerce, 1960-1961; President Huntsville Country Club, 1964-1965; Jaycee Outstanding Young Man of the Year, 1958; City of Huntsville Planning Commission.

**Boseck, Fred Ware** — Board Member, Huntsville Rehabilitation Center, Vice President, Alabama Association for Guidance, Aid, Placement and Empathy, 1970-71.

- Bradford, Henry, Jr.** — Chairman, Harris Home Board, 1964-1970; Merit Award, Pi Lambda Sigma; Certificate Honor, Episton Gamma Omega; Certificate, Boy Scouts; Citation, Leland College; Chaplain and Chairman, Music Department, Alabama A&M University; Pastor, 2nd Cumberland Presbyterian Church; listed in **Leaders of the South**.
- Bradford, Dr. Robert R.** — Outstanding Educator of America, award 1970.
- Bradshaw, Charles** — National Association for Computing Machinery Secretary, 1970.
- Bragg, Dennis** — Director, Alabama Soybean Association.
- Branch, Edward Hyde** — Vice President, Atlanta Belting Company, Tri States Oil Mill Superintendents Association.
- Brewer, Charles Milligan** — Chairman, Educational Division, UGF, 1956; County Board of Education; Industrialist; Real Estate Developer.
- Brickell, Robert C.** — Deputy Solicitor, Madison County Circuit, 1925.
- Briley, Beverly** — Mayor of Metro Nashville-Davidson County, 1971.
- Broadway, John D** — Board of Directors, Alabama League of Municipal President.
- Broadway, John Robert** — Trustee, Sheffield, VFW, 1952-1954; Executive Board, International Brotherhood Electrical Workers, 1953-1959; Member, State Democratic Executive Committee, 1954-1958; Trustee, Livingston, 1968-1972.
- Brock, Lawrence William** — Civil Defense Board; Commodore, Whitesburg Boat and Yacht Club, 1954; Made first Huntsville school television installation, 1951. Fifth Avenue. Sold first T.V. set in Huntsville.
- Brock, Shirley Clayton** — Co-Chairman, Shrine Bowl, Charlotte, North Carolina, 1957; Advisory Committee, Alabama Development Office; District Deputy Grand Master Mason of North Carolina; President, Civitan Club, 1963; President, Shrine Club, 1967; Chairman, Soil and Water Conservation Committee, 1968-9; Jury Commission, 1970; Co-Chairman, Rural Area Development Committee, 1970; Governor's Staff, 1971; Certificate of Merit, Salvation Army; Chairman, Board of Directors, Farmers Mutual Exchange; Board of Directors, Bank of Huntsville.
- Brooks, Eula T.** — Director, Alabama Association Realtors, 1965; President, Huntsville Board of Realtors, 1968; Huntsville Realtor of the Year, 1970.
- Brooks, Jesse R.** — Selective Service Board, 20 years; President, WOW; President, Huntsville Realtors Association; Mr. Woodman Plaque; Teacher, Coach, Principal.

- Brooks, William T.** — U. S. Savings Bond Chairman, 1969; Treasurer Association of Huntsville Area Companies, 1964; Secretary Huntsville Industrial Expansion Committee, 1962; Board Member, Huntsville and Madison County port and Marine Authority; Secretary Huntsville Water Works Board, 1969; Secretary Natural Gas Board, 1969.
- Brotherton, \_\_\_\_\_** — Circuit Court Judge, Walker County, 1971.
- Brouillette, Everett, Sr.** — Vice Chairman, UGF Drive, 1966, MSFC; Past President American Federation of Government Employees, Madison County; City Councilman, 1936-1940, Whites-town, New York.
- Brown, Hampton** — Deputy Circuit Solicitor, 1963-1965; Huntsville City Prosecutor, 1965-1967; Vice Chancellor, Sigma Delta Kappa.
- Broyles, Sam C.** — UGF Board, 1956; Board, Alabama Association of Mutual Insurance Agents; President, Community Chorus; President Community Concert Association; Board, YMCA, 1957; County Recreation Board, 1963-present; President Heart Association.
- Bryant, Hall Blake** — Lt. Governor of Optimist Club; President of Optimists; Outstanding Optimist in Alabama and Mississippi; 1 of 10 outstanding Optimists in America, 1969-1970; Owner H. C. Blake Company (Company in business since 1887); Member, Huntsville City Council, 1937-1960, being the third generation of his family to hold city council office in Huntsville.
- Bryant, Dr. S. Q.** — Outstanding Educator of America Award, 1970.
- Bryson, Dr. Roscoe E.** — Chairman Division, UGF; President, Alabama Chapter of Radiological Society.
- Buchanan, Claude N., Jr.** — Director, Southeast Cotton Ginners Association, 1965; President, Same, 1971; Director, Southern Cotton Growers.
- Buchanan, Walter** — Chairman Colored Red Cross Campaign, 1918.
- Buckbee, Edward Odell** — Member, Honorary Journalist Society, 1971; Member, Honorary Military Society; Executive Director, Alabama Space and Rocket Center.
- Bullard, Milligan E.** — Co-Chairman, Cancer Crusade; Secretary-Treasurer Lions; Charter Member, Sertoma Club; 1955-1969, First National Bank; Secretary, Huntsville Country Club.
- Burch, H. R.** — Director National Jaycees, 1971.
- Burkett, V. M.** — Division Chairman, UGF; President. Acme Club; President, Civic Club Council; President, Huntsville Teacher Credit Union; President, Huntsville Youth Orchestra; President, Huntsville Teachers Association; Board of Directors, Red Cross; Board of Directors, Chamber of Commerce; Board of

Directors, HIEC; Board of Directors, YMCA; Board of Directors, Volunteers Association; Nominee Young Man of the Year; Who's Who in Education; Huntsville City Superintendent of Education.

- Burwell, Edwin Dudley** — State Vice President, Sons of American Revolution; Huntsville City Alderman; Jury Commission, 1921-1926; Board Member, North Alabama Farmers Cooperative; Board Member, North Alabama Poultry Coop.
- Busbin, Homer Thomas** — Secretary, Alabama Broadcasters Association, 1946-1947; Design Award, American Metal Society.
- Butler, Miss Eloise** — Methodist Missionary to India (from New Market), 1949.
- Butler, Mrs. John Ed** — President Alabama Association of Extension Homemakers Councils, 1970.
- Butler, Julian** — Secretary Young Lawyers of Alabama Assn., 1971; County Attorney.
- Butler, S. R.** — President AEA, 1914-15. President, AEA, 1917.
- Buckner, Gary** — Chairman, Safe Driving Rodeo; Secretary Jaycees.
- Cabiness, Fannie** — Register of Chancery.
- Calder, W. G.** — Vice President, 1971, Alabama Hearing Aid Dealers Association.
- Caldwell, Charles Alton** — Board Member, License and Appeal Board of Huntsville; Outstanding Dealer Award from Star Manufacturing Company.
- Caldwell, Mrs. E. V.** — President, Garden Clubs of Alabama, 1941.
- Caldwell, John** — Captain of John Pelham Rifles, 1878.
- Cambron, Joe E.** — Operator of Cambron's, 1940-1958; Contractor, 1924-1940; active civic drives; County Bridge Foreman.
- Cameron, Dr. William B.** — Co-Chairman, Lurleen Wallace Cancer Crusade; President, Alabama Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 1970; President, Madison County Medical Society; Fellow, American College of OB Gynecologists; Diplomats, American Board of OB, Gynecologists; Member, County Health Board.
- Camp, Dr. Ephraim E.** — Radiation Control Agency of Alabama, 1969; President, Alabama Radiological Society, 1965; President, Huntsville Shrine Club, 1965; President Madison County Medical Society, 1966; Board Member, Rehabilitation Center; Advisory Board, Drake Technical School.
- Campbell, Lawrence B.** — Chairman, Tennessee Valley Chapter, International Association of Visual Communications Management.

- Carroll, J. D., Jr.** — Active Muscular Dystrophy, YMCA and Red Cross Drives; Attorney.
- Carroll, Lauin** — President, Alabama Sheriff's and Peace Officers Association, 1950.
- Carter, Mrs. Charles** — State President, Alabama Baptist Ministers Wives Association, 1970.
- Carter, Milton R.** — State President, Alabama Pesticide Association, 1965; Airport Authority, 1964-present; President, Madison County Farm Bureau, 1961.
- Case, Henry Burton** — Chairman UGF, 1971; Board Member Alabama Textile Manufacturers Association; President, Huntsville Boys Club, 1969; Board Member, Associated Industries of Alabama, 1964-1971.
- Case, William Buel** — Active in Chamber of Commerce and civic drives. Professional Photographs.
- Cason, Charles M. II** — President, Salesman Club; President, Huntsville Citizens Committee, 1959-60 and 1961; Citation, City of Huntsville; Shoup Voting Machine Man of the Year, 1966.
- Cason, Charles M. III** — President, Toastmasters, 1960; President, Civic Opera Society, 1968; President, Greenwyche Club, 1971; Who's Who America 1968-71; American Men in Science, 1967-9, 1971; Trustee, Arts Council 1967-9; Inventor with 15 patents; Department of the Army Certificate.
- Cason, Mrs. Cleo S.** — President, BPW, 1950-51; President, Alabama Special Libraries Association, 1955-1956; President, Huntsville Aladdin Club, 1958-9, and 1968-1968; Miss Insurance of America, 1932; Woman of the Year, Army Missile Command, 1961.
- Cates, Dr. Archie M.** — Vice President, Madison County Chiropractic Association, 1954 and 1959.
- Chambers, J. L.** — President, HIEC 1950; Huntsville Electric Board; Chairman, Trustee, Devereux Foundation, 1940; President, Huntsville Coca-Cola Bottling Company; Director, First National Bank; Director, First National Bank; Director Huntsville Real Estate Investment Trust; Army Advisory Committee; Trustee, Randolph School; Trustee, Huntsville Hospital; UGF Citation.
- Chaney, Glen S.** — A Founder of First Federal Savings and Loan: Real Estate.
- Chaney, Thomas Edwin** — President Huntsville Shrine Club, 1969; Citation from General Electric as being the world's largest dealer in selling Weather-tron Air Conditioning-Heating, 1956-7-8; President, Refrigeration Service and Engineering Society.
- Chase, Henry Homer** — President Alabama Nurserymen's Association, 1939-1940; President. Southern Nurserymen's Association.



- 1938-1939; President, Wholesale Growers of America, 1961-1962; President, Rotary Club; President, Huntsville Boys Club; Silver Beaver, Boy Scouts; Huntsville Planning Commission.
- Chase, John Bell Edmund** — Board Member, AIAA, Alabama Section, 1967-1968; City Council of PTAs, Vice President; Chairman, MSFC Space Day Committee, 1966.
- Chesnutt, Thomas B.** — President, Alabama Association of Business Colleges, 1962; President Chamber of Commerce, 1969; Administrator of the Year Award from Alabama Business College Association, 1962.
- Chesser, L. P.** — President, Bank of Huntsville; President, Imperial Gardens; President, Shelby Construction Company.
- Childers, John R.** — Founder, Childers Distributing Company; Active Catholic and Civic Affairs.
- Childress, Thomas A.** — Vice President, 1971-1972, Alabama State Elks Foundation; Exalted Ruler Elks Lodge 1648, 1970.
- Childs, Mrs. Jane** — Educator noted for innovative teaching methods.
- Choo, Moses Hankyu** — President, Tennessee Valley Chapter Air Force Association, 1970; Commander American Legion Post 275, 1971-1972; President Pine Bluff Rifle and Pistol Club, 1968; AFA Medal of Merit, 1971; Alabama Air Force Association Man of the Year, 1970.
- Christian, Raynond** — President, AEA, 1969-1970.
- Cicero, Louis T.** — Catholic Charities and Columbian Club activities.
- Claiborne II, Rev. Randolph Royall** — Rector Church of Nativity; appointed Suffragan Bishop, Episcopal Diocese of Alabama.
- Clark, John L.** — Barber Board, 1943-1958.
- Cleary, James R.** — Vice President, Alabama Jaycees, 1956-7; Lieutenant Governor, Alabama-Mississippi Optimist Club, 1967-8; President, Huntsville Jaycees, 1965-6; President, Huntsville Optimist, 1967; Board of Directors, Chamber of Commerce, 1969-present; Airport Authority, 1969-present; Jaycees Young Man of the Year, 1957; First President, WAFG, Channel 31 TV, 1959-63; First President, Huntsville News, 1965-8; Secretary, Board of Trustees, Birmingham Southern; Board of Directors, American National Bank; Vice President, Security Federal Savings and Loan; Board of Directors, Boys Club.
- Clopton, Dr. Robert W.** — Chairman, Dept. Education, University Hawaii, 1950.
- Cloud, Earl Edward** — Chairman, Madison County Blood Drive; International Senator Jaycees, 1957; State Vice President, Ala-

- bama Jaycees, 1953; President Huntsville Jaycees, 1952-1953.  
Lawyer
- Cochran, Will** — State Progressive Executive Committee, 1915.
- Cohen, Leo P.** — President Southern Seedmen's Association, 1925.
- Collier, L. G.** — Vice President, Tennessee Valley Wildlife Federation, 1949.
- Conner, James J.** — Grand Cheminot, Alabama 40 and 8, 1930.
- Cooper, Joseph E., Jr.** — Lt. Governor, Optimist International 1957; President, Huntsville Boys Club, 1963-1967; President Insurors of Huntsville, 1950; President, Alabama Association of Insurance Agents 1960; President, Huntsville Optimist Club, 1958.
- Cope, Grady D.** — Division Chairman, UGF; Official Photographer, National Association of Postmasters, 1968-1973; President, T. B. Association; Awarded 2 Superior Accomplishments in Management of Office, by Postmaster General.
- Corley, Thomas W.** — Member, Huntsville-Madison County Port and Marina Authority.
- Cornelison, C. M.** — Commanding Officer State Guard, Huntsville, 1942.
- Cornell, Tom W.** — President, Alabama Archaeological Society, 1967; Bar Association Liberty Bell Award, 1971; Boy Scouts Silver Beaver Award, 1944; Scoutmaster of Year, 1937 to present; Director, YMCA, Former Youth and Physical Director, YMCA.
- Cotter, Dr. Clement P.** — Organization Chairman, Grissom PTA; YMCA Team Doctor Award, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967; Whitesburg Jr. High Team Doctor, 1966-1970; Grissom High Team Doctor, 1968-1970; Randolph School Team Doctor, 1971; Governors Staff, Governor Wallace; Fellow American College Surgeons; Fellow Industrial Surgeon; Fellow Military Surgeon.
- Countess, Jac E.** — Board of Directors, Acme Club, 1932; Board of Directors, Exchange Club, 1933; Executive Committee, Boy Scouts, 1935; Cub Master, 1950-1; Board of Directors, Historical Society, 1970-71; Insurance Counselor, 1956-70.
- Coward, Jimmy** — President, Madison County Volunteer Fire Dept.
- Cowart, Charles J.** — Staff of Governor George Wallace; Staff of Governor Lurleen Wallace; Three Dale Carnegie Awards; Charter Member VFW; President, Marty Electric; Board of Directors, Madison Academy; Used Car Dealer.
- Cowart, Dr. Norton E.** — President, Heart Association; Board Member, Harris Home for Children; Vice President and Trustee, Alabama State Heart Association; Trustee Alabama Diabetic Association; President, Madison County Medical Association.

- Coxe, Robert** — President, Underwriters Association of Alabama, 1878.
- Coyle, Edward Lee** — Jury Commission; Certificate of honor from Sons of Civil War Veterans.
- Cramer, Robert Edward** — Secretary Treasurer, Civitan Club; President, Redstone Toastmasters Club.
- Crews, Alton** — President, AEA, 1967.
- Crews, Mary Ann** — Organizer of Women groups, author.
- Crim, John Homer** — Board of Directors, YMCA; Chairman, Board of Directors, Red Cross; Board of Directors, Kiwanis Club; Treasurer, Chamber of Commerce; Advisory Board, American National Bank; President, Madison County Teachers Association; President, Huntsville Teachers Association; Trustee, Athens College; Honorary Doctorate, Athens; Distinguished Citizen of the Year, Huntsville; Director, First Tennessee Valley Boy Scout Camp at Westmoreland, Principal at Butler High School, 39 years; President, eighth District AEA, 1948; Man of the Year, 1970; Chairman Red Cross Campaign; Man of the Year, 1970.
- Culver, David Humes** — Division Chairman, UGF; Heart Fund Campaign; President, SAE Fraternity, 1968; President, ACME Club, 1958; President, Civic Club Council, 1959; President, Kiwanis 1969; Board of Directors, Red Cross, 1953-1956; Bloodmobile Chairman, 1966; Board of Directors, UGF, 1960-1966; YMCA, Board of Directors, 1968-President; Board of Directors, Huntsville Art League, 1960; Deputy Madison County Solicitor, 1955-1958; Founder and President, Huntsville Amateur Radio Club.
- Cummings, Dr. Lloyd** — President, Alabama Chiropractic Association, 1971-1972; President, Exchange Club, 1948 and 1950; President, Civic Club Council, 1950; President, Shrine Club, 1964; Chairman Salvation Army Board, 1959-1963.
- Cummings, Milton K.** — Winner of Exchange Club, 1948, Book of Golden Deeds Awards; Chairman, Cancer Drive, 1949; Chairman, Madison County Cancer Crusade, 1950.
- Curtis, Claude M., II** — President, Alabama Society of Radiologic Technicians.
- Daniel, Dwight, Jr.** — Board of Director and President, Sertoma; Von Braun Civic Center Board; President, Highland PTA; CPA
- Daniels, Mrs. Walter E. (Louise Yarbrough Keith)** — Treasurer Optim-Mrs.; Only Mother in Madison County to have four sons all Eagle Scouts.
- Dannenberg, Konrad K.** — Martin Schilling Award, American Rocket Society; U. S. Army Meritorious Award, 1960; NASA

Exceptional Service Medal, 1969; Herman Oberth German Rocket Society, Honorary Member Chairman, AIA Alabama Society, 1972.

**Dark, Thomas Stephen** — President, Chamber of Commerce; Chairman, Red Cross; Chairman, War Bond Drive; Board of Directors, Girl Scouts; Vice President, Alabama Pharmaceutical Association; Member, National Congress of Rivers and Harbors Association; First Vice President, HIEC; President, Acme Club; President Optimist Club; Board of Directors, Boys Club; Board of Directors, Rehabilitation Center; County Director, OPA; Board of Directors, Civic Club Council; Board of Directors, Cotton Council; County Chairman, NRA; Board of Directors, Brown Engineering Company; Advisor to 4-H Clubs; Presidents Club; Organizer of Huntsville Clinic; Member, Huntsville City Council; Secretary-Treasurer, Madison County Democratic Executive Committee; Army Advisory Board; Board of Directors, Boy Scouts; Druggist, 40 years.

**Darwin, Dr. James L.** — Head Surgeon, Bellvue, Hospital, New York.

**Darwin, Mrs. James L.** — Huntsville Librarian, Artist.

**Darwin, Jeff D.** — Secretary-Treasurer, Tennessee Valley American Ordinance Association, 1960-1962; President, Lions Club, 1943; American Legion School Award, 1934; Small Business Administrator, Arsenal.

**Davenport, John J.** — Charter President, Better Business Bureau; Director Chamber of Commerce; Homewood City Council, 1946-1963; Vice President, Civitan International, 1948-1963; Professional Baseball; Manager, Pizitz.

**Davis, A. Jackson**—Division Chairman, UGF, 1967; Trustee, Halma, 1968-1971; President, Association for the Education of Brain Damaged Children, 1966-7; Board of Directors Association for the Education of Children with Learning Disabilities, 1967-8; District Governor, Civitan, 1958-1959; President, AIA Council, 1968; Executive Committee Gulf States AIA, 1964-1965, 1968; Board of Directors, Auburn Foundation for Architects and the Building Sciences, 1968-1971; President, N. Alabama Section of AIA, 1963-5; Directors, Alabama Chapter AIA, 1965-8; Vice President, Tennessee Valley Chapter Construction Specification Institute, 1968; RHO Chi Medal, Auburn 1951; Several awards Louisiana and Alabama Architecture; Co-Architect, Huntsville City Hall 1965.

**Davis, Joe William** — Mayor of Huntsville, 1971; Board Member, UGF, Commander VFW, 1955; Executive Committee, Alabama Space and Rocket Center; Member, Alabama Armory Commission; Secretary Lions Club, 1949; President Tarcog, 1971; 1971 Outstanding Service Award, Jaycees; Board Salvation Army; Member, Alabama Safety Council, 1968.

**Davis, Nora** — Author and novelist.

**Dawkins, Andrew E.** — Vice President, National Association of Radio and TV Announcers, 1967; Vice President, Huntsville Council of Human Relations; Vice President, Huntsville NAACP; Reporter Fraternal Club of Huntsville; Vice President, Huntsville Press Club, 1969; Vice President, Advertising Club of Huntsville; Board of Directors, Huntsville Community Chorus; 1970 Fraternal Club Award, Man of the Year.

**Dawson, D.** — State Woman's Diving Champ, 1971.

**Deal, Maurice Edwin** — Board Member, National Association of Real Estate Boards; Planning Commission, Gadsden.

**Deaton, Emsliff Terrell, Sr.** — Community School, Church and Civic Leader, Colliers.

**Delahunty, Patrick** — State Chaplain, Knights of Columbus, 1931.

**Dement, Dr. J. J.** — Board of Examiners of Railroad Employees subject to color blindness, 1887; Trustee Insane Hospitals, 1876-1891. Surgeon General, Governor Houston's Staff, 1875.

**Demetrio, Anthony A.** — Chairman, T. B. Seal Campaign, 1964.

**Dendy, Troy D.** — Teacher, Coach; 1169th Engineer Group Alabama National Guard, C. E.

**Denton, Dr. Robert O., Sr.** — President, Alabama Orthopedic Association, 1964 and 1969; Diplomat, International College of Surgeons; Diplomat American Board of Orthopedic Surgery; Director, Crippled Children's Society.

**DeYoung, Elizabeth** — Outstanding work in geological field and preservation of records.

**Dickey, Edward W., Jr.** — Director, Federal Home Loan Bank of Greensboro, North Carolina, 1970-1971; Secretary, Southeastern Conference of Savings and Loan Associations, 1971; Two times President, Alabama Savings and Loan League; Vice President, Optimist Club; Board Member, Downtown Development Association of Huntsville; Board, Huntsville Industrial Expansion Committee.

**Dickey, Gilbert M.** — Chairman Hazel Green PTA; Board of Directors Optimist Club, 1966-7; President, Madison County Teachers Association, 1947-9; President, Madison County Agricultural Council 1943; Chairman, Hazel Green School Board, 1943-5; President, Madison County Athletic Association 1930-1; Scoutmaster 1934-6; Board of Directors, Christmas Charities; All State Basketball.

**Dickey, Walter Elbert** — First Lifetime member, Chamber of Commerce, 1966.

**Dilworth, Bernice L.** — Board, Alabama Supervisors and Directors of Instruction; President, Alabama Unit of Association for

Supervision and Curriculum Development; and former National Board of same; Who's Who American Education.

- Dilworth, Ernest Jackson** — Secretary Northern Lodge 278, 10 years; Supt., Madison County Shop.
- Dilworth, William P.** — District Director, Alabama Lumber and Building Association of Alabama, 1930. President, Fair Association, 1925.
- Donovan, Vivian Hester** — Vice President, Alabama District Ed. Teachers 1971 Award from same; President, Grace Club; Secretary, Aladdin Club.
- Douglas, Erle Pettus** — Democratic Executive Committee, 1950-1970; Board of Control, Huntsville Hospital, 1960-president; Farmer; Ginner.
- Douyard, Arthur Edward** — UGF Chairman, 1965; Board Member 1971, Tennessee Valley Chapter, American Ordinance Association; President UGF, 1967.
- Drake, Dr. Joseph Fanning** — President, Alabama State Teachers Association, 1935.
- Drake, T. E.** — Board of Directors, Alabama Jersey Cattle Club.
- Dregor, Alvin Brice** — Founder Huntsville Symphony, 1955; President, Music Appreciation Group, 10 years; Advisory Board, North Alabama Opera Association.
- Drewry, Ivey O.** — Commander Safeguard Systems Command, 1968-1969; Distinguished Service Medal, 1969; Legion Merit, 1967; AIAA Toftoy Award for management Army Anti Ballistic Missile Program, Nike X, 1962-1965; President, 1971, Huntsville Art League and Museum Association.
- Drummond, Aubrey Sentell** — Navigator, 4th Degree, Knights of Columbus.
- DuBose, Edward F.** — 30 years Scoutmaster Troop 1; Board, Madison County Pensions and Security; President, Alabama Athletic Association, District 8, 3 times; President, Madison County Educators Association, 2 times; President, Alabama District Educators Association; Principal Joe Bradley School; Principal Ridgecrest School; Advisory Board to County Board of Education; An organizer of Covenant Presbyterian Church; 50 years public schools, including 49 in Madison County; Third Vice President, Alabama Jaycees, 1930; President, District AEA, 1938; President, Jaycees, 1930.
- Dunnivant, Pierre Socrates** — Chairman, Red Cross; Director of Community Chest; Trustee Athens College; Distinguished Citizen of Huntsville Award, 1961; Doctor of Humanities honorary degree, Athens College; "Mr. Baseball" of Madison County; Boys Club Director; Began Dunnivant's department store. Red Cross Campaign Chairman, 1950. President, Community Chest.

- Dykes, Gordon W** — Von Braun Civic Center Board, President, 1971; Vice President, American Military Engineers, 1971.
- Earley, Norman Wayne** — Division Chairman, UGF; Board of Directors, Alabama Association Dispensing Opticians; Member, Governors Staff; First Complete Optical Dispensary in Huntsville, together with the manufacturing of eyeglasses and the sale of optical products.
- Earnest, Charles Cleve** — State Public Relations Chairman, United Cerebral Palsy Fund; Chairman, National Public Relations Cerebral Palsy, 1969 and 1970; President, Public Relations Council of Alabama, 1970; Public Relations Official, South Central Bell Telephone Company.
- East, James C.** — National Chairman, District 1, Alabama LP Gas Association.
- Echols, Angus B.** — Vice President, General Motors Corporation, 1930.
- Echols, Charles Patton** — Professor of Math, U. S. Military Academy, 1931.
- Echols, Oliver P.** — President, Northrup Aircraft, Inc., 1949; Chairman of Board, Northrup Aircraft.
- Eckberger, Robert D.** — Secretary American Cotton Growers Protective Association, 1896.
- Eddleman, H. D.** — Master, Lunar Lodge 918, 1970-1971 Masons.
- Edgar, John L.** — Secretary-Treasurer, Alabama Reserve Officers Association; Charter President, Huntsville Reserve Officers Association; Charter President, Federal Government Accountants Association.
- Edmondson, Earl Raymond** — Army Distinguished Civilian Service Medal for work on Shillelagh program. Director, Madison County Military Heritage Commission.
- Eiland, Frederick S.** — Board of Directors, Alabama Press Association, 1958-62; Secretary, Alabama Press Association, Newspaper Advertising Service; U. S. Senate Press Secretary Association, 1971; Assistant to U. S. Senator, Jim Allen.
- Eisenstat, Rabbi Michael B.** — Honorary Chairman, Bonds for Israel; Vice President, Association of Central Conference of American Rabbis.
- Elliott, "Alvie" "Boots"** — Professional football athlete; Restaurant Owner.
- Elliott, Eula Acuff** — Auditor, State BPW, 1930.
- Elliott, George** — President, Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association, 1943.
- Elliott, George S.** — Draft Board, 1942-1947; President, Alabama Textile Manufacturers Association, 1944 and 1945; President,

- Huntsville Rotary Club, 1938; Huntsville Hospital Board of Control, 1938-1940; Electric Board of Huntsville, 1940-1950; General Manager and Secretary-Treasurer Dallas Manufacturing Company, 1935-1952.
- Elliott, Hazel** — Supreme Deputy Alabama, Rainbow Girls, 1970.
- Elliott, William Young** — Alabama Poet Laureate, 1975. Author.
- Elmore, Albert** — Athlete; Insurance, Tournament Chairman, Golf.
- England, Dr. Walter Booker, Sr.** — Began Medical practice in Madison County in 1905; gave his life in helping the public during 1918 epidemic of Flu.
- England, Dr. Walter Booker, Jr.** — President, Acme Club; President, Huntsville Dental Society; President, 8th District Dental Society; Member, Huntsville Board of Education; Silver Award Boy Scouts, 1957; Scoutmaster Acme Club Troop 27, 12 years; First Dentist stationed at Huntsville Redstone Arsenal, 1942.
- Englebert, Ben** — Coach of Birmingham Southern, 1928.
- Epps, George Frederick** — Treasurer, Tennessee Valley Council, BSA; Secretary, Rotary; Active in aviation.
- Eppe, Elias Katsavos** — Champion Fencer of Alabama, 1971.
- Erwin, Marjorie Hasty** — First Woman Industrialist for Madison County, taking over Textile Hardwood in 1966, following death of husband, L. O. Erwin who had begun the business in 1941.
- Erwin, Orville** — Assistant Organist, American Cathedral of Paris.
- Esco, James C.** — Treasurer, Bar Association; Co-Chairman, Crime Commissioner, Model Cities Program; Chief Assistant District Attorney. General Sessions Court Judge.
- Eslick, Harvey H.** — Commander, American Legion; Hospital Board, 1960-7; Rehabilitation Center Board; Governor Wallace Staff; Huntsville City Council, 1960-4; Retail Furniture Dealer, 1940-president.
- Eslick, Robert Lee** — City Councilman; Legislator, 1953-1957; First Legislator to take public stand to take Probate Judge and Sheriff off fee system.
- Etheridge, Dr. William Northen** — Board of Directors, Sertoma Club; President, Madison County Medical Society, 1955.
- Fain, Cecil Vincent** — President, Alabama Education Association; Life Member Award Alabama PTA; Citation from President Kennedy in 1961 and President Roosevelt in 1943; President, Huntsville Kiwanis Club, 1937; Commander Legion Post 37; President, Huntsville Executive Dinner Club, 1966-1967; Organized 1928, First School Boy Safety Patrol; Boy Scout Leader; Tennis Champion, long time principal, coach and teacher.



- Farquhar, Charles Robbie** — Cattle Judge, various states; organizer of Pollard Hereford Association, 1952; Breeder of National Cattle Champions, 1918 and 1951; Pioneer in America and Scotland in cattle breeding.
- Farrish, Herbert** — President, Alabama Funeral Directors Association, 1939.
- Fauviry, Orville B.** — Southern Manager of Public Information, Methodist Church, 1950.
- Fearn, Dr. Thomas** — Board of Medical Examiners, 1823-1829; Legislature, 1822-1829; Trustee, University of Alabama, 1829; Trustee, Greene Academy beginning to close; Board of Directors, Planters and Merchants Bank, 1822-1826; Owner Huntsville Water System, 1838; Honorary Degrees Rutgers and Transylvania Universities; Appointed Surgeon's Mate by Andrew Jackson; Presidential Elector; Confederate Congress; Discoverer nature of Quinine.
- Ferranti, Angelo Louis** — Director, T.B. Hospital; Board Member, Friends of the Library; Board Member, Huntsville Council of International Visitors; Brigadier General, National Guard; Commandant, U. S. Army Reserve School, 1965-1968; National Panel of Labor Arbitrators; Member CHP Council; Fellow, American Institute of Chemists; Graduate Hospital Administrator.
- Ferrell, George Archer** — President, Optimist Club, 1964-1965; President, Tennessee Vally Sons of American Revolution, 1970-1971; 1963 Outstanding Salesman for Y.M.C.A., Membership Drive.
- Finnell, Woolsey** — President, Alabama National Guard Association, 1940; Huntsville Engineer of Public Works, 1971.
- Finney, D. C.** — President, Association of Alabama Fairs.
- Fisk, James Oscar** — Trustee, Hazel Green School, 18 years; Outstanding Service to Pork Industry Award; Began first Tel-O-Auction Hogs 1970; a founder Madison County Livestock Market. Cattlemen's Outstanding Service Award.
- Fitzgerald, W. A.** — Chairman, State Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, 1970.
- Fleming, Joe** — President, Alabama Cotton Ginners Association; President, Southeastern Cotton Ginners Association; President, National Cotton Ginners Association; Treasurer, Cotton Board; Board of Directors, Alabama Crop Improvement Association; Trustee, Farley School; Member of Airport Authority; Army Advisory Board; Board of Directors, HIEC; President, Acme Club; Alabama Ginner of the Year, 1951; Board of Directors, Mississippi Chemical Corporation and Coastal Chemical Corporation; Merchant, Ginner and Farmer.
- Fletcher, A. S.** — Commissioner to Tennessee Centennial, 1896.

- Fletcher, S.** — State Democratic Committee, 1913 and 1911.
- Flowers, Dolly** — Board of Directors, Association U. S. Army; President, Alabama BPW, 1964; President, Huntsville BPW; President, Altrusa Club; Board of Directors, Girl Scouts; Outstanding Performance Award, Army; Co-organizer, Broadway Theatre League.
- Floyd, Andrew S.** — Secretary Andalusia Chamber of Commerce, 1950.
- Flynn, T. L.** — President, North Alabama T. B. Association, 1948. Chaplain, BPOE 1648; Priest, Catholic Church.
- Ford, Earl Raymond** — Y.M.C.A. Board President, 1937-1938; President, Rotary Club, 1935-1936; Huntsville City Recorder, 1918-1920; Treasurer Chamber of Commerce, 1935-1940; Lawyer.
- Ford, Frank Nelson, Sr.** — Co-Chairman, Athens College Fund Drive, 1962; Secretary-Treasurer, Alabama Dairy Products Association, 1969-71; Board of Directors, YMCA, 1963-present.
- Ford, Ralph Hunter** — President, Rotary Club, 1960-61; President, Chamber of Commerce, 1948-9; President, Acme Club, 1948-9; President, Mental Health Board, 1968-present; County Attorney; County Board of Education Attorney; Huntsville Hospital Attorney; City Recorder; International Academy of Trial Lawyers; American College of Trial Lawyers.
- Foreman, \_\_\_\_\_** — Editor, Commercial Dispatch, Columbus, Mississippi, 1947.
- Foster, Joe S. Jr.** — State Board of Veterans Affairs, U.S.O.; Chairman Madison Limestone and Jackson Counties 1949; State Agriculture and Industry Board.
- Foster, \_\_\_\_\_** — Outstanding Educator of America Award, 1970.
- Foxworthy, Davis Edwin** — Division Chairman, UGF; Board of Directors, UGF; Sr. Vice Commander, VFW; President, Huntsville Society of American Metallurgical Engineers, 1959; Award of Achievement, UGF; Construction Foreman, Kershaw Butler Construction, original construction of Arsenal, January, 1942; Director, Technical Services Office, MSFC, 1962-present.
- French, Donald M.** — Vice President, Air Force, Alabama Division Reserve Officers Association, 1970.
- Fuller, Mrs. Regina Matlock** — Home Demonstration Agent Greene County, Tennessee, 1946-1950; Home Agent, Marion, Alabama, 7½ years; Home Agent, Harrisburg, Virginia, 3½ years.
- Furst, Harry R.** — International Oceanographic Institute, Scientist.
- Gaines, Elizabeth S.** — President, Alabama VFW Auxiliary, 1970-1971; Director National Secretary's Association, 1968-1969; Lt. Colonel, State Militia, three Governors; Commendation from

President Nixon; 1968 Edition Outstanding Young Women of America.

**Galbreath, James Marvin, Jr.** — First 18 year old to register in Madison County, 1971.

**Gallemore, \_\_\_\_\_** — State Secretary-Treasurer, Alabama Art Commission, 1971.

**Galloway, William Thomas** — Boy Scout Commissioner, 1926; Treasurer, Tennessee Valley Council Boy Scouts, 1944-5; Co-Chairman, Red Cross Drive; President, Southeastern Retail Coal Association, 1944; Board of Directors, American Coal Association, 1944-1948; Charter Member Jaycees, 1921; Vice President, Alabama Jaycees, 1926; President, Rotary, 1942-3; President, Chamber of Commerce, 1951; President, Shrine Club, 1950; Member, Huntsville Board of Education, 1938-1948; Member, Hospital Board of Control, 5 years; Fuel Administrator for 20 Counties WWII; Board of Directors, First Federal Savings, 1951-present; President, YMCA, 1949-1951; Board of Directors, YMCA, 18 years; Board of Contract Review Arsenal, 1951-2, Third Vice President, Alabama Jaycees, 1928.

**Galvin, Hoyt R.** — President, Alabama Library Association, 1939.

**Gamble, Barnett James** — President, Lincoln County, Tennessee, Teachers Association; President, Lebanon City Teachers Association; President, Wilson County Teachers Association; Life Member PTA and NEA; Principal, Huntsville High School; Principal, Johnson High School, 1972.

**Garrett, James L.** -- Manager, Bodine, Bryson and Rolling; Radio Station Owner and Manager; President, 1964-1965 Missile Industry Reps; Civil Air Patrol Leader.

**Garrison, Dennis** — National Vice President, American Federation of Government Employees, 1964-1975; President, PTA, 1962; President, Local AFGE, 1958-1964.

**Garrison, John** — President, Alabama Broadcasters Association, 1970.

**Garrison, William T.** — State Board of Registration of Sanitarians, 1965-9; Board of Directors, Alabama Society for Crippled Children and Adults; Chairman, Madison County Chapter for Crippled Children and Adults; Outstanding Sanitarian Award for Alabama, 1962; William Henry Sanders Award in Public Health, 1971; Solid Waste Consultant, including design of Madison County System, first in the United States.

**Garth, W. F.** — Commissioner to Tennessee Centennial, 1896; Aide De Camp to Governor of Alabama.

**Garth, W. W.** — Delegate to Cotton Growers Convention, Galveston, 1897.

- Garth, Winston** — Chairman, YMCA Membership Drive, 1941.
- Gates, Thomas Pickens** — Co-Chairman, Cancer Drive; Worthy Master, Helion Masonic Lodge 1, 1937-1938; President, Huntsville Rotary Club, 1940-1941; President, Huntsville Council for International Visitors, 1965-1968 and 1970-1971; Chairman, Municipal Medical Board; President, Board of Fire Underwriters, 1960; Field Director, Red Cross World War II in England; Secretary, Huntsville-Madison County Chamber of Commerce, 1951-1953; Third Army Citizens Award.
- Gay, Dr. Otis Franklin** — Health Officer, Clay County, 1937-1939; Health Officer, DeKalb County, 1946-1949; Health Officer, Madison County, 1950-present; Awarded William Henry Sanders Medical Award, 1967; President and a founder, Alabama Public Health Association; a Founder of Alabama Association of Sanitarians; Board, Alabama Society for Crippled Children and Adults; Board, Madison County and T.B. Associations; Secretary, Madison County Board of Health; Army Commendation Ribbon; Health Officer, Butler County.
- Gerhart, Russell** — First resident conductor, Huntsville symphony, 1959-1971; Founder and Conductor, Huntsville Youth Orchestra; Originator of "Pops in the Park"; Citation from President Nixon; Conductor, Altoona, Pennsylvania Symphony; Conductor, St. Louis Philharmonic.
- Geron, Richard P.** — President, YMCA, 1944-1951; President of the Kiwanis Club, inaugurated policy of giving New Testament to World War II Draftees; Director, National Lumber and Building Material Association; Vice President, Alabama Lumber and Building Association; Chairman, Madison County Federal Housing Administration.
- Gesman, George** — Provost Marshal, Redstone Arsenal, 1942; Real Estate.
- Gessner, Walter A.** — Co-Chairman, Huntsville Manpower Inventory Program, 1970; President, Personnel and Industrial Relations Management Association, 1968; Board Member, Drake Technical Trade School, 1969-1971.
- Gibson, Dr. Thomas S.** — Chairman, Y.M.C.A., 1953-1954; Chairman, UGF, 1949; State Chairman, Alabama Cancer Society; President, Alabama Optometry Association, 1945; Member, Alabama State Board of Optometry; President, Huntsville Rotary Club, 1946; President, Chamber of Commerce, 1947; Alabama Optometrist of the Year, 1965, First Vice President, Alabama Optometric Assn., 1942-43.
- Gilbert, Tom** — President, NE Chapter Society of Professional Engineers, 1964.
- Giles, Jack** — Director, Alabama Department of Industrial Relations; Chairman, Alabama Space Science Exhibit Commission;

Vice Chairman, Alabama Sovereignty Commission; Democratic Presidential Elector; State Senator; Trustee, Troy State University; Judge Advocate, DAV; Director, HIEC; Huntsville City Attorney; City Recorder; County Register of Circuit Court; Madison County Democratic Executive Committee; Outstanding Alumnus of Sneed College; U. S. Commission for Upgrading Traffic Courts; Chairman, T. B. Seal Drive, 1949.

**Grady, Mary** — President, Alabama Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association, 1970; Sgt.-at-Arms, National Hairdressers and Cosmetologist Association, 1971.

**Graham, Donald I** — American Men of Science, 1949; 1st Boys Club, President, Huntsville 1957.

**Graham, John** — Secretary-Treasurer, Alabama Division Reserve Officers Association, 1970.

**Graves, Dr. Benjamin** — President, University of Alabama Huntsville; President, Millsaps College.

**Gray, Glancye** — President, Madison County Home Demonstration Council; President, Alabama State Home Demonstration Council 1954-6. 1956-1958; Chairman, Red Cross for Community; President, Delta Kappa Gamma, 1963-4; Madison County Home Demonstration Woman of the Year, 1949; Most Courteous Teacher, 1970-1; Nominee Teacher Hall of Fame, 1970-1971; Leader in Purging of Voting Lists in Madison County.

