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HISTORY OF  
**ALABAMA**  
—  
BEVERLY



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HISTORY  
OF  
ALABAMA

FOR USE IN  
SCHOOLS  
AND FOR GENERAL READING

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BY  
JOHN W. BEVERLY

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR

1901

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# PREFACE.

Knowledge precedes patriotism. Down to the present time there has been but little study of the history of this splendid State of ours, either in the schools or by the fire-side. That Alabama is one of the greatest states in the Union in natural resources; that she has produced some of the ablest men in the nation; and that she has boundless possibilities, are facts but little known. In proportion as an individual, as well as a nation becomes familiar with the facts in any case, just in that proportion is engendered a love for the object of which the knowledge is acquired. Knowledge is the mother of devotion. There can be no lasting attachment until the traditions, the laws, and the sentiments, and all that make a State, have become household words.

To be true, you must first know the truth.

Owing, therefore, to the fact that so little is known, generally, of the State's history, the presentation of the subject in the form of questions and answers, in large part, is undertaken in this volume. This method has some strong arguments in its favor—the catechising of one another by children, and a sure and ready method by which teachers may acquire a foundation of the cardinal points in the subject.

The treatise is not a question book in the ordinary form; but a history of the State topically arranged. The work comprises history proper and geography, and a short chapter on the Negroes of Alabama. A separate chapter is devoted to DeSoto, because of the importance of his expedition through Alabama. The Creek Indian War is made a separate chapter, to the end that it would appear in clearer light. The Governors' administrations

form each a chapter. The scheme of the counties is a special feature. By this scheme, children, and also adults, will learn the counties more easily and certainly than by any other method yet produced. Another special feature is, the scheme to learn the Governors. This rhyme will enable persons to recall the Governors in their order, as well as some chief point of history at the time of their administration.

The geography is grouped under the head of the counties, giving the main features of each county.

In the preparation of this work, gratitude is hereby extended to General W. C. Oates, for valuable assistance; Thomas M. Owen, Esq., Director of the Department of Archives and History of Alabama, for general and indispensable service through the entire preparation; Prof. G. W. Brock, member State Board of Examiners for teachers, for valuable suggestions; Mr. Junius Riggs, Supreme Court Librarian, for the use of books and suggestions; Col. W. B. Jones, of Montgomery, for suggestions; Col. John W. DuBose, author of the "Life of Yancey", for critical readings; Hon. Robert Barber, for corrections.

The following works have been frequently consulted: Brewer's *Alabama*; Owen's edition of Pickett's *History of Alabama*; Brewer's *Hand Book of Alabama*; *Alabama As It is*; Brown's *History of Alabama*, and some minor authorities not necessary to mention.

Also should be mentioned as consulted, Journals and Acts of the Legislature, The Montgomery Advertiser, Miller's *History of Alabama*, and the *Report of the History Commission*.

The list of officers of the State is merely added as an appendix, and not as the work of the author of this volume.

J. W. BEVERLY,  
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September 16, 1901.

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PART I.  
HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

DeSoto in Alabama.

When and by what white man was Alabama discovered ?

Alabama was discovered by DeSoto in 1540.

Who was DeSoto ?

DeSoto was a Spanish cavalier.

What part of Alabama did he enter ?

By way of Cherokee County.

How many men did DeSoto have with him ?

He left Spain with six hundred men, but increased his force, at Cuba, to one thousand picked men, before he entered Alabama.

Whence did DeSoto enter Alabama ?

He came from northern Georgia.

What was the nature of their equipment ?

They had helmets, breastplates, shields, coats of mail, lances, swords, guns, crossbows, and a piece of artillery. They had, also, cattle, swine, and mules. There were priests and monks there.

When did DeSoto enter Alabama ?

July 2, 1540.

Name the first Indian town entered ?

Costa.

What was the next Indian town to which he came and halted ?

From Costa, DeSoto came next to Coosa, within the present limits of the county of Talladega.

How long did DeSoto remain at Coosa ?

He remained here 25 days.

At what well known town did they next arrive?

Tallassee, on the Tallapoosa.

How long did they tarry here?

DeSoto and his force remained at Tallassee 20 days.

While at Tallassee what important invitation was received by DeSoto?

An invitation from Tuscaloosa, the Indian chief, to visit him.

Who bore the message?

The son of Tuscaloosa, saying that his father, about 30 miles below, awaited the coming of DeSoto.

Where did DeSoto and Tuscaloosa meet?

It is supposed that they met somewhere below Line Creek, in Montgomery County.

How long was DeSoto on the way to Tuscaloosa's capital, and in what direction did he travel?

DeSoto was two days on the way, and traveled in a south-west direction till he came to the capital of the Mobilians, of whom Tuscaloosa was chief.

Through what counties did DeSoto pass, on the way to Tuscaloosa's capital?

Through Montgomery, Lowndes, and south east Dallas.

What was the name of the next town to which they came?

An Indian town, called Piache, probably in upper Wilcox.

Where was Tuscaloosa in the meantime?

Tuscaloosa had accompanied DeSoto all the way from the place where they met below Line Creek; and he continued to accompany DeSoto till the party arrived at Mauvila, the capital of the tribe of which Tuscaloosa was chief.

What happened when the party entered Mauvila?

The chief deserted DeSoto and his men, went into one of the Indian houses, and a battle ensued between DeSoto and the Indians.

When did the battle begin?

On the morning of October 18, 1540, soon after DeSoto and his advance guard had entered the city.



How long did the battle last?

About 9 hours.

How many houses did Mauvila contain?

About 80.

How many inmates could each contain?

About 1,000.

What was the result of the battle?

The Spaniards lost about 20 killed, 150 wounded; the Indians lost about 2,500, killed. Night closed upon the city in ruins, it having been burned.

What became of Tuscaloosa?

Some say he perished in the flames; others, that he escaped.

Where was Mauvila?

Probably at Choctaw Bluff, in Clarke County, 25 miles above confluence of the Alabama and the Tombigbee.

In what direction did DeSoto move from the battle of Mauvila?

Northward.

Where were DeSoto's ships, at this time?

Probably in Pensacola Bay.

Why did DeSoto go northward rather than to Pensacola Bay to rejoin his fleet?

Because he heard that his men at Pensacola had planned to go into mutiny.

About what time was it when DeSoto began his march northward?

About the middle of November.

Through what part of Alabama did he travel northward?

The counties of Clarke, Marengo, and Greene.

To what Indian town did he come in this region?

A town, called Cabusto, near the town of Erie, on Black Warrior River.

What happened at Cabusto?

A battle between the inhabitants and DeSoto, and then the explorer passed into Mississippi.

## CHAPTER II.

## The Indians of Alabama.

Name and locate the chief Indian tribes that inhabited Alabama?

The Cherokees, the Chickasaws, the Choctaws, and the Creeks. There was also another smaller tribe, the Tensas.

**The Cherokees.**—What portion of the State did the Cherokees inhabit?

The Cherokees inhabited the north-eastern corner of Alabama.

Where did DeSoto encounter them?

DeSoto encountered them on the upper waters of the Coosa and feasted with them in their capital, called Cheaha.

What was the status of the civilization of the Cherokees as compared with other tribes?

The Cherokees were the most civilized of all the tribes, and they had written laws before leaving Alabama. They had a delegate in the Confederate Congress.

Mention some of their customs?

The Cherokees had a custom of slitting and stretching their ears; they shaved off all the hair of their heads, except a small patch at the back.

What of their appearance?

Their hands and feet were small.

Name some amusements that occupied the Cherokees?

They were fond of dancing and ball playing.

Describe their burial rites?

When it was apparent a sick man could not recover, they prepared his grave, anointed his hair and painted his face; and when he died they buried his body immediately. His guns, bows and other utensils were buried with him.

**The Chickasaws.**—What portion of the State did the Chickasaws inhabit?

The Chickasaws inhabited the north-western portion of the State—the head waters of the Tombigbee and also of the Yazoo. Their territory included the greater part of the Tennessee Valley, and the first tier of north-western counties.

How did they compare with the other tribes of Alabama?

The Chickasaws were the most courageous of all the original tribes of Alabama.

What particular family was the most noted among the Chickasaws?

The Colbert family, a half-breed family, which obtained ascendancy early in the 19th century, and still maintains it.

What of the Chickasaws as warriors?

They were the best fighters of all the tribes.

Where did the Chickasaws originate?

They came to this State from Mississippi.

To what family did the Chickasaws belong?

The Chickasaws belonged to the Muscogee family.

What was the bond that made the Muscogee family?

All the tribes of Alabama, except the Cherokees, had a similar language. This similarity in language and dialect make up one people—called the Muscogee family.

On what territory did the Chickasaws wage war?

From the Ohio to Mobile Bay.

In what else besides fighting did the Chickasaws excel?

They excelled also in the chase. The warriors were not fond of agriculture. This was left to the women.

Whom did the Chickasaws resemble and in what respect?

They resembled the Choctaws both in language and custom. The Choctaws and Chickasaws together constituted the western half of the Muscogee family.

**The Choctaws.**—Where did the Choctaws live?

The Choctaws inhabited the western and south-western portions of Alabama and a portion of Mississippi.

What is the probable meaning of the word *choctaw*?

It probably means *flat*.

To what is the name due?

From their flattening the heads of their male infants.

What of their complexion?

They were darker than the Creeks. It is said they were not fond of water and could not swim. The Choctaws were tillers of the soil; the Creeks warriors. The Choctaws would defend their territory, but were not in the habit of making foreign wars. The men helped the women to work.

In what did the Choctaws excel?

They excelled in oratory.

What were some of their characteristics?

They were hospitable, cheerful, witty, and cunning.

What were some of their chief faults?

Gambling, intemperance, and begging.

Name some of their sports?

Ball-playing and a game called *chunke*.

Mention some of their funeral rites?

Like other Indians, they collected and cleaned the bones of the dead. They had great faith in the medicine men; and when a patient was incurable, they usually strangled him at once.

**The Creeks.**—Where did the Creeks live?

The Creeks inhabited central and eastern Alabama. When first known, the Muscogees, of whom the Creeks were a branch, inhabited the domain extending from the Tombigbee to the Pacific.

How did the Creeks compare in prowess with the other tribes?

They were the most powerful of all the tribes that inhabited Alabama.

Why did the Creeks live mostly in towns?

Because they were a warring people and lived in towns for protection.

Where were their principal towns?

Their principal towns were on the Coosa, the Tallapoosa, and Flint rivers.

On what territory did they make war ?

They made war all the way down to Mobile Bay and to Florida.

By whom and for what reason was this tribe of Indians called Creeks ?

They were called Creeks by the English because of the many rivers in their territory.

What was the character of the men ?

The Creek men were indolent. The men hunted and fished and left the work of agriculture to the women.

What sports occupied the Creeks ?

Ball-playing and chunke.

Where did the Creeks originate ?

They came, originally, from Mexico.

**The Tensaws.**—Where did the Tensaws live ?

The Tensaws lived on the banks of the Tensaw River and about Mobile Bay.

Where did the Tensaws originate ?

They came from the present county of Tensas, in Louisiana.

### ALLIED TRIBES.

**The Alabamas.**—To what confederation did the Alabamas belong ?

The Alabamas belonged to the Creek confederation; and this is why the Alabamas is not laid down as one of the principal classes.

What territory did the Alabamas inhabit ?

The Alabamas inhabited the territory beginning near the junction of the Coosa and the Tallapoosa, extending down about forty miles.

Name some of their towns ?

Cosawda, Autauga.

Where did the Alabamas originate ?

They came to this State from the banks of the Yazoo and Mississippi rivers.

What tribe harassed the Alabamas, and finally routed them from their territory ?

The Creeks routed them and settled upon their territory.

Where did the Alabamas go when the Creeks routed them ?

They fled for refuge among the Choctaws and other tribes.

Were the Creeks and Alabamas ever reconciled ?

Yes; through the intervention of Bienville, the French Governor, at Mobile, in 1702.

How did the treaty affect the Alabamas ?

The Alabamas became a part of the Creek confederacy.

All the tribes mentioned here belonged to the Creek confederacy unless otherwise stated.

Where did the Tallassees live ?

The Tallassees lived upon the Tallapoosa and its tributaries.

Where did the Tookabatchi come from ?

From the Ohio country.

What alliance did they make ?

Became a part of the Creek nation.

What town did the Tookabatchi build ?

A town near ruins western Tallassee.

What name did they give their town ?

Their own name—Tookabatchi.

What expedition halted at Tallassee prior to the coming of the Tookabatchi ?

DeSoto's expedition.

What of interest did the Tookabatchi bring from the Ohio country ?

Curious brass plates.

For what were these brass plates used ?

At green corn celebrations, once a year.

Where did the Tuskegees live ?

In East Alabama, in the fork of Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers.

What town did the Tuskegees build ?

Tuskegee.

Where?

On East bank of the Coosa.

Later, what fort was built on site of Tuskegee ?

The French Fort, Toulouse.

Later still, what fort was built there ?

Fort Jackson, by the Americans 100 years later.

What small tribes lived about Mobile Bay and River ?

The Chatots, Thomez and Tensaws. The Chatots were friends of the French and embraced Catholic religion.

What finally became of these tribes ?

They were finally merged into the larger tribes of Chickasaws and Choctaws.

Where did the Natchez tribe originate ?

From south-western Mexico.

Where did they settle later ?

On the banks of the Mississippi, chiefly at modern Natchez.

For what was this tribe noted ?

Its despotism and haughtiness.

How did the Natchez come to Alabama ?

Some of them fled from destruction of war and joined the Chickasaws and the Creeks.

## INDIAN CHIEFS.

**Pushmataha** was born in Mississippi in 1765. He belonged to the Choctaw tribe. He was admirable in character, intelligent, brave, and eloquent. He was "a friend to the white man." He died in Washington, D. C., December 24, 1824, and was buried in the Congressional Cemetery.

**Big Warrior** was a native Alabamian. He was a man of prudence, and shrewdness. He was a friend of the whites and sided with them in the war of 1813. He died in Washington, D. C., while on business as a delegate, 1825.

**Tecumseh** was one of the most remarkable characters among the North American Indians. He was an orator,

and a warrior. He led the forces in the North, after leaving Mississippi Territory. He was defeated and slain in battle in Canada, October 5, 1813.

**Osceola** was a famous Seminole Chief. He was born in Macon county. He was blood thirsty, brave and relentless in his hostility towards the whites. He made the Everglades of Florida the last stronghold of his race, east of the Mississippi. He was decoyed into the American camps, by promises of amnesty, and died in chains, at Fort Moultrie. He was a son of an Englishman and a mixed-breed grand daughter of James McQueen, a Scotchman.

**Alexander McGillivray** was born near Wetumpka in 1746. His mother was Sehoy, an Indian princess, and daughter of a French officer, Capt. Marchand, who was killed at Fort Toulouse while in command in 1722. Sehoy was married to McGillivray, a Scotch trader. The son was educated in Charleston, at seventeen; and returned to his native forests. His descent, wealth, and mental powers at once placed him at the head of the Muscogee, or Creek Nation.

**Peter McQueen, "High-Head Jim,"** and **David Francis**, a "prophet," were leaders of the hostile forces against the whites in the Creek War, the beginning of which was the skirmish at Burnt Corn.

**Tuscaloosa** was chief of the Mobilians, better known as Choctaws. The story of the meeting with DeSoto and the consequence of the same has been told under the head of DeSoto in Alabama.

The **Colberts** were half-breed Chickasaws. From this family Colbert county gets its name. George Colbert owned a ferry in Colbert county and lived there, and Levi, his brother, also lived in Colbert county.

**William Weatherford**, the "**Red Eagle**," was the son of Charles Weatherford, a Georgian, and Sehoy, a half sister of Alexander McGillivray.



## CHAPTER III.

## The French in Alabama.

By what general name did the French call all their possessions in North America?

Louisiana.

What did Louisiana embrace?

All the land from the source of the Mississippi to its mouth.

Who was LaSalle?

A French explorer.

Whence did LaSalle come into Alabama territory?

From the region of the Great Lakes, down the Mississippi.

Who claimed this region for France?

LaSalle, in 1682.

Who was Bienville?

French Governor of Louisiana. He was a native of Canada, and was the third French Governor of Louisiana.

What forts did he build?

In 1764, Bienville built Fort Toulouse, between Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers, about four miles from their junction, long known afterwards as Fort Jackson. He also built Fort Tombecbee; afterwards Fort Confederation, on the Tombigbee, near Epes Station, in Sumter county.

What other fort was built by the French?

Fort Conde, afterwards known as Fort Charlotte, within the present limits of the city of Mobile.

When did France give up her territory east of the Mississippi?

By treaty of Paris, in 1763, France ceded to England all her territory east of the Mississippi, except the island of Orleans. By treaty of Paris, Spain ceded to Great Britain all her claims to Florida.

What did Spain receive in exchange for Florida?

The city of Havana, Cuba, which had been seized by the English during the war.

What were some of the terms of peace?

The French commandant, at Mobile, delivered Fort Conde to Major Robert Farmer, of the English army. Fort Tombecbee was delivered to Captain Thomas Ford. Chevalier Lavnoue, commanding Fort Toulouse, not being relieved, gave up the Fort and threw the guns into the Coosa. By the foregoing acts the Alabama territory passed into the hands of the English. By a secret treaty France ceded to Spain all her remaining territory in North America.

What was the meaning of West Florida?

West Florida embraced a large part of Mississippi and Alabama.

How far north did West Florida extend?

West Florida extended as far north as parallel  $32^{\circ} 28'$ , extending from mouth of the Yazoo, on the Mississippi, east to the Chattahoochee river.

Where is the line that marks parallel  $32^{\circ} 28'$  north latitude?

Between the city of Montgomery and the town of Wetumpka. All Alabama south of that line was in British West Florida, and all north of that line was in British Province of Illinois.

When did the Spanish get control of West Florida?

West Florida passed under Spanish control at the time of the Revolution.

#### CONTRACT WITH CROZAT.

Give an account of Louisiana Province?

From the time of acquisition, down to September 14th, 1712, the French possessions in America had been a burden rather than a source of revenue to France. Because of this fact, the King of France desired to let the Province of Louisiana out to some one. He found Antoine Crozat, a wealthy merchant, who entered into contract with him.

What were the provisions of the contract with Crozat?

By contract, signed September 14th, 1712, the King gave Crozat the commerce of Louisiana for fifteen years. Crozat was to make certain improvements, and to become owner of improved lands, to render certain part of the product of mines to the King, reserving rest for himself. The laws and customs of Paris were to prevail in the Province.

When did Crozat's agents arrive, and how many souls in the Province at the time?

Crozat's agents arrived in May, 1713, and the total population, including soldiers, was about six thousand. There was a new Governor, Cadillac, Bienville becoming second in command.

#### LAW AND HIS COMPANY.

After the expiration of the contract with Crozat, who had possession of the Province of Louisiana?

In September, 1717, the Province was turned over to a company called the Company of the West.

Who was the leading man in this company?

John Law, a Scotchman, who had led a wandering life, and one of adventure.

On what was Law's fame based?

His fame was based on a scheme for the issue of paper money based on various sorts of securities. He founded a bank at Paris, which was, for a time, prosperous. Law's apparent success set the people in Paris wild with speculation. Ship load after ship load of emigrants were sent to Mobile.

Who became Governor now instead of Cadillac?

Bienville, who had been second in command, now became Governor. Under Bienville the Capital was established at New Beloxi, in 1720, but Mobile was still chief settlement. By this time slavery was firmly established.

When did the war break out between France and Spain?

In the beginning of 1719, war broke out between France and Spain, and the quarrel of the mother countries was taken up by the colonists in America.

What was the result ?

The French were the victors. Pensacola, which belonged to Spain, was taken by France, and, in 1720, was restored to Spain, when the war ended. The English caused the Chickasaws to become hostile to the French. The Choctaws were good friends to the French. But Law's company of the West was brief and had absorbed a similar company of the East. In 1719, the name was changed to the Company of the Indies. In 1720, Law became Comptroller-General of France, and the company swallowed up the Royal Bank of France. The end came. Shareholders became suspicious. Law fled from Paris. The company's affairs were turned over to a council of regency. The crash came. The number of souls in the colony, including Negroes, was about six thousand. This threw the colony in great distress. The Garrisons at Mobile and Beloxi were compelled to seek food among the Indians. The colony was at last submitted to three commissioners. Bienville had planned to make New Orleans the capital; so in 1723, the capital was removed to that place. Mobile continued to be the meeting place of Indian Annual Congress, friendly to the French. The next year Bienville was called to France to answer charges. Bienville issued a code known as the Black Code, the provisions of which were, the Jews were all banished from the colony, colonists were to accept Roman Catholic faith, whites were not to intermarry with Negroes. When Bienville arrived in France, he plead his cause to no purpose; he was removed from office, after twenty-five years of service in the New World. After a short temporary command under another, the Province of Louisiana was put under Governor Periere. (The events that follow under Periere do not affect our history.)

In the beginning of the year 1731 the company was asked to surrender its charter, and the Colony of Louisiana passed under the control of the Crown, 1732. In 1733, Bienville again became Governor.

## CHAPTER IV.

## Spanish and English in Alabama.

By what general name did the Spanish call their possessions in North America?

Florida.

At the time of the Revolution, who was Governor of the Spanish possessions?

Galvez.

What conquests did Galvez make?

In 1780, March 14, Galvez captured Fort Charlotte, at Mobile. The whole of West Florida was surrendered to Spain.

What promotion did Galvez receive?

He was made Captain-General of Louisiana and Florida.

When were the conquests of Galvez in Florida confirmed?

After treaty of Paris had recognized independence of the United States.

How was the dispute over boundary settled?

The dispute was settled by settling upon 31st parallel north as the boundary between Florida and the United States, extending from Mississippi, on the west, to the Chattahoochee on the east.

What was the attitude of British West Florida during the Revolutionary War?

The inhabitants of British West Florida were not in sympathy with the thirteen original colonies in their struggles for freedom from Great Britain.

What kind office did Spain offer?

Spain offered herself as mediator between the colonies and Great Britain, but her offer was rejected.