**Green, Dr. Allen J.** — Mayor of Columbia, Tennessee; Representative South Carolina Legislature.

**Griffin, Mrs. Bobbie** — State President, Alabama Association of Public Continuing and Adult Education, 1970.

**Grimmett, John** — Chief Pilot, Conoco Company, 1930.

**Grimwood, Rolland O. and Grimwood, Glen G.** — Harvested and shipped first lespedeza seed in Madison County, 1911-1912.

**Grimwood, William O.** — Mr. Woodman, 1968; Secretary, WOW, 1968; Insurance Business.

**Grote, Dr. Carl August, Jr.** — Chairman, Oral Polio Campaign, 1963-1964; President, Alabama Chapter, Academy of General Practice; President, County Board of Public Health; President, Medical Staff, Huntsville Hospital; Diplomat of American Board of General Practice.

**Gulas, C. T.** — District Governor Order Aliopa Greek Fraternity; President Alpha Chapter 3, Birmingham, Exalted Ruler Elks, No. 79, Birmingham; President, Birmingham Restaurant Association; Wrestling Promoter, Huntsville; Restaurant Owner.

**Giles, M. C.** — Manager and Editor, Florence Herald, 1930.

**Gill, Harold E.** — Mayor's Flood Control Committee; President, McDonnell Elementary School PTA, 1972-3; Real Estate Dealer.

- Glasgow** \_\_\_\_\_ — President, Athens College, 1916-1925.
- Glover, Mrs. Houston** — Alabama Council on Arts and Humanities, 1968; Alabama Art Commission, 1964, Alabama Hall of Honor Nominating Committee, 1968.
- Goldstein, Abe** — State Highway Bridge Commission, 1955.
- Goldstein, Sandy** — Board of Directors, Jaycees; Booard, B'nai Sholom; All State Football Player, Huntsville High; South-eastern Duplicate Bridge Champion, 1968.
- Goodwyne, George** — Co-Chairman, Red Cross Drive, 1947.
- Goodson, Bill** — Vice Chairman, Alabama Council of Mental Health Retardation Directors.
- Gorman, W. P.** — Great Commander, Modern Macabres of Alabama, 1910.
- Grabensteder, Louis** — President, Madison County's first United Givers Fund, 1955; Alabama Selective Service Scientific Advisory Board, 1953-present; Chairman, Huntsville Board of Zoning Adjustment, 1950-1955; Airport Authority, 1956-1960; President, Friends of the Library, 1970-1971; Board Member, Association of the United States Army, President, 1961-present.
- Grace, Clinton H.** — President, UGF 1960; Chairman, U. S. Savings Bond Campaign, 1968; President, Tennessee Valley Association U. S. Army, 1971; Director Tennessee Valley Chapter, American Ordnance Association; Director, Huntsville Industrial Expansion Committee, 1969-1971; Director, Chamber of Commerce, 1968-1971; President, Association of Huntsville Area Companies, 1968; Director, Huntsville Achievement School. 1968-1971.
- Gulbranson, Irvin V.** — Initiated ROTC at Sparkman, the first junior ROTC in Alabama; Instructor Madison County Technical School; Former Manager Redstone Officers Club.
- Gunn, Pete Turner** — Established First Dry Kiln in Huntsville, 1951; Chairman Board, WAFG-TV, 1963; Kentucky Colonel; Business Established (Lumber 1926).
- Gunn, Robert L.** — Manager, WABP, world's largest campus radio station, University of Alabama, 1950. Attorney.
- Guthrie, W. Nelson, Jr.** — Board of Directors, Methodist Children's Home; Board of Directors, Planned Parenthood Association; President, Greater Huntsville Ministerial Association; Treasurer Community Concert; Director, Community Council; Executive Secretary, Board of Evangelism of North Alabama.
- Haden, Dr. W. W.** — President, Republican Executive Committee, 1925.

- Hails, Thomas Jefferson** — Vice President, Georgia Chapter, Association of Builders and Contractors, 1971-2; National Director, Association of Building and Contractors, 1972; Vice President, PTA, 1960; President, North Alabama Contractors Association; Commodore, Southwind Yacht Club, Florida, 1959-60; Inventor; President, Hail's Construction Company; Member Huntsville Board of Examiners and Appeals, 1971.
- Haire, John H.** — President Tennessee Valley Chapter AFA, 1966-1969; State President, AFA; Vice Commander, American Legion, 1969; Air Force Medal of Honor; Air Force Exceptional Service Plaque; Board of Directors, Madison County Record, largest weekly newspaper in Alabama.
- Haire, Mary** — Miss Huntsville Jaycee, 1964.
- Haisley, Guy Carter** — President, Gurley Lions Club; 1959 UGF Award; Award for Outstanding Performance Army; Board of Trustees, Central School.
- Hale, Douglas V.** — Chairman, Multiple Sclerosis Hope Chest Campaign; Member State Republican Executive Committee; President, Lockheed Management Club; Chairman, Citizens for Improvement of Northwest Area of Huntsville; State Representative.
- Haley, Foster A.** — Chairman, March of Dimes Emergency Campaign, 1959; Board of Directors, Harris Home for Children; Board of Directors, Mental Health Association; Outstanding Performance Award Arsenal, 1958; Sustained Superior Performance Rating, Arsenal, 1958; Outstanding Performance Rating, MSFC, 1971; Author, National Public Relations Award, U. S. Jaycees, 1953.
- Hall, Homer** — Awarded Woodman of the Year Award; Superintendent, Transportation System, Madison County Board of Education.
- Hall, Wallace** — West Point Champion Gymnast, 1907.
- Halla, Earl C.** — Director, County Agents Association, District 1, 1969-71; Vice President, Gurley Lions Club, 1970-71; National Distinguished Service Award, 1971 to Pork Industry.
- Hambrick, Brown H.** — Treasurer Helion Lodge, 1962-1971.
- Hamilton, Taylor** — President, District Dental Society; President, Madison County Dental Society; Fellow International College of Dentistry.
- Hamm, Dr. Pat** — President, Southwest Council College Y.M.C.A., 1928; President, Madison County Medical Society, 1949-1950; President, Civitan Club, 1951-1952; President, Sertoma Club, 1953-1954; Citations from Presidents Kennedy and Johnson; Board Chairman, Huntsville Hospital; Board Directors, Chamber of Commerce; Board Directors, Red Cross; Convener,

Huntsville Chapter Saint Luke, 1970-1972; Advisory Board Salvation Army, 1965-present; Advisory Board, Oakwood College; Chief of Staff, Fifth Avenue Hospital, 1966-1968; Pastor, Harrison, Arkansas First Christian Church, 1934-1937; Owner Go Boy Invasion, four times World Champion Horse.

**Hammett, Owen Moore** — Division Chairman, UGF; Vice President, Society for Personnel Administration; Secretary, Sertoma Club; Secretary, Lions Club; President, Band Parents Club, Huntsville Junior High; President, Huntsville High PTA; Chairman, Salvation Army Board; Personnel Manager Huntsville Manufacturing.

**Hardenburgh, Miles Richard** — Co-ordinator Operation WE CARE; Secretary, Lions Club; Commander, American Legion Post 275; President, Council of Veteran Affairs, 1969-70; Army Award for Achievement; Award for Meritorious Civilian Service from Army; Instructor part time, A & M University.

**Harding, Barney** — Scottsboro Chief of Police, 1971.

**Hardwick, Dr. George C.** — President, North Alabama Veterinary Medical Association; Who's Who in South and Southwest, 1963-1964; 1961 Library of Alabamians.

**Harless, Lee Dilworth Sr.** — Historian Legion Post 37, 1947-1949; Member National Security Council, American Legion, 1967-1968; Organizer of Tennessee Valley Chapter 42nd Rainbow Veterans, 1965; Chapter Sergeant 1965-1971; Historian, 40 & 8, Voiture 1012, 1961-1963; Grand Cheminot 40 & 8, 1960-1961; Grand Ammonier, 40 & 8, 1961-1963; Director Christmas Charities, 1957-1971; President, State Rainbow Division, Veterans, 1928.

**Harper, Andrew and Thelma** — Achievement Awards, MSFC; Board of Directors, Group Home for Girls; Charter Member, Alabama Association of Recovery Homes for Alcoholics and Drug Abusers; Civic Workers; Andrew, Master Mechanic. Thelma, Woman of the Year, Home Demonstration Clubs for Huntsville Park, 1969; Charter Member, League of Women Voters.

**Harris, Ira M. (Jack), Sr.** — Director, Kiwanis Club; Merchant.

**Harris, Sam, Jr.** — Secretary, Meridianville Fire and Water Protection Authority; Vice President, Madison County Cattleman's Association; Nominated Jaycee Outstanding Young Farmer of the Year; Huntsville Planning Commission Ex Officio Member.

**Harrison, James B.** — Inventor and Manufacturer Hay Press.

**Harrison, W. E.** — Board of Directors, Alabama Auto Dealers Association, 1970.

**Harvey, Tommy Alton** — Active all civic affairs; Manager, Brown Concrete Pipe Co.



**Harwell, James Marcus** — Leading Groceryman and pioneer of Independents.

**Haskins, Robert Lee** — Junior Governor, Loyal Order of Moose, 1940; Secretary, Huntsville Rotary Club, 1966; Boy Scouts Executive, 1949-1969. Scout movement increased from 3,000 to 12,000 boys during his tenure.

**Hatch, John E., Jr.** — Chairman, U. S. Savings Bond Campaign; President, Huntsville Rotary Club, 1966-1967; President, Chamber of Commerce, 1966; President, Arts Council, 1967-1968; President, Local Association of the United States Army, 1964; Chairman, Boy Scout District; President, United Givers Fund, 1965; Vice President, Y.M.C.A.; President, Spaco, 1959-1969; University of Alabama Advisory Committee; Chairman UGF Drive; President, Mental Health Board.

**Haws, Dr. Frank Phillip** — Chief of Surgery, Huntsville Hospital, 1969-71; Executive Committee, Huntsville Hospital, 1969-1971; Vice President, Huntsville Academy of Medicine, 1971-2.

**Hay, Robert L.** — Deputy, National Councillor, Jr.; OUAU.

**Hays, John Wade** — Director, Alabama Homebuilders Association, 1971; Treasurer, Madison County Mental Health Board; Director, Madison County Farm Bureau; Director, Madison County Cattleman's Association.

**Hearn, Glen Howard** — Executive Committee, Alabama League of Municipalities; Mayor of Huntsville, 1964-68; FBI, 19—1964 (of which 1946-1964 was Agent in Charge of North Alabama); Vice President, Burns Security System, 1971; Alabama Legislature, 1971; Co-Chairman Salvation Army building fund drive; Active numerous civic affairs. Madison Co. Personnel Director.

**Hedden, William Theodore** — President, Huntsville Rotary Club, 1953-1954; Director, Chamber of Commerce; Director, Madison County Farm Bureau; Farm Implement Sales.

**Hereford, Albert Douglas** — President, Gurley Lions Club, 1963.

**Hereford, Lucille** — Executive Vice President, Alabama Chapter National Association of Postmasters; Vice President, Alabama Postmasters Association, 1951; President, BPW; President, Teachers Association; Director, Chamber of Commerce; Director, Red Cross; Postmaster, New Market; Library of Alabama Lives, 1961.

**Hereford, Robert Earl** — Red Cross Chairman, Hazel Green, 1950; Board of Directors, Farm Bureau, 1952-60; Board of Directors, Cattleman's Association, 1954-7; Board of Directors, Madison County Artificial Breeders Association, 1954-5; President, Hazel Green Men's Club, 1960-1; Vice President, Hazel Green Booster's Club; Trustee, Hazel Green School, 1950-5.

- Herman, Dr. Rudolf** — Board of Directors AIAA 1964-5; President Society of Engineering Sciences, 1967-9; Vice President, Community Ballet, 1967-9; Advisory Director, American National Bank, 1965-7; Citation American Men of Science; Herman Oberth Award; Director, University of Alabama Research Institute, 1962-1970; Professor, Aerospace Science and Engineering UAH; Lecturer.
- Herrin, Claude U.** — President, Alabama Fireman Association, 1949-50; President, Madison County Muscular Dystrophy Association, 1964; President Huntsville Bowling Association, 1947-8; President, Classic Bowling League; Life Member, International Association of Fire Chiefs; Honorary Life Member, Huntsville Bowling Association, Fire Dept., 1929-70.
- Herrin, Harold C.** — State Field Director, National Association of Letter Carriers, 1960-1963; Chairman, Senior Citizens Council, 1970-1971; Vice President, Huntsville Men's Bowling Association, 1968-1971; Senior Citizen of the Year for Madison County, 1970.
- Hertzler, Dick** — Publisher of **What's the Use of Dreaming?**; Manager, War Assets Sales; Industrialist.
- Hervig, Don I.** — Board Member, National Conference of Standard Laboratories, 1969-present; President, Lions Club; 1965-1966.
- Hicks, Earl D.** — President National Sojourners Association, 1966; Co-Chairman, Armed Forces Day, 1963.
- Higgins, Charles J.** — Presidential Elector, Independent, 1908.
- Hill, A. W., Sr.** — Director, Alabama Auto Dealers Association, 1949.
- Hill, A. W., Jr.** — Red Cross Drive Chairman, 1948. Air Force Reserve General; Manager, Hill Chevrolet Co.
- Hill, Lawrence Glenn** — Chairman, Madison County Heart Fund, 1965-6; Secretary, Rotary Club, 1969-71; Vice President, Civic Club Council; Army Legion of Merit; French Croix DeGare; Madison County Civil Defense Board; U. S. Distinguished Flying Cross.
- Hill, Tillman** — President, County Council PTAs; County Commission 1977.
- Hill, William Taylor** — Huntsville Air Pollution Control Board Chairman, 1966-1969; Who's Who in South and Southwest; Civil Engineer.
- Hirsch, O. M.** — Director, Army Ordnance Association; Director, Association U. S. Army; Director, Pershing Program.
- Hodges, Robert Lowell** — Board of Directors, Huntsville Literary Association; Board of Directors, Madison County Legal Aid Society; Attorney.

- Hoga, Alice** — State President, Alabama Service Station Association, Women's Auxiliary, 1970.
- Holder, Mildred** — Secretary-Treasurer, Alabama D. O. Club.
- Holland, Ernest O.** — President Alabama Detectives Association.
- Holliman, Dr. James Daniel** — President, Alabama Dermatologists Society, 1962; Diplomat, American Board of Dermatologists.
- Holt, Grady Curtis** — President, Huntsville Symphony Orchestra; President, Huntsville High PTA; Tennessee Academy of Science, Gorgas Foundation Vice President; District Commission Boy Scouts; Missile Representative.
- Hood, Henry Latham** — Board Member, Madison County Farm Bureau, 1970; Cattleman's Service Award; County Farm Agent; Vice President, Lions Club.
- Hoover, Carlos** — Tax Equalization Board; Board of Directors Alabama Farm Bureau; Promoter of 5 subdivisions in the Harvest Community.
- Hopson, Alvin Hollard** — President, Huntsville Ministerial Association, 1955-57 and 1967; Pastor First Baptist Church, Lebanon, Tennessee; Pastor, First Baptist Church, Huntsville, 1953-present; Trustee, Cumberland University; Chairman, Alabama Baptist State Executive Board, 1961; Trustee, Southeastern Theological Seminar, Wake Forest; Second Vice President, Alabama Baptist Convention, 1969; Marshall Space Center Advisory Committee.
- Hornbuckle, James Arnold** — Vice President, Alabama Jaycees, 1959-1960; President, Huntsville Jaycees, 1958-1969; President, Space City Lions Club, 1963-1964; President Civic Club Council, 1964-1965; President, Dale Carnegie Alumni, 1961-1962.
- Hornbuckle, William Austin** — City Councilman of New Hope; Insurance Counselor; Marina and Port Authority Board.
- Horst, Fritz** — President, Alabama Retail Florists Association.
- Horton, John A.** — President, Alabama Auctioneers Association; President Space City Lions Club, 1968; Director, Huntsville Quarterback Club, 1971; Bell Ringer Award, Salvation Army, 1968; Vice President, PTA.
- Horton, Thomas Jr.** — Chairman Huntsville Cystic Fibrosis Campaign, 1970; Chairman Trustees, North Alabama Chapter National Multiple Sclerosis Society, 1967-1969; Director, Huntsville Jaycees, 1968-1969; President Young Democrats, Madison County, 1971; President Civic Club Council, 1971; President Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity, 1969-1971; Secretary-Treasurer, Jubilee Toastmasters Club, 1969; Director, Red Cross, 1970-1971; Outstanding Huntsville Jaycee, 1968; Nominee, Outstanding Young Man of America.

- Houtz, Pat** — Vice President, Huntsville Press Club; active all civic drives; Birmingham News Representative; Board of Directors, Salvation Army.
- Hovis, Dr. Houston Bruce** — President, Huntsville Lions Club, 1966-1967, President Huntsville Dental Society, 1955.
- Howard, C. D.** — County Chairman, March of Dimes, 1949 Campaign.
- Howard, William L.** — President, Alabama Division, Reserve Officers Association, 1970.
- Huber, Donald Simon** — Chairman Huntsville Air Pollution Board, 1970-1971; Board Member, Harris Home for Children, 1971; Member Alabama Air Pollution Control Commission, 1970-1971.
- Hugel, Phil R.** — President Southeastern Synod Lutheran Church Men, 1957.
- Hugel, Phil R., Jr.** — State Official, White Shrine Club of Alabama; Associate Grand Patron, Eastern Star of Alabama, 1971-2; Scoutmaster and Organizer, Boy Scout Troop 13; Awarded Scouter Key; President, Southeastern Lutheran Brotherhood; Organizer of Boy Scout Explorer Post 13.
- Hughes, Ben F., Jr.** — Secretary-Treasurer, Huntsville Life Underwriters Association; Liberty National Honor Agent; President, Torch Club, 1963-1964.
- Hughes, George Walton** — Board of Directors, UGF; President, Lions Club; former Mayor of Madison; 50 years a small town druggist; Alabama Yorkshire Club President, 1950.
- Huguley, H. M.** — Civil Defense Advisory Council of Alabama, 1959.
- Humphrey, John Edward** — Chairman Board, Henderson National Bank; Chairman, Huntsville Utility Board; Board Member, Huntsville Industrial Development Board.
- Humphrey, Walter L.** — Secretary, Democratic Executive Committee, 1938.
- Humphreys, Rev. Flynn** — Chairman, Red Cross Drive, 1941.
- Hunter, W. L.** — Chairman, County Salvage Campaign in 1942, salvaging, among other things over 1 million pounds of soap.
- Hurd, Gordon** — President, Madison County Volunteer Fire Dept.
- Hutchens, Bill** — Chairman, County Republican Executive Committee
- Hutchens, C. M.** — State Republican Executive Committee, 1913.
- Hutchens, M. M.** — State Republican Executive Committee, 1913, Chairman, County Emergency Unemployment Commission, 1930.

- Hutchens, Vernon Fisher, Jr.** — Board of Directors, Alabama Plumbing and Heating Cooling Contractors Association, 1970-71; President, Plumbing, Heating and Cooling Contractors Association, Huntsville; President, Georgia Tech Alumni Association, 1963-7; Assistant Scoutmaster Troop 7, 1971-2.
- Hutchens, W. T.** — State Republican Executive Committee, 1905 and 1907, 1915, Grand Master, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
- Irvine, Granville** — One of Huntsville more innovative grocers, installing numerous firsts.
- Jacks, John Bruce** — State President, National Association Letter Carriers, 1939; 42 years with Huntsville postal service.
- Jacks, Roy J.** — Governor, Western Motel Association; Co-Owner Sand Motel; Owner, El Rose Motel, Governor, National Motel Organization, Governor, International Motel Association, 1967.
- Jamar, Laban Croskey** — 44 years a principal; Editor, Huntsville Mirror and Weekly Mirror; Pastor Lacey Springs Church; winner Man of Year, his field.
- James, Lee B.** — Fellow AIAA; NASA Distinguished Service Award; Two NASA Exceptional Service Medals.
- James, Ruth** — President, Alabama Credit Women, 1971.
- Jarrell, Lawson E.** — President, Exchange Club, 1969-70; Board of Directors, Alabama Chapter, American Public Works Association, 1969-present; Huntsville Street Superintendent, 1972. Board of Directors Alabama Chapter, American Public Works Association, 1970; Huntsville Street Superintendent, 1971-Present.
- Jean, James Nelson** — Division Chairman, UGF; Board of Directors, Community Council, 1966-1971; Board of Directors, CAC; Legion of Merit, Republic of Korea, Distinguished Military Service Medal with Gold Star; Commander, Army Missile Support Command, 1966; Operation We Care Representative.
- Jenkins, Flavil Franklin** — Oldest Grandfather drafted from Madison County in World War II; long time postoffice employee.
- Jennings Emmett M.** — District Commander, VFW, 1962; Commander, VFW, 1961; Commander, American Legion; Charter Member, Jaycees; President, Civic Club Council.
- Jensen, Amanda** — Third Vice President, Alabama Women's Bowling Association, 1971.
- Jhin, Kyo R.** — One of Four Outstanding Young Educators of America, 1970; Vice President, Alabama Council of Teachers of Math; Director, TARCOG Human Resources Committee.

- Jobe, Grady** — Treasurer, New Market Clinic; Charter Member, New Market Lions Club; Operator, Rolling Store; Groceryman.
- Johnson, Herbert, Sr.** — First YMCA Athletic Director, 1911; Merchant; Housing Authority Member.
- Johnson, Hoyt** — Adm., Lt. Governor, Jacksonville State University.
- Johnson, Tom** — Director, North Alabama Associates; Formerly Vice President, Alabama Power Company.
- Johnston, Mrs. Beulah** — Chaplain State Legion Auxiliary, 1950.
- Johnston, Edward** — State Democratic Committee, 1919 and 1923.
- Johnston, James W.** — President, Tennessee River and Tributary Association; Vice President, Alabama Concrete Association; President, Chamber of Commerce, 1964; Chairman, Huntsville Planning Commission, 1953-4; President, Harris Home for Children Board of Trustees, 1962.
- Johnston, S. David** — Vice President, National Alumni Association, University of Alabama; Certified Public Accountant.
- Johnston, William Hooper** — President, Chamber of Commerce; President, Bar Association; Board of Directors, T. B. Association; Board of Directors, Red Cross; Board of Directors, YMCA; President, Kiwanis Club; Board of Directors, HIEC; Attorney, Airport Authority; Secretary, Federal Savings and Loan; President, Civic Club Council.
- Joiner, George** — President, Alabama Jubilee Association, 1972.
- Jones, Charles Gordon** — Director, Association of U. S. Army; Director of Boy Scouts Council; Board member, Huntsville Civic Symphony; Board member, Central City Association; Board member, UGF; Board member, Sales and Marketing Executives; Board member, Huntsville Industrial Expansion Committee; Board member, Metropolitan Kiwanis Club; President, Henderson National Bank.
- Jones, Edwin** — President, Alabama Button Clover Growers Association, 1950.
- Jones, Frances** — Noted for work with children.
- Jones, Harvie Paul** — President, Music Appreciation Club, 1968-1969; President, Arts Council, 1970-1972; Huntsville Beautification Board, 1969-1971; Vice President, Central City Association, 1971; President, Huntsville Art League and Museum Association, 1963; Designer of Huntsville Municipal Building.
- Jones, J. C.** — Grand Senior Councilor, United Commercial Travelers, 1910.

**Jones, Joyce Lerman** — Publicity Chairman for practically all civic drives in Madison County; President, Council of Church Women; President, Huntsville Study Circle, 1970-1; Board of Directors, Community Chest; Board of Directors, TB assn.; Board of Directors, Press Club; Freelance Photographer and writer.

**Jones, Raymond B.** — Advisory Board, Dept. of Conservation, 1969.

**Jones, Mrs. Thomas W.** — Only Woman ever to receive a plaque from the YMCA (for 61 years of service); a founder of Huntsville's Red Cross Woman of the year 1955; Red Cross Worker for 50 years; 1957 award for longest service to Crippled Children Clinic, 26 years; UGF award Outstanding achievement.

**Jones, Thomas W.** — Board YMCA 1910-1968; President YMCA, 1943; Began Probate Judge Office 1894; back 1904 to 1916; Probate Judge 1917 to 1930 and 1935-1945; Register 1941-1953; Charter Member 1919 Kiwanis; President Historical Society; Kiwanis Club gave a cabin at YMCA Camp Chalakee in his memory; Began work in Probate Judge Office in 1894, thence to Circuit Court Clerk's Office; 2 years private bookkeeping work and back as Clerk of the Probate office for 12 years until 1916; thence to being Circuit Court Clerk nominee; Probate Judge 1919 to 1953 except for one term, 1930-1935, during which time he was Register; Charter Member Kiwanis Club; President Crippled Children Association; Deputy, Circuit Court Clerk, 1897-1900.

**Jones, Vern** — State Parliamentarian, Alabama Refrigerations Service Engineers 1971; Served as President 1975-76. Alabama State Association Refrigerations Service Engineers; Deputy Director, Region 7.

**Jones, Dr. Walter B.** — Governor Kiwanis District 1950-1951; President, Southeastern Section American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineering; President, Alabama Academy of Sciences; President, Alabama Wildlife Federation; Vice President, Southeastern Geological Association; President, Sigma XI; State Geologist, 1927-1961; Director Museum of Natural History, Alabama, 1927-1967; Director of Conservation, Alabama 1939-49; President, American Association of State Geologists, 1948; President, Alabama Nuismatic Society, 1962-1965, Secretary, Son of Confederate Branch of American Association, District Governor Kiwanis, 1949.

**Jordan, Charles Edward** — Manager of Bombay, India, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, 1931.

**Jordan, Kathryn** — Best Lady Game Bowling, 1970; Score of 280.

**Joyce, Thomas G.** — Beautification Board; Treasurer North Alabama Chapter American Institute of Architects, 1971; Director Exchange Club; 1969-1971; Board of Directors, YMCA; Merit Award in Architecture 1967, 1970 and 1971.

- Kale, Clara** — Home Demonstration Agent, Franklin County 1928.
- Kay, James Melvin** — Chairman UGF Division; Merchant and Farmer 20 years.
- Kelly, Walter** — An organizer of Farmers Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Company and of Farmers Warehouse.
- Kennedy, John S.** — President, Gulf States Y. Secretaries Assn. 1948. Secretary Huntsville YMCA.
- Kessler, Robert** — Legion of Merit; Army Commendation Medal; Aerospace Engineer, MSFC.
- Keyserling, Ben Hirsch** — Chairman United Jewish Fund 1958-present; Treasurer Huntsville Section American Society for Quality Control 1970-72; President, NE Section American Society of Professional Engineers 1964-5; Vice President Huntsville Chapter Reserve Officers Assn.; Recorder Shrine Club, Cahaba Temple 1970-present; Scoutmaster 1954-6; Director National Se. Management Course US Army School. 1969-70.
- Kingsberry, E. P.** — President, Alabama Shorthand Reporters Assn. 1935-8.
- Kinver, Marvin D., Jr.** — Acme, all drives; merchant.
- Kirksey, Robert H.** — President, National Alumni Association, University of Alabama, 1971.
- Kling, William** — President, Valley Pride Packing Company 1960-65; President and founder, Alabama Meat Packers Assn.; Board of Directors, American Meat Institute; Board of Directors, Associated Industries of Alabama; Secretary, Airport Authority; Treasurer, Huntsville Symphony Assn.
- Knott, Don Murray** — Grand Correspondent, 40 & 8, 1971-1972; Chef De Train 1966-1968; State Grand Cheminot, 1964-1965; Sr. Vice Commander, American Legion, Post Commander, American Legion Post 37; Veterans Day Parade 1963, Chairman.
- Kramer, Richard P.** — Huntsville Traffic Engineer, originator of many firsts in his field in Alabama.
- Kranert, Lloyd Herman** — Board Member, Y.M.C.A., Board member, Huntsville Symphony; Huntsville License Appeals Board; State Secretary, American Institute of Architects, 1971; President, North Alabama Chapter American Institute of Architects, Honor Awards for design of Trinity Methodist Church and Madison Courthouse (last Jointly).
- Lakebrink, Robert T.** — President, Huntsville Jaycees, 1957-1958; Treasurer, St. Mary's PTA, 1967-1968; Helped establish Missile School on Redstone Arsenal; Helped establish Madison County Coliseum; Designed Digital Control system to monitor Colorado River.



- Lakey, Don** — President, Owens Cross Roads PTA, 1963-1964; Editor, Marshall Star, 1962-1967.
- Lam, Melvin Uri** — President, Gurley Saddle Club, 1971; Huntsville High Star Basketball Center, 1931-2; 18 years arsenal; Chief Petty Officer, Naval Reserve; Zero Defects Award, AMC.
- Lammons, Aubrey Owen** — Vice Chairman, North Alabama Chapter, National Multiple Sclerosis Association, 1969; Secretary Huntsville Planning Commission, 1970-71; District Attorney, Pro-Tem, Madison County, 1969.
- Land, Bernice Posey** — Vice President and Acting President, Redstone Recreation Assn., 1971; Finance Chairman, Civic Opera Society 1969-70; Turriss Fidelis Award Florence State 1943; Who's Who American Universities and Colleges; Female Engineer.
- Lane, Albert H.** — Board Member, Community Chorus; Board Member, Huntsville Chamber Music Guild; Painter; Singer.
- Lane, Charles A.** — Board Member, A.H.A.C., 1970-1971; Boy Scout Committeeman, 1968.
- Lane, Hector D.** — First President, American Cotton Growers Association, 1895.
- Lane, James A.** — Commander, American Legion Madison County; District Commander, State Commander, and National Vice Commander, American Legion; International Economic Growth Commission, 1958; Muscular Dystrophy Chairman; Chairman, Alabama Hawks Professional Football Team; Treasurer, Continental Professional Football League; Co-Owner and Developer, Parliament House, Birmingham; Co-Owner, Miracle Center Facility; Real Estate Developer and Insurance.
- Lane, Joseph C.** — Outstanding Teenager of Alabama, 1971, from Huntsville High.
- Lange, Oswald H.** — Board of Directors, UGF; Board of Directors, AOA; Tennessee Valley Citizens Award DAR.
- Langhorne, Jack** — Chairman, County Savings Bond Campaign, 1942. Publisher, Huntsville Times.
- Lary, John H.** — Chairman, North Alabama Graduate Club, 1950. Physician.
- LaTeur, George V.** — President, Los Gatos California Toastmasters; American Vacuum Society Official.
- Latham, Willis Lee, Sr.** — Board of Directors, YMCA; President, Huntsville Bowling Association, 1954; Commander, World War I Barracks, 1962-4-5; Commander, American Legion, 1942; Commander, VFW, 1969; Chef de Train, 40 and 8.

- Lathan, Lillie Belle** — Vice President Farley PTA; Life Member, 1950; Teacher, 45½ years; Lillie Lathan Memorial Methodist Church named after her.
- Laughlin, Edward H.** — Jail Physician, Madison County.
- Lawson, Thomas Clay** — President, Century Club, University of Alabama, 1962; Director, Boys Club; Director, Red Cross, 1961-1962; Executive Committee University of Alabama Dentistry Alumni Association Award from H.I.E.C.
- Leary, Carl J.** — National Apartment Association, 1971; Vice President, National Downtown Executives Association, 1965; President, Civic Club Council, 1963; Chairman, Huntsville Planning Commission, 1967; Director Association U.S. Army, 1967; Director, Virginia McCormick Y.M.C.A., 1968; Democratic Executive Committee, 1970; Director, Huntsville Jaycees, 1960-1964; Jaycee Young Man of the year, 1969; Jaycees Outstanding Man of the Year, 1964.
- Lee, John** — Administrator, Andalusia Hospital, 1971.
- Lester, Richard Leon Jr.** — Division Chairman, UGF; President, Madison County Medical Society 1971; President, Huntsville Symphony Orchestra Assn.; Vice President, Ballet Assn.; Vice President, Huntsville Arts Council; Instructor, University of Alabama Medical School; Public Health Board, 1972.
- Lewis, Tommy** — Captain, Huntsville Quarterback Club. On University of Alabama Football Cotton Bowl Team, left bench to tackle Dickey Moegel on way to touchdown.
- Lewter, James Donald** — Director, Rotary Club, 1970-1971; Commissioner Huntsville Housing Authority, 1969; Director Central City Association 1964; Director Y.M.C.A., 1956-1968.
- Lewter, James Malcolm** — Huntsville Board of Education, 1944-1947; Huntsville City Councilman, 1947-8; Administrator of Dr. W. H. Burritt Estate.
- Linde, Walter V.** — Alabama Space and Science Exhibit Commission, 1970; President, United Givers Fund, 1971.
- Lindsey, Lonnie Birch** — Director, Madison Academy, 1955-1963; President, Alabama Chiropractic Association; Certificate from U.S. President.
- Lively, Lloyd L.** — Division Chairman, UGF; President, Blossomwood Swimming Pool Association, 1968; Vice President, Rocket City Swimming League Association.
- Loftin, Gordon Bartley, Sr.** — Division Chairman, UGF; Chairman, Board of Deacons, First Baptist Church; Charter Member; Y's Mens Club; Who's Who Alabama, 1969; City Councilman, 1952-56 and 1960-64; Board Adjustment, 1956-60; Groceryman, 30 years; Business Relocation Specialist HHA.

- Loftin, Gordon B., Jr.** — Chief Assistant District Attorney
- Logel, A. S.** — Chief of Police, Tuscumbia.
- Logvinov, Vadim** — Chairman, Arthur Murray Charity Balls, 1961-1971; First place Tennessee Valley Free Style Dancing, 1971; Manager Top Arthur Murray Studio, 1971.
- London, David Shalmers, Sr.** — Vice President, Alabama Theta Chi, 1929; Treasurer, Theta Tau Prof. Engr. Fraternity, 1929; Treasurer, Salesman's Club, 1954; Who's Who South and Southwest, 1965-6; Board of Directors, Alabama Board of Hiring Handicapped Workers, 1954; Manager, London's.
- Long, James T.** — FHA chairman; Democratic Executive Committee; Soil Conservation Chairman; 1968 Corn Crop winner; Trustee Big Cove School.
- Lott, Milton Manuel** — Big Cove PTA President; Chairman, Board of Trustees, Parkway Church of God; Livestock and farming.
- Lowe, Jane Knight** — Board member, Alabama Arthritis Fund; Red Cross Board; UGF Board; Chairman, Library Board of Huntsville; President, Grace Club; President, Huntsville Garden Club.
- Lowe, Peter Loftis** — Division Chairman, UGF; Division Chairman, Heart Fund; Treasurer, Rotary Club, 1970; President, Central City Association, 3 years; Nominated Jaycees Outstanding Young Man Award; MAF; G. W. Jones and Sons, Real Estate.
- Lowe, Peter** — Real Estate Commission of Alabama, 1970.
- Lowe, R. J.** — National Vice President, Fox Hunters Association, 1942; State Senator. Director, Alabama Cattleman's Association, 1950.
- Lucas, Dr. John R.** — Medical Board, 1826.
- Lucas, William Ray** — Chairman, North Alabama Section American Chemical Society, 1958-9; Member, National Committee for American Society for Metals; Board of Directors, Alabama Section American Institute of Aeronautics and Astro.; Sunday School Supt., First Baptist Church; Listed American Member of Science; NASA Medal for Exceptional Science Achievement, 1964; Herman Oberth Award, 1965; NASA Medal for Exceptional Service; Board of Trustees, Mobile College, 1968-present. Director, MSFC.
- Luna, Bobby** — Football All American.
- Lutz, Hartwell Borden** — Chairman, Metropolitan Kiwanis Club, 1970 Horse Show; Chairman, Board of Deacons, First Presbyterian Church; Attorney; Legislator.
- Lyle, Victor Wilson** — One of the original members of Community Chorus; Director, Alabama Association of Public Accountants,

- 1970-present; President, North Alabama Chapter Alabama Association of Public Accountants; long time post office employee.
- Lynn, Velma T.** — President, Pilot Club; Teacher City Schools 10 years and Kindergarten 18 years. Active all civic drives.
- Machen, Jyles** — President, Young Democrats of Alabama, 1968; National Committeeman, 1966-1968; Board Member, Atlantic Association of Young Political Leaders; Assistant to Congressman Bob Jones, District.
- Macon, George A** — Tennessee State Legislature; President, Tennessee Commercial Teacher Association. Sheffield, Representative Washington County 1855-7 and 1865; State Senate 1886; Candidate for Governor 1882 on Greenback Ticket.
- Magnusson, Richard O.** — Board member UGF; President Alabama Association of County Agricultural Agents, 1971-1972; District Service Award, National Association of County Agricultural Agents; President, Huntsville Lions Club; Extension Service Chairman, Madison County, 1971.
- Mahoney, George Mentz, Jr.** — Board of Directors, Central City Association, 1967-9; Division Chairman, Boy Scouts.
- Mance, Harold Clayton** — President, New Market Lions Club, 1971.
- Martin, Billy** — President, Madison County Military Heritage Commission.
- Mariin, Mrs. Delia** — President, Madison County Teachers Association, 1946.
- Martin, Frederick H.** — Director, Gas Appliance Manufacturing Association of America; Director, American Gas Association; Director, National Electric Manufacturers Association, National Advisory Board, Georgia Tech; Trustee, Woodward Academy; President, Huntsville Rotary Club; Director, Huntsville Industrial Expansion Committee; Director, Chamber of Commerce.
- Martin, George** — Industrialist.
- Martin, Jean Campbell** — President, Alabama Institute of Interior Designers, 1970 and 1971; Board member, Day Care Center, 1968-1971; Chairman Huntsville Symphony Orchestra Debutante Ball, 1968; President Greenwyche Garden Club, 1955; President, Huntsville Art League and Museum Association.
- Martinson, Douglas Carroll** — Awarded Woodman of the Year plaque; County Court Judge; Attorney.
- Martz, C.** — Delegate to Farmers National Congress, St. Paul, 1897.
- Martz, Clyde J.** — Master, Helion Lodge # 1 F and A M, 1942-1944; Chief Engineer Huntsville Electric System, 1940-1965; Sr. Life Member, IEEE.

**Mason, Philip Minor** — Principal Choctaw County, Alabama 3 years; Principal Bay Minette, Alabama, 7 years; Director University of Alabama Huntsville Center 11 years; Director United Givers Fund 1960-Present; Vice President, Huntsville Achievement School; Civic Defense Board, 1967; Director, Kiwanis International, 1971; President Mental Health Association, 1964; Lt. Governor, Kiwanis International, Division 1; President, Alabama Elementary Principals Association, 1939; President, North Alabama Historical Association, 1959; Director, Chamber of Commerce, 1966-1970; Director, Huntsville Historical Association, 1961-1962; President, Y.M.C.A., 1966-1969; Board Member, Huntsville Literary Association, 1968-1970; President Phi Delta Kappa.

**Mason, W. Oscar** — President, Alabama Furniture Dealers Association, 1951; President, Huntsville Retail Furniture Dealers Association; Board of Directors, Central City Association; Chairman, Huntsville Housing Authority; Chairman, Madison County Pensions and Security Board; President, UGF, 1962; Voted Life Member UGF; Treasurer, YMCA; Member, Huntsville City Council, 1944-48; Nominee Good Government Award, 1964; Hospital and Library Public Building Authorities; Madison County Public Building Authority; Chairman, Madison County Recreation Board; President, Metropolitan Kiwanis Club; Trustee, Arts Council; Chairman, YMCA; Board, Downtown Development Association.

**Massey, Katherine** — Chairman, North Alabama Bankers Association, 1964.

**Massey, Martha Whitaker (Mrs. R. B.)** — Award from President Roosevelt, outstanding Bond Sales person in Alabama during World War II. She sold over \$25 million. An Army Bomber and Fighter was christened for Madison County.

**Matlock, Alverene** — State Chairman Necrology, 1944-1946; President, Huntsville Classroom Teachers Association; Democratic Women Committee 1968; Vice President, Madison County Retired Teachers Association, 1970-1971; President, Kappa Chapter, Delta Kappa Gamma; Secretary BPW, 1967-1869.

**Matthews, J. Waddy** — State Bank Examiner, 1912.

**May, Ken** — President, Alabama Baptist Student Association.

**McAfee, James T., Jr.** — Board Member, Federal American Hospital Association, 1971.

**McAlexander, Alexander** — Legislature Lauderdale County, Solicitor, Lauderdale County, 1863.

**McAllister, T. N.** — District Governor, Kiwanis, 1928; Secretary, YMCA Board, 1909-1932.

- McAnally, Ogden Howard** — Acme Athletic Award 1934 and 1935; 1961 Optimist of the Year; Merchant.
- McBride, William Eady** — President, Alabama Recreation Society, 1959; President, Quarterback Club, 1952; North Alabama Football Officials Association, plaque of appreciation; Organizer of Pee Wee Ball in Huntsville, 1943.
- McCaleb, Robert Leon** — 37 years State Republic Committee; Chairman, Madison County Republican Executive Committee 40 years; Treasurer Elks Lodge; voted Life Member Elks; Republican National Committee, 1952 and 1960.
- McClure, Mrs. Searcy** — Secretary State, BPW, 1964.
- McCormick, John Raymond** — Board of Directors, Catholic Charities; Vice President, Personnel Administration, 1968; First full time faculty member, UAH; Founded Communication Skills Company, 1969; Commendation, 1959, from Alabama Legislature; Author.
- McCormick, William** — Alabama Associated Press top award for Feature Story picture, 1963.
- McCoy, Dan** — Heart Fund Campaign Chairman, 1971. Attorney. General Sessions Judge.
- McCravey, Alice Nolen** — President, Daughters of the Confederacy.
- McDaniel, H. R.** — Board Member, Huntsville Industrial Expansion Committee; Board Member Central City Association; Board member, Better Business Bureau; President, Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association, 1968; President, Local Chapter, American Cancer Society; Manager, South Central Bell Telephone Company.
- McDonald, Thomas D.** — County Court Judge; Awarded Woodman of the Year plaque; Co-Editor (with James Record), Huntsville Sesquicentennial Album.
- McDonnell, James Smith** — Manager Farmers Warehouse 1937-46; Manager Planters Warehouse 1946-50; President Alabama Bonded Cotton Warehouse Assn. 1946-7; Member Huntsville Independent Baseball Team 1923-4.
- McGaha, A. W.** — President, Howard College.
- McGehee, J. T.** — Captain, Madison Rifles ,1875.
- McGinness, Tom J.** — Certificate Merit City of Huntsville; Certificate U.S. Missile Support Command for outstanding performance.
- McLain, Mrs. Eugene** — Alabama Television Commission, 1970.
- McLain, Eugene** — Who's Who in South and Southwest; President Young Lawyers Section of Alabama Bar; President Huntsville

Jaycees; Outstanding Young Man of Alabama, 1960; Young Man of the Year 1961; George Washington Honor Medal Freedoms Foundation 1955; House of Representatives; State Senator, 1972.

**McLure, John** — Worthy Master, Helion Lodge No. 1; 56 years with Alabama Power Company Motorman, General Supt., etc., Never lost a day from work ill.

**McMains, Harrison** — President, State Committee of Christian Churches, 1938 and 1964; President, Huntsville Ministerial Association; President, Boys Club, 1970-1971; President Friends of the Family Court, 1964-present; Vice President, Red Cross, 1971; Silve Beaver Award Boy Scouts, 1964; Honorary DD, Culver Stockton College.

**McMillan, Lemmon C.** — Secretary, Alabama A and M. Foundation; Librarian, Dallas Public Library, 1939-1942; Registrar, Prairie View A and M. College, 1954-1963; Executive Director, Association of Huntsville Area Companies (AHAC), 1969-1971.

**McMullen, Blake** — President, Gurley Lions Club; President Gurley Booster Club; Board of Directors, Madison County Exchange; Board of Directors Madison County Farm Bureau; Board of Directors, YMCA Rural Branch; Madison County Outstanding Young Farmer.

**McMullen, Ripple Formby** — Democratic Executive Committee Women; Owner and Operator only Beauty Salon in Gurley for 11 years; Two outstanding Award Trophies for Permanent Waving and Cosmetology; Trophies for Horse Show entries.

**McNaron, Abner C.** — President, Community Concert Association; President Federal Government Accountants Association; Trustee, Huntsville Art League and Museum Association; Board Member, Friends of the Library; Huntsville City Councilman. President, Rocket City Federal Credit Union.

**Merryman, Dr. Charles Hardin** — Trustee New Market School; Treasurer P.T.A., Fifth Avenue Hospital Staff Secretary, 1971; 1969 Outstanding Citizen of the Year, 1966 Who's Who in Alabama.

**Merts, Annie** — Noted teacher.

**Michael, Edward N.** — Division Chairman, UGF; Inventor; Superior Performance Award AMC; Charter Member, Citizens for Better City Government, 1961.

**Milford, Dr. John J.** — President, Divinity Alumni, Howard College. Vice President, Southern Baptist Assn.

**Millberger, Joseph Frank** — President, Community Council, 1970; President, North Alabama Chapter American Institute of Architects; President, Jubilee Toastmasters Club; Board of Hunts-

ville Examiners and Appeals. 1970-1971; Board member, Monte Sano Civic Association, 1971.

**Miller, Ed Payne** — High Priest Enomina Chapter of Alabama 5.

**Miller, Edward** — State President, Alabama Federation of Boys Music Clubs, 1955.

**Miller, Haden A.** — Water Board Big Cove 1967-1971; President Big Cove PTA; Area All Star Baseball and Basketball player.

**Miller, Harry Edward** — President South Kiwanis Club, 1969-1970; 2,000 Men of Achievement, 1970; Education Field Representative, 1930-1939; Shopping Center owner.

**Miller, Israel Bernard** — Board of Directors, Anti-De-Famation League of B'Nai Brith, 1967-72; National Board, American Joint Distribution Committee, 1964-72; President, B'Nai B'Rith Louis Miller Lodge 1956 and 1967; Secretary and Charter Member, Jaycees, 1953; Secretary, Rotary Club, 1961; President, Temple B'Nai Sholom, 1957-8; Who's Who South and Southwest; First Baby Born Huntsville Hospital (June 11, 1926), L. Miller and Son.

**Miller, J. Robert** — President, Acme Club; Board of Directors, Acme Club; Board of Directors, CAC; Assistant City Attorney; Water and Gas Board.

**Miller, L. P., Sr.** — County Supervisor, FSA, Limestone County.

**Miree, Aubrey Reginald, Jr.** — Chairman Y.M.C.A. Drive, 1961; Board, Kiwanis Club, 1961-1962; Y.M.C.A. Board, 1961-1964; President, Acme Club, 1959-1960; Huntsville Planning Commission, 1963-1969; Chairman Chalakee Y.M.C.A. Camp.

**Mohlere, Edward D.** — Vice President, Association U.S. Army, 1969-70; Advisory Committee, UAH; Legion of Merit; Medal of Honor, First Class, Viet Nam; NASA Medal for Exceptional Service; Lecturer Political Science, UAH, U. S. Army War College and Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

**Monroe, Charles Edmund, Jr.** — Nationally known artist. Paintings shown in *Life*, *True*, *Colliers*, *Field and Stream*, *National Geographic*, *Sports Afield*, *Good Housekeeping*, etc. He had five different magazine cover paintings appearing on the news stands simultaneously.

**Monroe, H. Eugene** — Charter Member, Acme Club, 1921; President Acme, 1927; President, Kiwanis Club, 1944; President, Chamber of Commerce, 1947; President, HIEC, 1947-8 and 1949; Hospital and Library Public Building Authorities; Madison County Public Building Authority; Huntsville Housing Authority, 1941-Present.

**Moon, O. C.** — Trustee, Pulaski Pike School, 1955-1959; Trustee Monrovia School, 1962-1966; Alabama Farmer of the Month, August, 1968.



**Moore, Floyd** — Secretary-Treasurer, Tennessee Valley Ginners Association.

**Moore, Floyd Lee** — Vice Chairman, Madison County Democratic Executive Committee; Hospital Trustee; New Market High School; Trustee.

**Moore, John P.** — Commander, Alabama Division, Son of Confederate Veterans, 1939.

**Moorman, Dr. John DeMent** — Board member, Boys Club; Big Brothers Award Y.M.C.A. Board member, American Board of Ophthalmology.

**Moquin, Joseph C.** — Chairman 1962 UGF Campaign; Associate Fellow American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics; President, Local Association U. S. Army; President American Institute of Industrial Engineers, Alabama Section; President, Metropolitan Kiwanis Club, 1968; President, UGF, 1964; Red Cross Board, 1966; Silver Knight of Management Award, 1966.

**Morelock, J. Edward III** — Payroll Savings Chairman, U. S. Savings Bond Campaign, 1970 and 1971, receiving Treasury Award; Secretary National Contract Management Association; voted Outstanding Lecturer, John C. Calhoun Junior College.

**Morgan, Eugene** — Chairman, U. S. Savings Bond Program; Vice President, Huntsville Industrial Expansion Committee; Executive Committee A and M University Foundation; Director Boys Club 1969-1972; President Rotary Club 1971-1972; Vice President Better Business Bureau, 1970-1972; Director Chamber of Commerce, 1966-1970; Minute Man Award U. S. Treasury, 1967; Chairman Armed Forces Day, 1969; Chairman, Huntsville-Madison County Port and Marina Authority, 1971; President, First National Bank.

**Morring, Carl A., Jr.** — Division Chairman, UGF; Chairman, Palm Sunday Shrine Paper Sale; Outstanding Layman's Award for Distinguished Service, Alabama Rehabilitation Association. 1963; Who's Who America, 1964-Present; U. S. Presidents Committee on Architectural Barriers; President, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 1961-1963; President, Alabama Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 1950; Delegate for Democratic National Convention, 1948; Legislator, 1949-50; Alabama Hall of Fame Board, 1958-9; President, Pi Kappa Alpha; President, Acme Club, 1953; President, Civic Club Council, 1954; Vice President, Jaycees, 1955; President, Madison County Bar, 1954; District Commander Legion, 1948; Vice Commander, VFW, 1949; President Shrine Club, 1963; Huntsville Industrial Development Board, 1965-present; Treasurer, Chamber of Commerce, 1971.

**Morring, T. Frank** — President, Huntsville Alumni Chapter, Pi Kappa Alpha; Treasurer Madison County University of Ala-

- bama Alumni; President Acme Club; Madison County Democratic Executive Committee; Board member, Kiwanis Club.
- Morris, Louis J.** — Vice President, Madison County Teachers Association; National Honorary Membership P.T.A.
- Moxley, Stephen D., Jr.** — Chairman, Huntsville Section Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers; Board member, UGF; Board, Day Care Center; Admissions and Budget Committee, UGF; Educational Counselor MIT.
- Mueller, Dr. Fritz K.** — Honorary Doctorate of Science, Rollins College; Who's Who in Space; Who's Who in South and Southwest; Dictionary of International Biography; Personalities of the South; Co-founder, Astro Space Laboratories.
- Mullins, Aaron** — President, Alabama Service Station Association, 1970-1971; President, Huntsville Service Station Association, 1962-1963 and 1968-1969; Mr. Service Station Award, 1968.
- Nance, Clarence B.** — Division Chairman, UGF; Chairman, Madison County Board of Registrars, 1969; Presidential Army Commendation Medal.
- Nance, Harry, Jr.** — Secretary-Treasurer, Tennessee Valley Ginners Association, 1950.
- Nance, Roger Elliott** — Commander, VFW; Madison County Democratic Executive Committee; Vice President, Lions Club; Director, Madison County Commodity Surplus Program.
- Nash, Dr. James C.** — First Medical Director, Flint T. B. Sanatorium.
- Neal, Jack Floyd** — Board Member, Madison County T.B. Association; Board Member, Association U. S. Army; Democratic Executive Committee; National Board, AUSA; Former Radio Station Manager.
- Nelson, Harvey** — Dean, Livingston State Teachers School, 1946-1948.
- Nerren, Guy B.** — Secretary-Treasurer, Industrial Developers of Alabama, 1971-1972; Director Southern Industrial Development Council; Treasurer, Huntsville Rotary Club, 1964-1966; Certified Industrial Developer; Secretary, Huntsville Industrial Development Board; Secretary, University of Alabama Huntsville Foundation; Planning Commission of Huntsville; Executive Director, Huntsville Industrial Expansion Committee.
- Neville, Don C.** — Huntsville Board of Zoning Adjustment, 1969-present; Civil Defense Board, 1962-present; Secretary-Treasurer, Whitesburg Boat and Yacht Club, 1953-1956; Junior Vice Commander, DAV, 1948-1959; Councilman, AFA, 1969-present.
- Newby, Dot** — Best Ladies bowling average in Alabama, 1970, average of 184.

- Noble, Percy C.** — Developer, Haven Manor and Brookfield, 1942; Roosevelt Park Co-developer, 1948; founded Noble Heights, 1958; with wife, operator of Noble's Antiques.
- Noojin, B. Lonnie** — Republican National Committeeman, 1949.
- Noojin, Kenneth** — Savings Bonds Chairman, 1949.
- Noojin, R. O.** — President, Southeastern Retail Hardware Association.
- Norris, Dr. George D.** — Trustee, Alabama Insane Asylum, 1884-1894.
- Nunley, Ruby** — Girl Scout Leader; President, Rocket City Barracks Veterans Auxiliary; Secretary, Womens Division Democratic Party 1961; Certificate from March of Dimes, Muscular Dystrophy and Heart Assn.; State Board of Directors World War I Veterans Auxiliary; Governors Staff; Has placed a wreath in Veterans Cemetery Plot for last 20 years.
- Ofenloch, John Henry** — Vice President and Fair Manager, Jaycee Fair, 1971; Outstanding Chairman of Year, Jaycees, 1970.
- Oliver, Richard E.** — President, American National Bank; Chairman, 1972, U. S. Savings Bond Drive; Outstanding Young Banker of Alabama, 1969; Central City Association Director; President, Community Council; Treasurer, American Cancer Society; Treasurer, Huntsville Emergency Line; Director, Chamber of Commerce; Board of Directors, Y.M.C.A.
- O'Neal, John** — Acme Club President, 1924.
- O'Neal, Reavis Carlton, Jr.** — Board member, Overseas Press Club of America; Vice President, Carl Byoir and Associates Public Relations firm; Board member, Metropolitan Kiwanis Club; Board member, Association U. S. Army; Member, Mrs. LBJ's Committee on Beautification.
- O'Reilly, Charles B., Sr.** — Board of Directors, Georgia-Alabama Newspaper Assn., 1965-6; President, Madison County Auburn Alumni Assn., 1946-8; President Lions Club, 1949-50; Exalted Ruler Elks, 1957-8.
- Orman, Fred Hereford** — President Optimist Club, 1954-1955; Manager Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1933-1955.
- Osborne, Alle G., Jr.** — Coroner, Madison County, 1962-1970; Charter member V.F.W.
- Osburn, Maurice Blaine** — Area Chairman, UGF; Division Chairman, Muscular Dystrophy; Board of Directors, Huntsville Ballet 1969; President, Personnel Industrial Relations Management Assn., 1969; Chamber of Commerce Contact Club 1966-9; Madison County Personnel Manager.

- Owen, Dr. Alfred Payne** — Board member, Huntsville Symphony, 1968-1970; Diplomate of American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology.
- Page, Al** — Vice Chairman, Board of Directors, Christian Businessmen's International.
- Papot, George W.** — Commendations, U.S.O. and Army Guided Missile School for exceptional service.
- Parker, Edward** — President, Town of Triana, Board of Trustees, 1822.
- Parker, Hal R.** — Grand Garde de la Porte, Alabama 40 and 8, 1930.
- Parker, Mrs. L. W.** — State Chaplain, DAV Auxiliary.
- Parks, Mrs. Jane** — President, Alabama Journalism Education Association, 1971.
- Patterson, Earl Howard** — President Exchange Club, 1953; Vice President, Civic Club Council, 1952; President Huntsville High Band Parents, 1953; Democratic Executive Committee, 1970; Staff, Governor Lurleen Wallace.
- Patterson, Gus Tanner** — Trustee, New Sharon School, 1948-52; County Democratic Executive Committee 1962-present.
- Paul, Barbara** — Governor, Girls State, 1968-9.
- Pearsall, Bernard J.** — Exalted Ruler Elks, 1959-1960; Purchasing Agent, City of Huntsville.
- Pearsall, Ralph John** — President, Knights of Columbus, 2 terms; Awarded Knight of Gregory by the Pope.
- Peeler, Dr. Milton M.** — Chairman, Oral Folio Drive, 1963-1964; President, Board, Huntsville Youth Orchestra; President, Madison County Medical Society, 1970-1971; Board member, Medical Center Hospital; President, Huntsville Hospital Medical Staff, 1967-1969.
- Pennington, Harry L.** — Board of Trustees, Florence State University, 1968; President, Bank of Huntsville; State Representative; Circuit Judge; Solicitor.
- Pettus, R. E.** — Alabama St. Louis Fair Commissioner, 1904.
- Pettus, Mrs. W. E.** — 8th District Chairman, WCTU, 1931.
- Pewitt, Dr. Harvey Mac, Jr.** — President Medical Society, 1970; Board member, University of Kentucky Alumni Association, 1970; Board member, Madison County Mental Health Board, 1971.
- Phillips, Ralph W.** — Justice of Peace, Deposit, 1934; Service Station Man of the Year, 1970.

- Phillips, Rufus Erle** — Chairman War Bond Drive, Monrovia; Democratic Executive Committee; Director Madison County Terracing Association; Trustee Monrovia School, 1937-1951; Little League and Babe Ruth Baseball Manager, 1956-1962. Chairman Trustees, Mount Zion Cemetery, 1952-1970.
- Pizitz, Abe Boziz** — City Adjustment Board; Chairman United Jewish Appeal; Christmas Seal Chairman; President, Alabama Elks; President Scottish Rite Temple. 8 years; President, B'nai B'rith, 5 years.
- Pollak, \_\_\_\_\_** — Scratch All Events Alabama Bowling Champion, 1969.
- Pollard, Henry Carey** — Grand Treasurer, Knights Templar of Alabama; Grand Orator, Masonic Lodge of Alabama; Grand Secretary, International Order of Odd Fellows of Alabama for 39 years; Secretary, B.P.O.E. 698, 1902-1918; Chairman, County Board of Education.
- Popejoy, W. E.** — Chairman, Crippled Children Drive, 1941; Treasurer, Y.M.C.A.; County Recreation Board; With County Board of Education, 1922-1971, becoming Business Manager in 1944; Custodian School Funds, 1936-1971; President, Alabama Division of Administrators, Supervisors and School Officials Personnel of AEA; Board of Directors, YMCA 30 years; President Crippled Children Association; President, Acme Club; President, Kiwanis Club; Lt. Governor, Alabama District Kiwanis Club; President, Civic Club Council; President, Infantile Paralysis Association; District Commissioner, Boy Scouts; President, Alabama School Office Personnel; Board of Directors, Chamber of Commerce; Chairman Golden Wedding Festival over 15 years; Whitfield Trophy for Outstanding Community Service; Chairman, March of Dimes, 20 years.
- Powell, Dudley Sale, Sr.** — President John Gerber Company, Memphis; President, Retail Merchants Association, Memphis; Board of Directors Downtown Development, Memphis; Board of Directors Cotton Carnival, Memphis; Charter Member and Board of Directors, Liberty Football Bowl; Member of Governor George Wallace's Staff; Dudley Powell Service Station and Lumber Company, Huntsville.
- Pratt, T. W.** — Vice President, National Manufacturers Association, 1902.
- Price, J. H.** — State Democratic Executive Committee, 1907.
- Price, Walter J.** — Vice Chairman, Alabama Democratic Executive Committee, 1947.
- Pruitt, Arthur** — President, Alabama Diversified Occupation Clubs, 1947.
- Pruitt, Marelle Thornton** — Alabama Governors Committee on Employment of Handicapped, 1964; Treasurer, Alabama D.A.C.;

President, Alabama Library Association; Regent, D.A.C., 1955-1958; President, Garden Study Club, 1962-1963; Chairman, Democratic Women of Madison County, 1971; President Girl Scouts Council 1951-1954; Board Member, Friends of the Library; Congressional appointee to White House Conference on Children; Vice President, Alabama Magna Charter Dames; Board member, Council of Community Organizations, 1963-65; Life Member, P.T.A.

**Pullen, Charles G.** — Loan Executive, UGF; National Management Association.

**Pullen, Joyce Buren** — President, Huntsville Dental Society, 1943.

**Pulley, Charles H.** — Madison County Democratic Executive Committee, 1923.

**Putman, John** — President, Outstanding American Foundation; National President Alpha Tau Omega, both 1971.

**Quick, Charles E.** — President, State County Clerk's Association; Treasurer, West Huntsville Optimists; Coach, Y.M.C.A. football; County Clerk-Auditor.

**Quillen, Hiram T., Jr.** — Board member, Madison County Farmers Market, 1960-present.

**Quinn, Mrs. C. J.** — State President, Emblem Club, 1969.

**Quinn, J. E.** — 1939, First Families of Virginia Association.

**Quinn, Robert** — President, Alabama Association of Plumbing, Heating and Air Conditioning.

**Radhoff, Ronald J.** — President, Cotton Belt Parachute Council, 1966-1969, covering eight states; President Huntsville Sport Parachute Club, 1964-1966; Research Park Advisory Board, President, 1971; Judge International Parachute Contests.

**Ragsdale, Joe T.** — Ducks Unlimited. Taxidermist.

**Raines, Rena L.** — Active all civic drives; Active in more political campaigns than most others of her sex in Madison County.

**Rainey, Mary Ruth** — Recorder, Women of the Moose, 1958; Sr. Regent, 1960; Charter Member and Vice President, Central City Pacesetters Association; Merit citations from V.F.W. and United States Treasury Department; Member, Governor Wallace Staff; Co-Chairman, U.S. Savings Bond Campaign, 1970; Secretary to James Record for 13 years.

**Rapier, James T.** — U. S. Congressman. (He was a mulatto born in Madison County); 1873-5.

**Rasbury, Miss Diane** — Vice President, Alabama State Society in Washington 1971.

- Ray, William Douglas** — President Shrine Club; President Chamber of Commerce; Board of Directors YMCA; Vice President Alabama Auto Dealers Assn.; Trustee Alabama Auto Dealers Workmen's Compensation Commission; Board of Directors Peoples National Bank; Trustee Central Jr. High School 1956-68; Member County Board of Education Special Study Commission; Board of Directors Fifth Avenue; Hospital; President, Ray and Pearman Lincoln-Mercury; Board of Directors Salvation Army; Board of Directors Red Cross; Board of Directors HIEC; Democratic Executive Committee; MSFC Advisory Committee; Army Advisory Committee.
- Raybon, Larry Wayne** — TARCOG Planner; Treasurer, Alabama Section, American Institute of Planners.
- Record, James** — Who's Who in the U.S., State Senator 1961-2; Chairman Madison County Commission, 1961-2; Past President Alabama Historical Association; Past President Burritt Museum Board; Past President Huntsville Historical Society; County Clerk-Auditor, 1948-1962; Past President and Co-Founder, TARCOG; Past Commander American Legion; Former Board Member of YMCA, Red Cross, Chamber of Commerce; Boy Scouts and UGF.
- Reed, Clarence** — Awarded Woodman of the Year Award; Manager, ASC.
- Rees, Eberhard F. M.** — Director, MSFC; Vice President, Huntsville Civic Orchestra; Board of Directors, Monte Sano Water Association; Technical Plant Manager Peenemunde; Deputy Director, ABMA Developments Operations; Honorary Doctorage, Rollins College; Fellow American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics; Exceptional Service Award Secretary Army; Dept. of Defense Distinguished Civil Service Award; NASA Medal for Outstanding Leadership; Distinguished Service Medal from NASA; Fellow American Astronautical Society; Honorary Member, Herman Oberth Society of Germany.
- Reese, Bobbye Gail** — President, Alabama High School Press Association, 1971.
- Reeves, H. Clyde** — Educational Study Commission, 1967. Vice President UAH.
- Reynolds, Guy J.** — President, Huntsville Lions Club; Director Mental Health Board; P.T.A. Board President; School Trustee; Board Member, Alabama Farm Bureau; Board Member, Huntsville Production Credit Association; Four times winner County Corn contest; 1 year winner cotton contest. President, Chamber of Commerce; Outstanding Cattleman Award.
- Reynolds, Ray** — Key Club worker award, Kiwanis Club; Assistant Principal Grissom High.
- Rhett, Harry** — Board of Directors, National Fox Hunters Assn; President HIEC; President Chamber of Commerce.

- Rhett, Dr. Robert Barnwell** — A founder of Charleston Medical School; President Medical Society of South Carolina, Trustee, Auburn University, 1888-1896.
- Rice, Alma Lee** — School Principal 30 years; President Madison County Teachers Assn., 1936; President, Madison County Athletic Assn., 1934; Charter Member New Market Lions Club, 1968; Life member Ala. Cattleman's Assn.; Draft Board Clerk 1917-8; President Huntsville Exchange Club 1924; District Governor Exchange Club, 1926; Commendation from President Nixon; Chairman New Market Medical Clinic Drive.
- Rice, Francisco** — Board, State Normal School, Florence, 1887. County Commissioner - Judge; Most Worthy Grand Master, Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Alabama, 1878.
- Rice, Frank** — State Board of Veterans Affairs, 1965. County Veteran Service Officer; Commander, American Legion.
- Richardson, Charles Clinton** — Chairman U.G.F. Drive 1969-70; President Space City Lions Club; 1968-9; President Y.M.C.A. 1970-1; Vice President United Way, 1971.
- Richardson, S. H.** — State Democratic Executive Committee, 1935.
- Richardson, William** — Trustee, Auburn University, 1896; Judge; Congressman; Commissioner to Mexican Exposition 1896.
- Riddick, Elizabeth** — 1932 winner International contest, Civitan Oratorical Essay. Model.
- Riggins, Milton P.** — County Judge Moore County, Tennessee, 1971.
- Rigsby, Kyle Clifton** — Chairman, Alabama Association of Sanitarians, 1966; Chairman, Huntsville T.B. Association; Secretary North Alabama T.B. Association; Who's Who in South and Southwest; Diploma of Honor from World Health League; Co-editor, **The Alabama Sanitarian**.
- Rison, W. R.** — President, Alabama Bankers Assn., 1892.
- Roberts, Roscoe O., Jr.** — Jaycee Good Government Award; State Senate 1963-7; State Representative 1955-62; President Huntsville Literary Assn.; President Mental Health Assn.; Board of Directors Boys Club; Board of Directors Harris Home for Children; Board of Directors, Alabama Space and Rocket Center; President Boy Scout Board; Chairman Salvation Army Board; Board of Directors Better Business Bureau; Advisory Board M.S.F.C.; Advisory Board Micom; President Madison County Bar Assn.; President Kiwanis Club.
- Roberts, W. T.** — State Progressive Party Executive Committee, 1913.
- Robertson, S. L.** — Superintendent, Jefferson County School System.



- Robinson, George Newman** — Board, Rehabilitation Center; Director Y.M.C.A., President, Alabama Bonded Warehouse Association, 1948; President, Huntsville Kiwanis Club, 1963; Board member, Farm Bureau; President, Kappa Sigma Alumni, Board member, Huntsville Industrial Expansion Committee.
- Rodgers, Louise V.** — Chairman Madison County Mothers March 2 years; Chairman Cancer Crusade 2 years; Division Chairman UGF; State Democratic Executive Committee; Board of Directors Alabama BPW, 1971-2; Charter President Rocket City Toastmistress Club 1961; Secretary Arts Council; President Huntsville BPW, 1963-4; President Altrusa Club 1962-3; President Civic Club Council 1962; Chairman Democratic Women 1968-9; BPW Woman of the Year; Organizing Chairman for Broadway Theatre League; Madison County Democratic Executive Committee.
- Rodgers, Woodall** — Mayor of Dallas.
- Rolfe, Charles O.** — Royal Arch Captain, Alabama Masons, 1927, Grand High Priest, Alabama Masons, 1932.
- Roper, Nolan L.** — President and a founder Medical Center Hospital; Florist 33 years.
- Ross, Dr. Donald D.** — State Chiropractic Examiners Board, 1938.
- Rotenberry, William Clifton** — District Governor, National Exchange Clubs, 1963-1964; Division Chairman, UGF, 1960 & 1961; President, Alabama Exchange Clubs, 1966-7; Editor, THE ALABAMA EXCHANGITE, 1964-present; President, Huntsville Exchange Club; Outstanding Exchangite of Alabama. 1970-1.
- Roundy, Orin D.** — President, Huntsville Chapter, Alabama Assn. of C.P.A.'s President, Trans-Southern Corp.; Toney "Mayor".
- Rowe, N. M.** — Board, District Agricultural School, Athens.
- Royall, Rev. Randolph** — Rector Church of Nativity, appointed Suffragen.
- Russell, Carmen Matthew** — President, Chamber of Commerce, 1971; President Huntsville Lions Club; Groceryman.
- Russell, W. L.** — Chief Office Deputy Sheriff, 1922, Known as Uncle Billy by all.
- Salmon, Louis** — UGF Division Chairman; Chairman Cancer Crusade; President Community Concert, 1951; Vice President Alabama Chamber of Commerce, 1969-president; President, Huntsville Industrial Expansion Committee; President, Rotary Club, 1965-1966; Director University of Alabama Huntsville Foundation; Trustee Randolph School, 1970-present; Director Chamber of Commerce, 1964-1966 and 1968-1970; Army Advisory Committee; Marshall Space Flight Center Advisory Committee, 1968-1970; Director Peoples National Bank. Lawyer.

- Sanders, E. Claude** — Board Member, Metropolitan Y.M.C.A., 10 Years. C.L.U.
- Sanders, Emmett** — License Director of Madison County; Certificate Appreciation work for 40 and 8.
- Sanderson, William Woodrow** — UGF Division Chairman, 1961; Board member of Milk Producer's Association of Alabama, 1968; President, Tennessee Valley Association of Farm Families, 1964-1967; Director Red Cross; President Madison County Farm Bureau, 1954-1956 and 1969-1971; Chairman Madison County Hospital Admissions Committee, 1958-1971; Who's Who in South and Southwest; Board member, Madison County Herd Improvement Association; Trustee American Dairy Association of Alabama 1961-1971; Trustee Harvest School, 1945-1961; President PTA Sparkman High School, 1960-1961; President Madison County Milk Producers Association; Board Member, Madison County Artificial Breeders Association; Chairman, Madison County School Trustees; Board member, Federal Land Bank of Huntsville, 1967-1971.
- Sandlin, James Ernest** — President, Optimist Club and voted life-time membership; Board of Directors, Chamber of Commerce; President, Yarbrough Hardware, 1938-42; Began J. E. Sandlin Hardware Company, 1943.
- Sanford, John (Bill)** — Director, Madison County Department of Old Records.
- Sanford, J. V.** — Mayor of Lyons, Mississippi, 1909.
- Sanford, John** — President, Armour Fertilizer Company, 1925.
- Sanford, Mrs. Thomas H.** — President, Huntsville Music Study Club 2 times; Worthy Matron, Helion Chapter OES; Grand Orator, Rainbow International; awarded Plaque Civic Leader of America, 1968.
- Sansone, Anthony** — "Mr. Cobbler" of Huntsville 1971; Shoe Repairman 56 years.
- Sard, G. W.** — Co-Chairman Red Cross Drive, 1947.
- Satterfield, Sherman** — Board of Directors Lions Club; Commander VFW; Commander American Legion; Department Vice Commander Legion, 1960; Member Democratic Executive Committee; Chef de Gare 40 and 8; Grand Cheminot State 40 and 8; Dry Cleaner.
- Saucier, Sidney P.** — Vice President, Alabama Jaycees, 1969-1970; U.S. National Jaycee Director, 1970-1971; President, Huntsville Jaycees, 1971-1972; Outstanding U. S. Jaycee Director of Alabama, 1970-1971; Air Pollution Control Board of Huntsville; Vice President, Huntsville Council PTA's, 1970-1971; Vice President, Madison Pike P.T.A., 1969-1970; Board member, Huntsville Industrial Expansion Committee, 1971-1972; Board, Cham-

ber of Commerce, 1971-1972; Board, Family Counseling Association, 1971-1973; Board Goodwill Industries, 1971-1972; Councilman.

**Scales, Mrs. T. R.** — President, Alabama Federation of Womens Clubs, 1971.

**Schiffman, Henrietta** — Grand Page Eastern Star of Alabama, 1928.

**Schrimphire, James Curtis** — Vice President, Alabama Dental Laboratories Association, 1970-1971; President Southeastern Conference of Dental Laboratories 1971.

**Schrimsher, Dorman Brooks** — Board, Multiple Sclerosis Association, 1969; President Jaycees, 1968-1969; Metro Council National Jaycees, 1968-1969; Senator, Jaycee International, 1969; Board Member, Civic Club Council, 1968-1969; Outstanding Member, Huntsville Jaycees, 1967-1968; Outstanding Young Men of America, 1968-1969; Outstanding Local President of Alabama Jaycees, 1968-1969.

**Schultz, Frederick** — Board of Directors, UGF; Board of Directors, Boy Scouts; President, Tennessee Valley Chapter, AUSA; Board of Directors, AAS; President, Monte Sano Club; Civitan Man of the Year; Chairman, Huntsville Achievement School, 1969-1970; President, AHAC; General Electric Manager.

**Scott, John** — President, Alabama Assn. of Insurance Agents, 1954.

**Scott, Sutton Selwyn** — Legislator Russell County; Commissioner of Indian Affairs, CSA.

**Searcy, R. B.** — President, Salesmen's Club of Alabama, 1947; Chairman, 1949 Red Cross Campaign; Winner of Exchange Club, 1947, Book of Golden Deeds Award.

**Seay, T. H.** — Comptroller, Southern Railway System, 1932.

**Sefton, Bill** — Chairman Christmas Seal Campaign, 1971.

**Sefton, Frank H. II** — Chairman USO, 3 years; Electric Board of Huntsville 6 years; Chairman Red Cross; Chairman Board, State National Bank of Huntsville, 1969-1971; Chairman Finance Committee BSA, 9 years.

**Selah, Dr. Charles** — UGF Committees; Chief Surgery, Huntsville Hospital, 1965-1966; Diplomate, American Board of Surgeons; Fellow, American College of Surgeons.

**Self, William Harvey** — Board Member, United Givers Fund; Treasurer Mental Health Association; President, Huntsville Optimist Club; Lt. Governor District, Optimist Clubs; Chairman, 2 times, Huntsville Society of C.P.A.'s; President, Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity.

**Semmes, Buford B.** — Executive Secretary, Central City Comm., 1967-1970; Received Korea Presidential Unit Citation.

- Semmes, Raphael** — President, Fair Association, 1925.
- Sharp, Ramona** — Alabama Farm Bureau Queen.
- Sharp, Thomas Alva** — President, Alabama Tire Dealers and Rereaders Association, 1969-71; Board of Directors, National Tire Dealers and Retailers Association, 1969-Present; Board of Directors, Tire Rereaders Institute, 1970-71; Vice President, Sertoma Club; Board of Directors, Better Business Bureau; Port and Marina Authority.
- Sharpe, Mitchell** — Winner Robert Goddard Essay Award, 1969. Author.
- Shaver, Charles E.** — Board of Trustees, Alabama College 1942. Sheffield, Representative Washington County, 1855-7 and 1865; State Senate, 1886; Candidate for Governor, 1882 on Greenback Ticket.
- Shelamar, Dr. A. M.** — Winner of Exchange Club, 1946; Book of Golden Deeds Award, 1947. County Health Officer.
- Shelton, Richard H.** — General Superintendent, W.P.A. Contractor.
- Shenk, Charlotte F.** — Who's Who of American Women; Geneologist.
- Shenk, Donald Hugh** — Vice President Tennessee Valley Geological Society; Vice President American Indian Heritage Association; Who's Who 1950-1968; American Men of Science; Advisory Committee, University of Alabama.
- Sherrill, J. Glenn** — Co-founder of Krystal Chain of Restaurants, 1932.
- Shook, Dr. Burton Sherwood** — President Industrial Medical Association; Associate Professor, University of Alabama.
- Shreve, Mrs. R. O.** — Vice President, Alabama PTA, 1922.
- Shuey, Henry Miller** — Board member, Huntsville Symphony; President Huntsville Section, American Institute of Aerodynamics and Astronautics; Naval Ordnance Award, 1947; Certificate award War and Navy Dept's, 1947; Inventor.
- Simms, LeRoy** — First Vice President, Alabama Associated Press 1964; Editor and Publisher, **Huntsville Times**.
- Sington, David Napier** — President, Southeastern Sporting Goods Association, 1964; Captain, Huntsville Quarterback Club, 1965; President, University of Alabama Alumni Association, 1961.
- Sisco, Jim** — Alabama L. P. Gas Association, Director.
- Sisco, Lous K., Jr.** — Vice Commander, China-Burma India Veterans Association; Commander, DAV, 1962 and 1969; Secretary Jaycees, 1953.

- Sisco, Winbern O., Jr.** — Joint Board U. S. Civil Service Examiners, 1955-1957; Treasury Award, Patriotic Service, Savings Bonds Program, 1968-1971.
- Skaggs, Donald E.** — Civic Chairman, Valley of Flags; Treasurer, West Mastin Lake, PTA; Board of Directors, Ed White PTA; Board of Directors, CAC; Chairman, Huntsville Head Start Program; Jaycees Man of the Year, 1971; Awards from VFW Auxiliary; YMCA Girls Team Coach.
- Slayton, Glenn** — Executive Director, Alabama Association of Plumbing, Heating and Air Conditioning.
- Smith, A. B., Jr.** — Division Chairman UGF; Commander VFW; Tailtwister Lions Club; Supervisor State ABC Stores, Huntsville.
- Smith, A. L.** — Board of Governors, Southern Foundations, 1949. Jury Commission; Chairman Crippled Children Drive 1938; Chairman Monte Sano Celebration 1939; Chairman Red Cross Drive 1940; Chairman Rent Advisory Board 1947; Board of Directors Southern Circulation Managers Assn. 1937; Grand Cheminot 40 and 8 of Alabama 1956; President Acme Club 1937; Commander American Legion 1947; Chef de Gare 40 and 8, 1954-5; Governors Staff two governors; Board of Registrars 1948.
- Smith, Charles L.** — President, North Alabama Veterinary Medical Association.
- Smith, Charles R.** — President Huntsville Civitan Club, 1946; Selective Service Board of Advisors; Manager Old Yarbrough Hotel; Real Estate and Insurance.
- Smith, Cherry Walley** — Board of Directors, Jaycees, 1959; President, University of Alabama Association of Omicron Denteron Chapter of Phi Sigma Kappa; President, Huntsville Association of Life Underwriters, 1969-71; President, Huntsville General Agents and Managers Association, 1970-1; General Manager, New York Life Insurance, 1967-Present; Vice President, Huntsville Toastmasters Club, 1959-60; Certified Life Underwriter.
- Smith, Eugenia** — Chairman, Madison County Cancer Crusade, 1948; Secretary, State Altrusa Club Association; President, Huntsville Altrusa Club, 1955; President, Huntsville B.P.W., 1955-1956; Burritt Museum Board, 1955-present; Alabama Women of Achievement Award, B.P.W., 1955; Outstanding Working Woman, Pacesetter Award, 1967; Community Service Award, American Legion, 1960.
- Smith, Frederick Williams** — President American College of Surgeons, Alabama Chapter, 1971-1972; President Madison County Medical Society 1959; Chief Surgeon, Crestwood, 1956-1968; Chief Surgeon Huntsville Hospital 1964-1965; Fellow, American College of Surgeon; Fellow, Southeastern Surgical Congress; Diplomate, American Board of Surgeons.

- Smith, John Patrick** — Chairman, UGF, 1967; Board, UGF, 1966-Present; Boy Scout Sustaining Chairman, 1969; President, Ordinance Association, Huntsville; President, Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association; Board, AHAC; Awards from AOA and others; Moderator, Weekly TV Show, "Jobs".
- Smith, Robert Sellers** — President Catholic Social Services, 1970; President Huntsville-Madison County Legal Aid Society, 1970-1971; Lawyer and Author.
- Smith, Thomas A.** — President, Huntsville Literary Association; President, Huntsville Little Theatre, 1951; Optometrist.
- Smith, W. L.** — Vice President, Alabama Furniture Dealers Association, 1925.
- Snodgrass, Horace Perkins** — Division Chairman, UGF; President, Huntsville Ministers Association; Chaplain, Masonic Order, 1962; President Ministers Alliance, 1962-70; Executive Board, Alabama Baptists, 1954; Board of Directors, Church Street Community Center, 1957-Present; Honorary DD, Selma University, 1955; Author.
- Sonte, Roy L.** — President, Madison County Farm Bureau, 1941.
- Sorensen, Victor C.** — NASA Exceptional Service Award.
- Sparkman, John Jackson** — Chairman, Red Cross; Governor, Alabama Kiwanis, 1934; President, Huntsville Kiwanis, 1930; Commander, American Legion; Citizen of the Year, Huntsville; U. S. Representative, 1937-46; U. S. Senator, 1946-Present; Democratic Vice Presidential Candidate, 1952; President, Chamber of Commerce; U. S. Commissioner; Numerous honorary degrees, Sovereign, WOW, 1930.
- Sparkman, Ocie** — Peddler of Apples and Chewing Gum on streets of Huntsville, 1926-1976. Well known to all.
- Sparks, Enoch Preston** — Vice President, Huntsville Bowling Association; Certified Junior Bowling Congress Instructor; President, Huntsville Junior Bowling Association, 5 years.
- Sparks, Lester** — Vice President, Alabama Pharmaceutical Association, 1949.
- Sparks, Ronald G.** — Board of Adjustments, Huntsville; Co-Captain, Huntsville Quarterback Club, 1971-1972; President, Rocket City Aquatic Club; President Rocket City Basketball Officials Association; Coach, Alabama High School Athletic Association.
- Speegle, Thomas H.** — Minister, Church Jesus Christ; President, Huntsville Historical Bottle Club, 1969-70.
- Spencer, Donald** — Secretary-Treasurer, Madison Lions Club 1953-1954; President Madison County Board of Education, 1970-1971; Madison Planning Commission Chairman 3 years; Madison

Industrial Board Chairman, 2 years; Madison City Clerk. Farmer.

**Spencer, Mrs. Guy (Mary) J.** — Board UGF, 1968-1973; State Director, Mental Health Association, 1970-1973; President, Madison County Mental Health Association, 1968 and 1969; Huntsville Beautification Board; Huntsville Garden Club President, 1966-1967; Board member, Central Advisory Council North Alabama Health Planning Agency.

**Spinelli, Joseph Loyola** — President, Delta Sigma Chi High School Fraternity; First Madison Countian eligible for draft, 1940, but enlisted. Thirty-three military awards. Huntsville Housing Authority employee.