What was the result of refusal to accept Spain as mediator?

In 1779, Spain declared war against England.

Who was Spanish Governor of Louisiana at this time?

Galvez, as before said.

What portion of the present State of Alabama continued under Spanish rule, even after settlement, 1795, upon 31st parallel north, as boundary between the United States and Florida?

The "Mobile District," the territory between the Pearl and Perdido rivers.

What event finally settled the right of supremacy of, and possession to, the soil of Alabama?

The French-Indian War, 1755-1763. "It was no mere question of succession to distant thrones that was this time to wet the soil of America with the blood of her colonists."

For what, then, was the struggle?

For land.

Where did the war break out?

At the gateway to the Ohio Valley, Duquesne, which was held by the French.

When did the English come into possession of Alabama?

By treaty of Paris, in 1763, France formally ceded to England all her territory east of the Mississippi, except New Orleans and adjacent district known as the island of Orleans.

### THE ENGLISH.

The middle of the eighteenth century saw the end of the struggle between France and England in North America. It is known that the colonies of these two countries took up the quarrel in America. The chief seat of the French was in Canada, and in that region most of the battles of the French and Indian War, as it was called, were fought. In 1763 the final treaty of peace, known as the Treaty of Paris, was signed by Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal. France ceded to Great Britain all her possessions in North America, east of the Mississippi, except New Orleans and the adjacent district. Spain had come to the assistance of France in 1762. Havana, Cuba, had

been taken by the British. Spain ceded to Great Britain the whole of Florida and Pensacola, and Great Britain restored Havana to Spain.

By a secret treaty made in 1762, France ceded to Spain the remainder of her possessions in North America, which remainder was only New Orleans and lands west of the Mississippi. It will thus be seen that all the land east of the Mississippi, except New Orleans, belonged to England by this time. The English, having displaced all other nations in the eastern part of North America, had, after all, to contend with her own colonists. Alexander McGillivray was employed by the English, and given the rank and pay of a Colonel, to aid the English in conciliating the Creeks. In 1784 McGillivray formed a compact with the Spaniards to give them the control of the commerce with his people. He agreed to deliver up all white men opposed to the Spanish influence among the Creeks. For this he was made a Spanish Commissary, with rank and pay of a Colonel.

McGillivray led his people to reject a treaty made, of territory, to Georgia in 1783, causing bloodshed when the Georgians attempted to settle the cession. In 1785, Continental Congress sent commissioners to treat with the Creeks, and through McGillivray the matter miscarried, as well as other attempts later. It should be borne in mind that Alabama territory formed a part of Georgia. In 1732, Oglethorpe received a grant of territory. This grant was what is now the State of Georgia and part of Alabama. In 1785 Georgia established the county of Houston, embracing what is now the counties of Madison, Lauderdale, Limestone and Jackson, in Alabama. A settlement was established in the northwestern corner of the State, but in a short time the colonists were driven off by the Indians. In 1788, the Continental Congress appointed another agent in the South. McGillivray continued his opposition until the Georgians were removed from the Oconee lands. In 1789, President Washington found the

same unsettled conditions. He sent a commission to treat with McGillivray. The commission read a treaty, on the Oconee, but to no purpose, for after council McGillivray and his chiefs decided that the terms were not satisfactory. In 1790, Washington sent Colonel Willet to invite McGillivray to come to New York, that city being the National Capital at that time. After conference with the Creeks, it was decided that McGillivray should go to New York city. At New York, August 7, 1790, a treaty was signed by General Knox, Secretary of War, and McGillivray and twenty-three chiefs and warriors. This treaty declared a perpetual peace, and placed the Creeks under the protection of the United States. The Creeks were to receive fifteen hundred dollars annually, and to have certain lands. Thus was the treaty for the Oconee cession.

There was also a secret treaty, by which several of the chiefs were to receive annual pensions and medals. McGillivray was made an agent, with rank of Brigadier-General and a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum. He now repairs to his home at the Hickory Ground. When the boundary line of the treaty was to be run, again he becomes an obstacle. While the Commissioner was waiting on the Oconee for McGillivray, he, McGillivray, was in New Orleans treating with the Spaniards. McGillivray returned to the Coosa and was made Superintendent of the Creek Nation in behalf of Spain, with a salary of thirty-five hundred dollars, and he was still in the pay of the United States, also. He died February 17, 1793.

Although McGillivray was dead, yet there was still much confusion about land grants. South Carolina claimed a "twelve mile strip," which now forms the northern part of Alabama and Mississippi. In 1787, South Carolina ceded this strip to the United States. Georgia, as we have already stated, laid claim to the territory of Alabama. In 1789, Georgia sold three and one-half million acres, covering the northern part of Alabama, to the "Tennessee Company." This sale to the "Tennessee Company" and



some others in Mississippi, to other companies, was known as the first Yazoo sale. President Washington issued a proclamation against these sales. The "Tennessee Company" attempted a settlement at Muscle Shoals, but were driven away by the Indians. On failure of the Company to pay, Georgia declared the contract void.

In the winter of 1794-5 the Legislature of Georgia passed another "Yazoo" bill. To the "Georgia Company," for \$250,000, the following lands were conveyed, in the present State of Alabama: the counties of Clarke, Greene, Marengo, Perry, Autauga, Bibb, Shelby, Tuscaloosa, Pickens, Fayette, Jefferson, St. Clair, and portions of eight others, together with some lands in Mississippi. Georgia also conveyed to the "Georgia-Mississippi Company," for the sum of \$250,000, lands in what is now parts of the counties of Washington, Sumter, and Greene, in Alabama, together with some lands in Mississippi. To the "Tennessee Company," for \$60,000, well nigh all northern Alabama. Growing out of these sales, there was a political war cry, "Yazoo Fraud." The next Legislature, composed of new material, declared the sale null and void.

These transactions under this head, English, were mainly in British Province of Illinois, which Province included in its domain all of Alabama north of 32° 28'. South of this latitude was all South Alabama; and this portion of the State was embraced in West Florida. At this time, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana was in command of Spanish garrisons at Pensacola, at Fort Charlotte, at Fort Tombechee, and at Fort St. Stephens.

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 CHAPTER V.
 

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## Mississippi Territory.

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What did Mississippi Territory include?

All the territory from Mississippi river on the west to Chattahoochee on east, and between 31° and 32° 28'.

What State laid claim to the Mississippi Territory?

Georgia.

When was a territorial government formed for the Mississippi Territory?

By Congress, with consent of Georgia, on April 7, 1798, slavery not being prohibited.

Who was appointed first Governor?

Winthrop Sargent, of Massachusetts.

What was the capital of the Territory?

Natchez.

What proclamation did Governor Sargent issue?

A proclamation, April 2, 1799, dividing Natchez district into two counties—Adams and Pickering. On June 4, 1800, he issued another proclamation establishing the county of Washington, embracing the territory along the Tombigbee and the Alabama, covering all that part of original Mississippi Territory now lying in Alabama.

What part of Alabama is covered by the original county of Washington?

Twenty-nine counties of Alabama and sixteen in Mississippi.

After the Territory had advanced to the second grade, who became Governor?

William C. Claiborne, a native of Virginia, and citizen of Tennessee.

When did Georgia give up her claim to the Territory?

In 1802, Georgia ceded all her territory, on her eastern frontier, to the United States. All this territory was

bound up in Mississippi Territory by act of Congress, approved March 27th, 1804.

When did the French give up Louisiana?

In December, 1803, Claiborne accepted formal surrender of Louisiana, United States having purchased it from Napoleon.

What part of Alabama did the Spanish still hold?

The "Mobile district."

What was the "Mobile district"?

The territory between Pearl and Perdido rivers, south of 31st parallel.

How long did the Spanish hold "Mobile district"?

Till 13th of April, 1813, when it was wrested from Spain by war (and by act of congress May 12, 1813).

What disposition was made of "Mobile district"?

It became a part of Mississippi Territory.

What General wrested the "Mobile district" from Spain?

General Wilkinson. (This was the last of foreigners in Alabama.)

What three settlements of whites were there at this time in Mississippi Territory?

Settlements in Natchez district; the Tombigbee settlements, including "Mobile district," and settlements north of the Tennessee river.

What was the policy of the Government toward the Indians?

To purchase their lands from them.

What nation of Indians was unwilling to part with its possessions?

The Creeks.

What caused the Creeks to be hostile?

Spanish and English influence.

What was the attitude of Indians in the war of 1812?

Against the Americans.

Where did the Creek war break out?

At Burnt Corn, Conecuh county.

What massacre did they commit?

The massacre at Fort Mims, in Baldwin county, August 30, 1813.

What white leader came down to the assistance of the white settlers?

Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.

The "Mobile district" continued under Spanish rule and was incorporated with Mississippi Territory, out of which Alabama was carved.

When was Mississippi Territory divided, and when was Alabama Territory formed?

Mississippi Territory was divided March 1, 1817; Alabama Territory was formed March 3rd, 1817.

We have seen that both the United States and Spain laid claim to the region bounded by the Chattahoochee on the east, the Mississippi on the west, the line of  $32^{\circ} 18'$  on the north, and the line of  $31^{\circ}$  on the south. In 1795, Thomas Pinckney was sent to Spain, and in October of the same year, concluded a treaty which put an end to the boundary trouble. The line agreed on was that of  $31^{\circ}$  north latitude, extending from the Mississippi to the Chattahoochee; thence down the Chattahoochee to the Flint; thence direct to the head of the St. Mary's, and down that river to the sea. The "Mobile district", as the portion of Alabama south of  $31^{\circ}$  was called, was all of this state that Spain now held. The treaty required all Spanish garrison north of line  $31^{\circ}$ , and American post south of that line, should be removed in six months after the treaty was ratified. Andrew Ellicott was appointed one of the American Commissioners on Boundary, 1797, but on account of some misunderstanding between the Spanish authorities and the Americans, it was 1799 before the matter was settled. In 1798, however, Congress formed, with the region above line  $31^{\circ}$ , as before described, the Mississippi Territory, with a government independent of Georgia. It should be borne in mind that Georgia down to this time exercised jurisdiction over what became Mississippi Territory. It

was stated, however, that Georgia's rights were not to be impaired. The President was authorized to set up a government similar to that in the territory north of the Ohio; however, slavery was not prohibited. President Adams appointed Winthrop Sargent as Governor, and John Steele as Secretary. Governor Sargent, from the capitol at Natchez, issued a proclamation forming three counties in Mississippi Territory, viz: Adams, Pickering, and Washington. Washington county embraced all that part of the Mississippi Territory now in Alabama, and a part of Mississippi. Washington county had one representative in the Territorial Legislature. Its population in 1800 was 733 whites and 494 negroes. Governor Sargent resigned April, 1800. The Secretary exercised the functions of Governor for a short time. There were some plantations along the Mobile and Tensaw rivers. There were settlements on the Tombigbee and about Fort St. Stephens. White traders were to be found in all the Indian towns. Fort Stephens and Fort Stoddart, in Tensaw neighborhood, were the Military posts.

In July, 1801, President Thomas Jefferson appointed William C. Claiborne Governor of Mississippi Territory. The next year the capital was removed from Natchez to the town of Washington, a little east of Natchez. The first county court in Washington was held at McIntosh Bluff, on the Tombigbee. Justices of the Peace were appointed for the counties. Trouble now arose over land grants; some settlers claiming by right from Spain; some, from Georgia; some, from the British. Congress placed one Commissioner at St. Stephens and another at Washington, to settle the claims.

Georgia, in 1802, through commission at Washington, ceded all her territory west of the Chattahoochee to the United States. For this the United States agreed to pay one and a quarter million dollars out of the proceeds from sale of these lands. In 1804, Congress added to Mississippi Territory the land ceded by Georgia, and the "twelve mile strip" which was once owned by South Carolina.

In 1804, Mississippi Territory extended north to the Tennessee; the 31st parallel was the southern boundary. Thus the Gulf coast, including the city of Mobile, was a part of West Florida and was held by Spain, and formed no part of the Mississippi Territory.

In 1803, Napoleon sold Louisiana to the United States, having taken it from Spain in 1800. That part of West Florida between the Pearl and the Perdido rivers was called the District of Mobile, and this was under Spanish rule. When Louisiana was purchased, the President appointed Governor Claiborne as its first Governor, and Mississippi was left without a Governor for more than a year, the functions of that officer devolving upon the Secretary. Early in 1805, Robert Williams, of North Carolina, the new Governor, took charge of Mississippi Territory.

Aaron Burr, once Vice-President of the Union, while fleeing from justice, was captured near Fort Stoddard, in Washington county.

In 1805, the United States purchased from the Chickasaws and Cherokees all rights to a triangular tract of land north of the Tennessee, twenty-five miles across at the Tennessee line and about three miles wide on the river itself. The Choctaws also made cessions to part of southwest Alabama. It was the general policy of the United States to purchase the lands from the Indians.

John Hunt, a Tennessean, was the founder of Huntsville, which was settled about this time. In 1808, Governor Williams established Madison county, with Huntsville as county seat. Harry Toulmin, of Kentucky, was, in 1804, appointed a judge of the court of the Tombigbee settlement. In 1809, President Madison appointed David Holmes, of Virginia, Governor of the Mississippi Territory.

There were now three principal settlements in the Mississippi Territory; the settlements around Natchez, settlements on the Tombigbee and the Mobile, settlements in the Tennessee Valley. On the east were the Creek Indians;

on the south, the Spaniards. May 14, 1812, Congress annexed the "Mobile district" to the territory of Mississippi. December 18, 1812, the Mississippi Legislature created Mobile county, although the city of Mobile and most of the adjacent territory was as yet in the possession of Spain. The war of 1812, between the United States and Great Britain, made it necessary for the United States to own Mobile. In April, 1813, General James Wilkinson, with about 600 men, came from New Orleans and demanded the surrender of Mobile as a part of Mississippi Territory. The Spanish commandant, Captain Perez, made the surrender. From now on the Mississippi Territory included all the present State of Alabama down to March 1, 1817, when the Mississippi Territory was divided.



## CHAPTER VI.



## Alabama as a Territory.

When was the Mississippi Territory divided?

It was divided by act of Congress, dated March 1, 1817.

When was Alabama Territory formed?

It was formed March 3rd, 1817.

What was the capital of the Territory?

St. Stephens, Washington county.

How was the first Legislature formed?

The Governor, appointed by the President, was empowered to convene those members of the Mississippi Territory that fell by division within the limits of the new Territory.

Who happened to be the only member of the upper house?

James Titus, of Madison county; and during the entire

session of the first Legislature he occupied a separate chamber and exercised all the functions of that body.

Who was appointed Governor?

Wm. W. Bibb, of Georgia.

When did the first Territorial Legislature convene?

January 19, 1818, at St. Stephens.

What counties were represented in that body?

The counties of Baldwin, Clarke, Madison, Mobile, Monroe, Montgomery and Washington.

When did the second and last Legislature convene?

November 2nd, 1818, at the same place.

What did this Legislature do of special note?

It established the seat of government at Cahaba. It also designated Huntsville as the temporary seat of government until buildings could be erected at Cahaba, for as yet the latter was only a town in name.

By act of Congress, March 1, 1817, Mississippi Territory was divided. On March 3, of the same year, 1817, Alabama Territory was formed. Prior to March 1, 1817, what is now Alabama was a part of the Mississippi Territory. Alabama being a Territory, its Governor and its Secretary were appointed by the President of the United States. The Governor's powers were very extensive. The two bodies of the Legislature were called the Legislative Council and the House of Representatives. The act of Congress, creating the Territory of Alabama, provided that the Legislature should be made up as follows: All the members of the original Mississippi Territorial Legislature that fell by allotment on the Alabama side, were to be members of the Alabama Legislature. Those who belonged to the original Mississippi Legislative Council were members of the corresponding branch in the Alabama Legislature; and, in like manner, the members of the Lower House, or House of Representatives, were members of the House of Representatives of the Alabama Legislature. It happened that only one member of the Legislative Council of the original Mississippi Territory fell to the Alabama side; and, hence,



there was but one member of the Legislative Council of Alabama Territory, James Titus, of Madison county. It is said that James Titus met and adjourned, and exercised all the functions of that body. The following counties were represented in the House of Representatives: Baldwin, Clarke, Madison, Washington, Monroe, Mobile, and Montgomery counties. St. Stephens, in Washington county, was named as the capital till the Legislature otherwise ordered.

The President appointed William Wyatt Bibb, of Georgia, as Governor of Alabama Territory, in 1817. The first Legislature of Alabama Territory convened at St. Stephens, January 19, 1818. Gabriel Moore, of Madison county, was Speaker of the House of Representatives. By appointment of three additional members, selected from names presented, the President increased the membership of the Legislative Council. Commissioners were appointed to select a permanent capital. Thirteen new counties were established by the first Legislature; and the Territory was divided into three judicial districts. A bank with \$500,000 capital was established at St. Stephens. The second session of the Territory convened in November, 1818. This was the last Territorial Legislature. Another bank was established at Mobile. The second Legislature of the Territory designated Cahaba, near the mouth of the Cahaba river, as the capital. Cahaba was only a town in name, as yet; therefore, the Legislature designated Huntsville as temporary capital till buildings could be erected at Cahaba.

In 1819, by treaty, the Cherokees ceded to the United States all their claims in Alabama north and west of the Tennessee river. These lands are now embraced in the counties of Madison, Jackson, and Marshall.

In the spring of 1817, the flow of immigration into Alabama was so great that the price of provisions was very high. The immigrants were mostly from Georgia, Tennessee, the Carolinas, and Virginia; the Georgians settling in the east, the Tennesseans in the north, the Carolinians

and Virginians in the great river bottoms. In Marengo county a band of French immigrants were given a grant of territory, provided they would plant and cultivate the vine and the olive. Congress authorized the sale of four townships to them at two dollars per acre. Most of the grant lay in Marengo county, but there was some in Greene. The colony did not succeed. The total population of the Territory in 1818 was 67,000; of whom 21,000 were slaves. More than 300 were free Negroes.

On March 2nd, 1819, Congress passed an act allowing Alabama Territory to form a Constitution preparatory to its admission as a State. This act was called the Enabling Act. Congress donated to the Territory the sixteenth section of every township of public lands, for the support of schools; twenty-two sections of land for a "seminary of learning"; sixteen hundred and twenty acres for the capital at Cahaba; five per cent of the net proceeds from the sale of public lands, for internal improvements.

The election for delegates to the first Constitutional Convention was held in May. The total number of delegates was forty-five, forty-four of whom met in Huntsville, July 5, 1819. Madison county had eight, the largest of any county. The President of the Convention was John W. Walker, of Madison county. On August 2nd, 1819, the Convention finished its work, and sent the Constitution to Congress to be approved. On December 14th, 1819, Alabama was admitted into the Union.

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 CHAPTER VII.
 

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## Creek Indian War 1813-14.

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When the Indians began to attack the white settlers, who were the leaders of the white forces against the Indians?

There were four principal leaders of the whites against the Indians: (1) General Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, with volunteers from Middle and West Tennessee; (2) an army from the West, commanded by General F. L. Claiborne; (3) an army from East Tennessee, commanded by Major-General John Cocke; (4) an army from Georgia, commanded by Brigadier-General John Floyd.

The following pages will contain the descriptions of the fights between the whites and the Indians, beginning with the skirmish at Burnt Corn, Conecuh county:

### SKIRMISH AT BURNT CORN.

Where is Burnt Corn?

Burnt Corn is a small creek in Conecuh county.

Between whom was this fight?

Between the white settlers, and the Creek Indians under Peter McQueen and other chiefs.

When did it occur?

July 27th, 1813.

By whom were the whites led?

By Colonel James Caller, with 180 mounted volunteers.

What was the result?

Loss of whites, two killed, fifteen wounded. The loss of Indians was probably greater.

### FORT MIMS MASSACRE, AUGUST 30, 1813.

Where was Fort Mims?

Fort Mims was in the northern part of Baldwin county, a mile east of Alabama river, two miles below the "cut off."

Between whom was this struggle?

Between the whites and the Indians.

What caused the Indians to commit this massacre?

The Indians were incensed at the attack of Burnt Corn, July 27, 1813.

What were the forces?

About 1,000 warriors from towns on the Coosa and the Tallapoosa made up the Indian forces; 553 souls comprised the settlers.

Under whose command were the whites?

The whites were under command of Major Daniel Beasley, and Dixon Bailey, a half-breed.

When did the fight begin?

About mid-day, while the settlers dined.

What provision for safety had been made against the Indians?

Around the dwelling of Samuel Mims, the settlers, many of whom were half-breeds, had built a stockade, and with their families and slaves had gone into it.

What was the result of the slaughter?

Of 553 souls, not fifty escaped death. This is regarded as the most shocking massacre that ever happened in the United States.

Who informed the settlers of the approach of the Indians?

Two Negroes, but they were disbelieved and flogged.

#### FORT SINQUEFIELD.

Where was Fort Sinquefield?

It was in the north eastern part of Clarke county.

What battle occurred here, and when?

A battle between the settlers and the Indians, about 100, under leadership of Prophet Francis, September 1, 1813.

How were the settlers fortified?

The settlers, on account of war with the Creeks, had gathered in a stockade; but the stockade being crowded, Abner James and Ransom Kimball repaired to the latter's house, two miles distant.

Where was the attack made by the Indians, and with what result?

The Indians attacked the house of Kimball, killing twelve of the settlers; sixteen escaping to the Fort.

What further attack was made?

Two days later, while the settlers were burying the dead outside the garrison, the Indians came upon them again. The final result was that the Indians were driven off with some loss, and in this latter instance the settlers lost one—a woman.

### THE CANOE FIGHT.

Where did this fight occur?

Near the mouth of Randon's creek, fifteen miles below Claiborne by the river, and seven or eight miles by land.

When did it occur and by whom?

It occurred January 12th, 1813, between some Indians and Sam Dale, with two others.

How many canoes had the band of volunteers?

Two canoes, obtained from a Negro named Cæsar.

What were the forces under each, the whites and the Indians?