**Spink, Sharon** — “Our Little Miss” for Alabama, 1971.

**Spragins, Marion Beirne** — Chairman of University of Alabama Campaign Fund; Co-Chairman, Lurleen Wallace Cancer Crusade; President, Huntsville Industrial Expansion Committee, 1946-1947; Director Tennessee River Valley Association; Director, Alabama Mountain Lakes Association; Manager Huntsville Ice and Coal Company 1920-1935; Chairman Army Advisory Committee, 1946-1967; Chairman Huntsville Electric Board, 1957-1963; Chairman First National Bank, 1948-1968; Chairman, Huntsville Brick and Tile; President, First National Bank, 1935-1963; President, Rotary Club, 1932-1933; Advisory Board, Marshall Space Flight Center; Member, Federal Reserve Board, Birmingham Branch, 1942-1949; Chairman, Third Army Advisory Committee 1946-1947; Honorary Doctor of Law Degree, University of Alabama, 1965; Huntsville Distinguished Citizen Award, 1969; Department of Army Outstanding Civilian Service Award, 1967; Who’s Who South and Southwest; Chairman Boy Scout Troop Committee 12 years.

**Spragins, R. E.** — State Democratic Committee, 1911 and 1913. President, First National Bank; County Attorney.

**Spry, Samuel L., Jr.** — Board of Advisors, Department of Mortuary Service, Jefferson State Jr. College of Birmingham; Madison County Coroner; Spry Funeral Home.

**Stacey, Jack O.** — Chairman, 1965 Heart Fund Drive; American Motors Sales Honor Club, 1963-1964; Top 100 Dealership Sales Manager, American Motors; Vice President, Huntsville Optimist Club.

**Stamper, Robert E.** — President, National Shorthand Reporters Association; President, Alabama Shorthand Reporters Association, 1966-7.

**Stanley, Wells M.** — Vice President, Alabama Power Company, 1909.

- Stapp, Jerry** — State Vice President, Young Democrats; President, Huntsville Civitan Club; Director, Huntsville Literary Association. Lawyer.
- Starkey, Ross Paul** — Board of Directors, Alabama Refrigeration Service Engineers Society; Master Mason Helion Lodge 1; President, Tennessee Valley Chapter, RSFS; Secretary-Treasurer, Huntsville Concert band, Board of Advisors, Rainbow Girls; Past President, Y's Men's Club; Member Zamora Band, 1969-70; With Huntsville Utilities 30 years.
- Steele, Dean** — Alabama Grand Cheminot 40 and 8, 1962; Grand Chef de Train, Alabama 40 and 8, 1963; Chef De Gare, 1962, 1012; Junior Vice Commander, American Legion; Chaplain, Legion; Staff of Governor Lurleen Wallace.
- Steele, John A.** — Republican Candidate for Governor. State Republican Executive Committee, 1905.
- Steele, Nerman L.** — Referee in Bankruptcy, Birmingham.
- Stephenson, Mrs. Mary** — Historian, Alabama BPW, 1947.
- Stevens, Dr. N. G.** — Presbyterian Missionary to Belgian Congo.
- Stevenson, Frank Moody** — Board, Birmingham Southern College Alumni Association, and President, 1969; Who's Who in South and Southwest.
- Stinnett, Charles F.** — Board of Directors, Madison Academy; Inventor; Real Estate Broker.
- Stone, Charles** — County Recreation Board; County Commission 1977; Outstanding Young Farmer Award.
- Stone, Roy L.** — President, Madison County Farm Bureau, 1941. Chairman County Commission, 1948-1962; Board of Education.
- Storie, Leonard D.** — Helped formulate Model Cities program; Active all drives; Builder.
- Stover, Earl** — All State Football Center, from Huntsville High, 1944. Pro.
- Stowers, Dr. Joe** — President, Alabama Association of School Administrators, 1970; Superintendent, Bullock County Schools; Associate Superintendent of Jefferson County Schools, 1965.
- Stubblefield, Ralph** — President Alabama Association of Cemeteries; Board of Directors, National Board of Interment, 1972.
- Stuhlinger, Ernst** — Board of Directors American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics; Board of Directors Rocket City Astronomical Assn., Member Von Braun Civic Center Planning Board; Trustee Huntsville Symphony Orchestra; Exceptional Civilian Service Award Army 1959; Carlton Award 1959; Propulsion Award American Rocket Society 1960; Herman Oberth Award 1962 and 1964; NASA Medal for Exceptional Scientific Achievement 1964; Roentgen Prize.



- Styles, Paul L., Sr.** — National Labor Relations Board, 1950-1953; Vice Chairman National War Labor Board, 1943-1945; President, Huntsville Trades and Labor Council, 1933-1937; NASA Medal for Exceptional Service; Commendation from President Truman.
- Sullivan, Dr. William Eugene** — President, Eighth District, Dental Society, 1970; Vice President, Alabama Dental Association, 1968; President, Huntsville Dental Association.
- Summers, Thomas H.** — Chairman, Huntsville Utility Board; Board member, Florida College; Board Member, Huntsville Industrial Expansion Committee; Minister, Church of Christ; Chairman Sales, Huntsville Football Stadium Drive. Real Estate and Insurance. County Personnel Board.
- Summers, William Rodney** — Chairman, U. S. Savings Bond Drive; Board of YMCA; Vice President, Huntsville Boosters Club, 1960-1962; Volunteer Coach, YMCA; Voted Outstanding Coach, 1965-1968.
- Sumrall, Haskell H., Sr.** — Worthy Master, Lunar Lodge, 918, Madison, 1971-72; Awarded Knights Commander of Court of Honour, 1969; National Association of Industrial Foremen; Rentals.
- Swaim, Vernon** — President, North Alabama Hi Y Association, 1948.
- Swinehart, S. F.** — President, Alabama Letter Carriers Assn., 1900.
- Snyder, Joe** — President, Alabama Association of Certified Public Accountants.
- Tate, Judson Carl** — Chaplain, Civitan Club, 1963; Chairman, Madison County Oil Distributors Association, 1962; Secretary, Democratic Executive Committee.
- Tate, Katie Ruth** — Winner FFA Tri State Queens Contest, 1950.
- Tate, Milton** — Organist; Appeared with Amos and Andy, Ted Lewis, Guy Lombardo and Dinah Shore.
- Tatum, James T., Jr.** — President Kiwanis Club, 1971; Director Huntsville Emergency Line Program, 1971; Director Family Counseling Service, 1970; Huntsville High P.T.A. President, 1971; President Law School Body, University of Alabama; Lawyer and Mechanical Engineer.
- Taylor, Carolyn** — Miss Alabama College at Montevallo, 1947.
- Taylor, Glenn E.** — Welterweight Champion Asiatic Fleet, 1930.
- Taylor, Gordon Mitchell** — Chairman UGF Meridianville; Merchant.
- Taylor, James K.** — Chairman, Huntsville Civitan Club Horse Shows, 7 years; Board of Directors, National Association of Real Estate Board; President, Civitan Club, 1956-7; President, Huntsville Board of Realtors, 1957-8; President, Civic Club

Council; Advisory Board, Madison Academy, 1965; Governor's Staff, 1968; Rear Admiral, Alabama Navy, 1964; Founder of Mortgage Services Company.

- Taylor, Jimmy** — President, North-South Fast Route Association, 1950; Restaurant Owner; Chairman, 1955, Sesquicentennial Celebration.
- Taylor, O. J.** — President, Methodist Men's Club.
- Teeter, Benjamin L.** — Historian and Recording Secretary, Rocket City Astronomical Association, 1969-present; Life Member, American Ordnance Association; Active in Boy Scouting and Girl Scouting.
- Terry, Almon** — Minister and author.
- Terry, Andrew Ezell** — President Huntsville Council for International Visitors, 1969; President Tennessee Valley Geneological Society, 1967-1968; Professor of German, University of Georgia, 1947-1958; Who's Who South and Southwest, 1952.
- Terry, Carl William** — Member, Farmers Market Board. Groceryman.
- Terry, Ira M.** — District Vice President, Alabama Retail Merchants Assn., 1941. President Merchants Association; Board of Directors, Central City Association; President, Kiwanis Club, 1929; Merchant, 1919-1964; Officer, Byrd Spring Rod and Gun Club.
- Terry, James Hugh** — President, Kiwanis Club, Ladies Ready-to-Wear.
- Thames, Suzanne Peterson** — American Women in Radio and T.V.; Board, Huntsville Press Club, 1971-1972; First Vice President, Huntsville Advertising Club, 1971-1972; Promotion Director, The Mall, 1969-present; Promotion Committee Space and Rocket Center, 1970-present; Vice President, Phi Beta Lambda; University of Alabama Philos Club President; Traffic Manager WHNT-TV.
- Thomas, Carl B.** — Vice President, Alabama Polled Hereford Breeders Association. President, Ala. Cattleman's Assn.
- Thomas, Charlie** — President, Madison County Pharmaceutical Society; President, Auburn University Pharmacy Alumni Association; Treasury, Madison County Mental Health Association; Director, Jaycees.
- Thomas, Isaac** — Tax Collector Limestone County; Register and County Clerk Limestone County.
- Thomas, Kenneth** — Chairman, Heart Fund Drive, 1950.
- Thome, Raymond J.** — Secretary-Treasurer, Tennessee Valley Chapter, State Division Veterans Association, 1966-Present; Secretary, State Rainbow Association.

- Thornton, J. D.** — Board of Trustees, Jacksonville State University, 1968.
- Thornton, Vance** — State Adjutant, DAV; City Council; Insurance and Real Estate.
- Thrasher, Clarence E.** — President Highlands School P.T.A., 1963; President Huntsville Sertoma Club, 1967; Treasurer Huntsville Chapter, American Institute of Banking, 1971; President, 4-H Club.
- Thrasher, H. J.** — Chairman, Demo Exec. Committee, 1938.
- Thrasher, J. R.** — Chairman Madison County Democratic Executive Committee, 1938.
- Thrasher, Tom Gordon** — Operator Thrasher Oil Company 1946-present, Executive Officer Redstone Arsenal 1951-2; National USO Board of Directors 1961-4; Army Civilian Advisory Committee; Vice President, Alabama Chamber of Commerce; Board of Directors Alabama Oil Jobbers Assn.; Huntsville School Board 1952-61; HIEC 1964-5; Chairman Industrial Development Board 1965-present; Chairman Medical Clinic Board 1964-5; Advisory Committee MSFC; President Shrine Club 1957; Board of Directors Huntsville Industrial Associates; Chairman, Madison County Oil Distributors Assn.; President, Tennessee Valley Assn. U.S. Army; Board of Directors First Federal Savings and Loan.
- Tidwell, Solo William** — Chairman, Local Food Committee, 1943; Chairman, Salesman Training Association; Food Broker.
- Timberlake, Harold Kenan** — President Madison County Sertoma Club, 1970-1971. Lawyer.
- Todd, Ashford** — Man of the Year, Chamber of Commerce, Probate Judge, President Kiwanis Club; President, Jaycees; Huntsville Housing Authority member; Cashier Rison Banking Company; Chairman First U.G.F. Drive.
- Torode, William George** — Technical Writer, MSFC; Author; Elk; Authors League of America.
- Townes, Charles L.** — Deputy Circuit Court Clerk, 1908.
- Tribble, Charles H.** — Chairman, Palm Sunday Sale; President, Shrine Club; President, Pioneers of South Central Bell.
- Troutman, Earl Eugene** — Recording Secretary, Carpenters Local Union, 1956; Active All Civic Drives.
- Tumminello, John** — Trustee, Loyal Knight, Elks.
- Tumminello, Louis** — Division Chairman UGF; Exalted Ruler, Elks 1953-4; Chef de Gare 40 and 8; Vice Commander American Legion and 50 year member; Huntsville Planning Commission member 8 years.

- Turner, Henry Peters** — Vice Commander, VFW.
- Turner, Mahlon G.** — State Board of Pharmacy, 1971.
- Turner, Thomas** — American Farmer Degree, 1950, highest award in nation for FFA Member.
- Turney, William O.** — Vice President, National Contract Management Association, 1970; President, Rolling Hills P.T.A., 1968; Awards from Sentinel Command, Safeguard and Nike-X.
- Underwood, Oscar Franklin, Jr.** — Member, Madison County Personnel Board; Operator, Drake Cab Company for 25 years.
- Uptain, Dorsey** — Vice President, Multiple Listing Service; Board Better Business Bureau; President, Downtown Development Association; President Shrine Club; President, Chamber of Commerce; Chairman United Givers Fund Campaign.
- Uptain, Virgil J.** — Lt. Governor, Civitan, 1954-1955; President, Civitan Club of Huntsville, 1955-1956; President, National Association of Postal Supervisors, Huntsville Chapter, 1962-1963; Assistant Postmaster, Huntsville, 1946-1963; Chief Clerk, Madison County Court, 1966-Present.
- Van Dyke, Robert Hinton** — Board of Directors National Terrazo Association; Presidents Club of America; Officer Sertoma Club; Executive Award Boy Scouts.
- Vandiver, John (Jack) W., Sr.** — Director, Alabama-Florida Ginners Association; Director, Southern Cotton Growers; President, Madison County Cattlemen's Association, 1967; President, Harvest-Monrovia Water Association, 1968-present; President, Monrovia PTA, 1967; Trustee, Monrovia School, 1966; Outstanding Young Farm Family of the Year, Jaycees, 1967; Assistant County Agent, Conecuh County, 1956; Madison County Board of Education, 1968-present.
- Vandiver, Raymond Franklin** — Board of Directors, YMCA; Board of Directors, Heart Association; President, District Soil Conservation Committee; Jaycee Outstanding Young Farmer Award; FFA Award; YMCA Service Award.
- Vann, Thomas Herman** — Chairman, Huntsville Production Credit Association, 1971; President, Optimist Club, 1952-1953; President, Madison County Cattlemen's Association; President, Farmers Exchange; Good Government Award, Huntsville Jaycees, 1957-1958; State Representative 1945-1959; State Senator. 1955-1959.
- Vaughn, William** — Madison County Republican Party Chairman. 1900.
- Vaughn, William Y.** — Commander DAV; Sr. Vice Commander, World War I Vets.

- Vincent, Harry F.** — Vice Chairman, Huntsville Section, Institute of Electronics and Electrical Engineering; President, Mason-Dixon Toastmasters Club; Who's Who; Army Meritorious Civilian Award.
- Waldon, Louis A.** — Chairman, Cancer Drive; Division Chairman, UGF.
- Walker, Grace** — Philanthropist; Companion of Virginia McCormick; Grace Club named after her.
- Walker, Henry Otis** — Examiner of Veterans Administration, Hoover Administration; Life Member, American Medical Society.
- Walker, Jimmy** — President, North Alabama Football Officers Association; Executive Vice President, Huntsville-Madison County Chamber of Commerce, 1971.
- Walker, LeRoy Pope** — House of Representatives, Lawrence County, 1943; Speaker of the Alabama House of Representatives, 1847; Began Law practice in Huntsville in 1837; Judge Fourth Judicial Circuit prior 1953; House of Representatives, 1853-1855; Law Partner, Robert C. Brickell and Septimus D. Cabiness, 1855; Presiding Judge, Military Court of North Alabama, 1864-1865; Secretary of War for Confederacy, 1861; President, Alabama Constitutional Convention 1875; Delegate to National Democratic Convention, 1884.
- Walker, Perry** — O. S. Congress; Also IG of CSA; Mobile Legislator.
- Wall, W. L.** — State President, Civians, 1923.
- Wallace, \_\_\_\_\_** — Little All American Football Team, two consecutive years, 1950-1951.
- Wallace, Hoke Smith** — Division Chairman UGF; Citation Blood Donor Drives; Sports Editor, **The Redstone Eagle**, first Redstone publication; First Football Coach West Huntsville High.
- Walling, W. J.** — Tax Collector, Morgan County, Alabama.
- Ward, Clyde** — State Governor, Alabama Toastmasters Clubs, 1971.
- Ward, G. W.** — Democratic Executive Committee; Board of Equalization; 1952; Charter Member, Quarterback Club; Co-chairman Red Cross Fund Drive.
- Wasson, Hugh Sr.** — Mayor of Chattanooga.
- Watkins, Lee R.** — Madison Academy PTA President; President Agricultural Workers Council, 1970.
- Watson, Alfred Lawrence** — President, Madison County Medical Association; President, Huntsville Rotary Club; Chairman, Madison County Rehabilitation Association; Diplomat of American College of Physicians; Member, Huntsville Planning Commission.

- Weaver, Miss Fleming J.** — Clerk of Chancery Court, Rosendale, Miss., 1912.
- Webb, Mrs. Harry** — Golf Champion; President, Womans Southern Golf Assn.; Advisory Council, U.S. Golf Assn.
- Weeden, John D.** — Trustee, Auburn University, 1883-1886.
- Weidner, Hermann Karl** — Vice President, American Rocket Society, Alabama Chapter, 1956; Honorary PhD, Rollins College, Florida; Herman Oberth Award, 1970; Member Von Braun Original Rocket Team.
- Weir, Donald B., Jr.** — Treasurer, Madison County Bar Association, 1968; Salvation Army Board; YMCA Section Chairman.
- Wellman, W. I.** — Chairman, State Republican Committee, 1903.
- Wells, Clarence A.** — Vice President, Space City Lions, 1968; Executive Director American Red Cross, Madison County.
- West, Janice** — Grand Musician, Alabama Rainbow Girls.
- Wetherill, Giles P.** — Commander, U. S. Power Squadron at Huntsville, 1967; Secretary, Burritt Museum; Firearms Consultant; Personalities of the South; President, Twickenham Rose Society, 1961-1962; Who's Who Engineers; Aide de Camp Prince Bertil of Sweden on his visit to America.
- Whitaker, Dr. James E.** — President, Madison County Medical Society; President, Huntsville Hospital Medical Staff; Founder of Fifth Avenue Hospital.
- White, Addison** — President, Alabama Game Preserve Association, 1902.
- Whitt, Buford L.** — President, Veterinary Medical Association, 1970; President, North Alabama Veterinary Medical Association 1968; Board Member, Alabama Veterinary Medical Association, 1966-1971; Built first Cultural Channel Catfish pond in Madison County.
- White, Olivia** — Society Editor, Agnes Scott College News.
- Whitfield, W. B.** — President, Rotary Club, 1933; Board of Directors Friends of the Family Court, 1965-9; Board of Directors Huntsville Boys Club 1955-present; Scoutmaster Troop 4, 1929-1949; Silver Beaver Boy Scout Award; Superintendent Huntsville Playgrounds; President Whitfield Foundation; Oil Dealer.
- Whitman, L. R.** — Grand Secretary, Independent Order Odd Fellows.
- Whitt, Homer** — Board of Directors, Virginia McCormick YMCA; Board of Directors, Salvation Army; President, Huntsville City Council; Army Advisory Committee; Board of Directors, Alabama League of Municipalities; Trustee Judson College; Real Estate.

- Wiesman, Walter** — President, Huntsville Community Concert; President, Arts Council; Trustee, Huntsville Council for International Visitors; President, MSFC Retired Employee Association; President, State Communications Council; Senator, National Jaycees; President, Huntsville Jaycees; Member of original Von Braun Rocket Team; Lecturer; Man of the Year Award 1976.
- Wiggins, James W.** — Division Chairman UGF; Honorary Citizen of New Orleans; Colonel State Militia Louisiana; Who's Who America; Who's Who Southern Interstate Nuclear Board.
- Wigley, Mrs. J. D.** — President, Alabama Vocational Association, 1948.
- Wikle, A. Melvin, Jr.** — State Board of Directors, P.T.A.; President, Lee High P.T.A.; President, Huntsville Council of PTA's, 1959-1960; District Chairman, Boy Scouts of Chattanooga, 1953-1955.
- Wilcoxon, Benton** — Vice President, Ice Skating Institute of America, 1970.
- Wilder, Mrs. Ruth Stewart** — Alabama Nurse of the Year, 1970.
- Wilhelm, Dwight** — Secretary-Manager Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association, 1938.
- Williams, Elwin** — President, North Alabama Hi Y and Tri Hi Y Association.
- Williams, Felix** — Mayor, 1949, Dania, Florida.
- Williams, George Kendrick** — Democratic Executive Committee, 1962-1966; Who's Who of Alabama; Special Assistant Attorney General, 1961; Board of Appeals, Alabama Department of Industrial Relations, 1961-1963; Vice President, U. S. Army Association.
- Williams, James Tillman** — President, Huntsville Civitan Club, 1969-1970; Trustee Childhaven Orphan Home, Cullman, 1970; President, Tennessee Valley General Insurance Agents and Managers Association, 1971-1972; President, Huntsville Association of Life Underwriters, 1958.
- Williams, Roger P.** — Chairman, Anti Sales Tax Association, 1936; President, Board of Realtors, 1954; Commander American Legion Post 37, 1937; Quartermaster Veterans World War I, Barracks 225; National Publicity Chairman, Barracks 225, 1971.
- Williams, T. A.** — School Trustee, 1959-1971; Vice President, Alabama Feeder Pig Association, 1969; Director, Madison County Farmers Market, 1960-1971; ASC Community Committeeman; Outstanding Farmer of Madison County, 1956; President and a founder, Madison County Feeder Pig Association; Unit Test Demonstration Farmer, New Sharon, 1956-1963; Farmers Market Board Chairman.
- Williamson, Kathryn Ann** — American Legion, Miss Alabama, 1932.

- Wilson, Frank** — Sales Representative, Huntsville Utilities; Clother, Bitting and Wilson; Huntsville City Councilman; TB Campaign Chairman, 1941.
- Wind, Philip B.** — Operator of I Wind Company. (Company has been in business 102 years.
- Wingard, \_\_\_\_\_** — Grand Recorder, Alabama Rainbow Girls.
- Winston, T. A.** — Charter Member Young Democrats 1933 and President, 1934.
- Winters, Winona** — Actress.
- Winton, Ralph** — Board of Directors, Alabama Optometry Association, 1969-73; Secretary-Treasurer Madison County Optometry Association, 1966-71; Vice President Tennessee Valley Cerebral Palsy Association; Board of Directors, Sertoma Club, 1967-70.
- Wither, James Mitchell** — Legislator, Mobile County; Mayor of Mobile; Editor, Mobile Tribune.
- Woltersdorf, Karl** — Director, American Power Association, 1947.
- Wood, Thomas P.** — State Republican Executive Committee, 1913.
- Woodall, Carl** — Director, Retail Furniture Dealers of Alabama.
- Woodward, Harry Lee** — Active Civic drives, football coach; active YMCA young peoples work.
- Woolley, Walter Otis** — President, Howard College Alumni Association, 1953-5; President, District Principals Association, 1961-1962; President, District Athletic Association, 1940-1946; President, Madison County Teachers Association, 1939-1940 and 1951-1952; President of Madison County Athletic Association about ten times; President, Gurley Lions Club; Principal Gurley High School, 1938-1955; Principal Hazel Green High 1955-1971.
- Worley, Joe Dixon, Jr.** — Trustee, Huntsville Symphony Orchestra; Trustee Chamber Music Guild; Engineer Designer of majority of Madison County water systems.
- Worthy, Mrs. Joe** — First Madison County WAC.
- Wright, Mrs. T. W.** — Active all UGF drives 1958-present; President, Madison County Mental Health Association, 1957; Secretary UGF 1969-70; President Grace Club, 1968-9; President and a founder Volunteer Bureau, 1969; Exceptional Service Plaque from Community Council 1969; Board of Directors Family Counseling Service, 1963-1966.
- Wright, Tom** — Board Chairman, Alabama Service Station Association, 1970.
- Yarbrough, Sam** — Chief of Police, Pulaski, Tennessee.
- Yeager, Karl W.** — Principal Bibb County Schools, 1928-36; Scoutmaster 1934-44; Ordained a Minister, 1942.



## PREVIEW OF VOLUME III TO COME

Generally, the format for the first two volumes will be followed, but with the important additions of an Encyclopedia of facts, and an index to cover all three volumes.

First, the volume will cover our history from 1968 to 1974. Next, it will explain State Government.

The next section of Volume III will cover a voluminous amount of information on (1) Our Schools, (2) Our Churches, (3) Our Civic-type Organizations and (4) Our Business Organizations and Professions. In each of these, the subject will be treated chronologically, showing when an organization, school, church or business was first organized, along with other pertinent information. The period covered on each of these will date back from our very first settlement.

Following the above mentioned section, an encyclopedia of information about our community will then be developed, including the following:

- Our Civil War Casualties
- Our World War I Casualties
- Our World War II Casualties
- Our Korean Casualties
- Our Vietnam Casualties
- Our Revolutionary War Graves
- Huntsville Times Circulation 1933-1969
- Users of Telephones in Huntsville, 1904
- Industries in Madison County, 1962, 1963, 1969, by name
- Cotton Production, 1816-1969
- Plants grown in Madison County
- Law Enforcement Deaths in Madison County, 1880-1971
- Location and Name of Courthouse offices, 1924
- Temporary Courthouse Offices, First Baptist Church Educational Building, 1963-1966
- Location and Name of Courthouse Offices, 1964
- Location and Name of Courthouse Annex (Elks Building) Offices, 1964
- Location and Name of Offices in Madison County Courthouse, 1967
- Early Land Purchases by Madison County Churches, 1820-1881
- Register, Twickenham Club, 1898-1904

Madison County Confederate Soldier Organizations  
and Members

Madison County Streets and Roads, for whom named  
and when established

Voting Precinct Population, 1890-1950

Triana Voters, 1856

Registered Voters, June 1902

Finances of the 67 Alabama Counties

Early purchases of Huntsville property

Water customers in Madison County system, 1970

Early Baseball Teams

1922 Lettermen, Wills Taylor School

1925 Huntsville High Basketball Team and 1932  
Football Team

Madison County Tennis Champion, 1922-1969

Madison County Tennis Player Rankings, 1922-1928

1949 Seeded Madison County Tennis Players

State Offices that have been held by Madison Countians

Important State and National Positions Madison  
Countians have held

Ante Bellum Homes of Madison

**MADISON COUNTY STATISTICAL COMPARISONS  
SELECTED ITEMS, 1941 - 1968**

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	1941	1950	1955	1965	1966	1967	1968	1970	1976
Tel. Calls to Cthse. Each June	4,000(2)	6,000(2)	11,000(2)	22,000(2)	24,000(2)	26,000(2)	30,795	37,082	45,348
Huntsville Building Permits	300	435	1,238	3,986	2,250	1,710	1,623	1,687	1,850(1)
Huntsville Hospital Admissions (1944)	3,160	4,343	5,429	18,787	18,906	17,520	14,319	14,463	21,659
Electric Meters	6,375	17,228	23,358	53,828	57,821	57,917	58,254	59,362	65,850(1)
Huntsville Budget	260,000	678,433	928,486	11,548,835	11,964,950	12,013,685	13,317,510	12,684,453	21,639,381
Huntsville Bonded Debt	1,713,000	1,431,000	1,024,000	20,136,000	19,224,000	28,638,000	27,333,000	37,050,000	51,132,000
Water Meters	3,465	7,480	10,593	35,790	38,252	38,491	39,112	40,429	42,643(1)
Gas Meters	0	0	5,039	22,434	22,515	22,529	22,507	23,394	25,655
Telephones	2,872	9,204	16,670	103,084	109,141	111,742	115,371	115,573	139,337
Registered Voters	7,000	13,013	18,400	45,532	46,835	55,910	71,000	88,377	86,492
Square Miles, Huntsville City Limits	2.5	4.4	15.9	106.5	106.5	106.8	108.1	108.1	113.6
Postal Receipts	100,663	250,097	451,987	2,042,625	2,246,493	2,217,460	2,556,895	2,560,400	4,723,650
Vehicle Registration	7,782	15,047	26,693	93,537	90,032	102,020	102,790	111,407	138,339
Assessed Value, Real Property	16,496,924	30,507,586	41,129,721	180,467,720	210,570,000	225,854,120	232,708,140		
Retail Sales	15,000,000	43,000,000	59,729,000	289,414,000	224,517,000	207,887,000	246,825,000	251,994,000	453,200,000
County Budget	442,000	1,053,000	1,400,000	3,300,000	3,600,000	4,300,000	4,800,000	5,400,000	11,400,000
County Bonded Debt	277,000	42,000	0	626,000	486,000	343,000	664,000	1,111,814	6,571,572
Boat Registrations			3,000	4,683	5,083	5,585	6,116	7,073	8,655
Drivers Licenses			20,000	46,650	48,091	47,242	49,982	50,945	66,887
School Enrollment		16,777	19,894	40,707	47,696	45,488	47,800	46,567	42,201
Per Capita Income			919	2,279	2,416	2,460	2,932(2)	3,143	3,900(2)
Household Income			4,800	7,362	9,860	10,461	10,615	10,939	11,500(est.)
UGF Budget	54,000	47,705	83,171	703,475	857,468	889,218	972,225	1,018,000	1,205,673
No. of Private Schools	1	1	3	13	15	15	16		
Private School Enrollment			500	2,282	2,265	2,320	2,363		
Bank Deposits	8,171,000	23,379,000	28,243,000	110,638,000	110,124,000	122,744,000			
Bales Cotton Produced	49,646	45,000	69,100	74,900	42,793	2,500	33,025	59,000	38,000
County Population		72,903		(1964) 117,348			184,000(2)	186,540	193,000(est.)
Huntsville Population		16,437		(1964) 72,365			130,000(2)	139,282	143,000(est.)
Sheriff's Budget	7,300	14,740	27,400	177,180	193,457	193,360	233,090	254,236	917,161.36
Marriage Licenses	702	627	519	1,620	1,800	1,812	2,009	2,150	2,294
No. of Parking Meters	0	525			530				589
Welfare Cases	733	3,005	2,548	3,481	3,567	3,712	3,962	4,804	2,583

Chamber of Commerce Budget	7.300	40.000		51.760				84.620	141.000
County Daily Truck Driver Pay		5.50		(1961) 10.34					24.16
Huntsville School Budget		327.000	591.962	11,162,668	13,336,241	16,673,140	18,016,774		
Scheduled Airline Passengers	(1952)	3,939	25,876	335,387	350,072	400,053	429,731		
Sunnyfield Bacon, Lb.	.33	.49							1.25
Pork Sausage, Lb.	.19	.29							1.30
Sirloin Steak, Lb.	.29	.89							1.50
Picnic Ham, Lb.	.15	.29							.79
Chicken Fryers, Lb.	.25	.45							.48
Eggs, Doz. Large	.25	.35							.60
Lettuce, 1 head	.06	.10							.22
Potatoes, 10 lbs.	.25	.40							.69
Corn, Doz.	.19	.60							1.20
Tomatoes, 1 lb.	.05	.19							.42
Bananas, 3 lbs.	.17	.37							.49
8 O'Clock Coffee, 3 lbs.	.53	1.95							3.27
Sugar, 10 lbs.	.59	.89							1.20
1 cup Coffee	.05	.07							.32
Huntsville Sales Tax Collections				4,473,530	4,800,000	4,400,000	4,700,000	5,100,000	5,600,000
Car Gas, Regular, Gal.	.25	.26							.60
Fire Runs, Fire Dept.	221	410		(1960) 1,053	733			1,822	(1975) 1,752
Cabbage, 1 lb.	.03	.03							.10
Celery, 2 stalks	.15	.16							.55
Lemons, Doz.	.19	.29							.69
Butter, 1 lb.	.12	.19							.92
Lard, 4 lbs.	.25	.49							1.50
Margarine, 1 lb.	.12	.20							.50
Cigarettes, Carton	1.50	1.75							4.50
Huntsville Times, Week	.15	.25							4.00
Lyric Theater, Adult Ticket	.30	.40							2.50
Sweet Milk, Qt.	.20	.24							1.74
Buttermilk, Qt.	.12	.18							.77
Pet Milk, 6 small cans	.21	.35							
Cheese, Mello-Bit, 2 lbs.	.45	.89							1.84
Camay Soap, 3 cakes	.15	.21							.90
Coca-Cola, 6 bottle pack	.25	.30							.85

(1) As of 12/30 75

(2) Estimated

## A CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE PERIOD 1961 - 1967

“This nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the moon and returning him safely to Earth” — President John F. Kennedy, May 24, 1961.

And so it began. Huntsville — world renowned for its prowess in rocketry — was on the way to the moon.

Kennedy, at age 43 the youngest ever elected President, just four months after his inauguration, was truly beginning his New Frontier government, even to the extent of sending Peace Corps volunteers to 50 nations.

But in space, Russia's Yuri Gagarin had already become the first human space traveler in orbiting the earth only a month earlier. Two years later they would send up the first woman.

Kennedy, in attempting to recoup from the disastrous 1961 Bay of Pigs when 1,500 Cuban refugees (trained by the CIA in Guatemala), had set a startling goal for U.S. prestige, to land on the moon.

“I Aim at the Stars,” the von Braun story, showed up at movies in the Huntsville area, while Marshall Space Flight Center began to flex its muscles, working furiously toward a test launch of a Saturn 1-B Rocket. Including Army activities, 24,717 workers now toiled at the arsenal.

In March, the Palaemon barge left Redstone on its first training mission down the Tennessee River, later to transport Saturn vehicles to Cape Kennedy.

On May 5, 1961, Alan Shepard, Jr. became the first American to go into suborbital space. Shepard was pushed by a Redstone rocket in the Freedom 7 capsule. Later, in July, Gus Grissom went into space.

To the South, the space agency selected Michoud Ordnance Plant near New Orleans as the site for industrial production of the Saturn, and in October selected the Mississippi Test Facility at Bay St. Louis, as the testing ground. The Saturn first stage was tested at Redstone October 27, 1961.

Alabama voters in 1961 also approved a \$3 million bond issue to construct the Research Institute. Milton Cummings served as Chairman of the drive for approval. Huntsville and Madison County appropriated \$400,000 to the institute. The drive got a big boost when von Braun addressed the legislature on its behalf.

Major industries continued to throng to progressive Huntsville. Brown Engineering received a permit to build their building on Sparkman Drive. A study by Brown suggested that the airport be moved, and the suggestion was promptly endorsed by Ed Mitchell, the author, and others. Also at Brown, Joe Moquin

suggested the name Research Park for the general area surrounding the Brown plant. And on the arsenal, Stauffer Chemical Company took over the National Distillery plant. Too, the Linde plant was dedicated, while Spacecraft, Parker Aircraft and Wyle Laboratories all announced plants in the area. To work further in industrial expansion, the Huntsville Industrial Expansion Committee acquired its first full time director, Guy Nerren.

Another first came to Madison County during 1961. The County Commission voted to begin garbage collection on a countywide basis, the first such in the nation. The County also opened the Coliseum, where wrestling was started, and still continues.

Medical Services improved. Huntsville Hospital, acquired by the City during 1961, got its first public Board of Control, including as its members Glenn Halcomb, Harvey Eslick, William Davoren, Dr. Henry Anderson, Woodrow Dunn, T. A. Blackwell and Erle P. Douglass. Larry Rigsby was named Administrator. A nurses residence and five story wing was added.

Roadways stretched across the Huntsville area. U.S. 431 South was four-laned from Huntsville to Taylor's Store, and U.S. 72 was four-laned from Huntsville to near Ryland. Governors Drive received curbs and gutters, and was four-laned from West Clinton to Stanford Drive. Oakwood was four-laned from Andrew Jackson to Memorial Parkway, and Mountain Gap Road was built.

Whitesburg Elementary and Chapman Elementary Schools opened in 1961, and the city found it necessary also to use their first portable classrooms. The City school budget was \$4,026,000 with 16,022 students. In the county, Monrovia Elementary School was built. To serve the athletic needs, a drive to build a \$100,000 stadium was started, to end successfully.

Construction of the Huntsville State Vocational Technical School was begun on 15 acres provided by A & M College, and S. C. O'Neal was appointed Director. The name of the school was later changed to J. F. Drake Technical Trade School, then College. At UAH, Morton Hall was dedicated. Over in Germany, another type of building was constructed. The Communists built the Berlin Wall, and the words Iron Curtain began to be commonplace.

In November, the Heart of Huntsville Shopping Center opened, adding to shopping areas along Memorial Parkway. Sears had opened in the Center the previous month, and had received 3,500 applications in September for the 250 jobs they created.

Army activities continued to grow as well. The Little John rocket, developed at the arsenal, became operational. The Army Ballistic Missile Agency and the Army Rocket and Guided Missile Agency were reactivated during the year.

If Huntsville was turning into a champion, it could not have been a more appropriate year. The Alabama Crimson Tide at the

University of Alabama emerged as national champions of the collegiate gridiron in 1961.

Bringing nationwide attention in 1961, the first Worlds Fair in 22 years opened at Seattle, and Roger Maris became the darling of baseball fans with his home run total reaching 61 in a 162 game season, comparing with the 1927 Babe Ruth record of 60 in a 154 game season.

At Montgomery, the oratory flew fast and furious concerning a redistricting bill including a chop up of Jefferson County. Governor Patterson vetoed the bill, and subsequently a 9-8 plan was passed calling for Congressmen to run first in their old districts, then statewide. Frank Boykin lost out in 1962. The Supreme Court declared the law unconstitutional and the end result did split up Jefferson County. And also in Montgomery, in May, 400 Federal Marshals were sent there in consultation with the Freedom Riders movement, following rioting near Anniston. The government also called out the National Guard.

Madison Countians, in 1961, woke up to three events startling to them. A jury gave life imprisonment to Isham Hobbs, convicted for the 1944 knife-slating of Mrs. Margaret Thornton Fleming, while a federal grand jury indicted Sheriff L. D. Wall on a charge of income tax evasion. The government claimed he got kickbacks from bondsmen and juggled bills on food for the jail. Wall pleaded nolo contendere (no contest), was convicted, and received a \$1,000 fine, but no jail sentence. In September an autopsy was ordered on the battered body of little five year old Teresa Lee Billey, to bring about another sensational trial. The mother was convicted in March, 1962, of beating her to death. Construction and property were much in the news during 1961. The city and county bought the Weil home, Greene and Gates, for Health Department expansion, and somehow jointly found \$175,000 for land acquisition to expand the airport, to later be operated by a Joint Airport Authority set up by a 1961 law. The airport administration building was also air-conditioned, and G. W. Jones and Sons were selected to design a new 7,500 foot North-South runway.

Madison County, in need of a new courthouse, authorized a consultant survey of needs, and employed two architectural firms. in a combined operation, to draw plans. The Commissioners voted on August 17 to approve construction. Commissioners also agreed to provide a boat launching ramp area for the State just East of the Madison County Boat Harbor. They also agreed to try hard labor by prisoners on road projects.

The Federal Government, not to be outdone in the construction field, opened its west post office station on Governors Drive. Also on Governors Drive, the First Baptists got a permit in June to build a new church.

In order to better oversee the rapid building surge, Huntsville appointed its first Board of Examination and Appeals for Construction Industries.

The small town of Gurley began a comeback in 1961 with the populace there voting 113 to 70 in favor of again incorporating after 30 years. The town at the time had a population of 666, including 57 blacks. While at New Hope, the City Hall burned, and the town hired its first Police Chief.

The name United began to appear in prominent letters during 1961, as United took over the Capital Airlines operation in Huntsville.

Separation of Church and State is respected in Madison County, but a 1961 action also showed that there is cooperation between Church and State. The Ministers of Madison County, with Reverend Edsel Keith as Coordinator, began a drive to construct a lighted 75 foot concrete cross on Monte Sano. The drive would later prove successful in 1963. Huntsville granted \$500 for the land, the Burritt Museum granted the land, and the County provided \$2,000 in site clearing and transportation. The cross is a true landmark for Huntsville.

Taxes were raised in 1961, to help take care of the burgeoning needs of the City. The Huntsville City Council doubled its 1 percent gross receipts privilege tax.

Out at Redstone, the first rocket shot ever to be fired from a helicopter was accomplished as a result of local development. The newly organized Fantasy Playhouse may well have taken this information and used it in one of their shows. Of probably more interest to the employees, though, was opening of bids by the Army for construction of an overpass on Patton Road, at Martin Road.

While industrial expansion efforts of the community were very successful during 1961, not all efforts were. Many will still remember the intense effort to locate a new Thiokol Chemical Company facility just west of Redstone Arsenal.

Washingtonians were gleeful on March 29, 1961, when Constitutional Amendment 23 was ratified. The residents would thereafter be allowed to vote on Presidents. And many applauded when Congress raised the minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour.

The Berlin Crisis brought about a barbeque at Huntsville's Big Spring Park during the fateful year of 1961. The City, County, and Chamber of Commerce put on the feed honoring members of the 279th Signal Corps National Guard, first to be called to duty during the crisis. The same year the Chamber of Commerce expanded, moving from the Twickenham Hotel to the Terry-Hutchens Building, 7th floor.

Illustrating further expansion, Fire Station 6 was built at the airport, and the County established, under a new law proposed by the author, creation of the Madison County Vehicle License Department authorizing the citizens to buy their tags by mail for the first time, and without the problem of having to go to three sepa-



rate departments for their tags. Another expansion included announcement by the well-known Moore-Handley Hardware Company that they were locating a warehouse and distribution center in Huntsville. The Pin Palace Bowling Alley began, while Woody Anderson got the Ford franchise. Agnew Ambulance also began.

About the same time, a check of the Huntsville Police Department showed there were 100 policemen and 30 vehicles. The Fire Department had 109 men and 17 pieces of equipment with an annual budget of about \$500,000.

Southeast Huntsville began to move in 1961. In September, 434 acres were voted into the City by a vote of 19-7, being 15 homes and four streets. The election was held at a house on Hickory Hill Lane.

The honoring of Madison County residents continued. One of the more touching was held for Mrs. Beulah Ware by the First Baptist Church. She had served the Church, and Community, as organist for over 60 years.