Some of Dale's party had crossed the stream, the others were left on the other side. Those left gave warning that the enemy was descending. Soon a large canoe appeared floating down the stream, and in it eleven warriors. Two of the Indians left the boat; one was killed and the other escaped. Nine remained lying flat in the boat to escape the balls of Dale and his men. One of Cæsar's canoes was on the west bank, and the other had been brought back to the east bank. Dale and two of his men got into the smaller boat and rowed to the Indian canoe. (Cæsar rowed for them.) Then the battle began, three against nine. The nine were killed and their bodies thrown into the river; the three escaped almost unhurt.

## FIGHT AT TALLASAHATCHEE.

Where was Tallasahatchee?

It was in Calhoun county.

When did this battle occur, and between whom?

On November 3rd, 1813, between the whites, under command of General Coffee, and the Indians.

How large a force had the whites?

About 500, and some friendly Creeks and Cherokees.

What was the result?

One hundred and eighty Red Sticks were found dead on the field; Coffee's loss was five killed, eighteen wounded.

## BATTLE OF TALLADEGA.

When did this battle occur, and between whom?

This battle occurred November 8th, 1813, between a force under General Andrew Jackson and the Red Sticks.

How and by whom were the settlers protected from the hostile Indians?

Alexander Leslie, a half breed, built a stockade to protect the friendly Indians from the Red Sticks. The Red Sticks surrounded the stockade and reduced the inmates to extremities.

How large were the forces?

There were 2,000 whites, including Creeks and Cherokees; nearly 1,000 Red Sticks. White's loss, fifteen killed, eighty wounded.

What was the result of the battle?

The Tennesseans, under General Jackson, pursued and shot them down as they fled, and two hundred and ninety-nine savages were left dead or disabled on the field. The garrison of Leslie's Fort, one hundred and sixty warriors and their families, were relieved.

## FIGHT AT AUTOSSEE.

Where was the Indian town of Autossee?

Autossee was on the Tallapoosa river, near the mouth of Calabec creek.

What battle occurred here?

A battle between the savages and the whites.

When did this battle occur?

On November 29th, 1813.

Who was in command of the whites, and how large a force had he?

Brigadier-General John Floyd was the leader, and had nine hundred and fifty Georgia militia and four hundred tory Indians.

What was the result of the battle?

The town was set on fire, after an hour or two; and the Indians driven into the swamps or beyond the river. Four hundred houses were consumed; two hundred Indians lost; Georgians killed and wounded, fifty-four.

## SKIRMISH AT ECONACHACA (HOLY GROUND).

Where was the Indian town, Econachaca?

On the river, in northern part of Lowndes county.

What tale had the Indian prophets told about the town?

That the whites would sink into the ground as they approached the town.

When was this fight, and between whom?

In December, 1818, between the whites and the Indians.

How large were the forces, and by whom led?

There were about one thousand whites, including one hundred and fifty Choctaws under Pushmataha, all under command of General F. L. Claiborne; and the Indians under Chief Weatherford.

From where did General Claiborne come at this time?

He came from Fort Claiborne.

What Fort did he build while on the journey to Econachaca?

Fort Deposit.

How far is Econachaca from Ft. Deposit?

About forty miles.

What of the assault?

The assault was vigorous, the whites advancing in a crescent shaped line. The Indians made a brief but fierce resistance, then fled into the swamps.

What was the result?

About thirty Indians and Negroes were left dead on the field; five whites lost, one killed, twenty wounded. Weatherford fled on horse over high bluff to the other side of the river and escaped. Claiborne burned Econachaca.

#### FIGHT AT EMUCKFAU.

Where is Emuckfau creek?

It is in the northern part of Tallapoosa county.

Between whom was this battle?

Between the whites, eight hundred and fifty strong, with two hundred Indians under General Jackson; and the savages.

When and where did this fight occur?

On the night of January 22nd, 1814, at the creek.

What incidents in the fight?

At day light the savages fiercely attacked the camp at different points. They were repulsed, but made another attempt. Finally, mounted men pursued them for three miles, and the combat ceased.

What was the result of this battle?

General Jackson retreated next day, having sustained loss of thirty killed, seventy wounded; savages a little more.



## FIGHT AT ENITACHOPCO.

Where was Enitachopco?

It was on the lower edge of Clay county.

Between whom did this battle occur?

Between the whites under General Jackson, with about 1,000 men; and the Indians.

When and where did the fight occur?

On January 24th, 1814, while Jackson's forces were crossing the creek, after the battle of Emuckfau.

What was the result?

Twenty-six Indians were left on the field. There was severe loss on both sides.

## THE BATTLE OF THE HORSESHOE.

Where is the horseshoe peninsula?

It is in the bend of the Tallapoosa river, not far from Emuckfau.

By what name did the Indians call this place?

Tohopeka (Tohopka).

When did this battle occur?

On March 27th, 1814.

Between whom was this battle?

Between the whites and the Indians.

Who were the leaders, and how strong were the forces?

Generals Jackson and Coffee led the whites, two thousand strong; and Chief Weatherford, with about one thousand warriors, led the Indian forces.

Describe the battle?

General Jackson having learned that the Red Sticks had gathered in the peninsula, left a sufficient garrison at Fort Strother, and sent supplies down the Coosa to the mouth of Cedar creek, where a fort was begun and named Fort Williams. Thence he proceeded to the enemy. The Indians had thrown up a breastwork of logs. On the morning of March 27th, General Jackson moved against the breastworks. While General Jackson's men were

storming the breastworks, General Coffee, with some friendly Chickasaws, crossed from the other side and burned the village. Thus the Creeks were surrounded, though they fought bravely to the end.

What was the number lost?

General Jackson's loss was thirty-two killed and ninety-nine wounded; the Indians, five hundred and fifty-seven killed.

What was the result of this battle on the Creek War?

The battle of the Horseshoe broke the back of the war, though small parties were still in arms.

What lands were acquired by treaty with the Creeks?

By treaty of Fort Jackson, August 9th, 1814, the Creeks ceded all their territory lying south of a line drawn from Wetumpka to a point on the Chattahoochee, below Eufaula, and west of the Coosa river, to the United States.

#### BOMBARDMENT OF FORT BOWYER.

Where was Fort Bowyer?

It was on the extreme southern point of Baldwin county.

When did this bombardment take place, and between whom?

It occurred September 15th, 1814, between the British and Indians on one side, and the settlers on the other.

How large a force had the British, and how large a force the settlers?

The British were seven hundred and thirty men, with four men-of-war, under Col. Nichols; and the Fort was defended by one hundred and thirty men under Major Lawrence.

Give an incident of the fight?

A fierce cannonade from the ships and a land battery was replied to with spirit by the garrison, and within two hours the enemy was driven off with the destruction of his flagship, the *Hermes*, which was burned by her crew.

What was the final result?

The loss of the British was two hundred and thirty two

men killed and wounded; that of the garrison, four men killed, four wounded.

When was the Fort again invested?

In February.

By what force?

The British army and fleet of Peckenham returning from bloody repulse on plains of New Orleans.

How large was the force?

Thirty-eight war vessels drawn up, and five thousand men were landed on the shore.

What was the result?

Seeing these preparations for the reduction of the Fort, Major Lawrence surrendered it with three hundred and sixty men, February 12th. The enemy held the place for a few weeks only, for peace had already been declared.

General Andrew Jackson was of Tennessee. He was the chief leader of the whites against the Creek Indians in the war. Colonel John Coffee was General Jackson's companion throughout the war. The war of the Creeks was brought on because of discontent, the Indians believing they were defrauded of their lands. The whites of the Tombigbee and Tensaw settlements gave rise to trouble by displacing the Indians in those neighborhoods. In the fork of the Alabama and Tombigbee, white settlers had driven out the Alabamas and taken their hunting grounds. This was in Clarke county, established December, 1812. In 1811, a horse path from the Chattahoochee to Mims' Ferry was converted into a Federal road by a party of soldiers.

Tecumseh, the famous Shawnee warrior, became spokesman for his people. Tecumseh lived above the Ohio. His parents once lived in the Shawnee settlement on the Tallapoosa. The Creeks formed a war party known as the Red Sticks. Tecumseh had the Big Warrior as his opposer in getting up a war party. Big Warrior formed a peace party. The leaders of the hostile forces were Peter McQueen, a half-breed of Autossee, "High-Head Jim," and

David Francis, a "prophet," and Weatherford, the "Red Eagle." At first, civil dissension arose among the Indians themselves. In June, 1812, the United States declared war against Great Britain, and from that time the Red Sticks received encouragement from the British. A party of Indians went down to Pensacola to obtain ammunition. Spies were sent to discover what the expedition to Pensacola meant. Colonel Callar, the senior militia officer of the frontier, called out the militia, and with one hundred and eighty men marched eastward across the Tombigbee July 25th, 1813. When they struck the road from Pensacola, they marched down this till they reached Burnt Corn creek, and on July 27th, of the same year, the skirmish of Burnt Corn occurred.

Jackson established several depots of supplies. He established Fort Deposit, on the Tennessee; on the Coosa Jackson built another fort, called Fort Strother. From here Jackson went to Talladega and fought a battle. It was less than forty days after the Fort Mims massacre that General Jackson came to the aid of the settlers in Alabama. Jackson also established Fort Williams, at the mouth of Cedar creek, on the Coosa. From here Jackson proceeded to the Horse Shoe bend, where the most bloody battle of the war occurred. This battle settled the war, in large measure. Next, Jackson went to Hickory Ground, in Elmore county, and built Fort Jackson on the ruins of Fort Toulouse, built by Bienville. The treaty made at Fort Jackson, August 9th, 1814, terminated the war on the Tallapoosa, and many of the Creeks fled to Pensacola. There the Creeks were protected by the Spaniards, who were incensed at the capture of Mobile. War was also waging between Great Britain and the United States, the war having begun in 1812. The British enlisted the Indians that fled to Pensacola, in a campaign against Mobile and New Orleans. General Jackson left Fort Jackson and made his way to Mobile, built Fort Bowyer; later captured Pensacola, and then repaired to New Orleans.

The Creek War was ended, and, by the treaty of Fort

Jackson, a large territory was ceded to the United States Government and opened to settlers. The incoming settlers can best be described in the language of Pickett, the historian: "The flood-gates of Virginia, the two Carolinas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Georgia, were now hoisted, and mighty streams of emigration poured through them, spreading over the whole territory of Alabama. The axe resounded from side to side, and from corner to corner. The stately and magnificent forests fell. Log cabins sprang, as if by magic, into sight. Never, before or since, has a country been so rapidly peopled."

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CHAPTER VIII.

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## Administrations of William W. Bibb and Thomas Bibb, 1819-20.

When and where was William W. Bibb born?

In Virginia, 1781.

When did he come to Alabama?

From Georgia, which was his home immediately preceding his coming to Alabama, in 1817.

What special mission brought him to Alabama?

He was appointed Governor of the Territory of Alabama.

What importance attaches to Governor Bibb besides being the only Governor of Alabama Territory?

He was the first Governor of Alabama as a State.

When was Governor Bibb inaugurated?

November 9th, 1819, in the city of Huntsville, temporary capital.

In what county did Wm. W. Bibb reside when elected Governor?

Antauga county.

What provision did the first State Constitution make for the government of the State?

The Constitution provided for an election, in September, of a General Assembly, a Governor, one Representative in Congress for the whole State, Clerks of courts, and a Sheriff for each county.

Who was opposing candidate for Governor?

Marmaduke Williams, of Tuscaloosa.

When did the first State Legislature convene?

In October, 1819, at Huntsville.

Name the chief towns of the State, at this time?

The chief towns of the State at this time were Huntsville, Mobile, Montgomery, Claiborne, Cahaba, St. Stephens and Florence, no one of which had two thousand inhabitants.

When was the act passed to found a State University?

The Legislature passed the act December 13th, 1820; though the school did not open till eleven years after, 1831.

What other schools were established about this time?

In 1811, the Territorial Government incorporated Trustees for an Academy at St. Stephens; one year later, Green Academy was chartered at Huntsville.

When was the first steamboat company organized, and where?

The St. Stephens Steamboat Company was organized 1818, at St. Stephens. In 1820, the Steamboat Company of Alabama was organized. The Mobile Company, in 1821.

How long did it take the steamboats to make a trip from Mobile to Montgomery?

About three weeks.

What was the population in 1820?

The population, in 1820, was 127,901, exclusive of Indians.

How many whites and how many Negroes?

The whites numbered 85,451; the Negroes, 42,450. There were about two hundred free Negroes.

What of mining and manufacturing in 1820?

These industries were unknown in 1820.

What denomination established the first churches?

The Roman Catholics.

Name the first officers of the State?

William W. Bibb, Governor; Thomas A. Rodgers, Secretary of State; Samuel Pickens, Comptroller of Accounts; Jack F. Ross, Treasurer.

What about Judicial Circuits with a Judge for each Circuit?

The first Legislature divided the State into five Judicial Circuits with a Judge for each.

How were Judges of County Courts provided?

The Judges were appointed for County Courts by the Governor, till 1850.

How was the Supreme Court first constituted?

The Supreme Court, at first, was made up of the Circuit Judges sitting together.

Who were the first Judges?

The first Judges were Clement C. Clay, Reuben Saffold, Richard Ellis, Henry Y. Webb, and A. S. Lipscomb. In 1820, Judge Clay was chosen Chief Justice.

Who were elected first United States Senators?

The first United States Senators were William R. King, of Dallas county, and John W. Walker, of Madison county.

When did the State cast its first electoral vote?

The State cast its first electoral vote in 1820, for James Monroe, of Virginia, for President.

To what party did Monroe belong?

He belonged to what was then called the Republican party, which afterwards became the Democratic party.

When was the State bank organized and by what power?

In 1820 an act was passed by the Legislature establishing a bank at Cahaba, but it did not open for some years.

What counties were established by the first Legislature?

The counties of Greene, Perry, Jefferson, Henry, Wilcox, and Butler. Pickens county was established by the next Legislature, 1820.

When did Governor Bibb die?

In July, 1820.

Who became Governor?

His brother, Thomas Bibb, President of the Senate.

December 14th, 1819, Alabama Territory became one of the States of the Union. The Constitution provided for an election of State officers in the September preceding the date on which Alabama was admitted as a State. The first state officers were: a Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller of Accounts, and Treasurer.

The chief occupation of the people at this time was agriculture. There were few improvements of a public character. Highways were not yet made, streams unbridged, and court houses and jails were of the rudest kind. It is said that the first session of the Circuit Court in Marengo county was held in a blacksmith shop. Flat-boats were first used on the rivers, and these were continued till some time after 1820. In one case of the very earliest steamers, even two to three months, as is shown by record, was required to make a trip from Montgomery to Mobile in 1819. The first steamboats having no whistles, discharged heavily loaded guns on approaching the landing, to notify the inhabitants.

Huntsville was temporary capital of the State from 1819 to 1820, when the seat of government was removed to Cahaba. The first Legislature of the State was convened at Huntsville, October 25th, 1819; the second Legislature of the State assembled at Cahaba, October 23rd, 1820.

The first Governor was William W. Bibb, of Autauga county. Governor Bibb died in July, 1820, and Thomas Bibb, of Limestone, his brother, President of the Senate, became Governor. The State cast her first electoral vote in 1820, for James Monroe, of Virginia, for President, and Daniel D. Tomkins, of New York, for Vice President. The State was entitled to three electoral votes at this time, and the electors were elected by the General Assembly.



There was but one Representative in Congress for the whole State. It is said that John Pierce set up the first school, in the Tensaw neighborhood. It is probable that the Roman Catholics rendered some sort of teaching service even before the John Pierce school was established.

In Mobile and that portion of Alabama controlled so long by the French and the Spanish, the Catholics early had established churches. The Protestants in Tensaw and Tombigbee settlements were without churches and settled ministers for a long time. These early ministers were chiefly Methodists and Baptists. The Presbyterians soon followed.

Under the Territory, the judges of County Courts were named by the Governor; under the State government the General Assembly chose one probate judge for each county; and this system continued down to 1850. The first term of the Supreme Court was held at Cahaba, May 8th, 1820.

Governor William W. Bibb was inaugurated November 9th, 1819. Observe that this was before Alabama had been formally admitted as a State.




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 CHAPTER IX.
 

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## Administration of Governor Israel Pickens 1821-1825.

When and where was Governor Pickens born?

He was born in North Carolina in 1780.

When did he come to Alabama?

He came to Alabama in 1817, as Register of the Land Office at St. Stephens. He represented Washington county in the Constitutional Convention, but was living in Greene county when elected Governor.

What person of national reputation visited the State, in this administration?

General LaFayette visited Montgomery in 1825.

What counties were formed in this administration?

Covington, Pike, Dale, Fayette, Pickens, Tuscaloosa, and Walker counties.

When did the first steamboat pass up the Mobile and the Alabama rivers?

In 1821.

What of travel in these days?

Travel was slow and burdensome.

What about the freshet on the Alabama in 1821?

So great was the freshet that the idea of removing the capital was suggested.

What, more than any other combination of circumstances, tended to bankrupt the citizens of the State at this time?

The extravagant prices paid for government land by the settlers.

Where did these sales take place?

These sales took place at Huntsville in 1818, and at St. Stephens in 1819.

To what extent were the settlers involved for lands purchased from the General Government?

They were involved to the extent of about twelve millions of dollars.

How were the people relieved of their burden?

The State bank was organized with power to issue notes. This was intended as a measure of relief, there being so little money in circulation.

At what date and where was the bank set up?

In 1824, the bank was set up at Cahaba, with one hundred thousand dollars capital stock.

When was the question of the boundary between Alabama and Georgia settled?

The boundary between Alabama and Georgia was, in this administration, left by Congress to the two States concerned.

When did the Legislature provide for the election of the electors by the people?

In 1824.

What was the attitude of the Indians about this time?

The Creeks were hostile, thinking they had been cheated out of their lands.

How were the directors of the bank to be chosen?

By the Legislature.

Who was elected United States Senator, and when?

William R. King, of Dallas, was elected United States Senator in 1823. In 1822, Senator Walker resigned, and William Kelly, of Madison county, succeeded him. In 1825, Henry Chambers, of Madison county, was elected as Senator instead of Senator Kelly, but died on his way to Washington.

Who succeeded Senator Chambers?

Former Governor Pickens, by appointment, till the following Legislature.

When the Legislature met, who was elected to take the place of Senator Pickens?

John McKinley, of Lauderdale, was chosen for the rest of the term.

Who was elected as next Governor, in 1825?

John Murphy, of Monroe county.

Israel Pickens, of Greene county, was the third Governor. He was elected in 1821 over Henry Chambers, of Madison county. He was re-elected in 1823, over the same opponent. This was an era of good feeling in the State, and no bitterness entered into the political contest.

High prices paid for Government land had almost bankrupted the settlers. Unimproved lands sold for as high as \$60 to \$70 per acre; one-fourth of which was to be cash, the balance in three annual installments.

By the year 1821 travel was much improved, steamers making the trip from Montgomery to Mobile in four or five days.

In 1823, a memorial from the Legislature to Congress recommended the purchase of more land from the Creeks.


There was already much dissatisfaction among the Creeks about the treaty of Fort Jackson, which was made August 14th, 1814.

The United States Government, in 1823, left the question of boundary between Alabama and Georgia to the two States concerned.


In 1823, the Legislature sought to bring relief to the people, burdened with debt, by establishing a bank, with power to issue notes for circulation, or, in other words, to make paper money and issue the same. The bank was known as the "Bank of the State of Alabama." The charter was to last until 1845. Moneys arising from the sale of public lands given by the United States for a "seminary of learning" were put into the bank's stock. Not more than \$100,000 from this source could be so used. In 1824, \$100,000 capital stock was secured and the bank set up at Cahaba.

In 1824, the number of Presidential electors was five, to be elected by popular vote, as against legislative election before this time.

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CHAPTER X.



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## Administration of Governor John Murphy, 1825-1829.

When and where was Governor Murphy born?

In North Carolina, about the year 1785.

When did he come to Alabama?

In 1819.

What public service did he perform?

He represented Monroe in the Constitutional Convention.

What was the chief event of this administration?

The removal of the capital from Cahaba to Tuscaloosa, 1826.

What caused the decline of Cahaba?

The removal of the capital and the bank, both to Tuscaloosa.

When and by how much was the bank's stock increased?

In 1824, by another \$100,000 and another trust fund,—proceeds of school lands.

What change, in 1823, was there in Chief Justice?

Justice Clay was succeeded by Abner S. Lipscomb.

Who compiled a code of the laws of the State, and when?

Judge Harry Toulmin, in 1823, according to act of the Legislature.

What of the tariff question?

In 1828, the Alabama Representatives and Senators in Congress voted against the tariff law, and this they did in accordance with the wishes of the State.

Who was the next Governor?

Gabriel Moore, of Madison, in 1829.

John Murphy was the fourth Governor of the State. His administration began November, 1825, and he served two terms. Down to this time there was only one political party in the State.

The freshet on the Alabama river caused much sickness at Cahaba; and, hence, the subject of removal of the capital was discussed. Montgomery and Tuscaloosa were the chief contestants for the seat of government. Tuscaloosa won the prize, and the capital was removed to that city in 1826. Tuscaloosa was first settled in 1815. In 1828, Alabama's Representatives in the United States Congress voted against the tariff law. In 1820, Congress established a Federal District Court, with jurisdiction over Alabama. In 1824, Congress divided the State into the Northern District, with Huntsville as the place for holding court, and the Southern District, with courts to be held at Mobile and Cahaba.

## CHAPTER XI.

## Administrations of Governor Gabriel Moore and Samuel B. Moore, 1829-1831.

When and where was Governor Gabriel Moore born?

He was born in North Carolina, about the year 1785, and settled in Huntsville in 1810.

What offices did he hold?

He was Speaker of the Territorial Legislature of Alabama, a member of the Constitutional Convention; and afterwards, President of the Senate, and served in Congress.

Name the first two colleges that were established in the State?

St. Joseph's College, near Mobile, and a college at LaGrange, in the northern part of the State, both established in 1830.

What treaty was made with the Indians in this administration?

The treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was concluded September, 1830, and thus another of the great tribes of Indians, the Choctaws, was removed from the State.

What internal improvements were made in this administration?

This administration was marked by the construction of the Mussel Shoals Canal of the Tennessee river and the construction of the first railway in the State, in 1831, from Tusculum to Decatur.

How were the trains first hauled?

By horses.

In 1831, what change was made in office of Governor, and why?

In 1831, Governor Gabriel Moore was elected to succeed Senator McKinley in Congress.

Who became Governor?

Samuel B. Moore, President of the Senate, became Governor.

What National question was claiming the attention of the people?

The question of nullification.

What important institution was opened in this administration?

The State University, at Tuscaloosa, was opened April 18th, 1831.

Who was the first President?

Dr. Alva Wood, a New Englander, and graduate of Harvard.

Who was elected as next Governor?

John Gayle, of Greene county.

The administrations of Governors Gabriel and Samuel B. Moore began in 1829, and continued for one term only.

The census of 1830 gave Alabama a population of 309,527—more than double what it was in 1820. The Tennessee Valley and the Black Belt were the portions of the State that attracted immigrants at this time. Madison county was the leading one in population. Limestone and Lawrence counties were the next populous counties in the Tennessee Valley. Greene and Dallas counties were the leading counties in the Black Belt. Tuscaloosa and Montgomery counties were also among the leading counties. Washington county was falling behind. In 1820, the State had twenty-four counties. By the close of the first decade there were twelve new counties added.

When Senator McKinley's term expired in 1831, Governor Gabriel Moore was elected in his place. Therefore, Governor Gabriel Moore served as Governor only about fifteen months. Samuel B. Moore, of Jackson county, President of the Senate, became Governor. His term was short, he serving from February to November, 1831.

The question of the tariff was one of much interest at this time. South Carolina was one of the foremost States

to declare that the United States had no right to tax the people to favor certain industries. This attitude of South Carolina was called the South Carolina Nullification.

In 1829, there was an amendment to the State Constitution limiting the official tenure of judges to six years. It was ratified by the General Assembly June 16th, 1830. This was the first amendment to the Constitution of Alabama.

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CHAPTER XII.

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## Administration of Governor John Gayle, 1831-1835.

When and where was Governor Gayle born?

He was born in South Carolina in 1792.

When did he come to Alabama and where did he settle?

He came to Alabama early in life and settled in Claiborne, and practised law.

What offices did he hold?

He served in the Territorial Legislature, was Solicitor in his district, a justice of the Supreme Court; was Speaker of the House in 1829, at which latter time he was living in Greene county.

What special era does this administration mark?

Governor Gayle's administration marks the time when first trouble arose between the State and the Federal Government.

What of executive clemency in this administration?

Governor Gayle issued many pardons.

What was his attitude toward the South Carolina Nullification?

In his inaugural address he condemned it, and the Legislature agreed with him.



What was the attitude of the people? .

The people were opposed to the tariff measure of the General Government.

What was done with respect to the Indians?

The Governor was opposed to defrauding the Indians out of their lands, and wrote the chiefs of the Creeks that he was unable to protect them against those persons that might design to defraud them.

What counties were formed from the Creek cession?

The counties of Calhoun, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Talladega, Russell, Randolph, Macon, Chambers and Barbour were formed from the Creek cession.

How was the Indian treaty enforced?

United States troops were placed in the State to enforce the treaty.

What was the result of the troops' being in the State?

Great excitement prevailed, and one white settler, named Hardeman Owens, was killed.

How was the matter finally settled?

After heated correspondences between the Governor and Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, the President sent Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner," to treat with the Governor. The matter was settled, the Secretary approving the course of Governor Gayle.

What steps were taken as to the banks?

Branch banks were established at Mobile, Montgomery, and Decatur, in 1832. In 1835, a bank was established at Huntsville.

What effect did the addition of these banks have on the State debt?

They caused an increase in the bonded debt of the State, of about five million dollars.

How were the Directors chosen?

Directors were chosen by the Legislature, with power to loan to whom they pleased.

What railroad was incorporated in this administration?

The Montgomery railroad, now the Western of Alabama, in 1834.

When was the Supreme Court made a separate body?

In 1832, it was made a separate body.

Who was the first Chief Justice?

Albert S. Lipscomb was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court as a separate body.

When was the first cotton factory incorporated?

In 1832.

Who succeeded Governor Gayle?

Clement C. Clay, of Madison county, was elected as next Governor.

Governor Gayle's administration was from 1831 to 1835. Governor Gayle was opposed to the Nullification sentiment and so expressed himself in his message to the General Assembly. The State of Alabama was opposed to the tariff law, but sided with the Governor in opposition to the doctrine of Nullification. The Legislature showed its disapproval by condemning Nullification by a vote of forty six to sixteen.

A treaty, called the Treaty of Cusseta, was made with the Creek Indians on March 24th, 1832. Into the counties made from the Creek cession, many settlers flocked. In this rush into the new lands, one settler, Hardeman Owens, was killed by the troops, placed on the cession to enforce the provisions of the treaty.

The Grand Jury indicted the soldiers for the killing of Owens, but the garrison at Fort Mitchell, where the soldiers were stationed, would not surrender them to the courts. This killing occurred in Russell county.

The Legislature of 1832-33 required the Governor to reside at the seat of government.

The first cotton factory of the State, the Bell Factory, was incorporated December 29th, 1832. The winters of 1832 and 1833 were both severe, and were followed by great floods. On the night of December 13th, 1833, occurred a brilliant meteoric display, popularly known as the time when the "stars fell." This meteoric display was especially brilliant in Alabama.

## CHAPTER XIII.

Administrations of Governors Clay  
and McVay, 1835-1837.

## CLEMENT C. CLAY.

Where and when was Governor Clay born?

He was born in Virginia, 1789.

What public office did he hold?

He represented Madison county in the Territorial Legislature, and in the Constitutional Convention, and served as a Judge. He also served in Congress.

What of the Indians in this administration?

In this administration, the Cherokees ceded all their lands to the General Government, December 29th, 1835. This was the last of the four great tribes of Indians that had occupied Alabama for centuries.

What counties were formed out of the Cherokee cession?

The counties of DeKalb, Cherokee, and Marshall.

In this same year, what other Indian troubles were there?

This same year, 1835, is made memorable by the trouble on the part of the Muscogees, or Creeks, as sometime called, on the eve of being removed to the West.

In 1836, what burden was laid upon the banks?

All taxes were repealed and the Government committed to the bank for support.

Next year the State had to incur a large debt to save the bank from ruin.

What of banking affairs in this administration, especially as to specie payment?

In 1837, there was a "run" on the banks and every one of them suspended specie payment between the 12th and 27th of May.

What effect had this "run" on the banks and the suspension of specie payment?

Many persons were reduced to poverty by depreciation of property.

What measures did the Government devise for the amelioration of the condition of the people?

The Governor convoked the General Assembly in extraordinary session, and measures were passed that checked the disaster.

In this administration, what particular trouble was there with the Indians?

In the spring of 1837, on the edge of Barbour county, near Pike, there occurred what is known as the battle of Pea River, between the whites and the Indians.

What Indians gave aid to the whites?

Governor Clay went to Montgomery and held a conference with the chiefs of the Creeks and obtained help from them.

What changes in the Supreme Court?

There were three changes of Chief Justice by the close of this administration, 1837, which was also the close of Jackson's administration as President of the Union.

What political party arose in the State about this time, 1837?

By the close of 1837, there was a strong Whig party in the State. (The Whigs are the Republicans of to-day.)

Who was leader of the party that advocated State's rights?

Dixon H. Lewis, the Representative in Congress, was the leader of a strong party in the State known as "State's Rights" men.

What office did Governor Clay next hold?

He succeeded Gabriel Moore in the United States Senate.

Who became Governor?

Hugh McVay, President of the Senate, a resident of Lauderdale county, and a native of South Carolina, became Governor. McVay came to Madison county when the State was a part of Mississippi Territory.

What offices did he hold?

Governor McVay served in the Legislatures of Mississippi Territory and of Alabama Territory and in the Legislature of Alabama as a State.

How long did he serve as Governor?

Only four months, till next election.

Who was elected Governor at the election in 1837?

Arthur P. Bagby, of Monroe county.

The administrations of Clement C. Clay and Hugh McVay began November 21st, 1835, and ended 1837. Governor Clay was elected as a friend of General Jackson's administration, over General Enoch Parsons of Monroe county. The most important event of this administration was the treaty of New Echota, December 29th, 1835, by which the Cherokees ceded all their lands in the State to the United States. The Government was to pay the Cherokees \$5,000,000 for their lands and provide homes for them in the West. Out of this cession were formed, January 9th, 1836, the counties of Cherokee, Marshall, and DeKalb.

In January, 1836, the General Assembly abolished direct taxation. The expense of the State Government devolved upon the State bank.

In 1836, there were several outbreaks on the part of the Creek Indians, in the eastern part of the State. Hostile Indians assembled in Russell county; and there was a battle at Pea River, in Barbour county, near Pike. Some friendly chiefs aided the whites. A number of Indians were killed.

In 1837, was the time of the great financial panic. The panic of 1837 was general, but especially severe in Alabama, for in 1836 the law for taxation had been repealed, and the support of the State Government had been placed upon the bank. This made it necessary for the State to borrow several millions of dollars to save the bank from ruin. The time just prior to the panic of 1837 is known as the "Flush Times" of Alabama.

In 1836, the State's electoral votes, seven in number,

were cast for Van Buren and Johnson, President and Vice-President, respectively.

In July, 1837, Governor Clay was elected United States Senator. Upon his resignation, Hugh McVay, President of the Senate, became Governor. He served only about four months.

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CHAPTER XIV.

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## Administration of Governor Bagby, 1837-1841.

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When and where was Governor Bagby born?

He was born in Virginia in 1796.

When did he come to Alabama?

Bagby came to Alabama when it was as yet a Territory.

What offices did he hold?

He represented Monroe in the Lower House, and was several times Speaker. (He was against President Jackson as to nullification.)

What was the condition of these times?

These were times of great panic.

What did the Legislature do looking to making better times?

The Legislature provided that the Governor should appoint a Board of Control to look into the affairs of the bank and also into that of the branch banks.

What intensified the panic?

Drought stopping navigation on the rivers, and yellow fever epidemic at Mobile, intensified the panic.

What did the Governor say about the bank in his message?

He pointed out its faults in no uncertain language, more than once.

What discovery was made in 1841 respecting the bank?

The startling discovery that many of the Legislators and others in high station had planned to defraud the bank by false bills of exchange.

What of Chancery Courts in this administration?

Chancery Courts were established in 1839. Now there were two Divisions with six Circuits, and two Chancellors were elected by the Legislature.

When was the Penitentiary system established?

The Penitentiary system was adopted by the Legislature in 1839.

What of the boundary between Alabama and Georgia?

The boundary run by the Georgia commissioners in 1826, was not satisfactory; so, another commission with three members from Alabama was appointed.

What of special interest transpired in educational matters in 1837 and 1839?

In 1837, Dr. Basil Manly took charge of the State University, at Tuscaloosa.

In 1839, the Judson was founded, at Marion.

Who was the first President of the Judson?

Milo P. Jewett, afterwards President of Vassar College.

About this time how had the Whigs gained in strength?

In 1838-39, the Whigs elected two of the five Congressmen.

What legislation was attempted in regard to education in the session of 1837-38?

Daniel P. Bestor, of Greene, made an effort to establish, by Legislative enactment, a good system of public schools. The measure, however, failed.

The Democrats having lost two of the five Congressmen began to devise what plans for future success?

They passed a law, but through efforts of Whigs, (with a proviso, that the people should declare by vote whether

the law should remain longer than for one election), that all Congressmen should be elected on a general ticket. The plan carried by electing all the Congressmen Democratic, but was not made permanent, the matter having been submitted to the people to signify by vote as to whether it should be permanent.

Who was leader of the Whigs at the time?

Henry W. Hilliard.

In what portion of the State were the Whigs strongest?

In the Southern and Middle portions. In 1841, the Whigs had a candidate for Governor, James W. McClung, of Madison. The Democrats elected Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Autauga county, as the next Governor.

Arthur P. Bagby was elected Governor in 1837 over Samuel W. Oliver, of Conecuh county. The administration began in 1837 and continued two terms, till 1841, Governor Bagby being reelected in 1839.

The period covering Bagby's administration was one long to be remembered because of the hardships endured by the people. The people wished to borrow money, but the banks were unable to make the loans. The price of cotton was low.

In 1838, because of complaint on the part of farmers against the Mobile warehousemen, the Legislature passed a bill providing for a State warehouse. This plan, however, did not materialize.

In 1839, there was another panic.

In 1837, John McKinley, of Lauderdale, was commissioned as a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and he served till his death in 1852.

The Census of 1840 showed a population of 590,756; Whites 335,185, Negroes 255,571. Of the Negroes 2,039 were free Negroes.

In 1840, the Whigs made a strong fight in Alabama. Their candidate was General William Henry Harrison.

The boundary between Georgia and Alabama was settled in 1839.



The number of counties was now forty-nine. In 1839, a bill was passed abolishing the law of imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud.

January 26th, 1839, separate courts of Chancery were provided. Before this time the Circuit Courts had exercised jurisdiction in all causes of equity.

In the election of 1841, Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Autauga, was elected Governor.

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CHAPTER XV. .

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## Administration of Governor Fitzpatrick, 1841-1845.

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When and where was Governor Fitzpatrick born ?

He was born in Georgia in 1800.

When did he come to Alabama and where did he settle ?

He came to Alabama in 1819, and first settled in Montgomery.

What public service had he performed before he became Governor ?

He served as Solicitor for his Circuit. He was a lawyer by profession.

What steps were taken in this administration regarding the bank and its branches ?

A committee was appointed to investigate charges of fraud, but it never reported.

What further step did the Governor take in regard to the bank ?

He consulted two eminent lawyers, John A. Camp and Henry Goldthwaite.

What special part did John A. Camp have in the matter later ?

He was elected to the Lower House, and, through

his efforts at the head of a committee, the result was the liquidation of the bank and the people paid taxes to defray expenses of the Government instead of the bank's paying for State Government.

What measure of relief did the General Government bring to the people?

To relieve persons in new counties buying Government lands, Congress was asked to pass a law making the bank money good in purchase and payment of same, and the State agreed to receive whatever part of the money thus paid for lands that was to come to it for education and internal improvement. The law was passed.

What was the next step in the bank matter?

The next year, 1846, the bank at Tuscaloosa was put into liquidation and this was the end of State banking. It was some time, however, before the bank's affairs were finally closed.

What became of the bank notes?

As they were redeemed they were burned and the plates destroyed.

What changes were made in the Constitution in 1845?

Two changes—in 1845, the General Assembly was changed from annual to biennial in its meeting; and an amendment allowing the capital to be removed from Tuscaloosa.

In 1841, what important institution was set up and where?

Howard College, at Marion, which was removed to East Lake in 1888.

What of the redistricting the State in this administration?

The State having right now to seven Congressmen, it became necessary to make seven districts instead of five as heretofore.

What was the manner of enumeration down to this time?

Down to this time, the enumeration was based on count of slaves as well as of the whites.

What counties of the State opposed this way of enumeration and why ?

The northern counties, because the southern and middle counties had large slave population, and these counties were largely of Whig sentiment.

In the next election what was the success of the Whigs ?

In 1843, the Whigs elected only one Congressman; James Dellet, of the "Mobile district." In 1845, Montgomery district was carried by the Whigs, Henry W. Hilliard being elected.

What change occurred in United States Senate ?

Dixon H. Lewis was elected to take the seat of Wm. R. King, who was appointed Minister to France; and Wm. L. Yancey was elected Representative in place of Dixon H. Lewis.

Who was elected next Governor ?

Joshua L. Martin, of Tuscaloosa, an Independent in politics, and formerly a Democrat.

Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Autauga county, was elected Governor in 1841, reelected in 1843, thus serving two terms. He was elected in 1841 over James W. McClung, of Madison county, who received the Whig vote.

In 1842, the branch banks at Mobile, Montgomery, Huntsville, and Decatur, were placed partially into liquidation; and a year later the Central bank at Tuscaloosa was put partially into liquidation. The State, owning the stock in the banks, issued bonds to redeem the currency issued. The issuance of bonds for this purpose caused the State to be involved in debt to a large extent. Three commissioners were appointed in 1846, to direct the affairs of the bank; one year later the number was reduced to one, viz.: Francis S. Lyon.

In 1842, the State tax, which was repealed in 1836, was again imposed upon the people, without dissent on their part.

The year 1844 is memorable for the following reasons: The Whig candidate for President, Henry Clay, visited the

State. In this same year, William R. King, United States Senator, was appointed Minister to France. Dixon H. Lewis, the leader of the States Rights party, was elected Senator in place of William R. King. Dixon H. Lewis's seat as Representative in the United States Congress was filled by William L. Yancey. Greater men than these three few States have possessed.

The State's electoral vote, nine in number, were cast in 1844 for James K. Polk, of Tennessee, and George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, for President and Vice President of the United States.




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 CHAPTER XVI.
 

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## Administration of Governor John Martin, 1845-1849.

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When and where was Governor Martin born ?

Joshua L. Martin was born in Tennessee in 1799.

What public offices did he hold ?

He served in the Legislature, was Solicitor, Circuit Judge and Chancellor.

How did Governor Martin fare politically ?

Being an Independent in politics, that opposition should come against him from politicians was but natural.

What recommendations did he make about the banks ?

He recommended that a committee of three be appointed and a single director for each bank be appointed.

When was the Capital removed from Tuscaloosa ?

The Capital was removed from Tuscaloosa in 1846.

Why were there no elections in 1846 ?

Because the Constitution had been changed, making the

meeting of the General Assembly biennial instead of annual as prior to this amendment.

What about the question of slavery at this time?

Slavery was warmly debated.

Who was the foremost orator?

Wm. L. Yancey.

What was the result in Congressional contest in next election?

In 1847, Governor Gayle was elected a Whig Congressman from the Mobile district.

Who was elected Governor?

Reuben Chapman, of Madison county.

Joshua L. Martin was elected Governor in 1845 over Nathaniel Terry, of Limestone county. Joshua L. Martin entered the race as an Independent in politics, and he served only one term.

In this administration, the war with Mexico engrossed public attention. Many Alabamians enlisted in Regiments of other States; but only one Regiment as such was received into service.

The first systematic Geological survey of the State was begun July 13th, 1847, under Prof. Michael Toumey, of the State University. He was subsequently named as State Geologist, and published "The First Biennial Report of the Geology of Alabama" in 1850.

## CHAPTER XVII.

## Administration of Governor Chapman, 1847-1849.

When and where was Governor Chapman born ?

He was born in Virginia, 1802.

When did he come to Alabama ?

In 1824.

What public offices did he hold ?

He served in the State Senate and in Congress.

What steps were taken respecting the bank ?

In 1847, Francis L. Lyons was made sole commissioner of the bank to deal with creditors, and to manage the bank's affairs; and he reduced the debt as low as could be reasonably expected.

What railroads were chartered in this administration ?

In 1848, the Selma, Rome & Dalton, and the M. & O. railroads were chartered.

What county was formed in this administration ?

Choctaw county, in 1847.

What about taxes ?

The Legislature established a system of taxes in this administration.

Who was elected United States Senator ?

Arthur F. Hopkins, Whig candidate.

What other candidates were there ?

Dixon H. Lewis and Wm. R. King, the latter of whom had just returned from foreign mission of France.

Why was Dixon H. Lewis elected ?

Because of his States Rights views.

What accession of territory was causing much debate ?

The Mexican War being over, the new territory acquired caused much debate as to whether it should be admitted as slave territory or without such right.

What were the two main points discussed?

Some wished to leave the question of slavery to the Territory itself and this was called "Squatter Sovereignty;" others, that claiming the right of slavery was a national question to be settled by Congress.

What instruction was given the delegate of the State Convention to the National Democratic Convention?

William L. Yancey and the other delegates were instructed by the State Convention to vote for no National candidate opposed to States Rights.

Who was nominated and what was the result?

Lewis Cass, of Michigan, was nominated; and William L. Yancey withdrew from the Convention.

What views did Lewis Cass hold?

He was supposed to believe in "Squatter Sovereignty."

Who was made United States Senator and why?

Fitzpatrick, Senator Lewis having died; William L. Yancey was elected same year to succeed Senator Bagby, and in 1849, Jere Clemens, of Madison, was elected to succeed Senator Fitzpatrick.

What change in the Constitution in 1849?

An amendment to the effect, that election of Judges of Circuit Courts and County Courts was transferred from the General Assembly to the people.

When was the capitol burned?

December 14, 1849, while the Legislature was in session. The archives were saved.

Who was nominated as Governor?

Henry W. Collier, of Tuscaloosa, after two days balloting.

Reuben Chapman served one term, 1847 to 1849. He was elected over Nicholas Davis, of Limestone, a Whig.

About this time there was a revival in railroad building.

The Selma, Rome and Dalton, and the Mobile and Ohio, were chartered in 1848, but these roads were not built till some years later.

In the Presidential election of 1848, the Whigs made a

favorable showing for themselves, reducing the Democratic majority to less than one thousand. The State's electoral vote was cast for Lewis Cass and William O. Butler.

At this time there were fifty-one counties in the State.

Institutions of learning were increasing, new and beautiful church edifices were displacing the rude structures of earlier days.

The University Fund, and the "Sixteenth Section" Fund given by Congress for the support of public schools had been lost in the bank. The State pledged itself to pay the interest on these funds.

In the Democratic State Convention of 1848, the Southern Rights men made the first declaration of their principles. The leader of the Southern Rights men was William L. Yancey. He came to the Convention with a platform already prepared; and so great was his eloquence that he succeeded in having it adopted without any change. This platform became known as the "Alabama Platform." The main feature of the "Alabama Platform" was that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature had any right to prohibit slavery in the Territories; but that it was the duty of Congress to protect property in slaves as well as that in other forms. The State Convention sent William L. Yancey and other delegates to the National Democratic Convention with instructions to vote for no man that would not accept this view. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, was nominated, and Mr. Yancey withdrew from the Convention.

In 1849, there was an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of Judges of the Circuit and Probate Courts by the people. Prior to this these officers had been elected by the Legislature.