And 60,000 visited Monte Sano Park during fiscal 1961.

The year 1962 opened many more eyes.

So prominent was Huntsville in the nation's eyes that President Kennedy, Vice President Lyndon Johnson and Defense Secretary Robert McNamara made personal trips to Redstone Arsenal on September 11, 1962. Arrangements were co-chaired by the author and Mayor R. B. Searcy. Two plane loads landed at the Redstone Arsenal, and also included a group of Congressional leaders, as well as the Air Force and Army Secretaries.

But it was a year, too, when Alabama bucked the nation's chief executives. George Wallace impounded the voting records of Barbour and Bullock counties when the U.S. Civil Rights Commission sought them out.

Wallace, hauled into court by U.S. District Judge Frank Johnson, was found innocent of withholding the records. But Johnson decreed that Wallace "by subterfuge, cooperated with us."

Wallace retorted, saying that Johnson was "an integrating, carpet-bagging, scalawagging, race mixing, bold-faced liar."

If integration was becoming a serious question in some parts of the state, it was hardly evident in progressive Madison County. At least 300 new business establishments opened in Madison County during that year, 1962. Lockheed announced a plant in the city, and acquired 80 acres in Research Park.

And at Marshall Center, bids were taken for a 405-foot Saturn 5 moon booster static test stand. Meanwhile the Army used a Redstone-developed Nike-Zeus to strike down an intercontinental ballistic missile over Kwajalein Atoll in the Pacific during tests

During the year John Glenn, Scott Carpenter and Walt Schirra all orbited, each in a Redstone Arsenal developed Mercury.

Schools in Huntsville seemed to be multiplying like rabbits. Whitesburg Junior High School, Highlands School, Ridgecrest School, Davis Hills Junior High, and Chapman Junior High opened for business.

The City spent \$1.5 million for 36 miles of sanitary sewers, 164 miles of road resurfacing, and four miles of street construction, along with three new major bridges. The first Board of Appeals for Minimum Housing for the city was organized, composed of S. J. Mazza, Harold Carpenter, W. M. Hollingsworth, Dudley Powell and Robert Broadway. The Madison County Technical Action Panel was organized, as was the Huntsville Better Business Bureau, and the Contact Club of the Huntsville-Madison County Chamber of Commerce. Additionally, the County created, along with the city, the first Civil Defense Board, composed of Mortie Weil, J. O. Johnson, C. W. Ennis, Jackson M. Balch and Lawrence Brock. The first appointed Civil Defense Director, Ransom Crawford, was given the mandate that he must move from Decatur to Huntsville. He declined, and was replaced by Harris Mitchell. Another organization, to later have a major impact on Huntsville, was also organized during 1962, with Martha Richardson as its President. Erik Fris later joined the organization in 1963 as Executive Director. Name of the organization was the Arts Council.

With such a growing metropolis, the need for improved air traffic in and out of the city became paramount. The Civil Aeronautics Board held a hearing in Huntsville to consider a direct flight to Los Angeles via Delta Air Lines. That particular effort would come to naught, but other flights would be gained to offset the loss.

On December 7, a significant announcement was made jointly by the City and County. A Detention Home was announced for wayward and neglected children, and plans were forthcoming for construction.

With it all, too, was to eventually come a high-rise new Madison County Courthouse on the square in downtown Huntsville. Following a long series of public meetings, the county voted to raze the old building built in 1914, and to use the same location for the new structure. A Public Building Authority composed of Oscar Mason, H. E. Monroe and Butler Ragland was appointed, to oversee construction, along with their Executive Director, Jarvis Kingston.

Meanwhile, the city voted a \$61,000 contract for a new garage off Johnson Road, on Schrimsher Lane.

A new community was forming during 1962 in the Willowbrook area and 500 of these joined the new Willowbrook (now Valley Hill) Country Club.

But the biggest crowd to attend any function in Madison County for many a year got together in August. The author bears testimony as he served as an usher, helping to seat those arriving in over 9,000 cars, which came to the Arsenal Airport and were handled within an hour. Billy Graham had come to preach.

Honors again were bestowed on many Madison Countians, including Jack Giles being named Alabama's Director of Industrial Relations, and that of the annual Jaycee Good Government Award going to the author.

Traffic began to pick up in 1962, and the second bridge across the Tennessee River at Whitesburg was begun by Governor Wallace, having been arranged for by Albert Brewer while Governor.

Football in Alabama is probably next to Motherhood in respect, but the year of 1962 had some folks wondering what was going on with the Saturday Evening Post story talking of "fixing" of a Georgia-Alabama game by coaches Wally Butts and Bear Bryant. Even the continuing bickering between Mayor Searcy and the Huntsville Council did not attract as much attention. The Saturday Evening Post would go out of business in 1969 after 148 years of publishing.

The nation looked aghast at a number of happenings during 1962. Among these was the crisis concerning Soviet missiles to Cuba. The nation generally thought that President Kennedy handled this well. Unhappy was the word for most of the nation's citizens in June when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled reading of prayer in public schools was unconstitutional. But probably more persons cried when they heard of the death of the nation's sex symbol, Marilyn Monroe, from an overdose of sleeping pills on August 5.

The name Francis G. Powers had gone down indelibly in 1960 when his U 2 spy plane was shot down over Russia, and the nation reacted with pleasure during 1962 that he had been released, albeit a Russian spy, Rudolph Abel, had to be released also by the U.S. in return.

Mixed feelings were aroused in the South when Federal troops were used, over vociferous objections of Governor Ross Barnett, to admit Negro James H. Meredith to the University of Mississippi.

In Alabama, George Wallace won election for Governor (by nearly 8 to 1 in Madison County) over his Republican opponent, Frank Walls. He had won the primaries over Boutwell, Conner, DeGraffenreid, Folsom, Galion, Henderson, and Jennings. Huntsville's Preston Farish had qualified but later withdrew. Senator Lister Hill, surprisingly barely beat out Representative Jim Martin although Madison County voted Hill by 2 to 1.

Tragedy affected County Government in two cases during 1962. County Clerk Gertrude Bowers committed suicide, and Chairman Roy L. Stone died March 23. Governor Patterson appointed

the author in his place. The author resigned his State Senate and County Clerk-Auditor positions. J. T. Adams succeeded the author as County Clerk-Auditor on March 30. In a special election June 21 Democrat Billy Laxson defeated Republican Morton M. Hutchens 2 to 1 for the State Senate spot. A previous special election of January 2, 1962 had been called to elect a senator in place of Dave Archer who had resigned to accept appointment as a Circuit Court Judge. Due to there being no opponent, the election had been cancelled, and the author had been declared elected.

The retail and commercial field were active during 1962. A Park and Shop Association was begun; Boeing moved into Huntsville with Joe Peters as manager; R. L. Smith advertised "the newest water Paradise, Mountain Lake, Killingsworth Cove", 520 acres under construction; C. M. Brewer built a 9 hole golf course at Mt. Charron; the Huntsville Holiday Plaza Shopping Center opened; Miracle City opened, being at the time the largest retail store in Huntsville; The First National Bank began construction of a branch on Pratt Avenue, and the First Federal began construction of a new facility on Memorial Parkway; The First National, Henderson, and State National announced 3½ percent interest; and Huntsville approved zoning for Research Park. Other new businesses opening included Doyle's Music Service, Starlight Bowling Lanes, Smith-Alsop, and Burkett School Supplies.

The Lake Vue Motel was also started in 1962, as was the Bentley Motel; the Telephone Company completed their South Parkway building; the Makada Hotel expanded, and Kentucky Fried Chicken began operation on South Memorial Parkway, owned by Bryan F. Bergeron. Probably most indicative of community growth, however, was the fact that almost 1 out of every 3 telephones installed during the year in Alabama (37,000) were installed here. All of this in spite of the fact that the stock market had the worst dip since 1929. Interestingly the local Krystal chain, in February, reduced its hamburger price from 12 cents to 10 cents. At this time the price of a Chrysler Valiant Signet began at \$2,230.

In Government, the ground breaking was held for the Research Institute; an election resulted in a 1,390 to 623 vote to retain the Mayor Council form of government rather than switching to the City Commission form; NASA approved development of a 3 stage Saturn C5 vehicle; the Army Ordnance Missile Support Agency changed its name to the Army Missile Support Command. The Sergeant Missile, developed at Redstone Arsenal, became operational also during 1962.

Work began during 1962 on a 150 bed expansion of Huntsville Hospital, to later be completed in 1964. Four lanings of U.S. 231-431 North was completed, as was 6 laning of Governors Drive from Butler School to just East of Memorial Parkway.

Madison County, becoming the first in the State to do so, provided a Polygraph (Lie Detector) machine for the Sheriff's office in 1962, and the machine is still in use during 1977.

Huntsville built Fire Station 7 on South Memorial Parkway during 1962, only to see it destroyed by a tornado later, in 1967. It would be rebuilt.

And the University of Alabama at Huntsville, showing its promise of much more to come, graduated its first Certificate students (2 year course) granting them a Certificate of Proficiency in Accounting. The author was in that first class (held at night).

For the first time, in 1962, in accordance with a legislative act suggested by the author, voters in Madison County did not have to rush to a 5 p.m. closing of the polls, nor did they have to go to just one designated voting machine. Thereafter they had until 6:30 P.M. and could go to any voting machine.

Evidencing Huntsville's continuing interest in sports, the Huntsville Rockets professional football team began, although it would later fall by the wayside, due to lack of spectators, much the same as had happened to a professional basketball team, begun by Bill Graves. Madison Countians did note, too, that Ronnie Quick, Butler basketball star, made All State.

Again in government, the first of many County Government Days for school youths to take over the reins of County Government was held in 1962, and was planned by the author. The same year Commissioners placed their first garbage collection truck in service during February. In the Madison County Court, Raymond Ray Ellis became the first Probation Officer.

One of the big news stories of 1962, locally, concerned an incident between Mayor Searcy and Police Chief Spurlock. Searcy said Spurlock called him a liar and attempted to suspend the Chief. By a 4-1 vote the council refused to uphold his recommendation. Eslick voted to uphold the Mayor, while Loftin, Lee, Cummings, and Whitt voted the other way.

Even the news about Red China invading Russia, or news of the drug Thalidomide causing thousands of deformed babies, or the investigations of the business manipulations of Billy Sol Estes may not have made more news locally. Certainly the fact of the U.S. Congress invoking cloture for the first time in 35 years over such a thing as a Senate filibuster against a bill to establish a privately owned community Satellite Corporation didn't bring as much attention.

Churches had a phenomenal growth in the five year period of 1957 to 1962. Nine churches rose in 1957, fourteen in 1958, thirteen in 1959, five in 1960 and fifteen in 1961. Two more started between January 1 and May 1, 1962.

The Chamber of Commerce, ever active, called on the author to head a drive for a new building. The drive was successful and the HIEC (IDA) was also housed there. The Chamber also furnished a new car for Dr. J. F. Drake, President of A & M since

1927, but who was placed on leave in February. It was a very touching ceremony when the author handed Dr. Drake the keys. Tears came to his eyes when told of the community doing this. Perhaps U. S. Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges, speaker at the annual HIEC Meeting, learned of this.

The community reaction to integration continued to be low-key in 1962. There were "sit-ins" at three eating places and little attention was paid to the incidents. No one seemed inclined to run to the Bomb Shelters, first marked by Civil Defense officials during the year. More attention, actually, was given the local housing shortage.

Statistics for comparison in later years for government researches should be interesting. During the year 1962, for instance, Madison County District Foremen were paid \$356.94 per month, while Grader Operators were paid \$14.16 per day, and a dump truck driver received \$11.37 per day. (The truck driver later in 1970 received \$384.64 a month, and \$577.20 a month in 1976). An October report showed 2,369,518 employed by the Federal Government, 1,680,479 employed by State Governments, and 5,168,518 employed by local Governments. In Alabama, State Government had 27,587, Local Government had 77,211 and Federal Government had 65,278. In January 1962 there were 24,877 employees on Redstone Arsenal. A national report showed there were 3,043 Counties and 17,997 Municipalities in the Nation.

Catholics of Huntsville were made happier in 1962 when the Holy Cross Catholic School on Old Airport Road was constructed. Another private school, Randolph, got a building permit at 400 Drake. Madison County voted \$25,000 gravel on August 8 for the new football stadium.

The ugly overtones of racial conflict came to Huntsville in 1963, ironically with little reason for it all. The city had appointed a nine-person community relations committee to help keep harmony between the races, and they had done a good job. Never had there been any real major conflicts in the city before.

Governor George Wallace ordered state troopers to Huntsville to stop integration of city schools. His action came over the protest of city officials, who saw no need for the governor to act. Wallace had asked that the City Board of Education not open on an integrated basis. The board refused the request and the City Council backed up the board.

The troopers came, but school opened, and with no major incidents, on an integrated basis. Huntsville had weathered the storm in a spirit of cooperation between all races. At UAH, negro David McClathery was entered, and a large number of blacks entered the primary and secondary system schools. But down in Mississippi, Medgar Evers, a black, was killed.

If emotions ran high in Huntsville, it did little to thwart the city's progress. There were more dreams of an ultra-modern air-

port for the city. To help finance the dream, the city voted to allow the Madison County Airport Authority to use the city's credit in borrowing money from the New York Chemical Bank and Trust Company for the construction of a new airport.

Other industries came to the Huntsville area, recognizing the growth potential of the Tennessee Valley, where most of the growth in Alabama was occurring. Northrop Corporation joined the ranks, while Brown Engineering announced an addition. Brown employment now stood at 2,000.

Madison County had 157 wholesale establishments with a total of 1,526 employees of which 1,472 were in Huntsville. Wholesale sales were \$7.7 million of which \$7.5 million was in Huntsville.

The County had 570 service establishments with 3,240 employees, of which 3,200 were in Huntsville.

The University of Alabama in Huntsville, and Alabama A & M College, continued expansion in both students and facilities; the Evangel School, with Ward Gately as Principal, was built. Weatherly Heights and Davis Hills Schools, newly constructed, teemed with students; and Grace Lutheran, Presbyterian Day and Sunny Dale Academy schools also opened. The latter three were private schools, as was the Evangel School, which had been founded in 1958. In the county system, Hazel Green High School was completed, and a lunchroom at New Hope High School finally came to fruition.

New churches continued to spring up during 1963. First Christian Church broke ground for an educational building, and Northside Baptist, Trinity Methodist, St. Joseph Mission, and University Methodist constructed buildings. Memorial Parkway Church of Christ, Whitesburg Baptist, and Southside Baptist, also joined the parade of construction. The Salvation Army buildings were dedicated on March 3, and the Catholic Charities charitable organization was organized. The new St. Marks Lutheran was also dedicated.

To bolster new and existing industry, the Association of Huntsville Area Companies (AHAC) was organized to help advise industry and the community of equal opportunities matters, as well as other matters. Milton Cummings was the first President.

The City meanwhile spent \$2.3 million for expansion to its electrical system to service business and homes.

Willowbrook Country Club finally opened; Dunnnavants Mall began business; the county approved a formal countywide recreation system in cooperation with the YMCA, first of its kind in the nation. The system was suggested by the author.

And in Montgomery, A Decaturite named Albert Brewer became the youngest speaker of the House in Alabama history. Brewer would later play a major role in Alabama's future.

But 1963 was a traumatic year, first with the problems of racial overtones and then the most dastardly act of all: President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas on November 22. In rapid succession, Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested for the crime, and was himself killed by Jack Ruby on November 24. The Warren Commission was appointed on November 29, and would later find that Oswald was the killer and that he acted alone.

Growth, during 1963, continued at an astronomical rate. IBM built a 3 story building; RCA leased the Amvets building on South Memorial Parkway; The Cabana Apartments were begun; The Physicians and Surgeons building was constructed on St. Clair; Lockheed broke ground; 78 rooms were added to the Kings Inn; Linde announced plant doubling; Southern Pre-Stressed Concrete Plant announced, and in connection with the opening of their 5 Points branch, First National noted they had the first bank organized, first **National** Bank, first night depository, first drive-in window, first branch bank in Huntsville, and would later have the first automatic electronic check processing. Kohlmeyer and Company, investment brokers also announced an office for Huntsville.

A giant in Alabama business, Pizitz, announced construction in 1963, their 4th store in Alabama. Their first was Birmingham, 1899, then Bessemer in 1955 and Roebuck in 1961. The Bank of Huntsville opened in temporary quarters in December, two months after Dunnnavants had opened their store in Dunnnavants Mall.

Growth, growth, growth continued in 1963. Park Place Apartments were constructed; Chateau Apartments began; Hal Ensor constructed apartments on Patton; Fidelity Savings and Loan opened on Franklin and Eustis; the Catalina Motel was completed, and the University Plaza Motel announced. A new 5 story addition to the Sands Motel was also announced. A New York firm acquired Holiday Inn West. They also acquired the Sahara on Memorial Parkway South and renamed it Holiday Inn East.

A new Country Club, The Parkway, was completed by Arthur Cole, and an 800 home subdivision, Willowbrook, was well under way in July, with 16 houses under construction. Maurice Deal was Director of Development. Continuing, Southern Bell completed a new building on Mastin Lake Road; Redstone Federal Credit Union opened a branch on North Memorial Parkway; a 15 unit Parkway Plaza North was announced; Wyle Labs enlarged and Byrd Spring Apartments were begun. Honda Sports and the Huntsville Marine Center also began business during 1963, and heat technology labs, Robert D. Stottle, President expanded at 4308 Governors Drive.

There was no stopping in 1963. Spacecraft added to its buildings; General Electric, with 500 employees, occupied their South Parkway Plant; American National organized, with Richard Oliver as president. Republic Aviation announced their Research and Engineering facility.



Another theater was announced in 1963 on North Memorial Parkway by the Martin chain. At the junction of Tollgate and Bankhead, an apartment complex of 90 units opened, and helping portend a revolution in local eating habits, McDonalds Hamburgers opened on South Memorial Parkway with hamburgers at 15 cents and Stephen McDonald as operator. This was the 506th unit in the chain.

On May 19, President Kennedy was again in Huntsville and he spoke for 5 minutes including saying "I will say that as we move faster there is no place in the world in this decade that is going to play a more significant role in that nation than this community right here in Alabama." Just two days before that, Huntsville born Tallulah Bankhead had dedicated OGMS building to W. B. and John Bankhead. She was given a painting of her birthplace, by Mrs. Wallace Armstrong, representing the Madison County Democratic Womens organization.

Tragedy, as it seems to in every year, struck in 1973. The author's wife was burned to death while he was at a national association of Counties convention for the purpose of introducing Senator Sparkman to the convention for a speech. In the Atlantic, the nuclear sub Thresher, was lost with 129 men aboard. The March 11 tornado and flood hitting Owens Cross Roads, caused tremendous damage.

Sheriff L. D. Wall, as if he did not already have enough trouble with the Internal Revenue Service, was severely criticized by the Madison County Grand Jury, and to top that off, was arrested on a complaint of assault and battery by Ivan Cooper following fisticuffs, prompted by a heated discussion at the Elks Lodge about the bail bonding system. The charge was dismissed.

The hospital made news again in 1963, with discussion of final plans for the 300 bed, 5 story, \$3,000,000 addition, by Larry C. Rigsby, administrator. The City declared on August 30 it would stand any deficit incurred for fiscal 1962-3. The Hospital had 14,662 patients, with a staff of 475. The Crestwood Nursing Home was also constructed, during 1963.

City Hall, as usual, made news in 1963. This time ground breaking for a new facility was held on May 21. W. R. Dickson had been selected architect for the 3.3 million dollar facility in January. Too, a Water Filtration Plant was begun, and approval was given for a one million dollar library. An eighth fire station was also built.

The City appropriation to the City Board of Education was \$500,000, in 1963 and an Act provided for construction of 13 new colleges and 15 trade schools in Alabama, boosting the trade school total to 25.

Schools were still expanding during 1963, but a particularly significant action was noted in a petition, eventually to be successful, to establish a high school in Madison. A five man Education Study Committee was appointed by legislative act to study the

City and County Boards of Education, and was composed of T. Herman Vann, chairman; Dr. J. L. Carpenter, W. L. Halsey, Jr., Dr. Charles M. Hersh and David H. Newby. An ad of December said the probable city enrollment for 1968 would be 40,649, and 1969, 44,701. On December 10, a statewide election carried for a new 5 mill school tax. Huntsville carried 3,288 to 1,651, while the County voted against it by 29. Only 5,935 of 27,000 voted. Schools this year were still forced to go to portable classrooms, but Lee High received the honor of going to the Orange Bowl, representing Alabama.

A prayer of thanks by 1,650 persons was especially noted at the 11:00 A.M. service of the First Baptist Church members on January 6. A prayer of Thanksgiving was offered towards the January 13 service, to be conducted in the new church on Governors Drive. Noteworthy in 1963, too, was the visit of Greek Orthodox Bishop Silas, first Greek Bishop to ever visit Huntsville. He urged that a Greek Church be formed in Huntsville. It later was.

Among recreational facilities during 1963 was the old art of wrestling, which could be seen at the National Guard Armory, with Jack Welch as promoter. However, he moved activities to the coliseum. The Piedmont Par 3 Golf Course, an 18 hole lighted course, was opened by Walton Fleming and Charles Crute. Willowbrook Country Club begun in 1962, opened fully. It was built by James Fair. The Original Board was John Blue III, Richard C. Ensinger, Thornton Fleming, M. Frank Jr., Winston F. Garth, Jr., John Goodloe, and Dr. Thomas C. Lawson.

Other governmental building and activity noted during 1963 included the County appointing its first Recreation Board composed of W. O. Mason, Gordon Mitchell, Roy E. Blair, Erskine Payne and Sam C. Broyles. Another Post Office, on Blue Spring Road was begun, the City dedicated a new pumping station on Grizzard Road; and opened their new garage on Johnson Road, while, out at Madison, the people voted 150 to 69 to retain the city commission form of government. An incorporation vote for Owens Cross Roads was set for September 3. The Huntsville Housing Authority acquired the first parcels in the Big Spring Urban renewal project. The Council also gave the go ahead on 4 laning Andrew Jackson Way. The Alabama State Highway Department got a building, and the U. S. and Russia established the Hot Line. Huntsville Police established a Juvenile Squad, while the Family Court got its first probation officer, Preston Bryant. The Huntsville Fire Department completed 1422 fire alarm runs.

The action in City government, however, was most notable in Huntsville where the Mayor and Police Chief feud continued. Mayor Searcy suspended Chief Spurlock for what he said was profane language at a teenage dance at the VFW. The Council went 3-2 against the Mayor on this. Lee joined Eslick in favoring the Mayor's stand. Finally on November 11, Mayor Searcy again sus-

pended Spurlock on the grounds he had not followed orders. His suspension was upheld by Councilmen Lee, Loftin, and Eslick. Whitt and Cummings voted against the suspension. Searcy then appointed Jess Seaton as Acting Chief. In December, he appointed Floyd Dyer as chief. The City, in May, hired its first black policeman since reconstruction, Carl Bailey. At Gurley, the old Crescent Theater was bought by the City and remodeled into their City Hall. The first branch office of State Toxicology in North Alabama, was opened in Huntsville by W. T. McVay, Toxologist. Gurley got its first public water system, and the town of Madison completed their house numbering system.

Liquor was in the news during 1963. On September 6, the Council passed an ordinance approving establishments of private clubs that could sell liquor. Later, on September 26, they passed a tax of 15 percent on liquor sold at the clubs, and earmarked the proceeds for a municipal auditorium and arts center. This followed a June 4 countywide referendum on whether restaurants and motels could sell liquor. This was narrowly defeated, mainly because of the rural vote. A legislative act permitted the private clubs, with sales to begin on September 11, subject to Council approval. The Sheraton became the first club.

During 1963 the joke was developed calling Memorial Parkway the longest parking lot in Alabama. Actually a state survey showed 60,396 vehicles traveling South on the road, and 59,275 going North. The survey must have envied Gordon Cooper on his 22 orbits with the Mercury in May. The State did help on Sparkman Drive, 4 laning it.

Industrially, the surrounding area began to keep pace. At Decatur, Fruehoff Trailers announced, while IRS prepared to collect the new wealth, setting up a new collection office in Huntsville for 10 counties. Surprisingly, the announcement didn't bother those citizens enjoying the newest dance craze, the Bossa Nova. Some of the local bands at the time were the Jaguars, Ray Hanson, Hi-Fies, Hilding Holmberg, Cliff Barnes, Gene Lewis, Glenn Slayton, Buzz Raynes, Hi-Boys, Ramrods, and the Continentals.

The State Docks at Whitesburg finally got its first business with the first barge shipment, through L. Miller and Son, on April 16. The Docks have proven a white elephant as to their purpose.

Construction continued on Redstone Arsenal with construction of MSFC headquarters (familiarily called the Von Braun Hilton) and the Engineering and Administration Building of MSFC. Delmar Auditorium was dedicated, and a 600,000 grant was given the Research Institute. The Nike X project office was established, and on March 28 a large group from Huntsville went to Cape Kennedy to see the 4th Saturn launch, last of the single power stage Saturn.

An action we might be more familiar with today was noted in January, 1963. The Mayor declared an emergency existing with a natural gas shortage.

The author again, as he had done with every legislature in the past 18 years, requested a list of needed legislation. The 1963 recommendations included abolition of the Poll Tax, Home Rule, Merit System, Purchasing Agent, Detention Home and Space Museum, among others. The Poll Tax law was not passed, But the Courts mandated it. All others passed except Home Rule, which is still much needed.

Madison Countians still obviously become champions. In 1963. Sonny Walker took the State Grand Championship with his 981 pound Angus. M. K. Cummings, outstanding humanitarian, was given an honorary Doctorate at Auburn. Mrs. Patrick Richardson received the BPW Alabama Woman of Achievement Award and W. P. Fanning got the VFW Favorite Teacher Award. Woody Anderson received Ford's Distinguished Achievement Award, first to ever receive it for their first year of operation. Patsy Payne won the Tri-State FFA Queens Contest. William A. Davis, Jr. became the first recipient of the annual AIAA Toftoy Award, and M. B. Spragins received the Distinguished Citizen of the Year Annual Chamber of Commerce Award. G. C. Skipper won the first national newspaper safety writing contest.

The 4 cent (first class) stamp went the way of the 3 cent stamp on January 7, when it was raised to 5 cents. (On August 1, 1958, it had been raised from 3 cents to 4 cents). The Federal Courts also joined the U. S. Post Office in raising the taxpayers costs when they ruled in the Clarence Earl Gideon case that indigent defendants in all criminal cases must be offered free counsel.

Dogs and firehoses made national news from Birmingham during April 3 to May 12, when they were used by the City police to try and quell street demonstrations.

"Ma" Bell made friends in the area in 1963 when they made available direct long distance phone calling. Karl Woltersdorf, Utility manager, did not make any friends with his statement in October of a water shortage but did when he said residential rates were 65 percent below national average; or 88 cents per kilowatt hour compared to \$2.39.

Fairgoers were again treated to two Madison County Fairs in 1963. The Jaycees had their second fair at the Coliseum, while the old Madison County Fair continued at the old fairgrounds on Church Street.

Of significance to youth, A. W. Hill, Jr. headed a successful drive during 1963 that brought about construction of a Y.M.C.A. to serve North Huntsville and a Y.M.C.A. to serve South Huntsville. Of even more significance to the youth directly, however, was the meteoric rise of the Beatles.

Reporting much of the years news was Smith Broadcasting Company, operators of WAAY Radio, who also bought out WAFG-TV, Channel 31. Some of the news reported included that of Arthur Ashe being the first U. S. black Davis Cupper; that

Dr. R. D. Morrison had succeeded Dr. J. F. Drake as president of Alabama A. & M.; and that Huntsville's Miss Ginger Poitevent had won the title Miss Sun Fun, U.S.A. WHNT-TV, Channel 19 began in 1963 too and carried news such as the State increase on Sales Tax 1 cent to 4 cents. Cafe beer went from 35 cents to 40 cents a bottle because of a State increase too. The legislature also raised the cost of Drivers Licenses from \$2.25 to \$4.25. The Huntsville Times newspaper got into the news itself, raising its rates to \$2.10 per month. Also reported was England's scandal of War Minister John Profumo's affair with Christine Keeler. Joining the above in reporting was Alabama's newest weekly, The Huntsville News. John A. Higdon was vice-president and manager. The paper later became a morning daily. Other news stories reported included the Walter Craig (an assistant Highway Director) road striping case.

1963 other news included renaming of Cape Canaveral to Cape Kennedy. The Bobby Baker investigation also came in for its share of the news, after the Senate Democratic Majority Secretary resigned. Frank Sinatra, Jr., kidnapped for \$240,000 ransom (recovered), got a good share of the news, as did unveiling on December 19 of the new Jetport plans. The Birmingham 16th Street Baptist Church bombing, resulting in four children dead and 23 injured, captured most news of the time.

County government, believing in the Volunteer Rescue Squad approach for a community, provided land for such a building and the squad was Incorporated with Ed E. Sims as Chief and Paul Baker as assistant.

Huntsvillians flocked to the Arts Council Center (Old West Clinton Federal Building) following the August 22 vote of the City Council to allow it to be used for such a \$1 a year. Things began to hum with appointment of Erick Fris as the full time director of the Arts Council. For instance, 8,000 attended the annual Huntsville Art League Clothesline Art Show.

The Community growth was again shown in 1963 when the telephone company disclosed that about 1 out of every 4 telephones installed in Alabama went in this community, and this did not even include the Arsenal. There were 9,844 telephones added here.

But growth was almost "old Hat". There was 81 million dollars in building during 1963, doubling the old record in 1962 of 42.5 million. In fact, Huntsville rated above Miami, Louisville, Indianapolis, and Birmingham in building permits. There were 5,594 housing units begun, not including the Arsenal. The Arsenal had over 25 million dollars in building. It was noted that Madison County had, in 1963, a total of over 1,100 hotel and motel rooms completed, with rooms mostly occupied. It was a common occurrence in 1963 to see salesmen going as far as Cullman to get rooms. There were 102 plats filed with 4,225 lots.

The Huntsville-Madison County Airport was not left out of the 1963 picture. 275,000 passengers went in and out, compared to just 25,000 in 1956. During 1963 there were 36 daily flights, of which 10 were United, 6 were Eastern and 20 were Southern.

Joining the hamburger chains coming to Huntsville were Hardy's, opening on Memorial Parkway. Old timers stood by their statements, however, that Mullins on Andrew Jackson Way, the old Little Gem Cafe downtown, the Big Spring Cafe on Governors Drive and Steadmans on Jordan Lane, still used old fashioned ways of preparing hamburgers and hotdogs that were better. All were impressed, however, with opening of the Elegant Steak Room.

Consolidated school drives have not usually been successful in Madison County and a 1963 drive, headed by popular Dr. James L. Carpenter of New Hope was not different. His committee included Charles E. Graham of Gurley, and Marvin E. Glover of Owens Cross Roads. All were respected but the residents of the New Hope-Gurley-Owens Cross Roads area would not buy consolidation of the New Hope and Gurley High Schools.

A 4-H Foundation Drive, headed locally by T. Herman Vann, as part of a statewide drive, was welcomed by the sixty-two 4-H clubs in Madison County, and the author, now a member of the State Foundation, is pushing a move for a central 4-H facility in mid-Alabama.

Registration of voters was being pushed hard in 1963. During February alone there were 952 added to the voters list. Forty two states were represented, as well as forty five other Alabama Counties and 2 foreign countries. These statistics indicate to some extent the cosmopolitan atmosphere of Madison County. The author, called on to speak to a cast of "Space is so Startling", on finding out 14 nationalities were represented, called on Army interpreters to help them and then addressed each nationality in a few words of welcome in their native tongue. This is only mentioned to show capabilities of translation at the Arsenal.

In 1963 there were 31,759 voters of which 21,206 lived in Huntsville, and 10,553 out. By comparison, in 1960, there were 13,939 of 23,232 in the City.

To aid indigent school children in the county system, the Council of PTAs suggested that the County Commissioners pick up scrap paper each week, sell it, and provide the money for milk for indigent children. This program was begun and has continued ever since.

Beautification of the Community has always been a major drive of the Madison County Federated Garden Clubs, and 1963 was no exception. They sold and planted thousands of Dogwoods and there are actually so many of them that Huntsville can be truly called the Dogwood City, with a Spring beauty hard to surpass.

Madison County, as was the case with other communities, looked forward eagerly to its citizens getting the oral Sabin polio vaccine, and on October 17, Mayor Searcy and the author led the way and over 89,000 were immunized then.

The Madison County Coliseum, originally started on a "pay as you go" basis, continued to get improvements from the Madison County Commissioners. During 1963 bids were taken on dressing rooms, electrical and ventilation work, and portable flooring.

The City, meanwhile, entered a controversial area, that of publicly forming a Bi-Racial Committee, to whom integration matters were referred. Members were Reverend George F. Hart, Alfred G. Adams, General John A. Barclay, Jack L. Chambers, George R. Cooper, Eugene F. Dunham, J. E. Harris, R. E. Nelms, and Joseph T. Stafford.

Back in early 1963, the City had embarked on another controversial issue, running head-on with the Chamber of Commerce, whose board thought that a \$137,000 purchase of an asphalt plant might be competition with private businesses. The City won, and the plant was purchased.

On January 14, 1963, the Family Court system in Madison County was launched, following a 1961 law, and the Law Library was also made possible, following passage of a law providing fees.

The community in 1963 was still dependent on its farmers, and farm income reached 23 million dollars, of which about one-half was cotton. The December 23 snow of 5" did not affect the farmer. They did enjoy the rain, but only for a short while, on March 11 and 12, when 5.84 inches fell, bringing the most to fall in a 24 hour period since 1958.

Politics, always warm in Madison County got uncomfortably warm for local Madison County Republican Party leaders. Following a number of internal squabbles, a new Madison County Republican Executive Committee was formed by State Chairman John Grenier. Leon McCaleb and Pete Lanier, longtime local Republican leaders were both ousted from the State Board. W. T. Hutchens was made local chairman.

As would be expected of a space community such as Huntsville, The Rocket City Astronomical Society pushed for construction of an Observatory, and the City and County and civic minded citizens put up the money in 1963 to let the Society achieve their goal. The State allowed 17 acres of Monte Sano Park for the project. Two new florists, Horsts and Heart of Huntsville, were newly established for those who wanted to send congratulations. For car washing, the sofspray coin operation opened on Triana at Long. The Central Truck Company owned by Kendall Petty and Robert Knight Sr. and Jr. opened at 111 Pratt.

The City, proposing 4 lanes of Drake Avenue from Whitesburg to Garth, ran into a hornets nest of opposition and dropped the idea.

Again, although the community was very successful in getting industry during 1963, a major effort to obtain an underground factory under Green Mountain did not succeed. The land, 2,700 acres, was obtained and optioned to American Machine and Foundry Company, whose plans did not develop. They later sold the land to private interests.

A national war on poverty was initiated when the Economics Opportunity Act passed on August 30. This was two days after a march on Washington, mostly blacks, demonstrating for civil equality.

During the year the City received numerous flooding and drainage requests including that of Bud Gilbert, Glenn Park Apartments, whose daughter drowned in Pinbrook Creek. A Flood Study Committee was appointed.

A Missile Park, displaying the various missiles developed locally, was proposed by Jaycee John Wiggins, appearing before the City Council, but on October 10 golfers protested the location saying it would probably change a hole on the Municipal Course. The idea was dropped. The author suggested another location be considered. It later was, successfully, and would become the Space and Rocket Center.

In accordance with a previously mentioned act of 1961, Number 780, the Airport acreage of about 716 acres was conveyed to the Joint Airport Authority by the County and City.

The Madison County Farmers Market was moved to Cook Avenue in its new home, but it was found necessary to relieve the Market master, G. C. McLaughlin, of his position following many arguments at the Market.

The Cerebral Palsy Telethon, a fixture now, started in 1963 at the County Coliseum with O.W. "Shorty" Kennamer as Chairman. It was an outstanding success.

Obviously, it was necessary for the Community and the Arsenal to cooperate, and to this end Werner von Braun appointed a Community Advisory Committee headed by Harry Rhett, including the author. The committee is still functioning. General Zierdt did the same for the Army.

In December 1963, there were 10,290 more jobs in Madison County than there were in December 1962. A breakdown of these jobs is as follows:

- 4,000 employed non space manufacturing (Average \$3,800 per year)
- 400 Federal employees non space (Average \$5,500 per year)
- 21,000 government installation (Average \$6,600 per year)
- 10,000 Aerospace contractors
- 5,000 Business, repair and personal service
- 919 Transportation, Commerce and Public Utilities



146 Printing & Publishing  
 2,345 Construction  
 4,000 Retail sales  
 900 Wholesale firms  
 700 Finance, Insurance & Real Estate  
 2,400 Other  
 51,810 TOTAL

The fantasia of this once small cotton town attracted the high and the lowly to witness the transformation, during 1964. Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson visited on March 24. Also coming during the year were Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Jr., and news analyst Paul Harvey.

In what had seemed little more than a twinkle of the eye, the city had become a major space industrial center with more than 13,000 civilian specialists. More companies established were Aero Plastic Tool Company; Aetron; Air Products and Chemicals; Arinc Research Corporation; Associated Aero Science Labs; Astro-Space Labs; and Avco Corporation, to name a few during 1964.

And Boeing, Brown Engineering Company, Burroughs Corporation, Chrysler, Filtron, General Dynamics, General Electric, Hayes International, Heat Technology Labs, International Business Machines, Lear Seigler, Linde Company, Lookheed, Northrup, Parker Aircraft, RCA, Redstone Machine and Tool, Space Age, Spacecraft, Spaco, Sumco Engineers, Tec-Productions, Thiokol, Vitro Services, Wyle Laboratories, Westinghouse, Hughes Aircraft, and Sperry Rand, and on and on.

Those, it seemed, were only the vanguards. Also during 1964, Brown Concrete announced their plant, and Southern Bell completed their new building on University Drive.

At Redstone, too, the now world-famed Francis J. McMorrow Missile Laboratory was dedicated, considered by many to be the nerve center for Army Missile development in the nation. During 1964, too, the Shillelagh missile, developed at Redstone Arsenal, became operational.

West of Huntsville, site preparation work began on the 3,050 acre, \$3 million land cost, Huntsville-Madison County Jetport. Ashburn Gray got the first contract for \$1.5 million. The jetport would later be hailed as one of the finest in the country. The unique groundbreaking consisted of Governor Wallace, Mayor Searcy, and the author each taking turn at driving a bulldozer, breaking ground. The event was held on September 22.

Growth continued throughout the city. More than 3,700 new homes and 1,048 apartment units were built during 1964. The planning commission approved 100 subdivisions with 4,583 lots. There were 1,300 contractors licensed during the year.

Out at Research Park, the Research Institute moved into its new building, housing a staff of 70 persons and a \$3 million Univac computer. To allow ingress and egress to the facility, the county built the road system and lake to serve the area, including the University of Alabama. Also in Research Park, IBM moved into a third new plant building, and Dow Chemical announced a new plant there. In downtown Huntsville, a new skyscraper joined the scene, with a name of the Clinton Street Building.

And in 1964 too, the Fifth Avenue Hospital was opened by Dr. J. E. Whitaker, and the inhalation therapy and radiosotope departments at Huntsville Hospital became the first of their kind in North Alabama.

Groundbreakings were held for Haysland Square Shopping Center, the Northwest YMCA, and the Southeast YMCA during the year. The two YMCA's, coupled with the old YMCA's, and Camp Chalakee, completed in 1957, gave Madison County about the largest YMCA coverage in America.

In downtown Huntsville, the old cornerstone for the Madison County Courthouse was removed, and demolition work began on the old structure to make way for the new building. The cornerstone contents would later, in 1966, be placed in the cornerstone of the new building. The Confederate Monument got a new home for safety purposes, just North of the First National Bank on its lot, but time would prove the spot unsafe.

Out at Madison, the Madison Mall was opened by Harry Miller, while back in Huntsville, the Huntsville Hospital Nurses Home opened.

1964 was the year, too, for motel construction. Building permits were issued for the Catalina, Tourway Inn, Howard Johnson, Sands, Executive Inn, Queen Motor Lodge, Sheraton, and Space Capitol.

The City also raised \$900,000 to build a new University of Alabama Graduate Studies building. The drive was headed by M. B. Spragins, co-chaired by W. L. Halsey. Dr. Frank Rose, university president, announced that undergraduate degrees would be granted at UAH.

Although the city was growing by leaps and bounds, city and county leaders continued to "beat the bushes" from New York to California to Massachusetts to attract new industries.

Tom Thrasher, William Stevens, Guy Nerren, Karl Waltersdorf, Clyde Reeves, Alvin Blackwell, the author and others continued period industry hunting trips to talk with such companies as Union Carbide, Stauffer Chemical, American Metal Climax,, Sylvania Electronics, General Dynamics, Olin Mathison, and Remington Rand. Some were successful, some were not.

Local government was busy in 1964. The County engaged in an expensive all-out rabies eradication program; a city air-pollution

ordinance got favorable reception; the city okayed purchase of the Lily Flagg Water System; and in March, the new City Tax levy added the newly voted 5 mill tax, with the cost per \$100 of assessed value to the City taxpayer to be \$4.10. The County built a new Engineering building, and the City built Fire Station 9, Hickory Hill.

By May, over 14 places were considered that were available for the County offices to move to during new courthouse construction. The old Fire Baptist Educational Building was selected. The Church building on the corner was demolished in March. All vacating of the Courthouse was completed August 17.

In September, Glenn Hearn, ex FBI local agent, was elected Mayor, following a spirited campaign. A new law had established the office as the strong full-time Mayor form. The salary was raised from \$8,400 annually to \$15,000. The council monthly salary was raised to \$350, with the Council president receiving \$450. A 1965 act had placed council members on staggered terms.