In 1849, the Whigs carried the State Senate in the election. The Lower House, and both houses on joint ballot, were, however, Democratic.



## CHAPTER XVIII.

**Administration of Governor Collier,  
1849-1853.**

When and where was Governor Collier born ?

He was born in Virginia in 1801.

Where did he settle in Alabama?

At first he settled in Huntsville, and later in Tuscaloosa.

What public offices did he hold ?

He served in the Legislature, as Circuit Judge, and from 1837 to the time of election as Governor, he served as Chief Justice.

What was the chief work of this administration ?

The chief work of this administration was to provide a home for the State Government.

When were the buildings ready?

By the session of 1851.

What important State institution was opened in this administration ?

The hospital for the insane was opened at Tuscaloosa, in 1851.

Who was the first director ?

Dr. Peter Bryce, whose name now forms part of the name of the institution.

Who was elected United States Senator in 1849?

In 1849, William R. King was re-elected as Senator.

What was the Census in 1850 ?

The population of the State in 1850 was 771,623; Whites 426,514, slaves 334,844, and the rest free Negroes.

What about the bank at this time ?

In 1853, Francis L. Lyon finished his work as Commissioner of the bank and his report showed that the bonded debt of the State was close on to nine and one half millions of dollars when he took charge of the bank and

that since his commission the amount had been reduced to about three and one-half millions, and the outstanding notes received at par.

Who succeeded Francis L. Lyon?

John Whiting succeeded him as Commissioner of the bank.

What change in Chief Justice was there?

The learned Edward S. Dargan became Chief Justice.

What increase was made in the number of Judges?

In 1851, the number was increased from three to five.

When did Wm. P. Chilton become Chief Justice?

In 1856, Wm. P. Chilton became Chief Justice.

What of railroads?

Most of the railroads of the State were projected in this administration.

What of National questions?

By this time a strong disunion party had developed in the State.

What was the particular National question?

The question known as the Compromise of 1850.

What was William L. Yancey's attitude toward the compromise?

He and his followers, known as States Rights men organized a States Rights party.

What other steps did the States Rights party take?

They held a State Convention in Montgomery, in 1851, and nominated candidates for all the Congressional districts.

What was the name of the other party and who was the leader?

The other party was called Unionists or Conservatives, and was led by Henry W. Hilliard.

What was the result in Congressional election?

The result was that the States Rights party elected two Congressmen, and the Conservatives, five.

What of the National election in 1852?

The Democrats elected Franklin Pierce, of New Hamp-

shire, for President; and William R. King, of Alabama, for Vice-president. (Mr. King never occupied his office, he having died before the time.)

Who filled Senator King's place in the Senate?

Benjamin Fitzpatrick was appointed, and later the Legislature elected him. Clement C. Clay, Jr., of Madison, was elected to succeed Senator Clemens.

What was the result of the State election in 1853?

The result was a sweeping Democratic victory for the General Assembly; and for Governor, John A. Winston, of Sumpter county.

What of the Whigs now?

They began to decline.

Governor Collier was elected in 1849, and re-elected in 1851, without any organized opposition in either instance. There being no Capitol, the Governor was inaugurated in the Montgomery Methodist church.

The chief business of this administration was to provide a home for the State Government, the Capitol having been burned in 1849. The new Capitol was ready for use by the session of 1851. It was rebuilt on Goat Hill.

In 1850, the Alabama Historical Society was organized at Tuscaloosa. Dr. Basil Manly, the President of the State University, was its founder and chief promoter. This society has been of inestimable value in preserving the history of the State. It has really performed a work that posterity will more and more appreciate. This society was incorporated in 1852 by the General Assembly. Chancellor Alexander Bowie was its first President.

In 1850, the General Assembly appointed John J. Ormond, George Goldwaithe, and John Erwin, to codify the laws of the State. Arthur P. Bagby was substituted for John Erwin, who declined to serve. The Code was published in 1852.

The Census of 1850 showed a population of 771,623; White 426,514; Negroes 334,844; free Negroes 2,265.

There was much activity in railroad building during the time of this administration.

In the National election of 1852, Alabama was honored in having William R. King elected as Vice-president on the ticket with Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire. At the time of the inauguration in 1853, Mr. King was in the island of Cuba, whither he had gone for his health. There he was allowed to take the oath of office for Vice-President of the United States. He reached his home, in Dallas county, and died there April 18th, 1853.

The Compromise of 1850, with Henry Clay as leader, engaged public attention no little.

In March, 1853, John A. Campbell, a learned jurist of Mobile, became the successor to Associate Justice John McKinley, of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Campbell resigned after Alabama seceded.

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CHAPTER XIX.



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## Administration of Governor Winston, 1853-1857.

When and where was Governor Winston born?

Governor Winston was born in Madison county in 1812, but settled in early manhood in Sumter?

What public offices did he hold?

His public office had been confined to the Legislature.

What is noteworthy respecting Governor Winston?

He was the first Chief Magistrate of the State that was born within the State.

What characterized the administration of Governor Winston more than any one other act?

Governor Winston's administration was characterized by

the large number of bills vetoed. So large, indeed, was the number of vetoes that he was called the "veto Governor."

What was the character of most of the measures that the Governor vetoed?

They were bills to subsidize railroads and other private enterprises.

What important railroad was chartered in this administration?

The North and South railroad was chartered in 1854.

What other important material matter was occupying the public and the Legislators?

The great mineral wealth of Alabama, revealed by State Geologist, Professor Toumey. (Professor Toumey died in 1857).

What other question, arising from the Governor's message, was there that engaged the attention of the people?

The question of public schools engaged the attention of the people and of the Legislators.

When did the public school system begin?

The Legislature of 1853-54 marks the beginning of the public school system of the State,—the city of Mobile leading the way by adopting a system as early as 1826.

When was Bartow Academy built, at Mobile?

In 1835.

Who was the author of the bill providing for State education?

Judge A. B. Meek, of Mobile.

What were the provisions for officers?

There was to be a State Superintendent, three Commissioners in each county and township trustees.

Who was the first State Superintendent?

Wm. T. Perry.

What was the school fund in 1852?

Less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

When did the Methodists found the Southern University, at Greensboro?

In 1856, and opened its doors in 1859.

What female school is an offset to the Southern University?

The Alabama Conference Female College, at Tuskegee, which opened in 1856.

What change was made in the Supreme Court in 1853?

The number of judges was reduced from five to three.

Who were the three chosen?

In 1853, William P. Chilton, George Goldthwaite, and Samuel F. Rice, were chosen by the General Assembly.

At what date was there a yellow fever epidemic in the State, and where was it particularly severe?

In 1854, and particularly severe at Montgomery.

What panic was there in this administration?

A general financial panic in 1857.

What political party had its rise in this administration?

The "Know-Nothings."

How had they developed in Alabama?

To such an extent that they came near electing their candidate for Governor in 1855. They elected two Congressmen.

Judge William R. Smith was one of the "Know-nothing" candidates that was successful.

In the National election of 1856, for whom did Alabama vote?

James Buchanan.

What other party had its rise in this administration, about 1856?

The Republican party.

Who was next chosen Governor?

Andrew B. Moore, of Perry county, was elected in 1857?

In 1853, John A. Winston, of Sumter, was elected over William S. Earnest. In the election of 1855, Governor Winston was re-elected over George D. Shortridge the Know nothing candidate.

About this time great interest was taken in local improvements, and many measures were passed granting

State aid to private corporations. Governor Winston promptly vetoed these measures.

The public school system has its beginning in this administration, being established in February, 1854. The schools were, when first opened, supported partly by State aid and partly by tuition, they, in many cases becoming pay schools after the public fund had been exhausted.

In 1856, Alabama's nine electoral votes were cast for Buchanan and Breckenridge.



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CHAPTER XX.

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## Administration of Governor Andrew B. Moore, 1857-1861.

When and where was Governor Moore born?

In South Carolina, in 1807.

When did he come to Alabama?

In 1826, and settled in Perry county.

What public offices did he hold?

He served as Representative and as Speaker in the Lower House, and Judge of the Circuit Court.

What was the chief business of the people, at this time?

Farming, cotton being the chief staple.

In the great and heated excitement over the slave question, in 1857, what important decision did the Supreme Court of the United States hand down?

That the slave holders had a right to take their slaves into any State or Territory and not forfeit the right of ownership over them.

Out of what case did this decision arise?

This decision arose out of the Dred Scott case.

Where did the National Democratic Convention meet in 1860?

It met in Charleston, South Carolina, in April.

What instructions were given the Alabama delegates?

William L. Yancey and the other delegates were instructed to withdraw from the Convention if the "Alabama Platform" was not adopted. (Alabama's Representatives withdrew).

On the election of Abraham Lincoln, in 1860, what did the Governor do?

He had writs of election for delegates to a Convention issued immediately after the election of Lincoln was declared.

What other steps were taken?

Under the Governor's orders, the Forts on Mobile Bay were seized by the State troops; and Commissioners were sent to the other Southern States.

When did the Secession Convention convene?

The Secession Convention was held January 7th, 1861.

When was the Ordinance of Secession adopted?

On January 11th, 1861, the Ordinance of Secession was adopted.

How did the vote stand?

There were 61 in favor of it and 39 against it—only 24 refused to sign it.

On what mission was William L. Yancey sent to Europe?

To secure from European nations a recognition of the Confederacy.

Whom did Alabama choose as her Senators in the Confederate Congress?

William L. Yancey and Clement C. Clay, Jr.

What Alabamian was made Secretary of War of the Confederacy?

Leroy Pope Walker.

In the election of 1861, who was chosen next Governor?

John Gill Shorter, of Barbour.



When did the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States convene?

It met at Montgomery, February 4th, 1861.

What change was made in the time of meeting of the General Assembly?

The meetings were changed from annual to biennial sessions.

What steps were taken to meet new conditions?

The General Assembly met in extraordinary session, in March.

Andrew B. Moore was elected without opposition in 1857, and re-elected in 1859 over William F. Samford, of Macon county. Both of these gentlemen were Democrats.

About this time the revenue from king cotton was about twenty millions of dollars a year. Cotton was the main source of wealth.

At the session of the General Assembly of 1859-60, resolutions were adopted, February 24th, 1860, requiring the Governor in the event of the election of a "Black Republican" to the Presidency of the United States, at the election in November following, to order elections to be held for the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention of the State. After the meeting of the electoral college, in 1860, it being declared that Abraham Lincoln was President of the United States, Governor Moore had writs of election issued, and ordered the State troops to seize the Forts on Mobile Bay. Commissioners were also sent to the other Southern States, to consult and advise as to what steps should be taken.

February 4th, 1861, seven States were represented by delegates to the Provisional Congress, at Montgomery.

The State Convention assembled in Montgomery, January 7th, 1861. Four days later, January 11th, the Ordinance of Secession was adopted. The members of Congress from Alabama resigned their seats and withdrew in

a body from the Congress of the United States after the adoption of the Ordinance of Secession.

It was openly proposed by some, because of Union sentiment in the Northern part of the State, to erect a new State in the Tennessee Valley and call the same Nickajack.

The electoral votes in 1861, were cast for Jefferson Davis and A. H. Stephens, for President and Vice-president of the Confederate States.

Leroy Pope Walker, an Alabamian, was made the first Secretary of War of the Confederacy.

President Lincoln formally declared war April 15th. The whole of the first year of the war Governor Moore was in the executive chair.

On the 18th, of February, 1861, President Davis was inaugurated, at Montgomery.




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CHAPTER XXI.

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## Administration of Governor John G. Shorter, 1861-1863.

When and where was he born ?

In Georgia, in 1818, and came to Alabama, Barbour county, in 1833.

What public offices did he hold ?

He served both houses of the Legislature, as Circuit Judge, and in the Confederate Provisional Congress.

What made these times a period of great anxiety and suspense?

The war, in consequence of which the State had increased her debt.

How many regiments had Alabama in the field?

Alabama had 27 regiments in the field by the latter part of 1861.

How many men did Governor Shorter report in the field in 1862?

More than 60,000.

What fact made Alabama suitable ground for military stores for the Confederacy?

The fact that the State held middle ground among the Confederate States made it a suitable place for military stores; and also a safer retreat for those that fled from the Confederate border States.

What is notable about Selma?

In Selma, was the largest arsenal of the Confederacy.

What of Cahaba in the war?

At Cahaba, was a large military prison, toward the close of the war.

Name some distinguished Alabamians in the war?

General Leroy Pope Walker, who had resigned as Secretary of War, General Jones M. Withers, Major General Robert E. Rodes.

When did the Federal troops enter Alabama?

The Federal troops entered Alabama early in 1862.

What part of the State did they enter?

The northern part.

How long did they remain?

Till August, 1862.

Where did General Briggs' army go on leaving the State?

To Kentucky.

What Confederate General attempted to drive the Federals out of Alabama?

General Bragg, but he was not wholly successful.

What Confederate General won a brilliant victory in 1863?

General Forrest captured 1700 Federal troops in Cherokee county, in May, 1863.

From what point did General Forrest pursue the Federals?

From Tusculum.

What Alabamian served as Secretary of War of the Confederate Government?

John A. Campbell.

What high Federal position had he held?

He was one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1853.

When Alabama seceded what course did Judge Campbell take?

He resigned his seat as Justice.

On what important commission did he serve?

He was one of the three commissioners that met Abraham Lincoln in conference on terms of peace at Hampton Roads.

Who succeeded to the office of Governor in 1863?

Thomas H. Watts of Montgomery.

Governor Shorter was elected in 1861, over Thomas H. Watts, of Montgomery. Like his predecessor, he had to rule in a time of great peril to the country.

The Federal troops began to occupy the northern portions of the State early in 1862. They were driven out in August, 1862, but returned about a year later. At Little Bear Creek, in 1862, in the vicinity of Tusculum, a battle occurred between Generals P. D. Roddy, and Sweeney, in which the latter fell back to Corinth. At Barton Station, General Roddy again forced the Federals back. There was an engagement at Town Creek, in Lawrence county, April 28th, 1863, between Generals Dodge and Forrest. From this latter engagement General Forrest went in pursuit of Colonel Streight, capturing him, with his force, in Cherokee county.

Streight's men having burned the bridge, Miss Emma Sanson, a young girl of Etowah county, at the risk of her life, directed General Forrest to a ford on Black Creek.

In recognition of her courage, the General Assembly, November 27th, 1863, voted her a gold medal and a section of land.

The following were Confederate Generals from Alabama:

Major Generals—H. D. Clayton, John H. Forney, Jones M. Withers, Robert E. Rodes.

Lieutenant General—Joseph Wheeler.

Brigadier-Generals—Evander McIver Law, Edward P. Tracy, Leroy Pope Walker, B. D. Fry, Josiah Gorgas, I. W. Garrott, Sterling A. M. Wood, P. D. Roddy, E. W. Pettus, Cullen A. Battle, W. H. Forney, Charles M. Shelley, James H. Clanton, W. W. Allen, Danville Leadbetter, James T. Holtzclaw, W. F. Perry, George D. Johnson, James T. Cantey, Archibald Gracie, Alpheus Baker, John H. Kelley, John T. Morgan, Young M. Moody, Z. C. Deas, John C. C. Sanders. General John B. Gordon of Georgia, raised a company in Alabama, the *Raccoon Roughs*.

On April 28th, 1863, occurred the death of William L. Yancey, one of the most brilliant orators, and fearless advocates, that stood within the councils of the Confederacy.

## CHAPTER XXII.

Administration of Governor Watts,  
1863-1865.

When and where was he born ?

Governor Watts was born in Butler county, in 1819.

What public offices did he hold ?

He served in both branches of the Legislature, and served in the Constitutional Convention of 1861. He was an able lawyer.

What Cabinet position in the Confederacy did he hold ?

He was Attorney General in the Confederacy from 1862 till he became Governor of Alabama.

Who preceded Governor Watts as Attorney General ?

Thomas Bragg, an able Alabama lawyer.

What change occurred in the Confederate States Senate?

Senator Clay resigned and went to Canada on a mission for the Government ?

Who succeeded Senator Clay ?

Richard W. Walker, of Lauderdale.

What office did Richard W. Walker hold when he was appointed Confederate Senator ?

He was a Justice on the Supreme Court bench.

Who succeeded Judge Walker ?

John D. Phelan, of Tuscaloosa, succeeded Judge Walker as an Associate Justice.

Who was Chief Justice at this time ?

Abraham J. Walker was Chief Justice at this time, he having succeeded Judge Rice in 1859.

What particular act caused great suffering and deprivation among the people of this State ?

The fact that all the ports were blockaded by the Federal warships.

What victories did General Forrest win ?

September 24th, 1864, General Forrest captured 1900 Federal infantry, at Athens, Limestone county.

When were the Forts on Mobile Bay captured ?

Early in April, 1865.

Who was the Federal General ?

General Canby.

When did the Federals take Mobile ?

April 12th.

When did General Wilson, Federal, enter Alabama ?

Early in March, 1865, General Wilson entered Alabama by way of Franklin county.

How large a force had General Wilson ?

Thirteen thousand five hundred picked men, about 12,000 of whom were mounted.

When did General Wilson enter Selma ?

April 2nd.

Was there any fighting at Selma ?

Yes; a very destructive engagement.

Where did Wilson go on leaving Selma ?

General Wilson moved from Selma to Montgomery and entered the city, April 12th.

Was there any fighting at Montgomery ?

No.

When did Alabama surrender to General Canby ?

General Richard Taylor surrendered to General Canby, May, 4th, 1865. In consequence of the blockade of the ports by the Federals, food and clothing were very scarce.

How were the people in this administration relieved of their suffering ?

The State took up contributions of food and distributed to those in need.

Where did General Wilson encounter General Forrest ?

At the point where Birmingham now stands.

Where did Wilson come from at this time ?

From Chickasaw, Colbert county, through Russellville and Jasper.

When did General Rosseau enter the State?

July, 1864.

How large a force had he?

About 1,500 cavalry.

What part of the State did he traverse?

The eastern part, destroying much property.

When did Admiral Farragut enter Mobile Bay?

August, 1864, with a fleet of 18 vessels.

What was the result of the battle?

The Federals conquered Forts Gaines and Morgan.

Where are these Forts?

At the entrance of Mobile Bay.

What other Forts were finally taken?

Early in 1865, Spanish Fort and Fort Blaiklev.

When did General Wilson meet General Forrest?

In March, 1865.

Who was the next Governor?

Lewis E. Parsons.

Governor Watts assumed the reigns of government December, 1865. This administration was of short duration, it lasting till the close of the war, 1865. Governor Watts was occupying the position of Attorney-General in President Davis' cabinet when he was elected Governor of the State.

Most of the conflicts occurring in this administration are placed in the chapter on "Battles between the Federals and the Confederates."

Most of the able bodied men being in the war, the care of those left behind devolved upon the Negroes, to a large extent, and be it said to their credit that history records no case where any such one proved false to the trust.

On May 11th, 1865, General Richard Taylor surrendered to General Canby the military district of which Alabama formed a part.



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 CHAPTER XXIII.
 

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## Administration of Governors Parsons and Patton, June 21st. 1865-1868.

When and where was Governor Parsons born?

He was born in New York state in 1817.

When did he come to Alabama and where did he settle?

He came to Alabama in 1840, and settled in Talladega.

What public office did he hold?

He served in the Legislature.

When did Governor Parsons come into office?

June 21st, 1865.

How did he come into office?

Governor Parsons came into the office of Governor by appointment of President Johnson.

How long was Governor Parsons' administration?

Governor Parsons' administration extended from June 21st, 1865 to December 20th, 1865, about six months.

What was the chief work of Governor Parsons' administration?

The chief work of Governor Parsons' administration was called the rehabilitation of the State—that is the regaining of statehood.

Who could take part in the rehabilitation of the State?

Only those that were willing to swear allegiance to the Union.

What persons were not allowed to vote or hold office?

Those that had been officers of the Union, and afterwards, served the Confederacy, were not allowed to vote or hold office.

What proclamation did Governor Parsons issue?

Governor Parsons issued a proclamation to the qualified

voters to elect delegates to a Constitutional Convention. He also issued certain regulations to govern the people till the convention should meet and frame a Constitution.

What were some regulations 'till the Convention should meet?

All State officers, considered loyal to the Union, were to hold office until their successors were appointed; all laws in force before secession, that were in accord with the Constitution of the United States, were declared still in force. The slave code was no longer binding.

When did the Convention meet and who was the presiding officer?

The Convention met at Montgomery in September, and Benjamin Fitzpatrick was its presiding officer.

Was the Constitution changed wholly?

No; the Constitution was amended so as to accord with the Constitution of the United States, according as was necessary to carry out the plans of the President.

At the next election, in November, who was elected Governor?

Robert M. Patton, of Lauderdale.

What did the Legislature do?

The Legislature met and ratified the 15th amendment to the United States Constitution, and then Governor Patton was inaugurated.

When and where was Governor Patton born?

He was born in Virginia in 1809.

What public offices did he hold?

He served in the Legislature, and was, in 1861, President of the State Senate.

Who were elected United States Senators in 1865?

Governor Parsons and George S. Houston.

What message respecting the people's condition did Governor Patton send to the Legislature?

A message, calling for help for the people that were in need.

What message had Governor Parsons already issued respecting help to the people in need ?

That there were 250,000 in need of help.

How did aid come to the people ?

Aid came through charity, the State Government, and the Federal Government.

What about the State's Representatives in Congress?

They were not allowed to take their seats.

What did the National government do for the newly-liberated slaves ?

The National Government set up what was known as the Freedman Bureau, to provide for the newly-liberated slaves.

What new amendment to the United States Constitution was proposed to the State in 1866 ?

The Fourteenth Amendment, giving the Negroes the right to vote and hold office.

What did the Legislature do about this amendment ?

The Alabama Legislature rejected the Fourteenth Amendment, though the State asserted its loyalty to the Union.

Who completed a new Code of Laws ?

Chief Justice Walker in 1867.

When the Supreme Court was reconstructed who became Justices ?

A. J. Walker, W. M. Byrd, and T. J. Judge.

What did the special census of 1866 show ?