The Madison County Commissioners instituted a new program, the first in Alabama, during 1964, and established the Countywide road and Street Lighting Program. The Commissioners must have been in a good mood because they gave the city their half of 29.1 acres for a municipal golf course.

In July the city took an option to buy the 760 acres of the Airport for 3.4 million dollars.

Business continued to boom in 1964. The first major move to the new urban development area on Winston Street saw Woody Anderson Ford moving from their location on West Clinton. The first National Bank built a computer building on Madison and also announced a full service bank for the Arsenal; The American National Bank opened; and, construction began on another IBM building, for an addition of 800 employees. In March the States largest enclosed mall, at the time, was announced. In the Mall were to be Lovemans, Penneys, etc. Also in 1964, Harold Pizitz announced the Sherwood Apartments.

Double Cola moved from downtown to a new plant on Cleveland Avenue, and the Executive Inn (now Ramada) announced as yet another motel. The Peoples Bank had their opening in February. Billy Fleming was president and Charles C. Richardson Executive vice-president. The Goldenrod and Mountain Heights Motels, which had been leased to MSFC, were turned back to owner, A. R. Smith, and even more motel rooms were made available.

Helping to open a new but well known Alabama business, to Dunningtons Mall, was famed etiquette queen, Amy Vanderbilt. Brombergs never had a better opening. In the same year, too, even another mall opened. Huntsvillian Ed Cantrell brought yet another industry to Huntsville when he bought the Chicago Flag Company, changed the name to Old Glory Flag Company and moved to Huntsville. He supplies the flags that fly over the Capitol.

A grand opening for another local business really caught the eye, or rather the main participant did. Terri Kimball, the May 1964 Playboy Playmate was the main attraction. It was the opening of Budds on Patton Road.

Taxable retail sales in 1964 clearly showed the business increase. In 1964 the figure was 209 million dollars compared to 175 million dollars in 1963. Sales had been 91 million in 1960. They were 130 million in 1962, and 110 million in 1961. And helping to see that the consumer got his moneys worth, the Better Business Bureau was opened in 1964. Other waited to entice the customer in varying ways, such as Miracle City, in June, becoming the first supermarket to begin staying open 24 hours a day.

While commercial business was expanding, some professional services were retrenching. In 1964 only one physician called on patients in the rural areas, Dr. James L. Carpenter. In fact, most physicians would not make home calls, except in dire emergencies.

In 1964 Boeing Company, bursting at the seams, leased the Old Twickenham Hotel building. Wyle Labs again expanded to take care of increasing business. Sperry Rand also announced. Others beginning were Durr Surgical Supplies, Pet Dairy, Snelling and Snelling, Scottie Stores, Vulcan Materials, and Parris Pianos. Brown Concrete Pipe Company began construction, and the U-Totem stores began, later expanding to 25 stores by 1969.

Memorial Plaza Shopping Center, now completed at North Parkway and Oakwood, opened, while in August, Britlings opened their cafeteria in Dunnnavants Mall.

The pace continued for motel construction including Southland, Trailways, Queen Motor, and Space Capitol openings. Brooks Motel construction started as did further expansion of the Kings Inn. By December 1964, there were 2,000 motel rooms, with 1,200 more planned. Mayor Glenn Hearn even stated that we would have more motel rooms than Paris.

For 1964, the Airport reported traffic up to 132,390 in the last year and up 24 percent from 1963. Bank debits were up 16 percent.

However, building permits were below 1963, although there were 3,760 new houses and 1,048 apartment units built. This compared closely to 1963's 3,933 houses and 1,691 apartment units built. Perhaps the fact that parkway lots were selling for \$600 a front foot., compared with \$45 in 1956, made some difference. Even so, the employment office moved to 626 Leeman Ferry Road from 13 Parkway Drive.

During 1964 the Arsenal showed a net increase of 925 personnel. Around five manufacturing and engineering firms showed a net increase of 3,200. Overall, employment was about the same as 1963. In December, Industrial and Government jobs numbered 57,765. Of this 27,000 were at the Arsenal, and others were 26,000 space related. 4,765 were non-space related.

Politics could only be called "hot" in 1964. It was the year that George Wallace ran for President in the primaries, receiving an astounding 30 percent of the vote in Indiana and 43 percent in Maryland, while spending relatively little time campaigning in either state. He produced on his statement that "we'll knock their eye teeth out." But Wallace, for reasons not yet completely known to many, pulled out of the Presidential race, and a fairly clear field was left for Johnson and Goldwater.

In the Alabama primaries, there was real in and out-fighting, and much bitterness from those who considered that LBJ, a native Southerner, had sold the South out to integration. The author and Circuit Judge Elbert Parsons were prevailed upon to head a campaign to elect Presidential electors who would vote for the Democratic party nominee while another slate backed by Wallace, of **unpledged** electors, would actually vote for Wallace. They went Republican when Wallace pulled out. Interestingly, the local Kiwanis Club decided not to thereafter have blackfaces in their minstrels, following events of 1964, such as racial riots.

The unpledged electors won by 5 to 1 in Alabama, but barely won in Madison County. In a separate primary, their first in Madison County history, Republicans voted 517, while the Democratic primary (pledged and unpledged) attracted 21,301. In the same election Bob Jones beat Dave Archer 2 to 1 and won the right to continue in the June 2 run off where Alabamians would pick eight of nine. Carl Elliott came out the loser. After the 1960 census, Alabama lost a representative. The government and legislature couldn't agree on a plan and the U. S. Representatives were required to serve at large in 1963-4. During 1964, the Supreme Court established a one man, one vote rule. Both houses must thereafter be apportioned on basis of population.

In November, Goldwater carried Alabama, the first time a Republican had done so since 1928. The vote was Goldwater 479,085, while the unpledged electors got 209,848. In Madison County, the vote was very close, with Goldwater getting 14,279, and Johnson coralling 13,193. One statement that Goldwater used that Madison Countians didn't like was that T.V.A. should be sold to private interests. A previous Republican president, Eisenhower, had called T.V.A. creeping socialism. But Johnson and the Happy Warrior, Hubert H. Humphrey, his Vice-Presidential candidate, won the nation. In 1960, Madison County had gone for Kennedy, 13,293, to Nixon, 5,299. The 1964 National vote totaled 71.2 million.

In Madison County, of 53 voting places, 19 went Republican. Fifteen of the nineteen were in Huntsville and the rural precincts included Maysville, Madison, and Ryland. Madison County had not gone Republican since 1928.

And for the first time since 1872, when George Spencer won election to the Senate, Alabama sent Republicans to Congress in

the Goldwater sweep. They were Jack Edwards, Bill Dickinson, John H. Buchanan, Jr., James D. Martin and Glenn Andrews — five out of eight.

Administrative Assistants were in the news during 1964. Mayor Glenn Hearn appointed Joe W. Davis in such a newly created slot. Another lost his job, as Huntsville Police Chief Dyar fired Jerry Crabtree for “spending more time politicking than at his job.”

All the problems were not in Alabama and Madison County. Citizens were made acutely aware of National and International news of importance in 1964, such as China exploding their first atomic bomb; that the 1960 census showed that California had become the most populous state; and that Martin Luther King had won the Nobel Peace Prize.

Getting much attention locally was the story of Lester Maddox closing his Atlanta Pickrick Restaurant, rather than complying with the integration laws. He said he would make more money selling wooden drumsticks than he could if he continued in selling his specialty, fried chicken, to integrated groups.

A disturbing notice to the National Guard and Reserve was the edict by Defense Secretary McNamara for the two to be merged. The uproar caused a reversal. And the “monster” toy boom sweeping the youth of the country had nothing to do with it.

The folks in Mobile went up in the air when the Brookley Air Force Base was closed and thousands put out of jobs. The community is still recovering from the blow.

The year 1964 had started out on a menacing note. On January 1, there was a 17” snow and Huntsville won the dubious distinction of being the nations top snow getter. But another noteworthy event was to occur in Huntsville during January. A gas war brought regular gas down from 34.9 to 27.9 cents, and hi-test from 38.9 cents to 29.9 cents per gallon in the city of Huntsville. Across Whitesburg Bridge, in Gasoline Alley, regular gas was 24.9 cents.

But things were warmer in the tobacco industry. The industry was “smoking” at the Federal Trade Commission ruling that cigarettes must be labeled as a health hazard.

“Bring the Alabama Home” was a slogan in 1964. A successful drive to bring the Battleship back and to park it in Mobile Bay was successful. The Madison County Commission gave \$1,000 to the project, in which thousands of Alabamians proudly donated. M. B. Spragins headed the local drive.

Of significance to all of Alabama, the long campaign to establish Horseshoe Bend Park was ended with dedication of the facility. The fateful events that led to the defeat of the Creek Nation and to the emergence of Andrew Jackson as national hero are now enshrined forever.

Educational progress continued unabated in Madison County during 1964. The Graduate School at UAH, with about 900 students, was reported to be the largest in the south. Bids were opened on a 24 classroom school at Jones Valley, and the City took over the Farley Elementary and Junior High School, annexed to the City in 1960. The Audobon Heights Private School also opened. The big news to most, thought, was that UAH became a 4 year college. UAH was also pleased with the drive to obtain \$750,000. Actually the drive, headed by M. B. Spragins and W. L. Halsey, was completed this year and raised \$900,000. Too, a new city elementary school was begun near Pulaski Pike and Winchester Road. The University of Alabama Huntsville Center officially became the University of Alabama Huntsville Campus. Phil Mason was Director. The City Council appropriation to the Huntsville School System was \$850,000 dollars. Chapman Junior High also opened during the year.

Two controversial items — now commonplace — made their appearance in 1964. The miniskirt showed “up”, and the Beatles, discovered in 1961, began the long hair fad.

The Russell Erskine Hotel was still, as usual, the “place to go” during 1964 for club banquets, meetings, etc. One such event was the first annual Arts Council Banquet. A future location for civic club meetings was started in September with Sheraton Motel construction beginning.

Huntsville, always a football town, really shouted “Roll Tide” in 1964. The University of Alabama football team received the coveted Number One rating in the Nation. The shouting would continue for two years because they got a repeat performance in 1965.

Groundbreaking and official openings continued for local government during 1964. The Detention Home was completed in 1964 with Melvin Brooks as its first director. To alleviate an acute hospital shortage, a 203 bed Huntsville hospital expansion was approved, even though 125 beds had been added during the year, and to alleviate congestion, the State Highway Department began drafting three major overpass plans for the Parkway.

Honors continued for Madison County citizens. Joe Anderson was named president of the first State Junior High Y and Tri Hi Y Council. And yet another Huntsville man, Basil Banks, filed a suit to force T.V.A. to move its headquarters to Alabama as the law had intended. Such suits are still being contemplated further 23 years later.

Dreams of Disneyland were prevalent in Huntsville during 1964 when “Space City, U.S.A.”, a futuristic display and recreation area, was announced on January 17. The plan called for developing 850 acres in the Lady Anne Lake area South of Highway 20. The dream was doomed to failure, although a railroad station and train track were finished around the lake. Decatur’s movie and TV star, Dean Jones, attended the press announcement.

Another dream also did not become a reality. American Machine and Foundry, who had acquired 2,314 acres on Green Mountain for an underground factory, finally abandoned the plans and sold the land to Lane and Company (etal) who planned a new city, Monte Vedra, on top of Green Mountain. Streets were later built. and paved, and water system nearly completed, but people were just not buying, so the area fell into disuse, as it remains in 1977.

Another dream also came true for Army Scientists as the Army occupied its six million dollar Research and Development headquarters building on Redstone Arsenal during 1964.

In 1964, a far reaching proposal was made that was considered a dream of Historians. The idea was for a 58 acre area of old Huntsville to be constituted a Historic District. The proposal would later culminate in formation of the Twickenham Historic District.

Nationally crime and violence were still reported frequently in 1964. The Warren Commission reported that Oswald did in fact kill President Kennedy, and acted alone. A major crime occurred in Madison County on August 4, when A. L. Seagraves murdered Ethel Marie Putman, as a trial would later develop.

The New York World's Fair opened on the site of the 1939 fair, in April, but the marriage of Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton during the year probably got more attention. And the development at Redstone Arsenal of a Laser device which destroyed certain cancers in rats gained some national attention, too. Another Alabamian continued making news, too. George Wallace scored heavily in the Wisconsin primary on July 7.

On the international scene, the United Nations had its hands full with the Greek-Turkish problem of Cyprus. But Russia provided more startling news. Khrushchev was removed and Kosygin became Premier.

There were those who turned to the river in 1964. Luke Boykin formed an organization called The Tennessee River Excursion to ply the Tennessee River with the 80 foot excursion boat called "The Huntsville Queen". The venture proved finally unsuccessful.

But the Sertoma playground with eleven rides, at Big Spring Park, fared quite successfully with throngs of kids coming to enjoy the rides.

A man named Cassius Clay wasn't concerning himself with recreation during 1964. He knocked out Sonny Liston and became the World's Heavy Weight Boxing Champion. He changed his name to Muhammad Ali. And Walter Craig, accused of the road striping scandal, had his fight ended as he was declared innocent.

A Madison Countian, Will Quick, who had built an airplane that actually flew back in the early 1900's finally began to get some of the accolades he was entitled to in 1964. Bob Maulsby learned of the plane, still relatively intact, and prevailed on the organiza-



tion he belonged to, the Experimental Aircraft Association, to restore the plane, with the consent of the deceased inventor's son, Joe Quick.

Although Madison County had already honored its couples who celebrated 50 years of marriage, there was a small group of people who felt that much more should be done. They subsequently organized, in 1964, the National Golden Wedding Foundation, with the purpose of honoring golden wedding couples all over America. The foundation board included Felix Williams, P. S. Dunnavant, W. L. Popejoy, Carlyle Davis, Joe Davis, Glenn Hearn, and the author.

The annual heart fund campaign during 1964 saw a new approach to their appeal for money. A King and Queen of Hearts were selected. Sherrell Kay Freeman, Scottsboro, was selected as Queen and James Record, Jr. as King. The cancer telethon tried something different, by broadcasting from the Huntsville Utilities building.

The people out at Meridianville sounded a call to arms in 1964. Paul Ragland, Sr., interested in building homes in the area, began an attempt to get the community incorporated, so as to provide adequate zoning, protection, etc. The ill fated venture was abandoned because of intense opposition to the idea. The folks of Drake Avenue in Huntsville were also upset and banded together to finally defeat the proposal for a hospital in the area, a year later, in 1965.

At Madison, Mayor E. J. Anderson was extolling the virtues of the community, stating that 350 homes and nine subdivisions had been built in the town between 1955 and 1964. The community contracted for a sewer system and acquired Nolan Hills water system from Nolen Drake. John Logan Lanier filed an unsuccessful protest petition that the \$425,000 cost was excessive. Future Mayors E. O. Batson and Burwell Wilbanks didn't agree.

Something perhaps without parallel was noted in 1964. William F. Bowen, convicted for the 1961 knife-slaying of Mrs. Janice Thomas, received his 12th stay of execution. But he would finally pay the penalty in 1965, when he was electrocuted.

This news, coupled with news of three missing Civil Rights workers near Philadelphia in Mississippi, had people wondering about the state of justice.

Tragedy struck again in 1964. A County Boat Harbor fire destroyed six boats and boat houses. Fire also caused \$15,000 damage on the fourth floor of Huntsville Public Safety building under construction. And Herbert Hoover, age 90, died. Hero Douglas MacArthur also passed away.

Space continued in the news during 1964. The spacecraft Ranger 7 sent back the first close-ups of the moons surface on July 31; and the first communications satellite for commercial operation,

the Early Bird, went into operation April 6, about a month after the first ground troops went into Vietnam. The year 1964 saw Senate passage of the "Gulf of Tonkin" resolution, to become the basis for almost unlimited war expansion in Vietnam.

Noted columnist and commentator, Paul Harvey, again in Huntsville to speak to the annual banquet of the Civic Club Council (representing all Huntsville Civic Clubs), originated two broadcasts from Huntsville, but his news covered other stories. The first Mayors Prayer Breakfast, sponsored by Mayor Glenn Hearn was held, with Dr. Abraham Vereide as speaker.

Emphasizing the War on Poverty, President Johnson signed a food stamp bill in 1964. The Jobs Corps was also established to help in this war.

During 1964, the rumors became prevalent that LBJ would move part of Huntsville's space effort to his native state of Texas. The author became concerned about this and secured an appointment with the President to discuss the matter on August 11. After going through intensive security checks and being escorted to the White House Rose Room, to wait alone, White House personnel would come into the Rose Room and say the President is going to run four minutes late, then two minutes late, etc. Unquestionably the burden of being President, oftime being on a schedule of minutes, can become intolerable. President Johnson finally came to the Rose Room eight minutes late and proceeded to give the author his ten minute appointment as if he had all the time in the world. During the conversation, the White House Photographer came in unannounced and snapped a joint picture. The President gave the assurance that he had no plans whatever for moving anything out of Huntsville, and that he was in fact, very proud of the Huntsville space record, both from a technical viewpoint and from a community relations standpoint. He showed an intimate knowledge of Alabama politics and actually spent a good part of fifteen minutes talking about George Wallace. One statement he made was "Does George Wallace truly believe he can ever be President of the United States?"

There were new innovations in local government. Madison County announced its first computer operation for the License Department. The Circuit Judges got their first secretary, Linda Isbell, having previously used the court reporter; the County issued a 40 page budget book for the public to see where County money was going; the Burritt Museum got a new roof, heating and air-conditioning while the author was chairman; and the Municipal election saw a black dentist John Cashin run for Mayor. Madison County bought the first Documentary Stamp Machine in the State for the Probate Judges, and the County also got a teletypewriter for the Sheriff's Office.

Huntsville's Distinguished Citizen of the Year Award, in 1964, went to Milton K. Cummings, during December, the same month

that saw a record-breaking 60,000 view of a 53 unit annual Christmas parade. Out at Harvest, the people were celebrating, particularly Charles Ennis, Postmaster. The community got a new Post Office.

A political ad of Louis B. Lee, Sr., incumbent city councilman, told a good (and true) story about recreation in Huntsville. He stated that he had started as a councilman in 1956, and that in 1964, the City had 7 lighted and 14 unlighted tennis courts, compared to 2 lighted and 10 unlighted in 1956. Continuing, he said that there was one 18 hole golf course in 1964 compared to one 9 hole course in 1956. He stated there were two community centers, compared to none in 1956. He further stated that there were 92 baseball and softball fields in 1964 compared to twenty in 1956, and finally that there were 53 playgrounds in 1964, compared to 26 in 1956.

Being a County Road Foreman is usually considered a fairly good job, but to the author's District Five Road Foreman, in 1964, it proved disconcerting. The foreman, W. C. (Farmer) Brown, found his second dead body in making his road rounds. His successors in future years, James Bridges and Ed League, missed such experiences.

Talk, talk, talk of a municipal auditorium reached the action stage after a new citizens Advisory Committee got to work pushing the matter during 1964. The committee consisted of Dr. Raymond Christian, James R. Cleary, the author, Mrs. M. K. Cummings, Jack Giles, Mrs. Katherine Porter, H. Clyde Reeves, M. B. Spragins, LeRoy Simms, Cleve Humphrey, Vance Thornton, Tom Thrasher, Walt Weisman, Col. R. M. Allgier, Ralph Perrill, James W. Johnson, and Houston Goodson.

In April, the City Council authorized the Huntsville Public Building Authority to employ a firm to study plans for a Municipal Auditorium. A contract was given Booz, Allen, and Hamilton of Chicago, who would give their final report on January 9, 1965, recommending a much smaller Civic Center than would finally be built.

One event of 1964 made almost as much impact on the community as the introduction of the Eskimo Pie by Huntsville Ice Cream and Creamery on January 27, 1922. The event was the already mentioned successful try at integrating the Huntsville public schools.

Another 1964 event, however, in San Francisco attained much more attention than the people of Huntsville paid to the beginning of Editor J. E. Pierce's unique rock house on Holmes during 1923. Even 21½ cents gas in Huntsville during 1923 did not compare to the sensational introduction of Topless dancing in San Francisco.

Air pollution problems were becoming increasingly evident in the 1960's, and Huntsville decided to do something about it, be-

coming the first city in Alabama to establish an air pollution program. Bill Dobbins was appointed as the first air pollution officer, while the first Air Pollution Board, also appointed in 1964, was composed of William T. Hill, Dr. Donald S. Huber, Charles Foster, David Chichester, and Robert W. Walker.

But pollution of the air was far from the mind of the leaders of the small community of Triana where Clyde Foster, to become the first Mayor, led the successful drive, aided by the author, to again have Triana incorporated, in 1964. The town later put up a sign "Rejuvenated" in 1964.

Church construction was heavy during 1964. Building permits were issued to Weatherly Heights Baptist, St. Thomas Episcopal, Redstone Baptist, Epworth Methodist, St. Bartley Primitive Baptist, First Bible Presbyterian, Faith Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Church of Christ - South Memorial Parkway, Mayfair Church of Christ, University Methodist, and First Church of God.

Municipal building also continued, including a Sewage plant near Farley and a new 8 million gallon daily water treatment plant. In January 1964, a report showed the value of the city water system to be 12 million, gas 5.2 million, and electricity to be 16.1 million. Indebtedness of the electric system was 3.2 million and the gas system 2.8 million. Net earnings of the three systems for 1963 was 2.2 million.

The City Council was informed in February that all negotiations were complete for construction of Rideout Road. They also heard a report in March that \$2,400 of a legacy from Henry B. Chase was now available for Dogwood Trees for Huntsville streets. It was estimated that \$10,000 would be available by terms of his will for dogwood planting.

Not all citizens were happy with road plans, and 322 citizens, on April 23, protested a proposed plan to four lane the route along Whitesburg Drive and California Street to Andrew Jackson Way. This time the citizens April protest failed.

UGF was the recipient of a welcome gift in 1964. The Boeing Good Neighbor Fund donated \$8,000. This fund has always been helpful to many causes in Madison County.

Local Government had to rescue a State function in 1964, when the State Health Department threatened to close the State Laboratory, housed with the Madison County Health Department. A one time appropriation by Huntsville and Madison County saved the facility.

By the mid-60's, Huntsville had unmistakably established itself as a Goliath in Alabama economics.

Marshall Space Flight Center alone had 2,145 contracts out to Alabama industries in 1965 for a net contract value of \$623 million.

The impact of arsenal Civil Service workers on North Alabama counties amounted to more than \$130 million during the same year.

From the growing space program, workers paid more than \$21.9 million in taxes to the State of Alabama in 1965.

Huntsville also appointed its first Industrial Development Board, for the primary purpose of financing plant buildings, during 1965. The board consisted of Guy Nerren, Charles Younger, Charles E. Shaver, W. L. Halsey, J. E. Humphrey, George N. Robinson, Tom Thrasher, and Carl Moring, Jr. The first building they had to arrange financing for was the General Electric building on South Memorial Parkway.

Huntsville had 1,039 retail firms with 6,500 employees. There were 157 wholesale firms with 1,526 workers; 98 industries with 8,415 employees, and 600 service establishments with 3,400 employees. Inclusive, there were 33,506 housing units in Huntsville, in 1965, while there were 1,949 farms. Huntsville and Madison County significantly, were authorized via a constitutional amendment, to spend money for economic development.

1965 was the year, too, when Johnson Towers (named for Herbert Johnson), a 120 apartment high rise building for the elderly, was built at a cost of \$1.3 million. Drake Towers (named for Dr. J. F. Drake), a six story, 86 unit public housing project also for the elderly, went up during 1965 as well. At Northwoods, 194 units were added to that public project North of University Drive. Willowbrook Apartments, with 84 units and 21 buildings, also opened during 1965, as did a new Post Office at Haysland Square.

New business continued to throng to Huntsville, including Sperry Rand; Huntsville Concrete Pipe Company; Southern Pre-Stressed Concrete; and RCA. Crestwood Hospital opened; and in July a \$3 million 150 bed expansion of Huntsville Hospital reached the serious stage. During 1965, too, Whitesburg Shopping Center opened, and groundbreaking was held for a three story wing of the Fifth Avenue Hospital. Continuing, the Alabama Theater was built, and Chrysler opened its new facilities in Research Park. On North Parkway, the Oakwood Shopping Center also opened, and the ribbon was cut for opening of Haysland Square (named for Jimmy Hays).

With the rapid growth, Huntsville became virtually a motel dream. At least 40 motels were in business with 2,450 rooms. The Sheraton was opened by Emory and James Folmar, the Howard Johnson Lodge opened, and building permits were issued for the Carriage Inn, Hall Mark, and Sandman motels.

For many of the newcomers, the motels proved a Godsend, with housing shortages prevalent throughout the city despite construction everywhere. Homes were bought from the blueprints, even before the first spade of dirt had been turned.

Much of the state seemed in the doldrums—and racial conflicts in other parts of Alabama cost a heavy price. However, Scotts-

boro folks were mighty happy about announcement of the \$55 million Revere metal plant.

The "Selma March" descended on Montgomery during 1965 and 5,000 pickets took over the streets near the capitol to hear ministers, civil rights leaders and entertainers profess their support of civil rights causes. President Johnson found it necessary to federalize the local National Guard.

Among those appearing in Montgomery were Martin Luther King, Ralph Bunche, Dick Gregory, Harry Belafonte, Tony Bennett, Sammy Davis, Jr., Shelley Winters, Alan King and Leonard Bernstein. Mrs. Viola Gregg Liuzzo from Detroit was murdered on March 25, on a roadway after the march, presumably for her participation in the civil rights activities. Probably brought about by the Selma march was the National 1965 Voting Rights Bill. Statistics helped, too, as it was shown that only 25 percent of the blacks in the South were registered in 1957. The 1970 percentage would later rise to 65 percent.

If the attention had been integration in other parts of Alabama, it was not in Huntsville. The state legislature came to Huntsville, on June 8, to see for themselves.

The same legislature passed an act authorizing legislative agents to any county that did not have a representative in the legislature. The situation was brought about by reapportionment. However, the legislation proved ineffective, and was later repealed.

The legislature did pass several acts affecting local Madison County government. The New Hope city limits were extended, and a fourth Circuit Judgeship, urged by the author, was created. Home Rule "of a fashion" was given Madison County when they were authorized to pass relief acts of up to \$500 a case. It was a far cry from the full Home Rule suggested by the author first in 1955. The Madison County legislative delegation even today has not been able to agree to giving up any of their power, which Home Rule essentially does, with proper safeguards.

The list of new businesses and industries seemed to have no end. In 1965 Mr. Donut announced, as did the Monarch Bowling Lanes. Ragland Brothers moved from Chattanooga to Huntsville, and the Britling Cafeteria opened. Boeing announced they would build a building in Research Park, and even Kress, now in business for 50 years, since 1905, showed its confidence in Downtown Huntsville by remodeling. Chief's Sportswear, operated by W. L. "Chief" Waters, elected to begin operations, as did G. C. Murphy at Haysland Square, and Ford Shoes at the Mall.

The banks of Huntsville were in a building frenzy during 1965. The eleven story State National Bank Building broke ground in downtown Huntsville where Southern Furniture had been demolished, while others opened branches away from downtown. These included American National on Governors Drive, Peoples at

Haysland, and First Federal on the Parkway. Henderson began having people phone 533-1450 to get the time. The service continued until 1976, while State National opened a branch at New Hope.

The 1930 vintage Russel Erskine caught the spirit too. They not only remodeled their Rocket Room, but all 130 guest rooms. The Social Security Office, seeing much more work ahead since Madison County was becoming a large retiree community, moved from Governors Drive, where it had been since 1958, to a new brick building on Whitesburg Drive.

The Chamber of Commerce, pushing for economic prosperity for the community, dedicated its own building on October 10. Provisions had been made for locating the HIEC in the building.

Responding to the criticism that parking meters were stifling downtown business, the City Council agreed to shut them off for a trial period. After a short trial period the Council decided they should be used.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars decided to get sweets to our overseas soldiers and set up what they called "Operation Sweet Tooth". The operation was an outstanding success.

The November 30, 1965, election was of far more than passing interest to Alabamians and particularly Madison Countians. On the ballot were 37 Constitutional Amendments, just 8 less than the largest number ever voted on. Included was a vote on \$1.9 million in bonds for construction of the Space and Rocket Center in Huntsville. A proposal by Huntsville's Tom Younger brought about a vote on whether to rename the Circuit Solicitor as the District Attorney. Both amendments passed.

The Space and Rocket Center vote was preceeded by a long campaign headed by the author as Chairman and "Bear" Bryant of Tuscaloosa and Henri Aldridge of Mobile as co-chairmen. Act 863 of the 1965 legislature called for appointment of a board to represent all the State in operating the Center. Named to the Board from Madison County were John Higdon, Glenn Hearn, Harry L. Pennington, James D. Hays, Jack Giles, Werner von Braun and the author.

Famous persons, as in most recent years, came to Madison County during 1965. These included Walt Disney and Dr. Edwin Teller. Entertainers Jimmy Dean and Molly Bee came to push for a Boys Ranch in Alabama, while Al Hirt gave a concert in the Coliseum. The Consul General of Israel, Shimon Yallon, also visited Huntsville.

Coming into the Airport on October 25 with something less than a whisper was Eastern's Boeing 727 as the first commercial jet to serve Huntsville. The plane was called a Whisperjet.

1965 was the big year for building at Huntsville's Research Park. Of the places mentioned, new or expanding, Boeing, Chrys-

ler, Airwork, Devault Ultra Precision, IBM, Northrup and Stanford Research Institute, all were located there. However, HIEC was also trying to attract industry elsewhere in Madison County too and had the community acquire a 225 acre (McCaleb tract) near Three Forks of Flint for industrial sites.

Concern for the underprivileged and for indigent youth continued to get attention during 1965. A successful drive to build a new Salvation Army building for the program was conducted by Glenn Hearn, Roscoe Roberts and the author, as co-chairmen. The same three participated in the successful drive bringing about the 1965 opening of the YMCA on Blue Spring Road and the YMCA on Weatherly Road.

Out at Redstone Arsenal, the Army Ordnance Guided Missile School name was changed to the Army Missile and Munitions Center and School reflecting its new mission, in addition to missiles, with munitions.

In Montgomery, George Wallace called an unusual special session, at the urging of many people, of the legislature. Its purpose was to obtain legislation to allow him to succeed himself.

Statistics, usually kept year by year on traffic casualties, were announced for 1965, showing that there had been 44 traffic deaths in Madison County. Another statistic disclosed that the Huntsville Electric System in 1940 had a 14,027 kilowatt hours peak and that the corresponding figure in 1965 was 297,615. Another statistic reported was that 29 private clubs had sprung up since their being legalized by a 1963 Legislative Act. Another Legislative Act of 1965 authorized draft beer to be sold in Huntsville in small containers. Such beer is still legal but sale was discontinued in 1977 due to the low profit ratio for such small containers, according to retailers.

Plans for the new community of Monte Vedra were completely unveiled on September 15, at the Russel Erskine, in a news conference called by Jimmy Lane. The plans called for a model city on top of Green Mountain. This, coupled with a growing concern over inadequate planning bringing about such things as a junkyard across from a \$60,000 house, prompted the author to ask Auburn University to survey the situation. They did and they produced a film showing the local need for a Planning Commission. The Farm Bureau and Rural Area Development Committee endorsed such, but it still hasn't come to pass.

Tragedy struck the Community again in 1965 with the loss of prominent William Fowler who had given of much of his life for Community betterment and had been in business for 50 years. He was murdered in a senseless beating by 17 year old Jerry Wayne Houston. Fowler stayed in a coma over two months.

An international honor came to Madison's Miss Mary Brazelton in 1965. She was voted the National "Sweetheart of Sigma Chi".



Huntsville's Jo Ann Marquis was seen nationally on the Ed Sullivan Show as she performed with the choral group the "Miami Hurricanes". A lady also got attention at Ed Overmyers Holiday Plaza Phillips 66 Station. She was seen washing windshields, filling gas tanks, checking oil and vacuuming cars. She was probably the first of her sex to perform these chores in Huntsville.

There seemed to be no question in early 1965 that furniture stores preferred downtown, a situation still seemingly prevalent. There were ten, including Eslick, Hale, Mason (closed 1977), Miller, Southern, Sterchis, Wilsons, Woody Brothers, and Marks Fitzgerald. Cut-Rate furniture began business downtown during the year.

The integration situation entered the hospital picture in 1965. The group pushing for a private hospital, on Drake Avenue with concurrence of property owner, Lucy Drake Graham, were negroes. The Community Service Committee, Incorporated, including Reverend Ezekiel Bell, John L. Cashin, Howard Barley, and S. W. Hereford, III, lost their fight. Meanwhile the public Hospital took its first step towards providing 24 hour emergency care. The first of four part time emergency room doctors was hired.

The residents of the Edmonton Heights subdivision area, North of Huntsville, really showed that they wanted their area incorporated in Huntsville in 1965. They so voted 101 to 1. The residents in a 4,000 acre area North of Madison did not feel so strongly about incorporation in Madison. The vote was 23 to 15 in favor. A legislative act affected Huntsville corporate limits too, as a 12.21 square mile area, comprising a corridor to the new Jetport, was brought into the City. The newly installed touch tone phones in Madison County were kept humming.

To theater minded Huntsvillians, opening of the Holiday Summer Theatre, in 1965, were welcomed. The first play "Born Yesterday" starred locals Jane Couchois and William Fairchild. Local fraternal minded folks were also to see a new fraternal order. The Fraternal Order of Eagles began, headed by President W. E. Mason. The author is a charter member.

History does repeat itself, and the skateboard fad reached a peak in 1965. It had begun in 1961. However, the fad would return in 1977.

At the national level too, President Johnson convinced Congress to pass the Medicare Bill, which he signed on July 30. The HHFA gave way to a new agency that has been very much in the news. It is referred to as HUD. But fortunately Congress did not pass all the bills and resolutions put before it in 1965. 21,950 were introduced, but only 1,166 became law.

Over in Atlanta sports enthusiasts were joined on April 9 by many from the Southeastern area, including Huntsville, to see the first baseball game in the new 18 million dollar stadium that would be home to the Atlanta Braves baseball team and to the Atlanta

Falcons football team. That first game saw the Milwaukee (later to be Atlanta) Braves defeat the Detroit Tigers.

The Northeastern part of the United States came in for a shocker — but minus the electricity — on November 9 and 10 when thirty million were affected by a gigantic power failure.

New Yorkers were also astounded during 1965 by a plot revealed that had the intention of blowing up the Statue of Liberty, the Liberty Bell and Washington Monument.

Alabamians were concerned too, but they were also concerned pro and con, with the federal court order ordering reapportionment, and with the re-dividing of congressional districts.

All areas of the nation watched with concern the intervention of American troops in the Dominican Republic.

The Madison County governing body was extremely active in 1965. Commissioners bought a second large garbage truck and expanded the countywide system. On March 26, they broke ground for the new courthouse, for which Pearce, Demoss and King of Decatur received the 4.5 million dollar contract to build. The County also created an Airport Zoning Commission.

The Commission did some building at the County Coliseum, too. They built a Quarter Midget race track for kids 5 to 10 years old. One of the racers, James Record, Jr., dedicated the track. Cattlemen watched with joy when the Commission built a cattle shed by the track. Inside the Coliseum, Commissioners let a contract allowing the Optimist Club to operate a concession in the building, with half of the profit going to the County recreation program, and half retained by the Optimists for charitable projects. A concrete floor was also placed in the Coliseum during 1965.

The County, in a move recommended by the author, underwrote re-construction of the Monte Sano Amphitheater, then in a complete shambles. The facility, which had seen many famous people and events in the past, was the recipient of a \$10,000 grant from the State. The County did not have to make good its commitment, as the Chamber of Commerce recreation committee raised the necessary funds.

Another courthouse official changed from the ill-reputed fee system. Salary of the Probate Judge was set at \$16,500 per year. Reputedly the office, while on the fee system, had reached as high as \$80,000 net profit in one year.

Progress in providing water continued for the rural residents of Madison County, with approval of the Harvest-Monrovia system, to serve residents in those two communities and the surrounding area.

The 1930 rat infested jail and the 1906 Courthouse Annex (Elks building) would soon be no more. Not to be needed after the new

Courthouse completion, the County agreed to sell the two buildings to the Huntsville Housing Authority, as part of the Urban Redevelopment Planning.

To further inform the public about County Government, the author wrote and produced a film that explained each office and made the public familiar with each office holder. According to the National Association of Counties, at the time, it was the first such comprehensive film on county government produced in America.

As a competitive note, the County Commissioners beat the Mayor and City Council in a donkey basketball game for charity held at the Coliseum. The score was 2-0, and everyone agreed that Commissioner Dudley Clark was the star of the game. The politicians wouldn't have done as well however, at the Jaycees first annual ski show held at Brahan Spring Park.

The City and County cooperated in other ways too, they jointly based and paved the Huntsville Stadium, later to be renamed Milton Frank Stadium, after the former Huntsville coach and Education Board Member. A Joint Civil Defense effort saw completion of a \$20,000 air raid shelter program.

While the County was building the Courthouse, City officials dedicated the new 3 million dollar City Hall complex, being a Public Safety building and an Administrative Building. A new Library was also opened, and an act allowed Huntsville to become the first city in the State authorized to build a parking garage. But the City Council did something great that unfortunately went a long time before anyone learned of the city action — repealing the City 1 cent tax on aviation fuel. It seems the City failed to notify anyone.

Big Spring Park came in for attention during 1965. The Council renamed the area Big Spring International Park. The Council for International Visitors, the City, and the author have been in contact with over 80 foreign countries in attempts to get those nations to donate typical artifacts etc. of their country for placement in the Park. Another suggestion concerning beautification of all Huntsville was made by Wernher von Braun. He suggested that Huntsville establish a Beautification Board. His suggestion was accepted. A slogan contest was held, and was won by 10 year old Jon Shirley with the slogan "Space City, Spic, Span, and Spectacular."

At Huntsville Hospital, the first full time anesthesiologist began work, and the much acclaimed Intensive Care and Coronary Care Unit was opened.

The Huntsville Transit Company, in 1965, convinced the Council that they needed a long franchise to provide the public transportation for the City, and received a 15 year franchise. The same year Wilbur Smith and Association prepared a 20 year transportation road plan for the City, calling for expenditure of 76 million within 20 years on designated projects.

The Better Business Bureau, always alert to bilking of the consumer, suggested successfully to the Huntsville City Council that it establish control over weights and measures. The Council responded by establishing the department and appointing T. E. (Pep) Morgan as its first director. Huntsville also established another first in 1965, this time for Alabama. The first continuous road center lane was installed.

All the City improvements didn't come free. The Huntsville Council raised its monthly garbage fee from \$1.50 to \$3.00, and replaced its 2 percent gross receipts with a 2 percent sales and use tax, in addition to a 1 percent Automobile Sales Tax.

Local governments and concerned citizens entered the War on Poverty in 1965. The Community Action Committee was organized, primarily with the help and work of Milton Cummings, its first President.

At Madison, the townspeople were glad to learn that their City Commission had, for the first time, adopted a formal budget. WHIQ-Educational TV Station, begun on Monte Sano in November, reported such stories.

School construction continued unabated in 1965. Jones Valley Elementary opened; West Mastin Lake Elementary started; a new brick school was constructed at Madison replacing the 1932 and 1936 buildings, and the graduate studies building at UAH was constructed. The Huntsville Council gave 20 acres on West Holmes for construction of a new Butler High, and the private Randolph School began construction on Drake Avenue. The Butler Rebels were pleased with something else too. They won the State basketball tournament.

Rolling Hills Elementary School opened, and two dormitories were completed at Alabama A & M, and the War on Poverty entered the school system, with beginning of the Head Start Program.

And for the first time, the Huntsville Council appropriation to the Huntsville Board of Education exceeded one million dollars, being \$1,050,000.

The armchair generals began to get their fill of weekly football as other experts joined in setting up the first "Quarterback" huddle. And, the Quarterbacks also found time to fund a part time teacher for the Detention Home.

The athletic story of the year to many Madison Countians, however, was the continuing story of a home town boy made good. Don Mincher proved a powerful home run hitter with the Minnesota Twins.

Some thought the days of the Wild and Wooly West had come to Madison County during 1965. In the Hidden Valley area off Dug Hill Road, East of Huntsville, authentic rodeos were being held.

More astounding, Alabama's Charlie Boswell won his 4th National Blind Golfers Association Tournament.

Churches, during 1965, were applying for building permits on an average of over once a month. Receiving building permits were the Mastin Lake Church of Christ; Missionary Baptist on Neville; Sherwood Baptist, Lakewood Baptist; Blackman Chapter Cumberland Presbyterian; Monte Sano Baptist; Lutheran, on Oakwood; Christian on Oakwood; Providence United; First Pilgrim; Weatherly Heights Church of Christ; North Hills Christian; Hillsboro Heights Baptist; St. Bartleys; East Huntsville Baptist; Highlands Baptist, St. James Primitive Baptist; and College Park Church of God.

The year 1965 was a good year, but it will probably be referred to as the peaking year for space and for fast growth. Look at the statistics. During 1965 the Army added a net 400 persons, while MSFC decreased a net 100. Altogether, this plus 35 industries, had a net 3,600 person gain in employment. This was more than 1964 and 1963 but 500 under the 1962 gain. A drop was noted in lots for 1965 subdivisions, 111 with 2,691 lots and 824 apartment units. In 1964 there had been 100 subdivisions with 4,583 lots.

The 1965 building figure hit 70.5 million dollars, short of 1964. 2,358 dwellings, less than half that of 1964, were constructed.

The building decline showed up more clearly in Utility connections. 4,000 electric meters were added in 1965, compared to 4,817 in 1964. Water connections declined from 4,060 in 1964 to 2,000, while gas connections dropped from 1,878 in 1974 to 1,000.

Even so, Huntsville rated 28th in the Nation in new building, while rating 196th in size.

Huntsville established another first in 1966. For the first time in Alabama history, two banks opened in one day. The First National branches at University Drive and at North Memorial Parkway opened on March 14. The bank also opened a branch later, in the Mall on November 16. The same bank also begun the First Charge plan, first of its kind in Huntsville, during the year.

That year, too, The Mall began business as one of the city's most fashionable shopping centers, including such stores as J. C. Penney, Lovemans, National Food Stores, Walgreens, and the Hickory House, the latter being the first of its kind in Alabama.

Monumental work continued at Marshall Space Flight Center and at Army activities at the Arsenal. Astronauts flew in and out of Redstone Arsenal on a continuing basis to meet with the men who designed the Saturn rockets on which they would be lofted to orbit and beyond, and which would send them to the Moon.

Peak employment occurred at the Arsenal during mid 1966. Marshall Center reached 7,749, while the Missile and Munitions Center and School reached 900 civilians, and 1,750 permanent mili-

tary personnel, with MICOM having about 8,000. However, by the end of the third quarter of the year, space jobs were reduced by about 1,000.

The arsenal payroll was about \$200 million, while the total industrial payroll in Madison County for 1966 was about \$460 million. Agricultural income was around \$24 million.

With that wealth, retail sales zoomed to \$240 million.

During 1966, too, Madison County placed all employees on a salary system, replacing the per hour and day pay rates. This allowed county employees to be legally entitled to a vacation, the first ever.

With the mushrooming of business along Memorial Parkway, downtown merchants moved to put new blood in their business. The Central City Association was formed, replacing the former Downtown Development Association. Thomas Jones was the President.

At the State docks on the Tennessee River, relaxation and sports were not being overlooked. The county built facilities for the future Shell Racing in Alabama, by UAH.

But the nation watched unbelieving at the large number of blacks being elected to office during 1966, and watched with enxiety at the formation of the Black Panther group during the year, an organization that the Attorney General said was a threat to national security.

The International Big Spring Park received several gifts during 1966. Parker Aircraft gave \$1,000 and Netherlands Ambassador Dr. Carl W. A. Schurmann came to Huntsville on April 15 and planted a Dutch Black Maple in the Park. A Copper Beech Tree was also sent for the Park by West Germany. The Japanese, not to be outdone, sent a check to be used for purchase of Japanese Cherry Trees.

City Government continued brisk in 1966. They approved another bed expansion to the Hospital to begin July 1. Hospital Administrator Rigsby had reported on completion of a five story addition. City fathers also voted to hire an architect for the Huntsville Civic Center.

On June 30, the Council voted to buy the old Airport for 3.5 million dollars, presumably to be used for parks, industrial expansion, and re-routing of roads. And the Council doubled the liquor tax on whiskey sold at clubs, beginning a levy on retail prices rather than wholesale. The 10 per cent tax, as of December, was reported bringing in \$14,500 per month. Bids were taken in December to raze the old City Hall-Library Block.

On January 1, the City Library was formally opened and in the same month, City Fathers gave the go ahead for construction of a second municipal golf course, at the Jetport.

On October 31, Huntsville's 10th Fire Station on Pulaski Pike was started, while plans were afloat to build a green house for the City, as proposed by Ronald Pearsall.

In fact, not only City government plans were in the news, but City Officials as well. Councilman-druggist, Tom Dark was indicted by the Madison County Grand Jury for alleged improper record-keeping on drugs. And succumbing to the "pressurecooker" of government problems, Councilmen John Rodenhauer and Ronald Pearsall swapped blows, only to return to friendship a short time thereafter.

One of the "pressure" decisions faced by the Huntsville City Council during 1966 was approval of a 20 year Downtown Development for 198 acres, and whether to build a six million dollar parking garage, including elimination of all on-street parking. The vote was favorable. They also had the Big Spring Lagoon built.

Construction continued at a somewhat reduced pace in 1966. Even the number of licensed contractors was reduced to 750. 156 plats were recorded and 1,285 lots recorded. The Monarch Bowling Lanes opened, as did the 150 unit Valley Gardens on Bob Wallace. The Huntsville Teacher Credit Union building opened on Whitesburg Drive, with Mrs. Zada O'Reilly as manager, and the Planetarium on Monte Sano saw ground broken January 8. Redstone Federal Credit Union announced a new main office on Wynn Drive, and the RCA plant was dedicated in June. Three new brick buildings were completed at the J. F. Drake Technical Trade School. Three cottages were completed at the Harris Home for Children, and the New Hope YMCA pool was opened. At Madison, the Bendix plant was announced. Colonial Baking Plant also opened, as did the Malibu Apartments off Byrd Spring Road. The Medical Building on Sivley was completed. Crestwood Hospital added 31 rooms.

At Parkway City, Henderson National Bank dedicated a branch on November 4, while the Martin Theater got a permit for construction of a theater on Airport Road. Construction began on a new library for Alabama A & M. At the new Jetport, progress continued with Ashburn and Gray receiving a runway and apron paving contract for 1.4 million dollars. Gresham, Williams, and Johnson received the \$347,000 contract for a tower. Huntsville formally signed a contract with the Airport Authority on March 23, 1966 for the terminal rental on March 23. Bagby Elevator made the low bid for \$582,000 field lighting.

In Southeast Huntsville Mountain Gap Elementary and Mountain Gap Junior High Schools opened. A private school, Winchester, also opened. United began the first regularly scheduled commercial jet flight at the old airport October 30, 1966. The Professional Building opened at 903 Franklin and at New Hope, the Telephone Coop, founded in 1953, completed a new building.

The Shades of Yesteryear were seen at Huntsville High School on September 1. The long awaited film on Huntsville's 150th birth-

day, its sesquicentennial of 1955, was shown. Ten years of sparetime work by the author, aided by many others, resulted in the film "Into This Valley", the story of Huntsville's Sesquicentennial written by the author, who also co-authored and edited the Huntsville Sesquicentennial Album of 1955, along with Tom McDonald.

Nationally, 1966 produced surprises and saw even more racial riots than 1965 although there was less violence, and even though militant Negro groups adopted the Black Power slogan. A particularly violent crime was the July 14 Chicago murder of eight student nurses by Richard Speck. Affecting the efficiency of law enforcement personnel and individuals civil rights was the U. S. Supreme Court June 13 Miranda ruling which further prohibited interrogation of those arrested without first informing them of their rights. A Federal Court ruling ordered Alabama to put women on the jury, effective in 1967.

An international surprise of the year was the withdrawal of France from NATO. More violence including Candace Mossler and her nephew's trial for the killing of her husband, and a University of Texas sniper shooting of 44 and killing of 14, was enough to make you shiver more than in Alabama's coldest temperature in history, 24 degrees below zero, and even the 104 degrees in Huntsville on July 14 couldn't make you forget.

Other news of national interest for the year included appointment of the first Negro, Robert C. Weaver, to a U. S. Cabinet Post, that of HUD secretary. A new cabinet post, for the new Department of Transportation, was created. Too, Edward Brooks became the first U. S. black negro elected since Reconstruction. LSD made the "scene", pushed by Dr. Timothy Leary. It had been brought to the U. S. in 1949, eleven after it had been synthesized. And in February gubernatorial front runner Ryan De Graffenreid was killed in an airplane crash. Another major news story concerned Dr. Samuel Sheppard, who had served 10 years for the slaying of his wife. He was ordered acquitted.

Research Park continued to fill up during 1966. Chrysler occupied their plant, as did Stanford Research Institute. Northrup had an addition. Boeing dedicated their plant on December 14. AVCO and Airwork had open house. Southeastern Bell completed a work center building there.

The activities of the Madison County governing body received its usual reams of publicity during 1966, but construction activities for the new courthouse were at the forefront. Bids were let for the interior equipment and the local firm, Monroe Business Equipment, which had furnished the 1914 Courthouse, was the low bidder for most of the furniture. Contracts went to them for \$126,000 of metal furniture and \$130,000 courtroom seating. Roberts and Son, oldest firm in Birmingham, received awards for \$49,000 of wood furniture and \$26,000 in basement counters and shelving. The author became the first to move to the Courthouse on December 26, fol-



lowed by other offices in early 1967. Even a proposal was considered to use the old courthouse columns for an overlook Grecian type observation platform. The idea was suggested by Martin Phillips and Herbert Johnson, and a Chamber of Commerce committee worked on the proposal — and still are in 1977!

All courthouse publicity had not been good, however. The Confederate Statue, which had been placed on the Courthouse lawn in 1905, and which had been removed to a place just north of the first National Bank for safe keeping, was destroyed accidentally by contractors of the Huntsville Housing Authority, engaged in tearing down the old buildings on the Squares West Side. Frequent protests concerning demolition of the old buildings and the demolition of the old Madison Street City Hall were nothing compared to the cries of the U. D. C. They would later be placated with sculpturing of a new monument and soldier.

The County stayed busy. A playground was built at Triana, and another first for Alabama was achieved. Shell racing was brought to Alabama in Madison County by UAH. With the urging of the author and John McHugh, first coach, the County built facilities, working with UAH, by the State Docks area for racing. In the first public race, Purdue University defeated UAH handily.

At the urging of the County, the Madison County Rescue Squad, Civil Defense River Patrol and Speological Unit rescue units, joined together into the Huntsville-Madison County Area Rescue Squad, coordinated by Civil Defense officials. The County Rescue Squad saw their dream come true on March 27, with dedication of their building, on County land on Cook Avenue.

Following the earlier year proposal of the author for a county-wide water system, the County applied successfully for a \$40,000 federal grant to have a countywide survey of the water situation. The County also approved having City sewage run to the County Coliseum. A water study committee was appointed to advise the County composed of Warren Moore, Charles Hughes, Joe Worley, Charles Churches, Gary T. Smith, and George McCown. The Maysville Water System also began taking subscriptions.

The District T. B. Sanitarium or hospital, at Flint, Alabama built by Madison County and eleven other North Alabama Counties with State and Federal help, began to experience a drop in in patients and the Hospital Board called on the Counties for financial help. Madison County responded favorably.

To later share in much of the news about the Madison County Jail, the County governing body, on August 12, 1966, after seeing various systems, authorized closed circuit T. V. surveillance for the jail. The Commission also gave moral support to opening of the first sheriff's Boys Ranch in October.

A new road would soon connect the new Jetport with Redstone Arsenal at its Gate 7, also to provide transportation and save

many miles of travel for several thousand persons west of Redstone Arsenal. A \$101,000 contract was let for the road.

Another innovation of the County governing body was appointment of Alabama's first County Intergovernmental Relations Coordinator. Huntsville's Robert L. Gunn was appointed to the new slot.

County Volunteer Fire Departments began a steady growth. The Green Mountain Volunteer Fire Department was organized in 1966 with Julian Hamilton as President.

Courthouse license personnel, during 1966, issued 1,816 marriage licenses, recorded 8,791 real estate mortgages, accepted 22,428 chattel mortgages, and issued 3,238 privilege licenses. 1,468 store licenses, 14,846 fishing licenses, and 10, 423 hunting licenses were issued. There were 700 divorces granted, up 150 from 1965.

The County, although having no law authorizing it to appoint a County Planning Commission, nevertheless entered into an agreement where the County began to appoint two ex-officio members to the Huntsville Planning Commission.

Two other dreams of the County governing body also came to pass in 1966. As requested by the County, the State had authorized four laning of Highways 20 and 231 south from the Tennessee River bridge to Highway 36, and the two projects were completed during 1966, to the relief of many thousands of motorists.

Downtown, one of Huntsville's older businesses, a men's clothing store, celebrated its 50th Anniversary. Herbert Johnson, Sr. and R. C. Calloway had begun in 1916, and in 1919 were joined by George Mahoney, Sr., and the firm became Johnson, Calloway, and Mahoney. Calloway left the firm in 1938 and his name was dropped when the firm moved to 104 Clinton in 1940. Herbert Johnson, Jr. joined the firm in 1946, and George Mahoney, Jr. did so in 1946.

Also downtown, the Post Office had a major face lifting inside. And organizing to act as hostesses for ribbon cuttings, etc. of downtown businesses, a group of ladies calling themselves the Central City Pacesetters, began on December 21. The author's secretary, Mrs. Ruth Rainey, was one of the organizers.

Missiles and rockets continued in the news during 1966. The 11th Saturn was launched on February 26, the 12th on July 5 and the 13th on August 25. On April 19, the Arsenal played host to a group of astronauts, just two months after the third and final wing of the Arsenal's McMorroff Missile Labs were completed.

Conventions were indicative of the importance and popularity of a community and Huntsville was not found lacking in these attributes during 1966. At least 26 organizations met in Huntsville including the Alabama Jaycees, League of Municipalities, Southern Baptists, Alabama Bottlers, Professional Engineers Society, American Ordinance Association, Society of Technical Writers and Pub-

lishers, Instrument Society of America, Toastmistresses, V.F.W., Greek Orthodox, Toastmasters, Alabama Psychological Association, Contract Management Society, International Association of Public Employees, Alabama Furniture Association, A.F.L., Civitan, Chamber of Commerce Executives Association, Licensed Practical Nurses, State Bar Association, Antique Auto Club, American Water Works Association, National Power Fluid Association, Alabama Home Economics Association, and the United Commercial Travellers. The local V.F.W., headed by Shelby Cole, became the largest V.F.W. Post in Membership in the nation.

Industrially, Madison County and Huntsville planned further and harder efforts towards diversification, as can be seen by some of the firms mentioned previously. The Huntsville Industrial Expansion Committee approved their first assistant Executive Director, Gene Wood. And to help, the U. S. Economic Development Administration had a six state headquarters locate in Huntsville.

Not all industrial expansion efforts are successful, and one such stronger effort proved unsuccessful in 1966. Hoffman Products, for whom the community had conducted an extensive labor survey to determine possible employees, announced the color TV market that they served had dropped off and that they would have to drop their plans. A labor survey in November had developed 22,828 job applications from 10 counties in Alabama and Tennessee. Of these, 15,000 were from Madison County. These results would later help obtain another major industry.

Elections in Alabama during 1966 brought some surprises. Birmingham elected a Mayor who was Republican and Macon County elected a black sheriff. Lurleen Wallace, easy winner of the Democratic primary for Governor, faced somewhat tougher opposition in Madison County in November. She received 16,731 votes, while Republican Jim Martin, Challenger, got 14,759, and Independent, Carl J. Robinson, got 5,032. An easy winner in any popularity contest, however, could have been Huntsville's Don Mincher, who hit a home run his first time at bat in the World Series. Bart Starr could have easily won an Alabama popularity contest too, as he was voted the nations most valuable football pleyer.

1966 was again a Church Building year with many churches obtaining building permits, among which were the North Side Baptist; Second Baptist; Virginia Boulevard Church of God; Meadow Drive Baptist, Monte Sano Baptist, Montesano Methodists; Catholic Rectory; Fanning Heights Church of Christ; Mastin Lake Nazarene; Mountain View Baptist; Lincoln Baptist, Central Assembly of God; First Christian; Grace Lutheran; Oak Park Baptist; Weatherly Heights Baptist; Calvary Baptist; Hillwood Baptist; West Highlands Baptist; Emanuel Lutheran; Progress Union; First United Pentecostal; Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. From all this, it appears, coupled with the fact that the County's

largest Church, the First Baptist, was dedicated, indicates that 1966 was a "Baptist" year for Madison County.

Reporting some of the above was nationally known Paul Harvey, again speaking in Huntsville.

A January empty house survey showed that there was no overage of unoccupied houses in Huntsville. Of 41,027 completed dwellings, only 2,279 were unoccupied and 860 of these were then or never had been occupied.

"Operation We Care" was more than just a slogan in 1966. The Community "adopted" an American Viet Nam Unit, the 93rd Evacuation Hospital Unit, stationed at Long Binh, South Viet Nam, and showered it with gifts from home. The program began with John W. Houtz as Chairman. Houtz was succeeded on his death in 1968 by Jim McMillan. Harris Mitchell and Mabry Miller later succeeded McMillan, as Co-chairman, upon his removing from Huntsville in 1969. First Lieutenant Marianne Fisher and Sergeant E. C. Fish, from the unit, came to Huntsville to thank the community.

Voters were in a good mood on January 25. They went to the polls and voted 3,015 to 114 for a 3.5 million dollar bond issue which would allow Huntsville to provide for 174 classrooms, and matching for the Technical Vocational High School.

The expected final announcement for the new hospital came in 1966. The eight story hospital would be located at Big Cove and California Streets. Too, the beginnings of a new Mental Health Center were laid when Mayor Glenn Hearn and the author appointed an Ad Hoc Committee to look into such needs.

The Huntsville Times, attempting to start a real classic, sponsored the first Space City Bowl Classic in 1966. Competing football teams were Jacksonville State University and Arkansas A & M University. Jacksonville won 41-30. Proceeds (a net \$1,900) went to the United Givers Fund.

For those who wanted to know more about Huntsville City government, the League of Women Voters issued a booklet about such.

Hamburger lovers came in for a dual treat in 1966, as both Burger Chef and Burger King came to Huntsville.

In January 1966, there was considerable discussion held all over Alabama about a significant action of the State Democratic Executive Committee. It voted 40-31 to erase the words White Supremacy from the official party emblem.

"Through" roads were not neglected in 1966. The Chamber of Commerce started a drive to obtain an interstate type road from Columbia, South Carolina to Memphis, through Rome, Georgia and Huntsville.

The popular children's amusement area at Big Spring Park was moved in 1966 to Brahan Spring Park. The continuing move to make Big Spring Park a passive type park got little opposition.

As a significant note for 1966, a commercial firm helped Huntsville continue with its record of firsts. Mountain Lakes Development Company, headed by James B. Baker, signed an agreement making it the first all Chrysler Marine dealership in the nation.. And new business places continued opening during 1966, including Loveman's, Marja's, Russell Stover Candy, El Palacio, Lee Optical, Millers, Elbo Florists, Pizza Hut, and Be-Kon Coffee Shop.

Madison Countians, many now going to the newly introduced "Las Vegas" type games, were not surprised to learn that they sent 27 million dollars in Federal Income Tax to Washington in April, or 6 percent of Alabama's total. Nor did they pay much attention to the announcement by **Sales Management** Magazine that the 1966 buying power of the Huntsville Metropolitan area had risen from \$435 million annually in 1965 to \$556 million in 1966.

At least one major industry, Boeing, reached its peak in 1966, having 4,599 employees with a payroll of \$4.3 million annually. Brown Engineering reached 3,000 employees, and other industries moving into new facilities or expanding existing plants included Astro-Space, Gates Rubber, IBM, P. R. Mallory, Norton, Stanford Research, Linde, Wyle, Wah Chang, Wittichen, Chrysler, and Boeing, Computer Sciences and Southern Research and Development, as did a new statewide company, Vanguard Security Life, John A. Welch, President. As can be seen, many dreams came true in Madison County during 1966.

While Marshall Space Flight Center dominated the national interest in Huntsville with its flawless string of Saturn launches, the year 1967 was also the year of the birth of the Army Sentinel System (Nike X) in Huntsville, to begin the long drive toward the unique antiballistic missile defense network. General Ivey O. Drewry became its first Commander. The economic result was \$615 million in contracts within a year.

Sentinel's birth also gave rise to establishing the Huntsville Division of the Army Corps of Engineers under General Rip Young. The corps would be overseer of site construction for the swift defensive missiles, capable of blowing an incoming enemy warhead to shreds high above the earth's atmosphere.

The space program, however, suffered its first major setback during the year, with three astronauts trapped in the cabin of their space ship amid a roaring blaze during a test at Cape Kennedy, Florida.

The trio, Virgil "Gus" Grissom, Edward H. White, and Roger Chaffee burned to death before rescuers could snap them out of the ship. The three, frequent visitors to Huntsville and Marshall Center, were memorialized around the world.

In Huntsville, three new city schools were named after them later.

Beneath the surface, however, was the ire of one Dr. Werner von Braun, who had repeatedly warned that the spacecraft and

its atmosphere of pure oxygen was hazardous and that disaster might eventually strike unless changes were made.

When the three astronauts were killed, von Braun was unfortunately proven right again. Although Marshall experts were primarily rocket propulsion specialists, Marshall was called in to help identify the cause of the disaster and recommend changes. The disaster, however, slowed the original plan to try a mission to loop men around the moon and return them to earth.

Work was never at a more feverish pace at Redstone Arsenal than during that period. Marshall had 6,400 employees with a payroll of \$75 million and the Army had 17,800, including 6,000 military, with a payroll of \$136 million. 14,000 others were in jobs related to the space effort in the area during this year of 1967. the same year that the Redstone Arsenal-developed Redeye became operational.

As Huntsville mushroomed, action was also taken that year to increase the Huntsville City limits by 42 square miles.

Four more city schools opened during 1967: Montview, McDonnell, Colonial Hills and Butler High. The Vocational Technical High School was also approved for construction.

A private school, Huntsville Achievement, also opened. Private schools in Huntsville, for the record, averaged about 2,000 students per year, for all private schools together.

Unlike many areas of the state, Huntsville was unique in its role in Alabama economics. The average income per Huntsville household reached \$7,924 in 1967. Of the total work force, over 25 percent earned over \$10,000.

If the space agency and Army functions in Huntsville caught the spotlight, the local Navy was not to be outdone. The landlocked Naval Reserve Surface Division in Huntsville took the first place award in the nation for outstanding performance, out of 264 medium sized Naval units. It was the first time in Alabama history for the Navy to win such an honor. They would later repeat the honor, however, in 1968.

And there was an auspicious 1967 occasion on the square in downtown Huntsville. The ultra-modern Madison County Courthouse, acclaimed one of the more beautiful in the nation, was dedicated in March, with thousands later enjoying an open house. Another dream of the author and others had come true.

In other improvements, the restored amphitheatre on Monte Sano was dedicated May 7; the original First National Bank building was remodeled; Triana dedicated a water system; Peoples National opened a branch on North Parkway; the Tennessee River Valley Association was organized with Barrett Shelton as President; Barber-Colman broke ground for its new plant on September 8; and ground was broken for a \$252,000 expansion of the Huntsville Rehabilitation Center.

The announcement was also made for the huge Automatic Electric Company on South Parkway, a facility that would have its groundbreaking the following year in 1968, and that would eventually hire several thousand area residents for telephone assembly. The same year of 1967 saw Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company (PPG) announce a new facility for U. S. Highway 72 East, in the Madison County Industrial Park.

Another part of old Huntsville died during 1967. The West side of the square was torn down to make way for new modern ideas. The 1906 Elks building also fell victim to razing.

And Madison County received a national award from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Commissioners' work in cooperating with other governmental agencies, city, county, state and federal government.

The Alabama Hawks professional football team (successor to the Rockets) began during 1967 and called Huntsville their home, but it was an endeavor that never really got off the ground adequately, although they were a part of the Professional Football League of America. Even a successful year didn't turn the trick.

Nature leveled its own wrath at Huntsville during 1967, in November and December. A tornado struck December 18 in Southeast Huntsville and Madison County, killing two, injuring 33 and destroying 25 homes, damaging almost 150 others. The Madison County Rescue Squad did yeoman work as did all other agencies. The squad work was far more important then, than for a December 31 call they had, but the squad always responds to emergencies of all kinds. The December 31 squad reports show "the basement of the house was flooded. The cat was under the house, and a dog was after the cat. The kids were after both. The dog came out unassisted. The cat was removed from an air conditioning unit by removing the panels. Mission accomplished in one hour."

Attracting perhaps more attention was the jury verdict in the case of Lee Seagraves, on trial for the 1964 murder of Marie Putman. The verdict was guilty, and was appealed.

## 1967

Poetry entered the local news in a big way during 1967. The Huntsville Literary Association began publication of the magazine *Poem*, edited by Herbert E. Francis.

Weather, always being a daily topic of conversation, was truly such during 1967. Madison County experienced its heaviest rainfall, 65.05 inches, since 1958.

The list of famous visitors to Huntsville continued during 1967. Attracting attention were author and TV personality, Bennett Cerf; U. S. Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark; Vice Presi-

dent H. H. Humphrey; NASA administrator, Jim Webb, who caused quite a stir with comments about Huntsville's image; U. S. Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman, to dedicate a new federal program house at Triana; and noted author Pearl Buck. Ben Gilmer, president of the great American Telephone and Telegraph Company also visited. Tom Ewell, star of stage and screen, also performed in Huntsville, while Lum (Chester H. Lauck) of the old time radio show Lum and Abner, spoke to a civic club group in Huntsville. Willie Mosconi, 15 times world champion of pocket billiards came and demonstrated his fabulous skills. Huntsville's own Lee Erwin of TV fame came and rendered an organ recital.

The newly organized Press Club was host to Governor Lester Maddox of Georgia, and were warmed by his earnest replies to questions. During a day long tour of the Arsenal and Huntsville, Governor Maddox, accompanied by the author, evidenced very intelligent awareness of the space effort.

Honors continued to come to Madison Countians during 1967. Jack W. Vandiver was named Alabama's Outstanding Young Farmer, and the observatory of the Rocket City Astronomical Association on Monte Sano was renamed for Conrad D. Swanson, one of its founders. A planetarium was dedicated adjacent to the building on November 3. Huntsville's John Putman, a 1966 U. S. Man of the Year winner, was named president of the Outstanding Americans Foundations. Kathy Deaton reigned as the Womens State Tennis champ. Butler's Gary Robinson won All State honors as an outstanding football lineman. Mrs. Jeri McLain became the first recipient of the Alabama Distinguished Woman of the Year Award, by Alabama Jayceettes.

In nearby Jackson County, a National Monument was dedicated during 1967. Russell Cave, discovered in 1953 near Bridgeport, would tell the story of 9,000 years of man living in the area.

The new Press Club continued bringing "news makers" to Huntsville, including controversial author, William B. Huie. It was hard to get him off of his favorite subject, George Wallace.

At the Chief Counsels Office of the Army Missile Command, no talk was heard of Women's Lib during the period. Perhaps the reason was that there were five female lawyers on the staff of 33. They were Shirley Miller, Jeanne Scales, Louise Dumas, Lou Ann Oberg and Karolyn Pond.

As usual in Huntsville, there was plenty to do for entertainment, amusement and recreation. Football spectators were treated to the Space City Classic Football Bowl, in which Samford walloped Arkansas A & M 20 to 7. The Ambulance and Emergency Service, organized by Sonny Sims in 1967, got a call there. On February 9, the State ETV station was dedicated on Monte Sano, in which State ETV offered its fourth production unit in Alabama. The fourth annual Symphony Ball was held, and 18 debu-



tantes were presented. On Redstone Arsenal, a new \$564,000 NCO Club opened, having a 1,054 seating capacity for its 2,300 members. The facility was first managed by John G. Watson, Jr., and had 23 fulltime and 73 parttime employees. The first Community Ballet Association Ante Bellum garden party was held at the Benton Wilcoxon's ante bellum home, 601 Franklin Street.

Beautification projects continued in Huntsville, which would soon boast that it had less slums than any city its size in the South. The Whitesburg Drive Garden Club had its fifth annual Dogwood Tree Sale in 1967, making the statement that 17,000 Dogwoods had previously been planted in connection with the four previous sales.

At nearby Browns Ferry, work began on a soon to be controversial nuclear generator plant, and in February,, Sparkman and Jones introduced legislation transferring 35 acres to the State of Alabama from Redstone Arsenal on which to build the Space and Rocket Center. In November the State opened another facility, being more buildings for the Rehabilitation Center on Governors Drive. Attracting more attention, however, was the discovery of the old Civil War Ironclad, Tecumseh, in Mobile Bay. At MSFC, a branch of the Post Office was opened on September 23. New State taxes attracted even more attention. Smokers began to pay 2 cents more per pack for mental health, and 1 cent more for parks. But aviation enthusiasts and airlines began to pay less, as the County Commissioners did the unheard of and abolished the 2 cent aviation fuel tax, while the State practically eliminated the State aviation fuel tax.

A newspaper specializing in reporting rural type news was started during 1967 by Linn Mills and the author. The newspaper was first called the **Madison Shopper** but was changed to the **Madison County Record** when Lorene Haire bought out Mills and joined in the business with the author in 1968.

And in Atlanta, the newspapers would have a heyday reporting on opening of the fabulous Six Flags Over Georgia, and construction of the immense Regency Hyatt Hotel. Reading some of this in Atlanta were a number of Huntsvillians, there in an attempt to get access to Watkins Bluff on the Tennessee River, near Triana, in order to open up western Madison County for industry.

Opening in Huntsville was a new theater, The Madison, Huntsville's eighth theater. At Spacecraft, a local industry made good, the fifth addition to their buildings was constructed.

Unsuccessful in its space recreation endeavor, however, was Space City, USA, declared bankrupt in 1967. Construction first began on the ill-fated project on January 31, 1964.

The high price of gas was much in the news during 1967. Premium gas went to 33.9 cents a gallon. The gas customer was paying 14 cents of this in taxes. 7 cents went to the State of Ala-

bama; 4 cents to the U.S. government; 2 cents to the Madison County government; and 1 cent to Huntsville government. Huntsville beer and liquor licensees didn't complain much, however, at having to pay Huntsville's increase for beer and liquor tax even though the Huntsville City Council doubled the beer tax as did the City of Madison.

A major Chamber of Commerce project for the year was to give Huntsville the nickname "The City of Courtesy."

Statistics bore, but are important, and for that reason, for historical comparisons, numerous 1967 statistics are listed here-for future students of history and of local government to use.

The following record was kept of telephone calls to the Madison County Courthouse during 1967:

February .....	29,688
March .....	30,859
September .....	29,623
October .....	32,387
November 1 to November 3 .....	8,072
November 6 to November 10 .....	8,737
November 13 to November 17 .....	10,799
November 20 to November 23 .....	6,114
November 27 to December 1 .....	8,064
December 4 to December 8 .....	7,749
December 11 to December 15 .....	7,619
December 18 to December 22 .....	6,459
December 26 to December 29 .....	6,127

Total estimated calls for all of 1967 ..... 300,000

A report for November 1967 of the Madison County Pensions and Security Department showed the following payments:

2,651 old age pensioners .....	\$188,515.11
40 aid to blind cases .....	2,727.00
1,774 aid to dependent children cases ..	34,240.00
112 children in Foster Care .....	4,839.28
415 permanent & total disability cases .....	22,244.00
69 others .....	13,838.11

5,061 cases, paid during December ..... \$266,403.50

For fiscal 1966-1967 Madison County issued 103,430 motor vehicle tags. By comparison Calhoun County issued 53,499, Colbert 28,930, Etowah 57,247, Jefferson 320,436, Lauderdale 37,481, Limestone 24,173, Marshall 43,458, Mobile 147,359, Montgomery 84,327, Morgan 44,293, Tuscaloosa 49,867, and Wilcox 6,185.

A report of December 31, 1967, indicated some interesting

statistics as to the number of fulltime police department employees each of the following cities had as of that date:

Bessemer .....	53
Birmingham .....	546
Dothan .....	64
Florence .....	59
Gadsden .....	84
Homewood .....	25
Huntsville (Rookie policemen received \$368.33 a month in 1966) .....	241
Mobile .....	337
Montgomery .....	239
Phenix City .....	36
Prichard .....	71
Selma .....	48

In the District Attorneys Office there were 2,160 warrants prepared. This was of course, before a Warrant Magistrate later assumed the job of issuing warrants, with that function taken away from the District Attorney. The 2,160 warrants were issued during 1967 for the following reasons:

Assault and Battery .....	82
Assault with intent to murder .....	32
Burglary .....	47
Burglary and Grand Larceny .....	58
False Pretense .....	48
Forgery .....	94
Grand Larceny .....	106
Issuing Worthless Checks .....	423
Non Support .....	127
Peace Proceedings .....	41
Violators of Prohibition Law .....	24
Grand Larceny of an Auto .....	321
Malicious Destruction of Property .....	69
Search Warrants .....	69
Murder .....	14
Vagrancy .....	8
Fugitive from Justice .....	58
Carnal Knowledge .....	7
Embezzlement .....	6
Obscene Phone Calls .....	30
Trespassing .....	21
Abortion .....	3

Total warrants handled by State and County lawenforcement officials during 1967 were as follows:

District Attorney's Office .....	2,160
Sheriff's Office .....	2,418
State Troopers .....	2,912
Conservation Officers .....	92

A record of law violations for various Alabama cities for 1967 is listed for future comparisons also:

	<b>Auto Theft</b>	<b>Murder &amp; Non-negligent Manslaughter</b>
Birmingham .....	1,560	51
Huntsville .....	686	10
Mobile .....	754	21
Montgomery .....	396	26
Gadsden .....	105	2
Bessemer .....	115	4
Dothan .....	58	4
Homewood .....	33	1
Pell City .....	38	7
Selma .....	52	4

	<b>Manslaughter by Negligence</b>	<b>Forcible Rape</b>
Birmingham .....	27	53
Huntsville .....	2	9
Mobile .....	25	33
Montgomery .....	12	21
Gadsden .....	1	
Bessemer .....	1	10
Dothan .....		9
Homewood .....		1
Pell City .....		3
Selma .....		6

	<b>Robbery</b>	<b>Aggravated Assault</b>
Birmingham .....	341	909
Huntsville .....	28	489
Mobile .....	206	520
Montgomery .....	107	59
Gadsden .....	6	85
Bessemer .....	35	184
Dothan .....	10	18
Homewood .....	3	10
Pell City .....	12	73
Selma .....	11	347

	<b>Burglary</b>	<b>Larceny</b>
Birmingham .....	4,387	6,900
Huntsville .....	1,406	3,398
Mobile .....	2,810	2,867
Montgomery .....	1,640	3,294
Gadsden .....	314	724

Bessemer .....	348	530
Dothan .....	231	527
Homewood .....	206	384
Pell City .....	212	244
Selma .....	341	491

In 1967, there were 3,409 counties and 18,051 municipalities in the United States. The 1962 figure had been 3,043 and 17,997.

The Madison County License Department, during 1967, issued 3,285 privilege licenses, 1,542 store licenses, 15,445 fishing licenses, and 11,450 hunting licenses. There were 27,122 babies born in the county.

In every community there is always a good deal of talk about that particular community having lower or higher prices than other communities. A nationwide survey of 125 cities in America was conducted, and this cost of living survey indicated the following about Huntsville and the other 124 cities:

	Huntsville	Other, average
Regular medium grade gas, gallon .....	36.2¢	33.5¢
Electricity, 500 KW hr. month .....	\$6.03	\$11.03
White Bread, pound .....	23¢	24.5¢
Milk, per ½ gallon carton .....	58¢	51¢
1 pound USDA grade choice sirloin ..	\$1.08	\$1.14
Grade A frying chicken, pound .....	39¢	37¢
10 pound size Idaho Potatoes .....	79¢	85¢
Large Grade A eggs, dozen .....	51¢	47¢
House rent, 1st class 3 BR .....	\$110.00 to	\$125.00 to
	\$150.00	\$185.00
Apartment Rent, 1st class 2 BR .....	\$100.00 to	\$125.00 to
	\$140.00	\$185.00
Butter, real, pound .....	85¢	80¢

Huntsville was thus shown to have a very favorable position in its cost of living expenses.

Churches continued building in 1967. Building permits included Antioch Baptist; Grace Nazarene; Southwest Baptist; Oak Park Baptist; Valley Methodist; Good Shepherd Presbyterian; Cedar Gap Baptist; Sixth Avenue Pentecostal; First Freewill Baptist. Lakeside Methodist broke ground on August 12, and the Temple B'nai Shalom started its first expansion since its original construction in 1898. The Calvary Bible Church dedicated its new building on October 1, and on November 12, the Harvest Baptist Church dedicated a new building. A local man, Abdo Ahmed started Moslem meetings in his home with one purpose being to later construct a Moslem Mosque.

But building was down overall in 1967. Only nine plats with 219 lots were recorded. The number of licensed contractors drop-

ped to 600. Construction permits were 37 million, down 5 million from 1966, and only 731 houses were started, down 367 from 1966.

On the Poverty War front, former newspaperman Jerry Hornsby, executive diector of the Community Action Committee, resigned, first in February, and later again in May. Charles Ray assumed the position.

Things were actually and physically humming at the Madison County Coliseum during 1967. The national quartermidget races were held there. And in another national race elsewhere, Huntsville's Bob Mitchell became the National Sports Car Champ. Things were humming at the Huntsville City Jail, too, as prisoners managed the first escape from the three year old facility.

A national organization got its start in Huntsville during 1967. The National Society of Technical Artists was founded. The first national president was Huntsville's Mary Jane Hearn. Another local organization, the Cecil H. Bolton American Legion Post 37, became the largest Legion Post in the South with a membership of 3,115. Largest in the world was Denver with 6,111.

Two new paintings went up in the Courthouse during the year. The Huntsville Motel and Hotel Association, headed by Maurice McCullough, donated a painting of the old Monte Sano Hotel to the author, and Dr. William McKissack presented a painting of the Chamber of Commerce building to the County.

Although building declined in 1967, the business and industrial economy still fared well. 54 conventions came to Huntsville. Another, to be Huntsville's largest in history, bringing 5,000 to Huntsville, was arranged for during 1967 by Mayor Glenn Hearn, a local bowling delegation, and the author, with a trip to the Southern Bowling Congress in Baton Rouge. The **County Business Patterns**, an annual census publication of the University of Alabama, stated that Madison County led the State in business employees increase, with an increase of 6,900 from March 1966 to March 1967, which last totaled 47,391. Huntsville had 19 shopping centers in 1967 with a total of 267 million dollars in retail sales recorded, compared to 96 million dollars in 1960. An FHA survey showed there was still a need for construction of about 1,500 new homes.

Downtown, 12 million dollars was spent, including the new State National Bank. The First National Bank remodeled and was re-dedicated on June 11. The old slave quarters were also converted to a drive-in window. A move that convinced downtown merchants to stay open at night was at first successful, but apparently not enough for it did not last long. A two story addition to the downtown Southern Bell building added to the progress downtown. Morrison's Mens Store opened and The Dart Discount opened as Huntsville's first discount store in the location vacated by S. H. Kress. Both companies were owned by Genesco. But a downtown landmark was on its way out with the Smith family

giving up their 42 year lease on the Yarbrough Hotel. Also, the 57 year old Dennis Water Cress operation ceased in Huntsville.

Forty-two downtown firms advertised in a November ad to come downtown, including: Antiquity Shop; Bonnet Box; Busch Jewelry; Butler Shoes; Crystal Sundries (Crystal Drug); Dunnavants; F. W. Woolworth; German Radio Center; Johnson and Mahoney; Lorch's Diamond Shop; Madison Piano; Mangels; Mason's Furniture; Norris-Riddle Furniture; The Record Shop; Southern Furniture; Twickenham Pharmacy; W. T. Grant; Woody Furniture; Zale's Jewelry. All of these were gone in 1977. Remaining in June 1977 were only ½ of the forty-two, including Belk-Hudson; Eslick Furniture; Hale Furniture; Hilding Holmberg Mens Clothes; Top Dollar Store; Marja's; Miller Furniture and Appliances; Morrison Clothes; Ritz Cafe; Rose Jewelry; Sno-Wite; Sterchi's Furniture; Town & Country Shop; Wilson Furniture.

At Westbury Mall, the Bank of Huntsville opened a permanent facility; GEX opened on North Memorial Parkway; Astro-Space moved to Research Park; and in May a seven story hospital, corner of California and Big Cove, was announced by Nolan Roper, president. Medcare, a 150 bed nursing home, was announced on Whitesburg Drive. At Madison, the Madison Manor Nursing Home was announced. But a surprise of the year was announced by Pizitz. They held Huntsville's first mini-skirt fashion show.

Madison County neighbors were continuing to do quite well for themselves also. At Scottsboro, the Revere Copper and Brass Company was announced, and Decatur announced their first, and very successful, Spirit of America celebration, although the spirit was somewhat dampened by the closing of Decatur's 55 year old Lyons Hotel.

Bad news was also heard in 1967. On February 2, Southern Railroad announced it was discontinuing passenger service by one half, with the only service to be at night.

Old world cuisine came to Huntsville in proper style during 1967, with the opening of the Carriage Inn Motel and Restaurant, managed by Austrian George Huber, using Maitre d' Hotel Ricky Kraft.

Carrying the news as usual, was radio station WBHP. The station was also carrying news of its own existence, since they were celebrating their 30th anniversary and was still operating on its original license, being the oldest in the State to do so. Owner W. H. Pollard, Sr. commented that the nation's first antenna had consisted of several telephone poles stacked together. Pollard also was in the early T.V. cable business, later selling it to Reeves Broadcasting Company, at a time when he had about 8,000 customers.

Also carrying Huntsville news was WMSL T.V., which applied in September to move to Huntsville, and to change its chan-

nel number from 23 to 48. They switched to ABC and WAAY T.V. switched to NBC. The station received permission to move, and is today WYUR T.V. Channel 48.

Out at Madison farmer Donald Spencer and his son gained a first in the State. They opened the first Bacon Bin, a round metal building with a controlled environment housing 46 sows or 460 pigs.

Alabama had a very ill Governor in 1967. Governor Lurleen Wallace, inaugurated in January, came back to her office in September, for the first time since her July 10 cancer surgery.

On July 25, Albert Brewer had become temporary Governor becoming the third such in Alabama history. Dr. Russell M. Cunningham had replaced Governor William Dorsey Jelks when he was out of the State for over 20 days. Lt. Governor Charles S. McDowell, Jr. had done similarly under Governor William G. Brandon.