That there was a decrease in the number of Negroes as well as number of Whites.

What did Congress finally do with respect to the State of Alabama ?

In March, 1867, Congress passed two acts known as Reconstruction Acts.

What was the standing of the State at this point ?

Alabama was made a part of a military district, under a General of the army.

By what name was the Government known ?

The Government of the State was then said to be under military rule.

What was the next step necessary for the State to undertake ?

The next step for the State was to form a new Constitution, carrying out the will of Congress.

Who was in command of the military district of which Alabama formed a part ?

General John Pope.

What was the status of Governor Patton during the time of military rule ?

He was merely nominal Governor during the time that Alabama was under military rule and he Governor.

What county was formed in 1865 ?

The county of Crenshaw.

What counties in 1866 ?

The counties of Bullock, Clay, Cleburne, Elmore, Baine, (now Etowah), and Lee were formed in 1866.

What counties, in 1867 ?

Colbert, Hale, and Jones (now Lamar).

Who was the next Governor of Alabama ?

William H. Smith, of Randolph county.

It should be observed that Governor Watts served till April, 1865. On June 21st, 1865, the President of the United States appointed Lewis E. Parsons, of Talladega, as Provisional Governor of Alabama. There was, consequently, an interregnum of about two months—from April to June. Lewis E. Parsons served from June 21st, 1865, to to December 20th, 1865.

In September 1865, a Constitutional Convention met at Montgomery. The chief business of the convention was to revise the Constitution of the State. Three articles of primary importance adopted were:

(1). To abolish slavery; (2) to annul the ordinance of secession; (3) to annul all ordinances of 1861 in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

William G. Jones, who had been District Attorney of Alabama under the Confederacy, was succeeded by Richard Busted, of New York, under appointment by President Lincoln. Judge Busted assumed the duties of office in 1865.

The Constitutional Convention of 1865, revised the Constitution in accordance with the plans of President Johnson, but this did not meet the approval of Congress.

Robert M. Patton was elected Governor under the new Constitution.

March 2nd, 1867, Congress passed a measure over the President's veto, "to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States." With this the State was put under military rule.

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CHAPTER XXIV.

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## Administration of Governor Smith, July 13, 1868-1870.

When and where was Governor Smith born?

He was born in Georgia in 1828.

When did he come to Alabama?

In 1839, and settled in Randolph County.

What public office did he hold?

He served in the Legislature, as a Circuit Judge, and chief of the Registration Department under Reconstruction Acts.

In this administration, who were members of the convention that met in November, to form a new constitution?

In this convention, 1868, there were seventeen negroes, and the rest, mostly men from other states.

Who was the presiding officer ?

B. W. Peok, of Tuscaloosa county.

Name some special feature of the constitution of 1868.

The new constitution established the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

When did Governor Smith call a Legislature ?

Governor Smith called a Legislature to convene in July and the majority of the members belonged to what was called the "Black man's" party.

How many negroes were in this Legislature ?

There were twenty-six negroes in this Legislature.

For what did this administration pass appropriation, in large measure ?

This administration passed many bills subsidizing railroads.

What of the representation in Congress from this State in 1868 ?

All the Representatives and Senators were natives of other states.

What of the Supreme Court ?

New Justices were placed on the Supreme Court bench.

How many sessions of the Legislature were held the first year ?

There were three sessions of the Legislature held in 1868.

What new territory was sought for annexation in this administration ?

West Florida, but it failed of accession.

What new counties were formed in 1868 ?

Chilton (then called Baker), Escambia and Geneva.

What was the most notable occurrence of these times ?

The most notable occurrence of these times was the holding on to the office by Governor Smith against Governor Lindsay, who had been elected at the preceding State election.

How long did Governor Smith hold out against the newly elected Governor ?

He refused to give up the office of Governor and main-

tained his occupation of the office about 3 weeks by troops,—he alleging fraud.

Only July 13, 1868, the office of Governor was filled by William H. Smith, of Randolph. He convened the General Assembly in July, and also called a session for October.

Governor Smith denied the right of Robert M. Patton to the office of Governor.

The work of registering the vote, for the election in 1867, was conducted under the command of military officers, who were in sympathy with the Republican party at the North. The list showed a greater number of blacks than of whites.

Three sessions of the Legislature were held the first year.

On November 24, 1869, the General Assembly ratified the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

General Pope was placed in command of the military district of which Alabama formed a part, and Brigadier-General Wager Swayne was placed in immediate command of Alabama, with headquarters at Montgomery.

The State was to remain under the above military rule till a new constitution should be formed and the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States ratified.

A convention, under the congressional plan of reconstruction, met in Montgomery, November 1, 1867. Under this Constitution the State was again admitted into the Union on July 11, 1868. This constitution was submitted to the people for ratification February, 1868, and hence, it is known as the Constitution of 1868. Most of the voters remained away from the polls, yet Congress declared the Constitution ratified.

Presidents Lincoln and Johnson claimed that no State could withdraw from the Union, and, consequently, that Alabama had never been out of the Union.

During the time of military rule, Governor Patton was merely nominally Governor, though he held the office for some months longer than the period for which he was elected.

Provisional Governor Parsons, acting under orders of Secretary of State Seward, of the United States, relinquished the State Government to Robert M. Patton, December 13, 1865, though December 20th was the proper date.

The first Lieutenant-Governor of the State was A. J. Applegate.

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CHAPTER XXV.

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## Administration of Governor Lindsay, 1870-1872.

When and where was Governor Lindsay born ?

He was born in Scotland in 1824.

When did he come to Alabama, and where did he settle ?

He came to Alabama in 1848, and settled in Tusculum.

What public office did he hold ?

He served in the Legislature.

How was the Legislature divided as to parties at this time ?

The Senate was Republican, but the House had been wrested from the hands of the Republicans.

What new troubles now came upon the State ?

The Alabama and Chattanooga railroad failed to pay on its bonds, 1871, and the bond holders turned to the State for their money.

What steps did the Governor take ?

He seized the property of the railroad and employed General Clanton as counsel.



What was the result?

The State operated the road.

To what extent was the State involved for railroad bonds about this time, 1871-72?

About \$15,000,000.

In 1871, what important school was established?

The Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn.

What was the amount the A. & M. College received from the sale of public lands donated by the United States Government?

The amount was \$216,000.

What is the school called now?

The Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

When was the Normal School at Florence located?

The Florence Normal School was established, by the Legislature, in 1871.

Who was chosen President of the University, at Tuscaloosa?

Matthew F. Maury. He soon resigned.

Who succeeded Governor Lindsay, in 1872?

D. P. Lewis, a Republican, as Governor, and Alexander McKinstry, as Lieutenant-Governor.

In 1870 Robert B. Lindsay was inaugurated Governor of the State. When the time arrived for the inauguration in 1870, Governor Smith refused to give up the office, claiming that he, and not Governor Lindsay, had been elected.

Edward H. Moren, of Bibb county, was elected Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Governor Lindsay.

Governor Smith procured the issuance of a writ restraining the President of the Senate from counting the returns of the election. Lieutenant-Governor Moren, having been sworn in, and having taken his seat as President of the Senate, declared Lindsay elected.

Governor Smith refused to give up the executive office and called to his aid a body of Federal troops, stationed

at Montgomery. After two or three weeks, Governor Smith was displaced by judicial proceedings.

The State Senate was Republican during the administration of Governor Lindsay.

The population of the State in 1870 was 996,992. There were 521,381 whites, 475,210 negroes and 98 others.

The buildings of the State University, having been burned in time of war, were reconstructed and ready for occupation by July, 1868. However, the occupation to students did not take place till April, 1869. The University had elected for it's head, at one time, Matthew F. Maury, author of Physical Geography, and many other scientific works. He soon resigned.



## CHAPTER XXVI.



### Administration of Governor Lewis, 1872-1874.

When and where was Governor Lewis born?

He was born in Virginia, about the year 1820.

When did he come to Alabama, and where did he settle?

He came to Alabama early in life, and settled in Huntsville.

What public office did he hold?

He represented Madison county in the Constitutional Convention of 1861; was elected to a seat in the Confederate Provisional Congress, but resigned his seat; served as Circuit Judge in 1863.

What party elected Governor Lewis?

The Republican party.

Who was chosen Lieutenant Governor?

Alexander McKinstry.

What of United States Senator?

The year before, the Democrats had elected George Goldthwaite, but ill health interfered with his usefulness.

How did the two parties stand in the Legislature of 1872?

On the face of the returns, it seems that the Democrats had both houses.

What of United States Senator?

The Legislature of 1872 had to elect a successor to George E. Spencer.

What steps did the Democrats take?

They proceeded to organize as usual in the capitol, counted the votes for State officers, and announced that Lewis and his associates were elected.

What course did the Republicans pursue?

The Republicans met in the court house, and with them the candidates that declared that they were elected instead of the Democrats.

By what names were these different gatherings known?

The one was called "Capitol Legislature" and the other "Court House Legislature."

Which one of these factions did Governor Lewis recognize?

He recognized the "Court House Legislature" and sent a message to the same.

How did Governor Lewis maintain his position?

When the "Capitol Legislature" persisted, he called in the troops to his aid.

What was the next step taken by the Governor?

He asked the Attorney-General of the United States to outline a compromise, which was done, and the Democrats accepted.

What was the result of the compromise?

The result was that the Republicans were in power in the Legislature, and Senator Spencer given another term in the United States Senate.

What was the State's debt for railroad bonds?

About \$17,000,000.

What of the panic in 1873?

The panic, in 1873, was a financial panic throughout the country, but especially oppressive in the South.

What was the result as to Alabama?

Many thousands left the State.

What makes the year 1874 memorable in history?

In that year, the Democrats swept the country in Congressional elections.

What about the Legislature for 1874?

Both houses were Democratic.

Who were elected to the Supreme bench?

Three illustrious lawyers, Robert C. Brickell, Amos R. Manning, and Thomas J. Judge.

Who was elected Governor?

George S. Houston, of Limestone county.

In 1872, David P. Lewis was elected Governor by the Republicans, and Alexander McKinstry Lieutenant-Governor. The Democrats nominated Thomas H. Herndon, of Mobile, Lieutenant-Governor. Moren was renominated. General U. S. Grant was elected President of the United States. The Republicans elected five of the eight Congressmen to which Alabama was entitled. The Legislature of 1872 had to elect a successor to George E. Spencer, United States Senator. The election returns showed a Democratic majority. The Democrats organized in the capitol and announced the election of David P. Lewis and his associates. The Republican members of the Legislature repaired to the court house and there proceeded to organize the Legislature.

Governor Lewis, of Madison county, having been declared elected, recognized the assembly at the court house. From this circumstance arose the appellations "Capitol Legislature" and "Court House Legislature." On December 17th, 1872, the "Capitol Legislature" held its last session, a compromise having been proposed by the Attorney-General of the United States, which compromise was accepted.

In this administration there were large appropriations to railroads, which appropriations involved the State in a large debt. This debt, together with oppression because of a general financial panic in 1873, made the times particularly hard to bear.

In 1874, the Democrats elected George S. Houston.

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CHAPTER XXVII.

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## Administration of Governor Houston, 1874-1878.

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When and where was Governor Houston born?

He was born in Tennessee, in 1809.

When did he come to Alabama, and where did he settle?

He came to Alabama in 1821, and settled in Lauderdale county.

What public offices did he hold?

He served in the Legislature, was Solicitor, served in Congress in 1841, and with the exception of one term, was in Congress till Alabama withdrew from the Union.

Of what two important committees, at one time in Congress, was he chairman?

Of the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Committee on Judiciary.

What was one of the most useful and substantial services rendered to the State in this administration?

The chief act of this administration was the adjustment and liquidation of the State's indebtedness.

How was the adjustment and liquidation brought about?

The adjustment and liquidation was brought about by the appointment of a commission, consisting of Governor

Houston, L. W. Lawler, of Talladega, and T. B. Bethea, of Montgomery.

What did the report of the commission show the State's indebtedness to be?

It was found that the State's liabilities amounted to about thirty millions of dollars.

How was the debt liquidated?

By issuing new bonds, instead of outstanding bonds; by rejecting some claims, and the reducing of others.

What saving was there to the State besides liquidation?

There was a direct saving to the State of about three and a half millions of dollars, and the balance of the indebtedness made certain and definite.

What else can be said of the economic side of Governor Houston's administration?

It was characterized by the most rigid economy—even to requiring the departments to do with less stationery.

When was the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad sold?

In October, 1876, by order of the United States Court, the rights of the State being reserved.

What other important work was done in this administration?

The making of a new constitution, changing that of 1868 to that of 1875.

When was the question of a Constitutional Convention submitted to the people?

The question of a Constitutional Convention was submitted to the people on August 3, 1875, and the people decided to have a convention.

When and where did the Convention meet?

The Convention met at Montgomery, September, 1875, and was in session less than a month.

What were some provisions made in the Constitution of 1875?

That the Legislature, excepting the first session afterwards, should not hold over fifty days, and members be paid four dollars per day. The office of Lieutenant Gov-

ernor was abolished, and the President of the Senate was empowered to become Governor in case of vacancy.

When was it submitted to the people and what was the result ?

The new Constitution was submitted to the people November 16th, 1875, and the people ratified it.

When did it take effect ?

It took effect, December 6th, 1875.

Who represented Alabama at the Centennial Exposition in 1876, at Philadelphia ?

Alabama had an exhibit under the management of John T. Milner.

In 1876, who was elected President of the United States?

R. B. Hayes, of Ohio.

For whom did Alabama, in 1876, cast her electoral vote ?

For Tilden and Hendricks. Governor Houston was re-elected as Governor.

What was President Hayes' policy toward the South ?

He withdrew the troops from the South.

What county was formed in 1877 ?

Cullman county,

What legislation was there on schools?

The Legislature appropriated for schools one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

Separate schools were provided for the whites and for blacks, and the cities allowed to manage their own schools.

The State University by constitutional provision, was committed to the care of a Board of Trustees, nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

In 1878, who was placed at the head of the State University ?

General Josiah Gorgas, succeeding William R. Smith.

What of United States Senators ?

Governor Houston was chosen to succeed Senator Spencer, and John T. Morgan, of Dallas, to take the place of Senator Goldthwaite, deceased.

What did the Republicans do in 1878?

They made no nomination for Governor in the year 1878.

Who was elected Governor?

R. W. Cobb, of Shelby county.

In 1874, Geogr S. Houston, Democratic candidate, was elected over David P. Lewis, the Republican candidate.

Robert F. Ligon, of Macon, was elected Lieutenant-Governor. This election marks the end of Republican rule in Alabama. Governor Houston was elected with great anticipations, and he satisfied, completely, the expectations of the State.

He came into office at a time when the State was heavily burdened with debt. Governor Houston was a rigid economist, and a financier of no mean parts. He was re-elected in 1876, thus serving two terms.

The administration is noted for two tasks accomplished—the liquidation and adjustment of the State's indebtedness, and the making of the Constitution of 1875, that under which we are now living.

In 1876, Alabama cast her electoral vote for Tilden and Hendricks.

The direct appropriation from the State for the public schools was, in 1876, \$130,000.

In 1877, Cullman county was formed out of Blount, Morgan and Winston counties.



## CHAPTER XXVIII.

Administration of Governor Cobb,  
1878-1882.

When and where was Governor Cobb born?

He was born in Alabama about 1808.

What public office did he hold?

He served in the Legislature. He was a lawyer by profession and a conservative Governor.

What section of the country began to develop about this time?

The section around Birmingham.

What one thing aided in the development of Birmingham?

The crossing of two roads, the South & North and the Alabama & Chattanooga, in the neighborhood of Elyton.

Name some of the most noted men in the building up of this region.

John T. Milner, of the South & North road; Josiah Morris, of Montgomery; J. C. Stanton, the projector of the Alabama & Chattanooga road, and many others. Also, should be mentioned James R. Powell.

What agency was instrumental in building up the city of Birmingham?

The Elyton Land Company.

Who were its chief officers?

James R. Powell was President.

When was Birmingham chartered?

In 1871.

By middle of 1873, what was the estimated population?  
2,500.

What was its population in 1880?

3,086.

What relapse did the city have?

In 1873, a panic, the result of cholera epidemic.

L. of C.

When were the Pratt mines opened ?

The Pratt mines were opened in 1879.

Name a celebrated furnace of Pratt.

The Alice furnace, which went into blast in 1880.

What of the whole section of the mining portion of Alabama?

It is safe to say that such rapid development is without a parallel in history.

Who were the founders of Anniston ?

The Tylers and the Nobles.

What of the city of Mobile about this time ?

The city being involved in an immense debt, gave up the attempt to set matters right and the Legislature repealed its charter.

What hindered Mobile in 1878 ?

Yellow fever; later, however, the city regained its former importance.

How did Mobile stand in 1879 ?

Her bonds were good for a million dollars,—all being bid for by Boston, and home capitalists.

What of the election in 1880 ?

Governor Cobb was his own successor in 1880. The Republicans made no nominations.

What new party now arises ?

The "Greenbackers."

Who was elected United States Senator in 1880 ?

James L. Pugh, of Barbour, was chosen to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Houston, deceased.

Who was Senator instead of Senator Houston until the election of Senator Pugh ?

Luke Pryor, of Limestone, by appointment, January, 1880, to December, 1880.

What was the census of the State in 1880 ?

The census in 1880 was 1,262,505, the whites more than 62,000 in excess of the blacks.

How many persons did the census show could neither read nor write ?

Above 370,000, mostly negroes.

What was the most important legislation in this administration?

The establishment of the railroad commission, in 1881.

What is their duty?

Their duty is to adjust complaints between the railroads and the people.

What of the Supreme Court?

Judge Manning died and H. M. Sommerville, of Tuscaloosa, was appointed in his place in 1880.

What of Congressmen?

All were Democrats; but General Shelley was unseated by the House of Representatives.

Who succeeded Governor Cobb in 1882?

Edward A. O'Neal, of Lauderdale.

In 1878, Rufus W. Cobb was elected Governor, and he was re-elected in 1880.

About this time the marvelous, and unprecedented development of Birmingham, and the other North Alabama towns began. The wonders and glories of Birmingham were talked of even in Birmingham, England. And to these regions were attracted almost every nationality on the globe.

In the mad rush for Birmingham soil, and a "corner lot," the Black Belt was almost depopulated in some localities: Farming land could then be had for a "mere song". Happily for the State, this has changed. The people now see that everybody cannot speculate, and everybody cannot farm; but that diversity makes a State.


In 1880, the only opposition the Democrats had came from the "Greenbackers."

All the Congressmen elected were Democrats, but General Shelley was unseated this time and also subsequently.


At the Presidential election in 1880, the State cast its electoral vote for Hancock and English, the Democratic candidates. Garfield and Arthur, Republicans, were elected.

The population of the State in 1880 was 1,262,505, with the whites greatly in excess of the colored. The census showed that there were in the State about 370,000 persons above the age of ten that could not read or write.

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CHAPTER XXIX.



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## Administration of Governor O'Neal, 1882-1886.

When and where was Governor O'Neal born?

He was born in Madison county in 1818. Distinguished as a lawyer while still a young man, he won fame in the secession cause, and as a soldier.

What was the nature of the questions with which the Legislature had to deal?

The assessment and collection of taxes, the tax rate, the treatment of convicts, the proper relation of the State to railroads, and similar questions.

What about the cities of Selma and Mobile?

These cities were deprived of their charters. But Selma received her charter again, as had Mobile some time before.

When was the department of Commissioner of Agriculture established?

The department of Commissioner of Agriculture was established in 1883.

Who was appointed first Commissioner of Agriculture?

Judge Edward C. Betts.

What are the chief duties of this officer?

The chief duties of the Commissioner of Agriculture are: The formation of associations among farmers, for

the purpose of instruction and consultation; investigation of various topics in agriculture; the protection of farmers against worthless mixtures offered as fertilizers; and the encouragement of immigration.

What source of revenue has the office?

The sale of fertilizer tags, by which means nearly the whole expense of the office has been paid.

Who was State Treasurer under Governor O'Neal?

Isaac H. Vincent.

What showed the favor and high esteem in which he was held?

He was elected, contrary to custom, to fill the office for a third term.

When did Vincent leave Alabama and on what pretext?

The latter part of January, 1882, he left home saying that he was going to New York on business.

How much shortage did the committee of Legislature report as found against Treasurer Vincent?

A shortage of more than two hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

What steps did the Governor take?

He offered a reward at once, but it was four years before Vincent was apprehended.

His bond and the record of it was missing from the Secretary of State's office.

How much did the State recover?

From three parties known to have signed it, the State recovered about \$50,000, and it had to bear the loss of the rest.

When was Vincent captured?

In 1887, and was tried in August.

What was done with him?

He was sent to the penitentiary?

What new office arose from the fact of the State's losing so much through its Treasurer?

The office of Examiner of public Accounts.

What of the financial condition of the State, although she had sustained such a great financial loss ?

The next year the Treasury was fuller than at any time in its history, and the tax rate could safely be lowered although already low.

In 1882, what State Normal school was established ?

The Normal School at Livingston.

Who was the first principal and is still at its head?

Miss Julia Tutwiler, daughter of the noted teacher, Professor Tutwiler, of Green Springs.

What grant did the United States make to the State University in 1884 ?

A grant of more than 46,000 acres of land.

What was the intention of this gift ?

To make good, as far as it would, the loss arising from the burning of the buildings by the Federal troops in time of war.

In 1884, how many miles of railroad track were there in the State?

About 2,000 miles in operation.

How had output of Iron increased ?

It had increased from 7,000 tons in 1870, to 124,000 in 1884.

What of the progress of Jefferson county?

It had taken its place among the five principal counties of the State.

What change in Chief Justice was there?

Chief Justice Brickell retired and Judge Stone was promoted to the place. Judge Stone's place was filled by Judge David Clopton.

Who was the other Associate Justice ?

Judge Somerville.

Who was elected President of the United States in 1884?

Grover Cleveland, the first Democratic President since the war.

What did Governor O'Neal say in his last message, 1886 ?

“During the past two years the State has been peculiarly blessed; taxes were light and there was a general prosperity.”