School construction was not heavy in 1967, but reports showed growth of the era. Over the past ten years, private schools had grown considerably. Opening during the period were Audabon Heights, 1964; Grace Lutheran, 1963; Holy Spirit, 1960; Evangel, 1957; Presbyterian Day, 1964; Primary Day, 1963; Winchester, 1966; Queen of the Universe, 1968; and Huntsville Achievement School, 1966. During the period 1960-1967, it was announced that the Huntsville School System added 15 new schools and 33 additions.

At UAH the Library and Science buildings were announced and the Graduate Studies building was dedicated October 15. The Village Singers, now famous in the area, started, headed by Dr. Royce Boyer. At Oakwood College, a one million dollar student center and cafeteria was announced.

To honor an outstanding citizen, the former Butler High School buildings were renamed in honor of Roy L. Stone, Chairman of the Madison County Commission from 1948 to 1962. It would thereafter be the Roy L. Stone Junior High School.

In December 1967, a four volume, detailed and comprehensive study of the local school system was completed by a committee authorized by legislative act, headed by former legislator T. Herman Vann. The report recommended that the Huntsville and Madison County school systems not be consolidated. The report is on file at the Huntsville Public Library. Another legislative act established a statewide Alabama Education Study Commission. The State was also authorized to acquire Snead College.

In basketball, Lee High won the State Championship, while at the Huntsville Stadium, things were changed. The stadium was renamed Milton Frank Stadium, in honor of the former coach, teacher, and City Board of Education member.

The new Madison County Courthouse was much in the news during 1967. The first County Court was held on January 5. The



first County Commission meeting was January 13. In February the biggest "yard sale" of the year was held, as the County offered much of its old furniture for sale at the Annex. Problems were found at the Courthouse with the second and third floor tile cracking, and the contractor replaced it after action by new County Attorney Ralph Ford.

The old jail on Washington Street was emptied to the new jail on January 28, but the seemingly inevitable first jail break came about on January 31.

The Tax Assessor and the Tax Collector both went off the ill-reputed fee system on October 1, and the four district County Commissioners were raised from \$7,200 to \$10,000 per year, with the Chairman going from \$12,000 to \$16,500.

During the year the District Attorney cracked down on the blue laws, but then himself experienced a crackdown on the D.A. office. In September assistant D.A. Earl Campbell, along with the D.A.'s father-in-law, Dr. Lloyd Cummings, were accused of a bail bonding bribe situation and investigation was turned over to the Attorney General, but later referred to the Alabama Department of Public Safety. City Councilman-druggist, Tom Dark, still experiencing a Grand Jury indictment for alleged improper handling of drug records, declared his innocence and would win his case in 1968 with a hung-jury verdict.

Sheriff Jerry Crabtree, smarting at accusations by the people around Hazel Green that he was not giving adequate rural area protection, attempted to show, at a Hazel Green public meeting, that the Madison County Commission was the cause, by not providing enough money. This statement was shown to be incorrect by statistics presented at the meeting and by the public being told that utilization of personnel as to where they worked, was up to the Sheriff and not the County Commission. The Sheriff's operation was made more efficient in 1967 by the County paying for transferring the Sheriff to his own radio frequency, rather than continuing on the State Trooper frequency.

To later bring rise to the statement that "city folks can't get lost in the country anymore" he County Commission took two actions. The County's first road sign machine was acquired and signs were planned to go up showing the name of every road. Along with this the County published its first official map showing all roads and their names. Both ideas were proposed by the author.

A somewhat astounding action by the County was hailed far and wide by City Government, in 1967. The County agreed to support legislation action that would give Huntsville City Fathers about a million dollars a year that would have otherwise gone to the County. However, the legislative gas reapportionment assured Madison County of still getting more money than previously.

One of the big events of 1967 was the Jetport dedication on October 29. Symbolically, jetting from the old airport for the dedication were Mayor Glenn Hearn, Council President Houston Goodson, General Charles Eifler, Werner von Braun, Dr. William McKissack, and the author. On December 7 another Jetport dedication was held, the unveiling of the Sculpture Flights by William Bowie, a 40 by 10 metal sculpture in the Jetport Lobby dedicated to the original conquerors of space—birds. The airport field was named in memory of Carl T. Jones, to whom great credit was due for his role in obtaining industry for the community. The fate of the old airport was discussed frequently by the Huntsville City Council, following opening of the new Jetport. Building of roads, parks, hospitals and industry was discussed for the area.

The County still had some building on its mind besides the Courthouse. A voting machine warehouse was constructed on Cook Avenue, and a shed was built in Madison for District 5 equipment. The Owens Cross Roads Water System opened, as did that of Triana. A County-wide Engineering Water Survey was also started by the County. An 88 acre park was started by the County and Triana, to later be named Flamingo Park. Also building for County employees, the author called several meetings, and as a result Madison County employees would be given both a retirement system and a merit system. And in November bids were taken on the Harvest-Monrovia water system. The County even helped in construction of the planetarium on Monte Sano, designed by Wilhelm Angele, and dedicated in November by the Rocket City Astronomical Association.

At Huntsville Hospital, a Child Care Center, the first of its kind in Alabama, opened. Employees children were taken care of, if needed, at the Center. Another important step taken by the Hospital was introduction of the medical internship program. At the hospital, however, more attention was given the accomplishment of Dr. Christian Barnard at a Capetown, South Africa hospital with his performing the first heart transplant in history. He transplanted the heart of Denise Ann Darvall to Louis Washkowski. Unbelievably, more comments were given on this than even the 1967 first Super Bowl at Los Angeles with Green Bay winning over Kansas City 35-10. China's explosion of its first Hydrogen bomb made a small impact on the world, compared to Dr. Barnard's miracle operation.

Huntsville continued to stress protection of property and completed yet two more fire stations during 1967, number ten on Pulaski Pike and number 11 at the Jetport. Their second water treatment plant also began operation. A gas and water center building was completed on Triana Road.

Motorists probably paid more attention to yet another improvement announced in February by the State Highway Department. Memorial Parkway was to have six lanes opened. At the

same time the County Commission called on the State to four lane U.S. 72.

During 1967 Bill King, director of the Central City Association, received welcome news. He was appointed by the Mayor, Glenn Hearn, to direct the million dollar Model City program, just announced.

The long hot summers of 1964-6 continued in 1967. Harlem, Watts, Los Angeles, Detroit, and Newark would never be forgotten because of the blood and destruction wrought. During 1967, riots in Newark and Detroit and other places accounted for over 40 killed, and over 2,000 fires and 5,000 arrests.

David Knight, writer for the Huntsville Times, went to see Detroit for himself, as did the author, while attending a Detroit convention a few days after the riots. Seeing it first hand, and observing the martial law still in effect, and hearing still occasional rifle sniping, one got a feeling that Detroit was not America, but some foreign country with a completely unstable government.

The hatred continued. George Lincoln Rockwell, American Nazi Chief, despised by some and admired by others, fell victim to a sniper's bullet. Elsewhere thousands of youthful anti-Viet Nam protestors stormed the Pentagon, but were turned back.

Congress, in another area, fed up by what they considered to be unwanted and improper antics, ousted fellow colleague, Adam Clayton Powell, a Harlem minister. Senator Thomas J. Dodd was also censured by his colleagues for his cited improper use of campaign funds.

Russia had another space success in 1967, when they performed the sizeable feat of having two spacecraft dock together in space. But they also had a tragic failure when Vladimir Komarov became the first person ever to be killed in a space operation. Russia also experienced the situation of Svetlana Alliluyeva, daughter of Joseph Stalin, defecting to the U.S.

Huntsville's Mayor Glenn Hearn made quite a splash nationally for Huntsville when he made an impressive appearance on a "Meet The Press" television program while in Honolulu attending a convention of the National League of Cities. He appeared alongside several of the nation's "major cities" mayors. While his splash did not get the attention of Bobby Baker's conviction of seven counts of theft, income tax evasion and conspiracy, or the attention given to Cassius Clay (Muhammad Ali) being indicted for refusing to accept armed forces induction and the consequent stripping him of his world heavyweight boxing championship, nevertheless, Huntsville was very much in the news.

But Glenn Hearn, also in 1967, would be most indecisive on whether he would run for reelection even stating at one time "I will not run." When he later considered changing his mind, it was apparently still too late, and he eventually did not run. His

administrative assistant, Joe Davis, when his boss said he would not run, made his plans to run, and when Hearn later said he would run if Davis did not, Davis would not pull out and went on to win the Mayor's job, which he still holds.

Other happenings in local government during 1967 included opening of the first municipally owned and operated parking garage in Alabama. The City Council opened the two million dollar 600 car garage, on the site of the old City Hall, to the tune of many comments that it would not be successful. It was connected to the City Hall by a tunnel. Some went so far as to say that such projects would later be thrown out by the U.S. Supreme Court which had something different happen to it during 1967, too, with the appointment of Thurgood Marshall as the first Negro U.S. Justice. As a matter of fact, 1967 was a year nationally for changes in several major cities, which saw blacks elected as Mayor, including Cleveland, Ohio and Gary, Indiana.

Huntsville also opened other public buildings, including a new branch Library at 7920 Charlotte Drive, another branch Library at Oak Park, and even a new \$35,000 animal shelter. Ten new public tennis courts were built at Braham Springs, all lighted, to join the six lighted courts at Big Spring Park. The light of all 16 courts was as nothing, however, compared to the tragic fire on February 7, when Dales Penthouse Restaurant in Montgomery burned with 26 killed.

Still a lesser continuing problem, the ambulance situation, raised its head in 1967. The City's only surviving ambulance service, Agnew, asked the City, in February, to subsidize its operations or to guarantee its unpaid bills running \$1,300 a month, for people picked up and taken to the hospital, but who did not pay. Meanwhile, property owners in the TVA recreation lake area became concerned about the appearance of watermilfoil.

Always a factor in Huntsville from its very inception, Big Spring received attention in September when the Huntsville City Council approved Huntsville Housing Authority plans for the area immediately around the Spring, including concrete steps, concrete fountains, etc. There were those who said the old beauty, without concrete, was better.

Of significance to not only Huntsville and Madison County, but to all of the contiguous counties and their towns, the Top of Alabama Council of Governments was proposed by the author, who later became its first president, in 1968. Huntsville and Madison County thus joined an early trend that would spread all over the nation. Coordination of five counties and over 40 towns planning would thus become achieved. There would be no more of two counties running water lines on the same road, etc.

The County recreation system progressed at a rapid pace in 1967. At Madison, the YMCA and pool opened. At Gurley, the

YMCA and pool also opened. At Monrovia, the new YMCA was also dedicated. Helping in some recreation construction projects were workers from the County operated Mainstream program. This was a 100% federally funded project which allowed the County to hire laborers to work under supervision and accomplish public work type programs. To the County Commissioners ears, announcement of this program in 1967 was sweet music. Perhaps even sweeter than the April opening of the Country Music Hall of Fame in Nashville, or even appreciated more than Canadians' celebration of their 100th birthday with opening of Expo 67 in Montreal.

Of vital importance to all Americans was a February 1967 date. In that month the 25th amendment to the U.S. Constitution became effective, allowing the Vice-President to take over in the event the President became disabled, and further to allow the appointment of a Vice-President in case of a vacancy, but subject to Congressional approval.

Israel continued to have problems with its Arab neighbors when war broke out in 1967 for the third time in 20 years. The Arabs were routed in what some term the Six Day War.

A new light began to shine on Madison County's horizon in 1967. The people of Owens Cross Roads went to the polls and voted to incorporate by a vote of 122-21. 240 were eligible to vote out of an estimated 840 persons. Charles Snead was later, in November, elected Mayor. Dale Clayton, R. H. Baker, III, C. O. Mann, III and Curtis Craig were elected Councilmen.

During 1967, Madison County began a new welcome service for merchants, allowing them to buy their privilege licenses by mail for the first time. The Huntsville City Council also passed a new ordinance among many others, that required motorcyclists to wear helmets.

And, not to forget the small important community of Harvest, the County Board of Education built a new grammar school there.

While in the huge State of Texas, cancer killed Jack Ruby, killer of Lee Harvey Oswald, killer of Jack Kennedy.

## IN RETROSPECT, 1961 - 1967

The twenty-five foot tall Hermes missile stands somewhat forlornly now near the city's old airport beside South Memorial Parkway.

Not many years ago, that model seemed so imposing, so impressive — but no more.

The missile in the period became almost an insignificant toy, particularly in comparison to the mammoth 363-foot Saturn 5 moon

rocket that today sprawls behind the Alabama Space and Rocket Center, not far from the \$20 million Jetport. Even an Anti-Ballistic Missile System was evolved and located in Huntsville during the period. The Corps of Engineers also located a component in Huntsville, in connection with the new system.

Comparing the Saturn 5 to the Hermes missile may well be the simplest analogy to draw from what happened to Huntsville and Madison County in the 1960's — sheer, enormous expansion of population, municipal area, construction and jobs. And much of this can be traced to President Kennedy's setting the national goal of landing a man on the moon before 1970.

By any measure, Huntsville's growth in the period was phenomenal. Population zoomed from 72,000 in 1960 to more than 130,000, while the city limits stretched from 50 miles to more than 112; telephones from 34,000 in 1959 to over 110,000; taxable retail sales—from less than \$100 million in 1959 to well over \$240 million; city school enrollment from 16,950 to over 30,000; and, at the arsenal, the Missile and Munitions Center and School also expanded its student enrollment by leaps and bounds.

If Huntsville changed in quantity, it also changed in quality, losing many of its quaint, small town customs and ways. Having become accustomed to such statistics as one of every three telephones installed in Alabama having been installed in Huntsville during one year, and having noted another with Huntsville having more building permits than such towns as Minneapolis or Indianapolis, and having also heard the astounding statistic that Huntsville had more utility connections one year than Nashville and Chattanooga combined, it is small wonder that changes were afoot.

The half-century-old Madison County Courthouse disappeared to make way for the ultra-modern courthouse now looming over the square; the historic row of old cotton brokers' offices are gone; the wooden benches where farmers chatted; the sermons that used to be the order of the day from the courthouse steps most Saturdays have also gone. But at least the first official showing of the 1955 Sesquicentennial film brought back nostalgic feelings.

Even some of the large flocks of conventioners flocking to Huntsville enjoyed the film.

There were also more changes in city government than simply moving from the decrepit City Hall on Madison Street to the gleaming marble-and-glass Municipal Building. And the changes were not just in the many more city and county boards and offices formed during the period.

A decade earlier, city government was an informal affair when citizens simply sought out the late R. B. (Speck) Searcy, the mayor, or one of the councilmen: Vance Thornton, John Rodenhauer, Hall Bryant, Houston Goodson, or Louis Lee, Sr.

If there was something that needed to be done, the only way to get it done was to drive by Louis Tumminello's Central Cafe on Clinton Avenue, where the Mayor, maybe a Councilman or unofficial advisors and County Commissioners, were discussing politics over a cup of coffee or a glass of beer.

Central Cafe is no more, either in fact or principle. If its business, then it's off to the mayor's office or the council suites in the new City Hall, or the County Commission in the Courthouse. But often as not, the action is more swift than even Central Cafe could offer.

Activism by citizen-city and county government discourse played no small role in creating the Family Court; a new (first in Alabama) Air Pollution Control Program; a new county jail, a Juvenile Detention Home; and expansion of the University of Alabama in Huntsville during the 1960's, including the university becoming a 4 year school. Abolition of the ill-reputed fee system of paying public officials during the period was also brought about by public sentiment. Creation of International Big Spring Park was done likewise.

An incredible array of other public buildings and services also came about during the period: elementary schools, high schools, junior high schools, the Research Institute, additions to Alabama A & M College, state trade schools, fairgrounds, water treatment plant, a sewage plant, the Madison County Coliseum additions, the Alabama Space and Rocket Center, motels, the Chamber of Commerce building, new post offices, a new county Farmers Market, the new public library, law library, public housing developments, additions to Huntsville Hospital, an Observatory, the new Medical Center Hospital, a new city maintenance garage, the city parking garage, new fire stations, the 10,000 seat Milton Frank Stadium, in addition to the Jetport, shell racing, Monte Sano Amphitheatre restoration, courthouse, and municipal building.

The University of Alabama Research Institute opened in 1962 with a director and seven staff members to form a microcosm of changing Huntsville in the \$3 million institute. The eight men represented by birth, seven nationalities, including German, Chinese, Austrian, Indian, Russian, Canadian, and United States.

Nearly every shopping center except Parkway City was built during the period. At the multi-million dollar Research Park, industrial plants mushroomed; two large private hospitals and several nursing homes opened; high-rise office buildings dotted the city; so many new churches, motels and restaurants went up as to keep the county hard to pinpoint; highways, overpasses and city streets by the dozens stretched across the city, as most major roads were four-laned. A seventy-five foot cross viewed the scene from atop Round Top Mountain.

In ten years residential construction showed a total of about 21,000 residential units, or 17,000 one-family dwellings and 4,000

apartment units. Construction soared to \$470 million in the city.

At Redstone Arsenal, millions of dollars more poured into construction. Marshall Space Flight Center, which began life at Redstone in mid-1960 with less than \$100 million worth of former Army facilities, had buildings and equipment valued at more than \$400 million. Army facilities were valued at about \$320 million. The Marshall Headquarters, and the McMorrow Laboratories were two of the major buildings built during the period.

What once were cotton fields where slaves had toiled were transformed into subdivisions or industrial plant sites or shopping centers. Urban renewal projects abounded.

Some of the men who helped bring much of it to pass never saw the fruits of their labors. The period saw the deaths of former Mayors Searcy and A. W. McAllister; County Commission Chairman Roy Stone; merchant and school board member Milton Frank; prominent physicians Carl Grote, Sr., and E. V. Caldwell; city clerk-treasurers Norris Payne and Quincy Love; City Engineer and ardent civic booster Carl Jones; businessmen Archie Hill, Sr., Archie Hill, Jr., Guy Spencer, Sr., Herbert Johnson, George Mahoney, Oliver Johnson, William Fowler, A. D. Elliott and Abe Goldstein; County Tax Collector George Culps, Lutheran pastor George Hart; Bankers John W. (Bill) Houtz and Lonnie Howard; attorneys Walter Price, Sr. and Robert K. (Buster) Bell; Times editor emeritus Reese Amis, publisher Jack Langhorne, editor Will Mickle, and managing editor Alex Thomas, to mention just a few, with whom the author was closely associated.

If the decade rang the death knell for some, it also meant thousands of new lives. More than 32,000 city and county birth records were recorded.

Huntsville, too, indeed attracted more than its share of famous visitors. There was President John F. Kennedy; President Dwight Eisenhower; Vice President Lyndon Johnson and his wife Lady Bird; Vice President Hubert Humphrey; Reverend Billy Graham, Drew Pearson, Walt Disney, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Governor Lester Maddox, actresses Tallulah Bankhead and Bette Davis; entertainers Dorothy Lamour, Jimmy Dean, Victor Borge, Liberace and Peter, Paul and Mary. And there was scientist Dr. Edward Teller of H bomb fame.

And there were authors Norman Mailer and Allen Drury, drama critic Brooks Atkinson, actor-producer Robert Montgomery, and astronauts John Glenn, Alan Shepard, and Neil Armstrong.

What made Huntsville so clearly unique, of course, was the technological achievements under way at Redstone Arsenal by Marshall and the Army, the latter having been headed by generals, including Medaris, Schomburg, McMorrow, Zierdt, Eifler, Drewry, Young, Marshall and Donley.



For Marshall Space Flight Center, the man named von Braun continued in charge of Huntsville's role in putting men on the moon. And residents of the newly incorporated towns of Gurley, Triana and Owens Cross Roads, were helping.

To some degree, though, Huntsville was a "gambler's paradise" for ambitious industries. Some aerospace firms came and employed thousands; others were less fortunate and lost their shirts.

There were some community flops, too. The grandiose Space City, U.S.A. theme amusement park, for instance, never got off the ground.

There were, too, the unforgettable controversies, one such as the flap causes when NASA boss Jim Webb suggested that some of Huntsville's space activities might be shifted unless Alabama changed its attitude towards the federal government. And then, the champagne party in the courthouse that contributed to the District Attorney losing his job; and then the time when the wrecking crew accidentally demolished the old Rebel statue on the courthouse square.

But if Huntsville was still the Old South during the 1960's, it was not obvious. In race relations, the city remained relatively calm with public schools integrating most without incident. Restaurants, the police department, sports events, and public accommodations were integrated.

Only two days after Governor George Wallace made his stand in the schoolhouse door at Tuscaloosa to bar two Negroes from admission to the University of Alabama, a 27-year-old mathematician with the space agency walked into the admissions office at the University of Alabama in Huntsville to become the first of his race to enroll at that school. He was met only by newsmen and a few curious onlookers.

Governor Wallace, who earlier had been asked to stay out of Huntsville School affairs, was nowhere in sight, but he pulled what strings were pulled, from afar, just as he did later when his wife Lurleen was elected as the first female Governor in the State of Alabama's history.

The Alabama Crimson Tide was not the only one to become Number One in this period. The Madison County Commission became the first in the nation to provide County-wide garbage collection to its citizens. More than that, it became the first in Alabama to provide county-wide street lighting, and the first in Alabama to offer county-wide water. The county also became the first to provide county-wide recreation in Alabama, during the period. County citizens also should have been declared Number One for their adoption of a Viet Nam hospital unit of American soldiers, with the program "Operation We Care".

The real rave notices were reserved for NASA's showing of the first film closeups of the moon. Huntsville and the nation now began to truly believe a moon landing would come soon. Truly. that dream was nearing success, going into 1968.



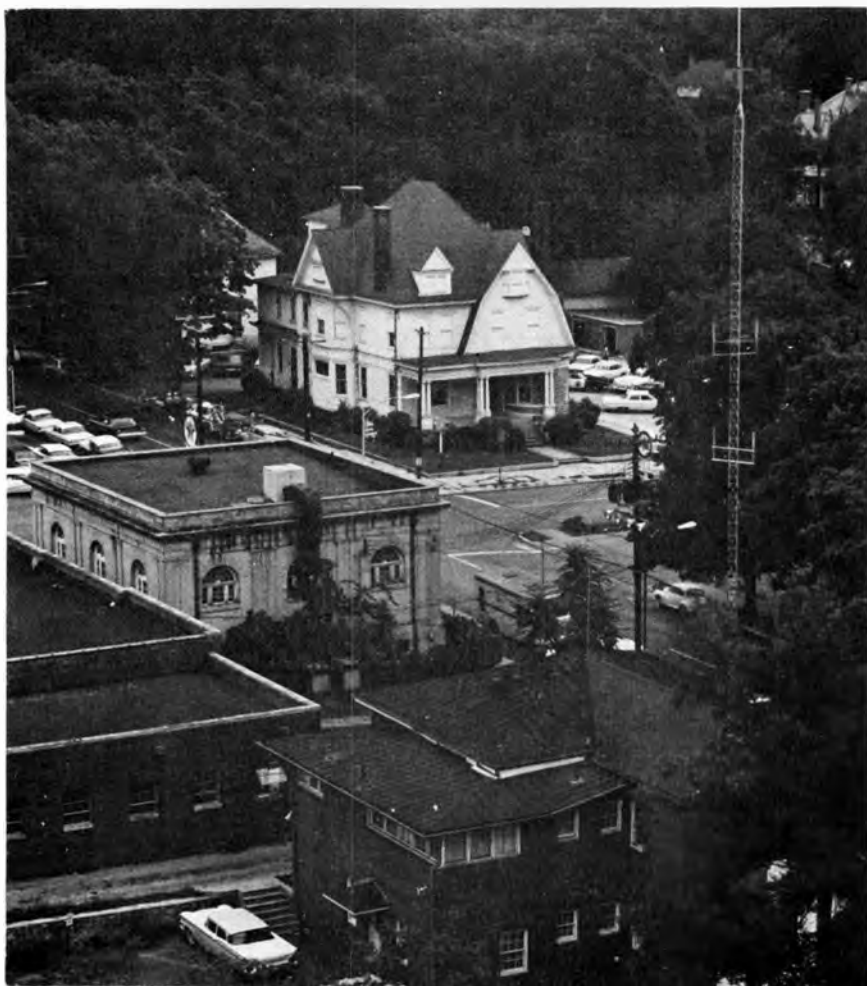
*Huntsville City Council, 1947*



*Huntsville City Council, 1948-1952.*



*Entrance to City Council Hall, behind City Hall Annex, razed 1966.*



*View of Library, City Council Chambers, and former Laughlin Service Funeral Home.*



*A 1955 view of West Holmes Street, looking west from Jefferson Street. All buildings on the right have been razed.*



*A February 1971 view of West Holmes street, looking East from Gallatin street. All of these buildings have been razed.*

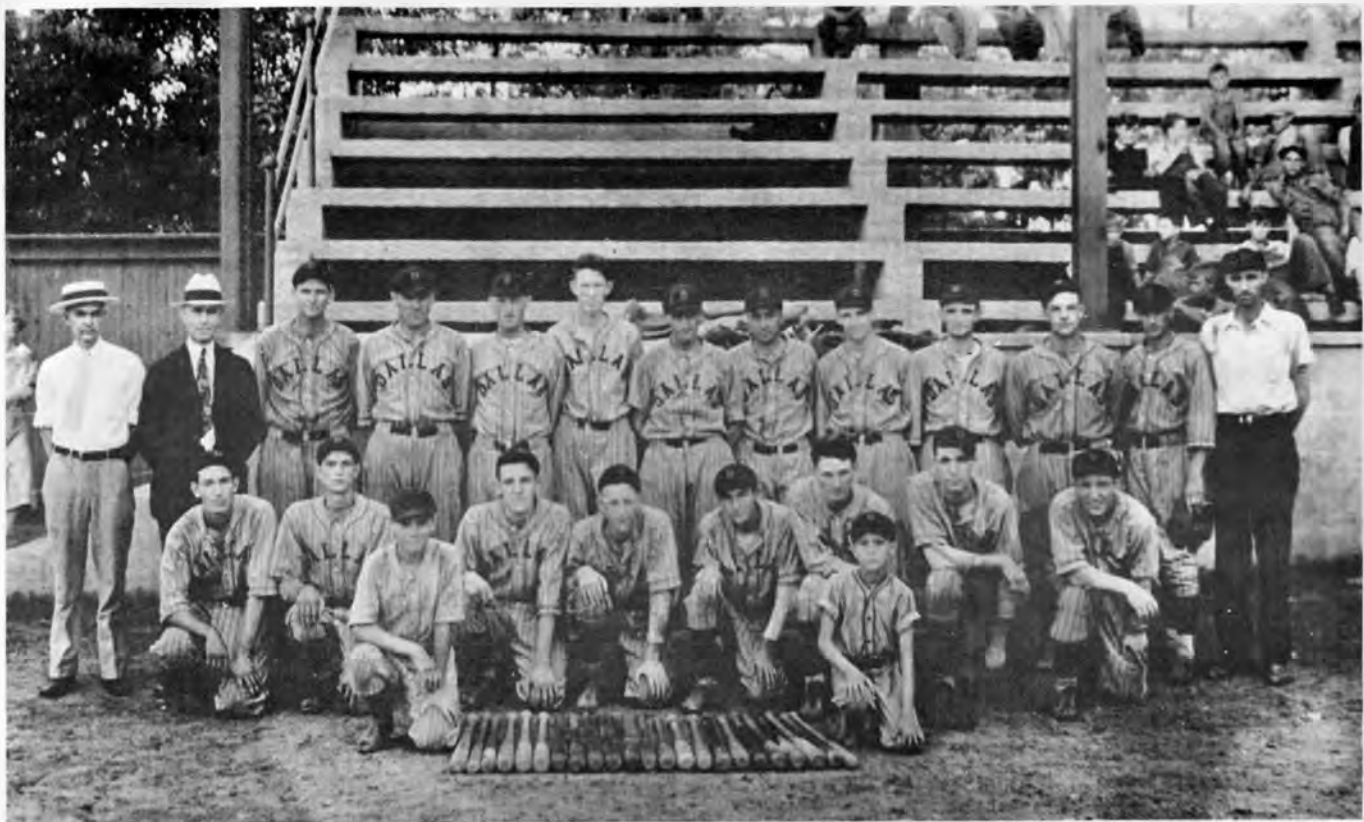




*Lincoln Baseball team, 1939.*



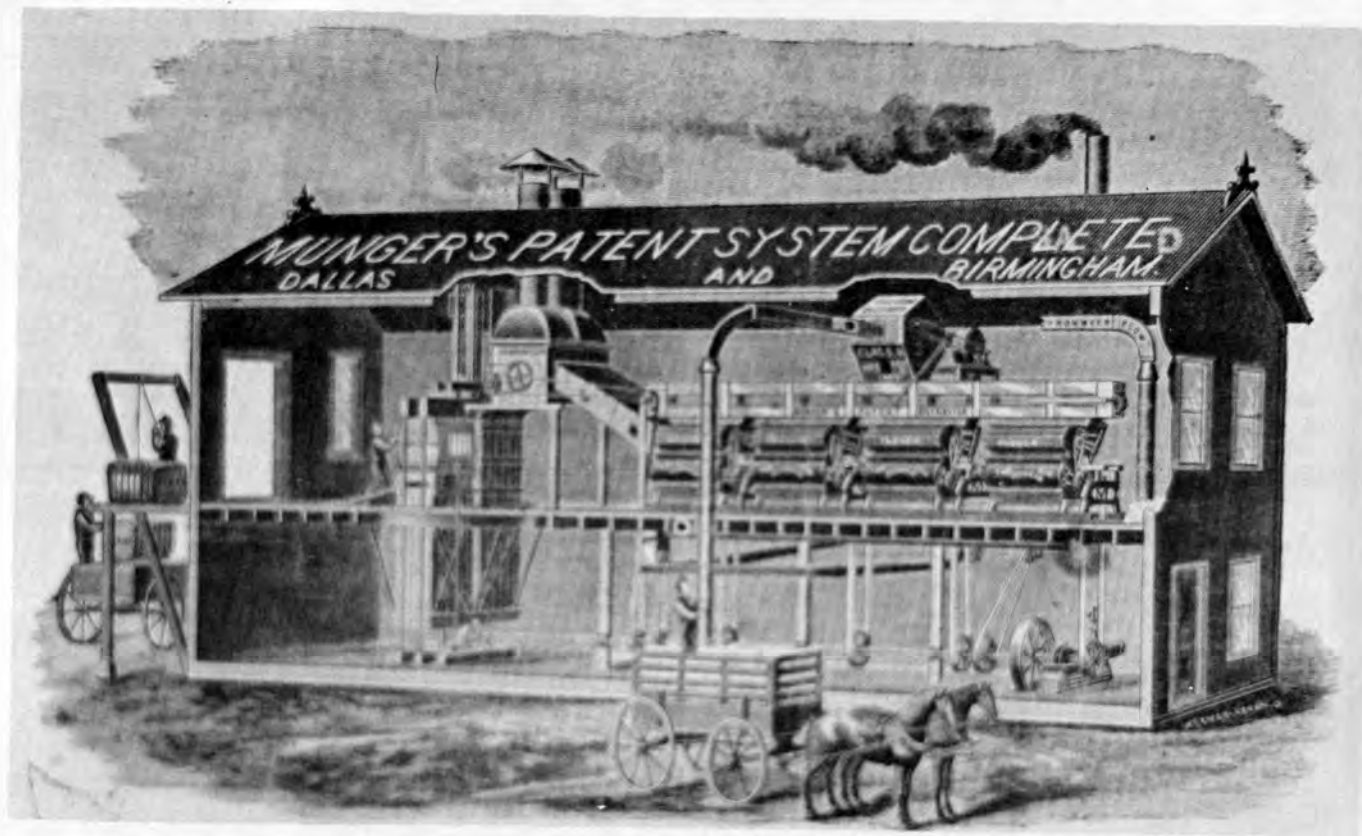
*Abingdon Mills Baseball team, 1914*



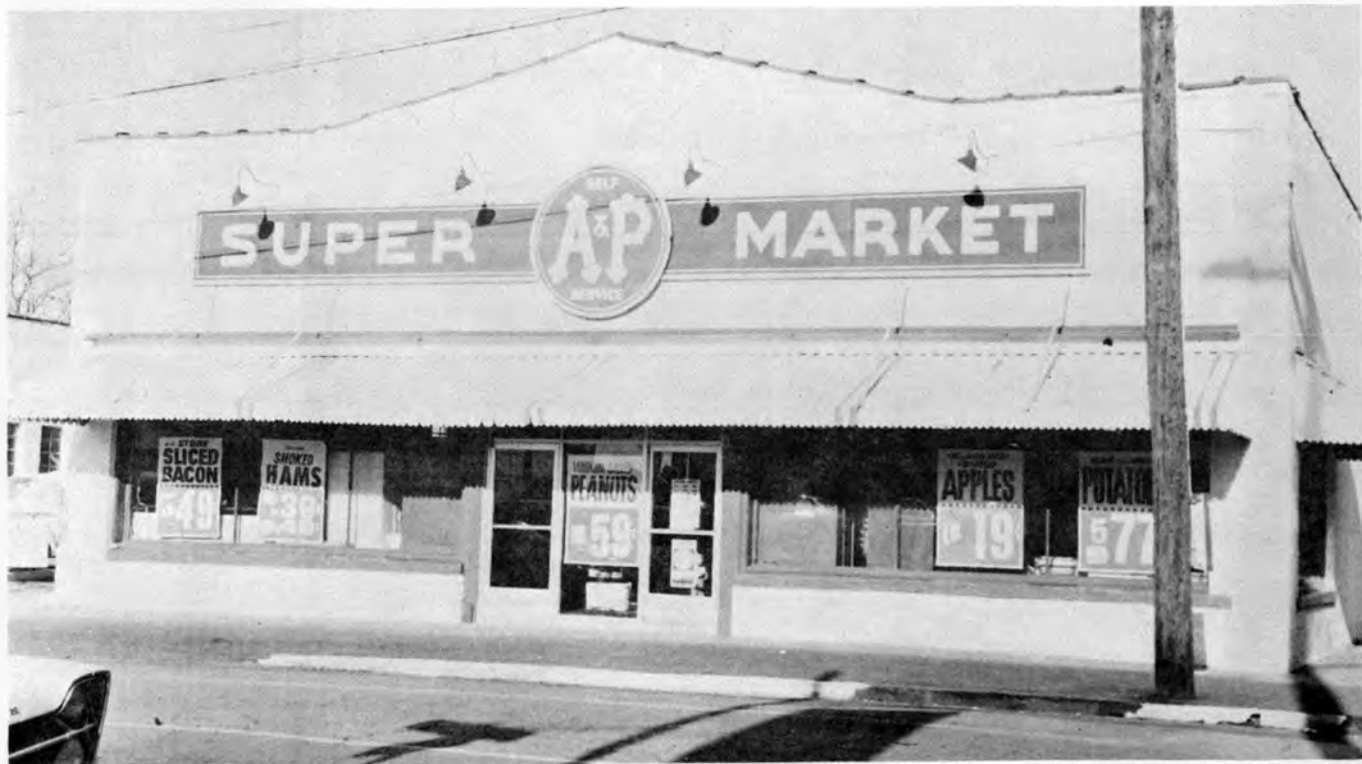
1931 Dallas Baseball team.



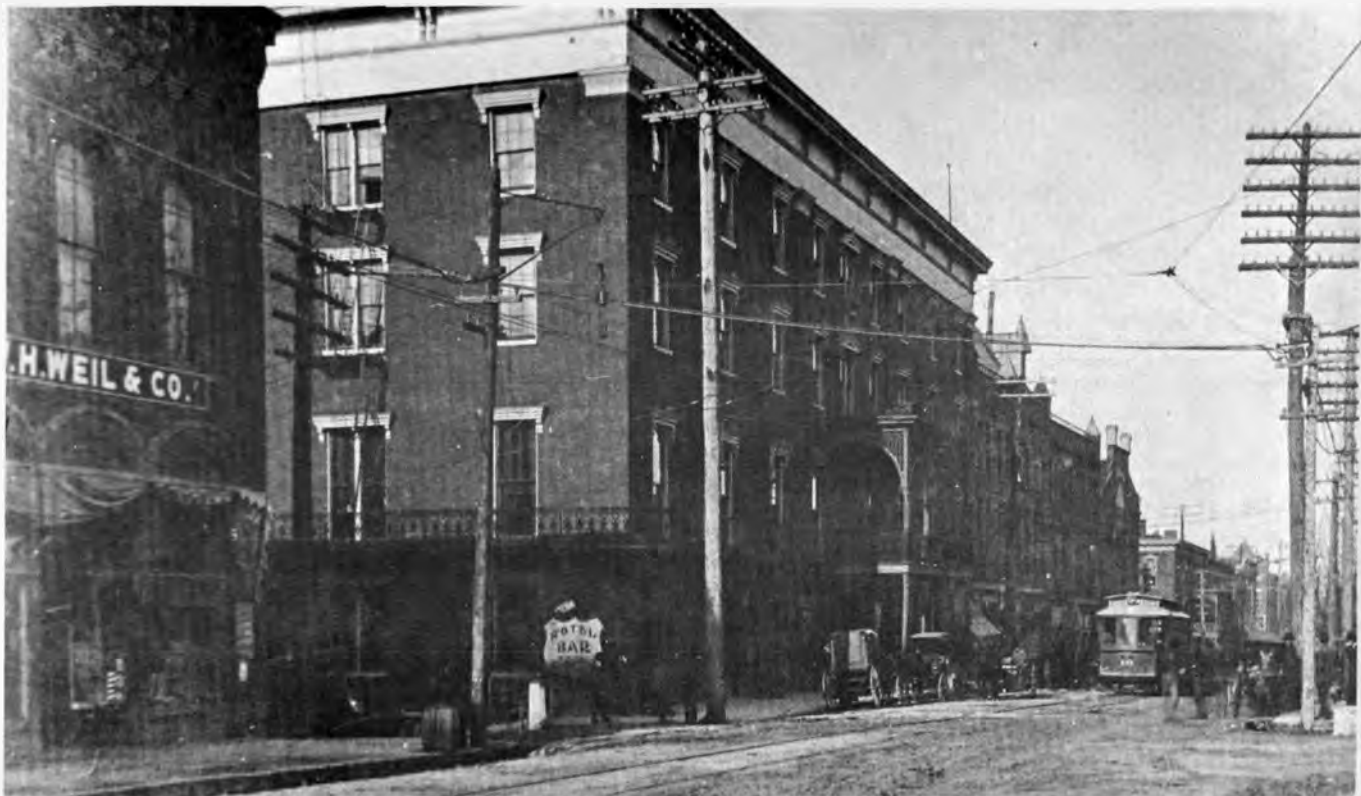
*Adams Avenue, 1955.*



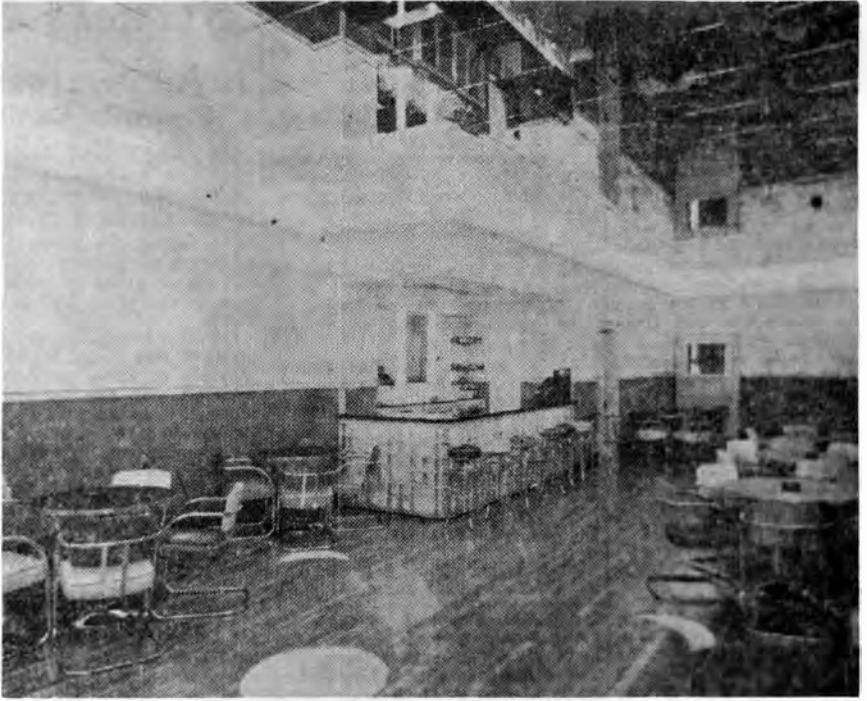
• Walter Kelley's gin at Normal, 1897.



*Building at corner of Greene and Eustis Streets, the A and P, last downtown grocery South of Holmes Street, closed in 1972. Previously on the site was the Calhoun building where the famous outlaw Frank James, was tried and acquitted in 1884 for robbery. It is today a county parking lot.*



*Looking North on Jefferson Street, showing the Huntsville Hotel, in the foreground, with the old Opera house just to the rear of the street car. Picture was probably taken about 1907.*



*One of Huntsville's first popular "night clubs". The Mirror Room was located over the Central Cafe on Clinton Street, and was opened by Louis Tumminello on March 29, 1939.*





*First National Bank (First Alabama), West side square, shown here in 1934, was built in 1836, and is the oldest bank building in continuous use in Alabama.*



*Second Madison County courthouse, built in 1842 and razed 1914. Looking Southeastwardly in 1898 from the present day Henderson Bank corner.*