Who was elected Governor in 1886 ?

Thomas Seay, of Hale county.

Who were candidates for the nomination ?

General Clayton, John D. McKleroy, and Col. N. H. R. Dawson. Seay won after a hard fight in the Convention.

Edward A. O’Neal was elected Governor in 1882, and re-elected in 1884.

In January, 1883, the defalcation of Isaac H. Vincent, State Treasurer, was made public. The shortage afterwards was found to be over \$230,000. Having departed from the State, he was captured in 1887, brought back to the State, and convicted and sentenced to ten years imprisonment. Before the expiration of his term he was pardoned.

In 1886, the “boom” in the Birmingham district, and North Alabama, reached its highest point. In 1887, the “boom” began to subside.

The many manufactories that have been established in the Birmingham district, have placed the city on a sure and lasting basis of prosperity.

In 1886, a State Code appeared, prepared by Robert C. Brickell, Peter Hamilton, and John P. Stillman.

On February 23, 1883, the Department of Agriculture was created. Its chief is to be a practical and experienced agriculturalist.

Following the defalcation of Treasurer Vincent, the State created the office of Examiner of Public Accounts.

The material prosperity of the State, during the last years of this administration, was very hopeful.

In 1886, Alabama cast her electoral vote for Grover Cleveland, for President of the United States. All the Congressmen of this year were Democrats.

## CHAPTER XXX.

## Administration of Governor Seay, 1886-1890.

When and where was Governor Seay born?

He was born in Greene county in 1846. He was a lawyer by profession, and served the Confederate cause in war.

What public service did he perform besides that of soldier?

He was State Senator for ten years, and toward the close of his term was President of the Senate.

In what did his main strength, politically, lie?

He was wise, kind hearted, and liberal towards his opponents.

How did he find the State?

He found the State in good condition, with many avenues of progress open.

What distinguished visitor came to Montgomery in this administration?

Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, visited Alabama in the first year of Seay's administration.

What was the occasion of the visit?

The State Fair; and Governor Seay welcomed him in a speech full of enthusiasm, to which the President responded.

What of education about this time?

The Legislature of 1886-87 is notable for the number of bills and resolutions passed. It passed a bill, in 1887, appropriating \$3,000 for the maintenance of a Normal School at Troy, on condition a suitable building be provided.

When was the school opened?

In 1887.



What other appropriations were made for education at this time?

The Legislature of 1886-87 passed a bill to establish a colored university, with funds from common school fund, but the Supreme Court declared such act unconstitutional, and the appropriation was withdrawn, in the midst of the session.

Where was the Normal School formerly located?

At Marion.

What was done further?

At the next Legislature Governor Seay recommended to re-establish the school on a permanent and constitutional basis, which recommendation was carried into effect.

What was the custom as to the sale of liquor?

There was what was known as "local option law."

What was the meaning of this?

Any county or town could, by this law, prohibit the sale of liquors, without interfering with another community.

What was the chief business of the people?

There was a revival of prosperity from the panic of 1884.

What particular towns had made special progress?

All North Alabama was in a state of greatest prosperity, and notably so was Birmingham.

What was the valuation of property in Birmingham in 1887?

In 1887, the assessed value of property was more than \$33,000,000, as against \$3,000,000 in 1881.

What effect had the rise of Birmingham, and other cities in North Alabama, upon the Black Belt?

The lands in farming regions, or Black Belt, depreciated in value very much.

What association grew out of the depressed state of affairs in the Black Belt?

The Farmers' Alliance.

What epidemic broke out in September, 1888, and where?

Yellow fever broke out in Decatur in 1888, but was, by strict quarantine, confined to that place.

Who was opposing candidate to Seay in 1888?

W. T. Ewing, a Republican.

Who was successful?

Thomas Seay, for a second term.

For whom did Alabama vote in the national election?

For Cleveland and Thurman, for President and Vice-President.

What of Representatives in Congress from Alabama?

The Democrats returned a solid delegation.

How did the Legislature stand?

Democratic, by a large majority.

Who was elected United States Senator?

John T. Morgan was re-elected.

In this Legislature, what law was passed respecting insane criminals?

A law regulating the treatment of insanes, at Tuscaloosa, was passed, dispensing with mechanical restraint.

Who were the authors of the bill?

Judge Somerville, of the Supreme Court, and Dr. Bryce, the head of the Insane Asylum. (This law has been copied by other States).

What increase was made in the number of Justices on Supreme Bench?

The number of Justices was increased from three to four.

Who was appointed to fill the new place?

Thomas N. McClellan, who had been Attorney-General.

What other change in the Supreme Court?

The next year Judge Somerville resigned, and Thomas W. Coleman was appointed in his place.

What was the census of 1890?

The census showed a population of a little more than one and a-half millions, with increase among the whites, both relatively and absolutely, greater than among the colored people.

What was the rank of Alabama in population in the Union ?

Alabama was now the 17th State in the Union in population.

What else was noticeable as to the population, about this time ?

The northern counties had increased greatly; and the cities made large gains at expense of country.

How did the State rank industrially, about 1890 ?

About this time, 1890, Alabama ranked third in the production of iron ore and the production of pig iron, and sixth in the production of coal.

What was the school population in 1890 ?

There was an enrollment of more than 335,000, with white and colored in proportion of 7 to 4.

What of religion ?

More than 30 per cent. of the people were church members. There were more than 6,000 church buildings, and church property valued at about \$7,000,000.

When was Howard College removed to East Lake ?

In 1888.

What noted school was established in 1890, and by whom ?

The East Lake Athenæum, by Major Solomon Palmer.

Who became Governor after Seay ?

Thomas G. Jones, of Montgomery.

Who was his most formidable opponent in the convention ?

Reuben F. Kolb, of Barbour.

What combination was supporting Reuben F. Kolb ?

The Farmers' Alliance.

Who was elected United States Senator ?

James L. Pugh, of Barbour.

The period from 1886 to 1890, two terms, covers the time of the administration of Thomas Seay, of Hale county. In 1888, Governor Seay was re-elected over W. T. Ewing, Republican.

In 1887, the Legislature abolished the colored Normal School, at Marion, and set up, in its stead, the Colored University, in Montgomery. The school was opened at Montgomery under the name of Colored University, but the Supreme Court declared the act establishing the school unconstitutional, because the funds were to be derived from the common school fund. Through the kind offices of Governor Seay the matter was laid before the following Legislature and the Legislature re-established the Normal School. A committee, appointed by the Governor, located the school at Montgomery, where it is doing a good work.

An Agricultural Experiment Station was established at the Polytechnic Institute. In 1887, an experiment station was established at Uniontown. Later an Agricultural School has been established in each Congressional district.

On February 18, 1889, the Legislature passed an act providing relief for maimed or disabled soldiers, and for widows, who had not re-married, whose husbands were killed or died in the war.

The population of the State in 1890 was 1,513,017. Of these 830,796 were white; 681,431 colored; 790 others.

The material prosperity of the State during this administration was of a most solid kind.

With the same foresight that was his wont in private affairs, Governor Seay managed the affairs of State.

## CHAPTER XXXI.

## Administration of Governor Jones, 1890-1894.

When and where was Governor Jones born?

He was born in Georgia in 1844.

What public service did he render?

He served in the Confederate Cause. His last service was to bear a flag of truce at Appomattox. He is a lawyer, by profession.

What other public service has he rendered?

He was Reporter of the Supreme Court and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

What law was passed in 1890-91 respecting common carriers?

In 1890-91 the Legislature passed a law that the railroads should provide separate carriages for white and colored.

What law was passed for disabled Confederate soldiers?

One half of one mill on every dollar's worth of property (taxable) was devoted to the cause of disabled Confederate soldiers and to widows of Confederates.

What other appropriations were made?

An appropriation for the completion of the Confederate monument on the Capitol grounds.

What change was made in the Supreme Court.

The number of Justices was increased to five, and Richard W. Walker appointed to the new place.

What internal improvements did the United States Government make in the State in 1894?

The dredging of Mobile Bay.

From what deprivation did the people suffer in 1894?

From a freshet on the Tombigbee and Noxubee rivers.

How were the citizens relieved?

They were relieved by the Governor's calling for aid, which was generously given.

What of the convention of colored people held at Tuskegee, in 1892?

It was noted for the expression of good feeling between the races.

For what was the year 1892 notable in Alabama politics?

For the division of the Democratic party in the State, Captain Kolb being leader of one element and Governor Jones being leader of the other, and more conservative.

What office did Captain Kolb hold at this time?

He was Commissioner of Agriculture.

What measure did the Legislature pass respecting the office of Commissioner of Agriculture?

That the office should be elective. (Prior to this it had been appointive).

What change was made in the office of Commissioner?

Governor Jones appointed Hector D. Lane, instead of Captain Kolb, whose term expired before the election came off in 1892.

What course did Captain Kolb pursue?

He, claiming that Governor Jones had no right to make the appointment, refused to give up the place. Suit was brought against him and the lower court decided in his favor. The Supreme Court reversed the decision and Mr. Lane became Commissioner of Agriculture.

What effect did this contest, over the office of Commissioner of Agriculture, have on the the two factions in the Democratic ranks.

It intensified the bitterness existing between the two factions.

What was the next political move of Captain Kolb?

He announced himself for Governor, but failing to receive the nomination in the Democratic Convention, he and his followers held a separate convention in which he was nominated for Governor, and candidates for other State offices.

What of the Republicans?

They made no nominations.

What was the result of the election ?

Governor Jones was elected by a majority of about 11,000. Reuben F. Kolb claimed that he had been elected by a majority of 40,000.

Why did Kolb make no contest for the Governorship ?

Because there was no law for contests.

What was the result of the Congressional elections in 1892 ?

Nine Democrats, Alabama's quota, were elected.

For whom was the electoral vote of the State cast ?

For Cleveland and Stevenson, Democratic candidates.

What Alabamian did Mr. Cleveland appoint to a Cabinet position ?

Hillary A. Herbert, of Montgomery, was appointed as Secretary of the Navy.

What important position did Herbert fill while in Congress ?

For a long time he was at the head of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

What change did the Legislature of 1892-93 make in election laws ?

The Legislature of 1892-93 passed a bill providing for a modified form of the Australian ballot, a ballot printed by the State, with the names of all the candidates on it. The law further provided that the voter should have the right to mark his ballot secretly, and that aid should be given voters unable to read.

When was the Industrial school at Montevallo established ?

It was established in 1892-93, but did not open for students until 1895.

What law was passed in regard to convicts in 1892-93 ?

The new law gave entire control of convicts to a board of nine persons, with the Governor as Chairman.

What gave rise to this law ?

The bad treatment by private parties who had the convicts hired. The Board was still allowed to hire them to

private persons. A school was introduced into the system.

What law was passed with respect to tax ?

The tax rate was raised, 1892-93, from four to five mills on the dollar.

What made this slight increase in taxation more burdensome than otherwise would have been the case ?

The panic of 1893.

What effect did the panic have on the industrial life of the State.

It had the effect of a crushing blow, cotton was below actual cost; iron depressed. In 1894, there was a strike by coal miners of North Alabama, and the militia were ordered out to keep the peace. Troops were ordered out to protect railroad property at Birmingham and near there—the Chicago railroad strike having extended into Alabama; in July striking miners attacked the State convicts and their guards and killed several men. So great was the disorder that Governor Jones went in person to the scene of the trouble.

When did the State conduct her first quarantine and what was the occasion ?

In 1893, against yellow fever at Pensacola, Florida, and Brunswick, Georgia.

What of Reuben F. Kolb, in the next State election ?

He was again a candidate for Governor, being nominated by "Jeffersonian Democrats" and supported by Republicans and Populists.

Who was successful ?

William C. Oates was elected by a majority of more than 27,000 according to the returns.

What of the Supreme Court ?

Robert C. Brickell became Chief Justice instead of Justice Stone, who died in March, 1894. The Associates were Thomas N. McClellan, Thomas W. Coleman, James B. Read, and Jonathan Haralson.



What of the Congressional election?

The Democrats elected eight of the nine Congressmen, and the Populists one.

In 1890, Thomas Goode Jones was elected Governor over Benjamin M. Long, Republican candidate.

Yearly conferences of Negroes, both at Tuskegee and at Normal, have accomplished much in bringing about good feeling between the races. The conferences are growing more and more in public favor.

In 1892, co-education was inaugurated at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, at Auburn. In 1893, the State University opened its doors to women.

In 1893, the Democrats came into power at Washington, Grover Cleveland being the President. Mr. Cleveland honored Alabama by appointing Congressman Hilary A. Herbert, of Montgomery, Secretary of the Navy.

In 1892, the Democratic party was divided. Governor Jones was leader of one faction, and Captain Kolb, the other.

There was a warm canvass between Governor Jones and Captain Kolb. Governor Jones received the nomination in the Convention. Captain Kolb and his followers claimed that Governor Jones, and other candidates for State officers, were elected by fraud in the primaries. So Captain Kolb and his associates held a convention and nominated Kolb for Governor, and other State officers. The result was the election of the "regulars", as Governor Jones and his associates were called.

The Legislature of 1892-93 passed a measure for a new election law. A modified form of the Australian ballot, a ballot printed by the State with the names of the several candidates printed on one ticket in alphabetical order. The voter should have the right to mark his ballot secretly; and those unable to read should have aid.

Captain Kolb was nominated again in 1894, and W. C. Oates was nominated by the "regulars". Mr. Kolb was nominated by Democrats. He was also sup-

ported, largely, by the Republicans and the Populists.

For supremacy of the law and the maintenance of order, Governor Jones had been well schooled while in command of the State troops, even before he became Governor. While Governor, he appeared in person at the scene of the disorder in North Alabama, and showed himself a good citizen and a fearless servant in the right.



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CHAPTER XXXII.



## Administration of Governor Oates, 1894-1896.

When and where was Governor Oates born?

He was born in Pike county, in 1833.

What public service has he performed?

He has taught school, served in the War of Secession, and was commander of the 48th Alabama. He lost an arm in war, near Petersburg, Virginia. He was made a Brigadier-General in the Spanish-American war. He served in the Legislature, beginning in 1870; after which he served about 16 years in Congress, when he became Governor of Alabama.

What of educational interests about this time?

In this administration, there was an educational awakening.

What of Governor Oates' messages?

Governor Oates, in his messages, and especially the last, gave a larger amount of useful information in regard to the State's schools, resources, and the State's liability, than can be found in any similar documents.

What of executive appointments in this administration?

There was an unusually large number of executive appointments—more than two thousand.

What of an executive mansion?

Governor Oates was the first Governor to recommend the purchase of a Governor's mansion.

What cession of lands and buildings did the United States Government make to Alabama, in this administration?

The United States ceded to the State of Alabama the Mt. Vernon Reservation, consisting of 1,900 acres, with many valuable buildings.

Where is the Mt. Vernon Reservation, and for what had the buildings been used?

It is in the northern part of Mobile county, and had been used as headquarters for United States troops, stationed there for many years.

What recommendation did Governor Oates make respecting the Mt. Vernon cession?

That it be used as a hospital for the insane of the Negro race, and the Legislature of 1900-01, has so declared, and appropriated \$25,000 toward it.

What other lands has the State acquired in this administration?

In Clarke county, three sections of saline lands have been acquired by the State from the General Government.

What was done for agriculture in this administration?

In 1895, several agricultural experiment stations were authorized by the Legislature.

What did the school fund amount to at this time?

One-half million dollars from all sources, exclusive of poll tax.

What State institution was built in this administration?

The Montevallo Industrial School, for girls.

Who were candidates before the Democratic State convention?

Joseph F. Johnston, of Jefferson, and Richard H. Clarke, of Mobile.

What division was there in the Democratic ranks at this time ?

There were the Free Silver Democrats and the National, or Gold Democrats.

Who was elected United States Senator ?

General E. W. Pettus, of Dallas, to succeed Senator Pugh.

Joseph F. Johnston, of Jefferson, succeeded William C. Oates, as Governor.

William C. Oates was elected Governor in 1894. Before the Democratic State convention as candidates for Governor, were Congressman William C. Oates, and Captain Joseph F. Johnston, an advocate of free silver. Captain Kolb was nominated for Governor by the "Jeffersonian Democrats," and he was, in large measure, supported by the Populists and the Republicans. The Democratic "regular," William C. Oates, was elected.

His long service in the Congress of the United States prepared Governor Oates for a high plane in legislation. He advocated a special tax for schools, in order that the people might know what they were paying for education, and what for other purposes.

A code of the State was issued in 1896, by William L. Martin.

Governor Oates served only one term, from 1894 to 1896. He was not renominated because he declined to serve another term.

## CHAPTER XXXIII.

## Administration of Governor Johnston, 1896-1900.

When and where was Governor Johnston born?

He was born in North Carolina, in 1843. He served in the Confederate ranks and was five times wounded. At first he lived in Selma, where he practiced law; later, in Birmingham. At one time he was chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

What law was passed in this administration regarding taxes?

A Bill, known as the back tax law, was passed, authorizing a commission to collect unpaid taxes, and a bill exempting from taxation for a term of years all capital that may be invested in cotton mills in the State.

What change was made in the Supreme Court in 1898?

Thomas N. McClellan was chosen Chief Justice.

What of the sale of lands, donated by the General Government to the school at Montevallo, and to the State University?

There was much discussion, the claim being made that better prices could have been obtained.

How did Alabama answer the call for troops to the Spanish-American war?

She mustered, without delay, two regiments into service, at Mobile. Alabama also furnished a battalion of colored troops.

By whom was the colored battalion raised?

By Captain Francis G. Caffey, of Montgomery. Later the battalion was increased to a regiment.

What Alabamians were made Generals in the Spanish-American war?

Joseph Wheeler was made Brigadier General, and Wil-

liam C. Oates a Brigadier-General, of United States Volunteers.

Where did General Wheeler see service in the late war?

He served in the engagement before Santiago, as commander of all the cavalry; and he served also, in the Philippines.

What daring deed did Richard Pearson Hobson perform in the Spanish-American war?

He sunk the collier *Merrimac* in the channel of Santiago harbor, an act designed to block the channel.

What special and important measure did the Legislature of 1898-9 pass?

It passed a bill calling for a Constitutional Convention, in order to change the Constitution of 1875 with respect to suffrage.

Why was the Convention not held?

The Governor, though he approved the bill calling for a Convention, convoked the General Assembly in extraordinary session, and the law was repealed.

What was the issue of the election of 1900?

Candidates for the Legislature in 1900 were elected on pledge to support the calling of a Constitutional Convention.

Who was Senator Morgan's chief opponent for Senator?

Governor Johnston, and both of these gentlemen made some personal canvass.

What was the result?

Senator Morgan was re-elected.

For what was Governor Johnston's administration especially noted?

Economy in the use of the State's funds.

Who succeeded Governor Johnston?

William J. Samford, of Opelika.

Joseph F. Johnston, of Jefferson county, was elected Governor in 1896, and re-elected in 1898, thus serving two terms.

In 1898 the war with Spain was declared. Alabama

was, through the exercise of the Governor, one of the States most heartily answering the call for volunteers. Two regiments were soon mustered into service, at Mobile. One of these regiments was under Colonel E. L. Higdon, and the other under Colonel J. W. Cox. There was also a colored troop organized by Major R. L. Bullard, of the regular army. Captain Francis G. Caffey, of Montgomery, mustered in the first colored company. This fact, Captain Caffey's mustering in of the first colored troop, is but an index to the good feeling that all good citizens have always desired to see. The colored battalion was increased to a regiment later.

President McKinley very purposely appointed William C. Oates and General Joseph Wheeler Brigadier Generals of the United States Volunteers.

On June 3, 1898, one of Alabama's sons startled the world by one of the bravest and most heroic acts recorded in the annals of our country—the sinking of the *Merrimac* by Lieutenant Hobson. Lieutenant Richard Pearson Hobson, of United States Naval Service, was born and reared in Greensboro, Alabama.

In December, 1898, the monument to the soldiers and sailors, on capitol grounds, at Montgomery, was unveiled.

December 6, 1898, the General Assembly passed an act providing for the holding of the Constitutional Convention, but it was repealed by a called session of the Legislature on May 10, 1899.

The material prosperity of the State was encouraging at this time. This administration was one of economy in the use of the State's funds.

In September, 1900, Governor Johnston represented the State at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in the presentation of gifts to the two new battleships, the *Kearsage* and the *Alabama*. In his speech, the Governor congratulated the country on the universal good feeling.



## CHAPTER XXXIV.



## Administrations of Governors Wm. J. Samford and W. D. Jelks, 1900.

When and where was Governor Samford born?

He was born in Lee county, in 1845.

What public office did he hold?

He served in the Legislature, and was, at one time, President of the Senate. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1875. *M. C. 19*

What about the inauguration of Governor Samford?

Governor Samford being sick at the time of inauguration, was unable to take upon himself the active duties of the Executive department. He took the oath of office, at his home in Opelika.

Who acted in the stead of Governor Samford during disability arising from sickness?

When the Legislature of 1900-01 convened, Governor Samford requested Senator Jelks, President of the Senate, to act in his stead until such time as he would be able to assume control of the State. Accordingly, Senator Jelks took charge for about one month, when Governor Samford was able to assume control.

What measure was passed by the Legislature of 1900-01 respecting history and archives?

The Legislature passed an act creating the Department of History and Archives, to preserve the records of the the State, and whatever publications that can be had bearing on the State. Thomas M. Owen, of Birmingham, Secretary of the Alabama Historical Society, was very fittingly chosen to be at the head of the department of History and Archives. On December 10th, 1898, the General Assembly provided for the appointment of an Alabama History Commission of five members. The Com-



mission consisted of Thomas M. Owen, W. S. Wymau, S. W. John, Peter J Hamilton, and Charles C. Thach (of Auburn). This Commission made its report in the form of a book containing the information of whatever literature on Alabama there is in existence, where found, and what is its nature, probable value, accessibility, extent, etc. Thomas M. Owen was made Chairman of this Commission.

What Legislation was there respecting the insane?

The Legislature 1900-01, passed a bill appropriating \$25,000 to maintain an asylum for the colored insane, at Mount Vernon, in Mobile county. The Mount Vernon Reservation was set apart for a Colored Insane Asylum, and the colored insane were to be moved from Tuscaloosa to that place.

What of a Constitutional Convention?

The Legislature, in 1900, passed a bill calling for a Constitutional Convention. The measure was submitted to the people and they ratified the same by vote.

When did the Convention meet?

On May 21st, 1901, at Montgomery.

Who was made President of the Convention?

John B. Knox, of Calhoun.

What did the Legislature of 1900-01 do for education?

The school fund was increased to about one million dollars from all sources.

When did Governor Samford die?

On June 12th, 1901, Governor Samford died while in Tuscaloosa attending a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the State University. Dr. W. S. Wymau, who had several times refused the offer of Presidency, was elected as President of the State University.

Who became Governor?

W. D. Jelks, President of the Senate.

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 CHAPTER XXXV.
 

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## Battles Between the Confederates and the Federals.

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This chapter, on battles between the Federals and the Confederates, chronologically, should come before the close of Governor Watts' administration; but we place it after Governor Jelks' administration so as not to make any break in the list of the administrations of Governors. And, also, because these events are complete in themselves.

### CAPTURE OF CLAYSVILLE.

Where is Claysville?

It is in Marshall county.

When and between whom was this battle?

Between the Federals, and the Confederates under Captain Smith, of Jackson, March 8, 1864.

How were the Federals entrenched at Claysville?

They were occupying three houses.

What was the result?

The entire force of sixty men, after spirited attack, surrendered; and a supply of stores and property was taken. The Federals' loss: one killed, three wounded. The Confederates': one killed, four wounded.

### CAPTURE OF MADISON STATION.

Where is Madison Station?

Madison Station is in Madison county.

When was this capture, and by whom?

The capture was on May 17th, 1864, by Confederates under Colonel Patterson, of Morgan county.

How large a force had Colonel Patterson?

The garrison was estimated at 400 men, and Colonel

Patterson had about 500 men and a piece of artillery.

What was the result?

Eighty prisoners and some stores were taken.

### SKIRMISH AT CHEHAW.

Where is Chehaw?

Chehaw is in Macon county, near Tuskegee.

By whom was this skirmish?

This skirmish was by General Rosseau, of Kentucky, with about 200 Federal troops against about 400 of the State's reserves, together with some citizens.

At what points did action take place, and what was done?

At Loachapoka, July 11, 1864, the Federals began to destroy railroad track, at Beasley's Tank, one mile and a half from Chehaw. The 400 reserves attacked the invaders, but were driven back. The Confederates again advanced, reinforced by a number of citizens, and the raiding party abruptly left the field and overtook their company at Auburn.

What was the loss?

Confederates' loss, six or eight killed, sixty wounded; Federals' some loss.

### BATTLE OF MOBILE BAY.

When and by whom was this battle?

The battle of Mobile Bay was August 5th, 1864, Admiral Farragut in command of the Federals; Admiral Buchanan in command of the Confederates.

Of what did the Federal fleet consist?

The Federal fleet was composed of four powerful iron-clad monitors, and fourteen steamers, and 1,500 land troops, on Dauphin Island, at Fort Gaines, moved there on 3rd.

What was the result of the battle?

The enemy having opened fire on Forts Morgan and Gaines, were soon replied to. The foremost monitor, struck by a torpedo, went down, and all her crew of one

hundred and thirty, save ten, were lost. Then the Federals succeeded in getting into the Bay. The Tennessee only left of the Confederates, she, after a time, began to attack the enemy alone; she finally surrendered.

What was the loss?

Federals' loss: Fifty-two killed, one hundred and seventy wounded, besides the loss on the Tecumseh, which struck the torpedo. Confederates': Two killed, nine wounded.

### FORT MORGAN.

Where is Fort Morgan?

It is near the entrance of Mobile Bay.

When did the State troops take charge of the Fort, and with how many men was it garrisoned?

The State troops took the Fort a few days before the ordinance of Secession passed, and garrisoned it with five hundred and fifty men and sixty guns, Brigadier-General Page in command. (On Dauphin Island, four miles distant, stands Fort Gaines.)

When did this engagement take place?

On 5th of August, 1864.

How did the contest begin?

Fourteen ships of war standing ready to pass into the Bay, both Forts opened fire upon them, and they replied with vigor.

What result at this point?

The Tecumseh was sunk by a torpedo, and her crew of one hundred and twenty lost with her. The rest passed safely into the Bay. Fort Gaines surrendered on the 8th.

What reinforcements came?

On 9th, 3,000 Federals under General Granger landed in rear Fort Morgan.

When did the general bombardment begin?

On 22nd a monitor gave signal for bombardment.

How long did the firing continue?

From early morning till about 9:30 o'clock, and, at intervals, all night.

How did the garrison behave during bombardment?

The garrison did not reply during bombardment.

What was the result?

Between forty and fifty were killed or wounded. The Fort was completely defaced by shells. The garrison surrendered at 2:30 p. m. next day.

### CAPTURE OF ATHIENS.

Where is Athens?

Athens is in Limestone county.

When and by whom was it captured?

September 23rd, 1864, by the Confederates under General Forrest.

How large a force had he?

General Forest had 3,000 men and was joined by 1,500 of Roddy's forces.

What was the result after first attack?

Forrest captured horses and cantonment of the enemy and drove the enemy into a fort they had erected half mile from the city.

What was the next move on part of General Forrest?

During the night General Forrest surrounded the Fort and prepared for an attack.

What was the result?

Col. Campbell, after conference with General Forrest, surrendered the Fort with 1,400 men.

What reinforcement came?

Four hundred troupes from the direction of Nashville, and they encountered a detachment of Forrest's troops.

How long did this engagement last, and what was the result?

This engagement lasted one hour, and there were a number killed on both sides.

What other redoubts were there on the way, and what was the result with them?

Half a mile down the road, toward Decatur, was a redoubt with about fifty men, and another one mile further

with eighty-five men. The latter surrendered without a struggle; the former held out till a few were killed.

What trophies were taken?

One thousand nine hundred prisoners, four pieces artillery and a small wagon train. The enemy's loss was about forty killed, one hundred wounded; the Confederates' loss was not over twenty killed and sixty wounded.

Whither did the Confederates move next?

The Confederates moved next northward, and camped eight miles from Athens.

What captures were effected?

Two more block houses and seventy of the enemy without a fire.

#### ENGAGEMENT AT SULPHUR TRESTLE.

Where is Sulphur Trestle?

It is in Limestone county.

When did the Confederates arrive at Sulphur Trestle?  
September 25th.

How were the Federals fortified?

They had a strong redoubt and two block houses to guard the trestle of the railroad.

How large a force was garrisoned here?

About one thousand men, of whom six hundred were Negro Infantry, and the rest Cavalry.

What was the result of encounter here?

General Forrest opened fire on them. Col. Lathrop, Federal Commander, was killed; the wooden works burned; the forces and block houses surrendered, about seventy-five men lay dead in slaughter houses; thirty more being killed and wounded. The capture numbered three hundred and fifty horses, two pieces artillery, twenty loaded wagons.

#### SIEGE OF SPANISH FORT.

Where was the Spanish Fort?

Spanish Fort was situated on Conway river, an arm of

the Tensaw, in Baldwin county, seven miles due east of Mobile city.

When did this siege take place?

The siege took place March 27th, 1865.

Of how many men did the garrison consist?

For the first five days 3,400 men, consisting of Gibson's Brigade of Louisianians, Ector's Brigade of Texans and North Carolinians, Thomas' Brigade of Alabama Reserves, the latter relieved April 1st by Holtzelaw's Brigade of Alabamians. Now the garrison numbered 2,321 Infantry, 506 Artillery; the whole under Brigadier-General Randall L. Gibson.

For what had this Fort been constructed?

To protect batteries *Huger* and *Tracy*, respectively, one and a half and two miles in the rear on the low islands, placed there to obstruct the ascent of the river.

What was the composition of the attacking force?

A number of iron-clad steamers.

What resulted when attack was made?

Three of the steamers were sunk—the *Mibcaukee*, the *Osage* and the *Rodolph*. On April 4th, there was a terrific bombardment from seventy pieces of artillery, which lasted two hours, causing the earth to almost literally reel. The garrison did not reply. By the last day of the siege ninety guns were trained on the Fort.

What happened on the 8th?

At sunset on evening of 8th the Federals effected an entrance after overpowering Ector's veterans.

What was the final result?

The Confederates evacuated the works the same night by passing over a plank trestle bridge, about two miles in length and two feet wide, which had been laid over the marshes from the Fort to the river opposite battery *Tracy*. Here they found transportation deficient, and at midnight about 1,000 lined up and marched to Fort Blakeley, five miles distant. All that left the Fort reached Mobile safely.

A number were captured in the assault and others left were by accident.

How long did the siege last?

Thirteen days.

### STORMING OF SELMA.

When and by whom was the storming of Selma?

The storming of Selma was under command of General Wilson, on April 2nd, 1865.

What Confederate General was in charge at Selma, and with what force?

General Forrest, with 3,100, of whom 1,400 were in well-organized brigade of General Armstrong, with about thirty pieces of artillery in position.

What was the character of the engagement?

It was mostly a hand-to-hand fight.

What was the result?

The Federals captured 2,700 men and thirty-two pieces of artillery. The Federals probably lost about 500 men. Generals Forrest, Armstrong, and Roddy escaped with a few troops.

### SKIRMISH AT PLEASANT RIDGE.

Where is Pleasant Ridge?

It is on the line of Pickens and Greene counties.

What battle was fought at this place?

A battle between the Federals, under General Croxton, and the Confederates, under General Wirt Adams

When?

April 6th, 1865.

From where did General Croxton come?

General Croxton came from Tuscaloosa, where he had, a day or two before, destroyed the public buildings.

What was the relative strength?

The Federals had 1,450 men; the Confederates less.

What was the result?

The first charge of the Confederates drove back the



invaders in confusion, and about 100 were captured, wounded, or killed.

### SIEGE OF BLAKELEY.

Where was Fort Blakeley?

Blakeley was at the entrance of Mobile Bay.

When did this siege occur?

This siege lasted from April 1st to 9th.

What were the forces, and who were in command?

There were 3,500 men, under General St. John R. Lidell, guarding the fortifications along the river; reinforcements of two divisions of Canby's forces from Spanish Fort swelled the enemy to about 25,000, one division of whom were Negroes. On April 1st, 132,000 men, under General Steele, had come to Blakeley. There were three gun-boats—the *Nashville*, the *Huntsville*, and the *Morgan*.

When did the general attack begin?

On April 1st the Federals made one wholesale attack on the works. Three miles of men dashed upon the works, and they surrendered a few hours after that of Appomattox.

### ASSAULT ON FORT TYLER.

Where was Fort Tyler?

Fort Tyler was near the line of Georgia.

Who occupied this Fort?

A few youths and convalescents of a camp in the place—in all, 104 men.

When did the capture occur, and who were the leaders?

The capture occurred on the 16th of April, 1865—a week after Appomattox. General LaGrange, of Wilson's Cavalry, was in command of the Federals; General Tyler, of Tennessee, who had just recovered from a wound received at Chickamauga, was in command of the Confederates.

When was the attack made, and what was the result?

At 10 o'clock a. m. firing began. The Federals charged

up the works, but were repulsed. At 2 o'clock General Tyler was killed and the Fort surrendered. This was the last conflict of the war on Alabama soil.

## Intercalary Chapter.

### LIST OF GOVERNORS AND THEIR TERM OF SERVICE.

William Wyatt Bibb.....	Nov. 1819 to July 1820.
Thomas Bibb.....	July 1820 to Nov. 1821.
Israel Pickens.....	Nov. 1821 to Nov. 1825.
John Murphy.....	Nov. 1825 to Nov. 1829.
Gabriel Moore.....	Nov. 1829 to Mar. 1831.
Samuel B. Moore.....	Mar. 1831 to Nov. 1831.
John Gayle.....	Nov. 1831 to Nov. 1835.
Clement C. Clay.....	Nov. 1835 to July 1837.
Hugh McVay.....	July 1837 to Nov. 1837.
Arthur P. Bagby.....	Nov. 1837 to Nov. 1841.
Benjamin Fitzpatrick.....	Nov. 1841 to Nov. 1845.
Joshua L. Martin.....	Nov. 1845 to Nov. 1847.
Reuben Chapman.....	Nov. 1847 to Nov. 1849.
Henry W. Collier.....	Nov. 1849 to Nov. 1853.
John A. Winston.....	Nov. 1853 to Nov. 1857.
Andrew B. Moore.....	Nov. 1857 to Nov. 1861.
John G. Shorter.....	Nov. 1861 to Nov. 1863.
Thomas H. Watts.....	Nov. 1863 to Apr. 1865.
Lewis-E. Parsons.....	June 1865 to Dec. 1865.
Robert M. Patton.....	Dec. 1865 to July 1868.
William H. Smith.....	July 1868 to Dec. 1870.
Robert B. Lindsay.....	Dec. 1870 to Dec. 1872.
David P. Lewis.....	Nov. 1872 to Nov. 1874.
George S. Houston.....	Nov. 1874 to Nov. 1878.
Rufus W. Cobb.....	Nov. 1878 to Dec. 1882.

Edward A. O'Neal	Dec. 1882 to Dec. 1886.
Thomas Seay	Dec. 1886 to Dec. 1890.
Thomas G. Jones	Dec. 1890 to Dec. 1894.
William C. Oates	Dec. 1894 to Dec. 1896.
Joseph F. Johnston	Dec. 1896 to Dec. 1900.
William J. Samford	Dec. 1900 to June 1901.
W. D. Jelks	June 1901 to -----

## Scheme to Learn the Governors.

- (1) William and Thomas Bibb, the first to rule the State,
- (2) Precede Pickens, Murphy, with money at less rate.
- (3) Gabriel and Samuel Moore, with railroad, college first,
- (4) Lead the way for John Gayle, kind as any on earth.
- (5) Next Clay and Hugh McVay see State tax all repealed.
- (6) Then Bagby, Fitzpatrick, have panics, dried up fields.
- (7) Martin, Chapman, Collier, with States' Right question strong.
- (8) Lead Winston, Andrew Moore, two names remembered long.
- (9) John Shorter, Thomas Watts, coming in time of strife.
- (10) Precede Parsons, Patton, new in industrial life.
- (11) Then come Smith and Lindsay, following change in law.
- (12) Clear the way for Lewis, last Republican saw.
- (13) Noble Houston and Cobb wrought well for ship of State,
- (14) Making sure O'Neal's and Seay's coming at later date.
- (15) In times of division there come forth Jones and Oates.
- (16) Then come Johnston and Samford, both having all the votes.

## NOTES.

- Line (1) needs no explanation.  
Line (2) refers to time of State bank.  
Line (3) refers to first college and first railroad.  
Line (4) alludes to Governor's many pardons.  
Line (5) when State tax was repealed, 1836.  
Line (6) refers to panic and drought, 1837 and 1839.  
Line (7) needs no explanation.  
Line (8) refers to fact of these coming before the war.  
Line (9) means time of war.  
Line (10) refers to changed conditions.  
Line (11) alludes to the Constitution of 1868.  
Line (12) is plain.  
Line (13) alludes to Houston's clearing off the State debt.  
Line (14) refers to fact that the State was in good condition.  
Line (15) refers to fact that the Democratic party was divided.  
Line (16) alludes to the party's being united.

PART II.  
GEOGRAPHY.

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CHAPTER I.

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General Information and Statistics.

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Bound Alabama.

Alabama is bounded on the north by Tennessee, on the east by Georgia, on the south by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west by Mississippi.

Between what parallels of latitude is Alabama situated?

Alabama is situated between  $30^{\circ} 10'$  and  $35^{\circ}$  north latitude.

What is the area of Alabama?

The area of Alabama is 52,250 square miles, of which the water area is 710 square miles.

What is the longitude of Alabama?

Alabama lies between longitudes  $84^{\circ} 53'$  and  $88^{\circ} 30'$  west.

How much coast line has Alabama?

About 60 miles of coast.

What is the population?

1,828,697.

What proportion does the colored race bear toward the whites?

The colored population is not half of the population of the State, the white being much greater.

What counties are north of the Tennessee River?

Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison, and Jackson counties.

What counties on southern border of the State?

Mobile, Baldwin, Escambia, Covington, Geneva, and Henry counties.

What counties in the extreme south-western part of the State?

Mobile and Baldwin counties.

What counties in the extreme north-eastern part of the State?

Jackson and Cherokee counties.

What counties in the extreme north-western part?

Lauderdale and Colbert counties.

What county in extreme south-western part of the State?

Henry county.

Where is Jefferson county?

A little north of the central part of the State.

What counties border on Jefferson?

Walker, Blount, St. Clair, Shelby, Bibb, and Tuscaloosa counties.

Where is Montgomery county?

Near the center of the State.

What counties border on Montgomery county?

Autauga, Elmore, Macon, Bullock, Pike, Creusshaw, and Lowndes counties.

Name the counties bordering on the east State line, beginning north.

Jackson, DeKalb, Cherokee, Cleburne, Randolph, Chambers, Lee, Russell, Barbour, and Henry counties.

Name the counties bordering on the west, beginning north.

Lauderdale, Colbert, Marion, Lamar, Pickens, Sumter, Choctaw, Washington, and Mobile counties.

How may the State be divided?

The State may be divided into the Cereal Belt, embracing the Tennessee Valley; the Mineral Belt, or region, embracing about one-third of the State south of the Tennessee Valley; the Agricultural, or Cotton Belt, embracing about one-fourth of the State; the Timber Belt, embracing all the State south of the Agricultural Belt. The Agricultural Belt, or Cotton Belt, is generally known as the Black Belt.

Name the Black Belt counties.

Pickens, Sumter, Choctaw, Greene, Hale, Perry, Dallas, Lowndes, Autauga, Elmore, Montgomery, Macon, Bullock, Russell, Marengo, Wilcox, and Barbour.

Name the chief seaport.

Mobile.

POPULATION OF THE INCORPORATED CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF ALABAMA, 1890 AND 1900.

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION		CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION		CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION	
	1900	1890		1900	1890		1900	1890
Abbeville	889	465	Camden	478	545	Decatur	3,114	2,765
Alabama City	2,276	—	Usupp-Till	690	566	Deer Creek	752	—
Alexander City	1,661	679	Carbon Hill	830	568	Demopolis	2,000	1,898
Andalusia	551	270	Cardiff	562	203	Dodson	3,275	247
Anniston	9,695	9,998	Carrollton	278	—	Dundee	249	—
Ashford	236	—	Castleberry	167	—	Eastaboga	398	—
Ashland	422	—	Center	232	347	Eden	177	—
Ashville	362	—	Centerville	422	239	Edwardsville	398	446
Attalla	1,002	1,254	Cherokee	261	—	Elba	635	285
Athens	1,010	940	Childersburg	372	777	Elkmont	—	174
Auburn	1,447	1,440	Chulafinnee	33	—	Ensley	2,100	—
Avondale	5,000	1,642	Citronelle	696	—	Enterprise	610	—
Banks	198	—	Clanton	611	628	Eufaula	4,532	4,394
Batesville	137	—	Clayton	998	997	Funola	132	—
Berry Station	245	—	Cho	326	—	Eutaw	884	1,115
Bessemer	6,358	1,314	Coal City	509	—	Evergreen	1,277	—
Birmingham	38,415	26,178	Collinsville	524	367	Falkville	343	—
Boaz	255	—	Columbia	1,132	960	Faunsdale	307	211
Bolling	175	—	Columbiana	1,075	654	Fayette	452	—
Brantley	390	—	Cordova	567	—	Fitzpatrick	447	357
Brewton	1,382	1,115	Courtland	488	579	Flint	299	—
Bridgeport	1,247	—	Cuba	381	265	Florence	6,478	6,012
Brookside	658	380	Cullman	1,255	1,017	Fort Deposit	1,091	518
Brundidge	567	—	Dadeville	1,136	873	Fort Payne	1,037	2,698
Calera	770	753	Dayton	427	412	Fruithurst	371	—



Fulton	140		Jackson	1,039		Northport	424	413
Furman	184	195	Jacksonville	1,176	1,237	Oakman	503	421
Gadsden	4,282	2,901	Jasper	1,661	780	Oneonta	583	
Gainesville	817	1,017	Jemison	245		Opelika	4,245	3,703
Gaylesville	266		Jenifer	331	323	Oxanna	1,184	748
Geneva	1,032	637	Joppa	130		Oxford	1,372	1,473
Georgiana	567	456	Kennedy	166		Ozark	1,570	1,195
Girard	3,840		Kinsey	342		Paint Rock	594	
Goodwater	728	589	LaFayette	1,629	1,369	Pell City	98	
Gordon	356		Lanett	2,909	777	Phoenix City	4,163	3,700
Graysville	319		Langston	270		Pickensville	241	
Greensboro	2,416	1,759	Leighton	506		Piedmont	1,745	711
Greenville	3,162	2,806	Lineville	211	234	Pinckard	711	
Guin	249		Livingston	851	850	Pine Apple	623	520
Gurley	831	570	Louisville	416	288	Pollard	267	389
Haleysville	165		Luverne	731	451	Pratt City	3,485	1,946
Hamilton	235		McFall	820		Prattville	1,929	724
Hardaway	200		Madison	412		Ragland	309	
Hartford	382		Marion	1,698	1,982	Reform	198	
Hartselle	670	596	Midland City	304		Renfroe	174	202
Headland	602		Midway	430	612	Repton	170	
Heflin	460	383	Millport	357	244	Riverside	338	
Highland Park	467		Mobile	38,469	31,076	Roanoke	1,155	631
Hillsboro	256		Monroeville	422		Rock Mills	420	385
Hobson	292		Montgomery	30,346	21,883	Russellville	1,602	920
Hollins	238	31	Mooresville	150	143	Rutledge	346	314
Holly Pond	144		Morris	187	156	Scottsboro	1,014	959
Hollywood	168		Moulton	290		Seale	386	299
Horse Creek	385		Muscadine	132	100	Seddon	229	
Huntsville	8,068	7,903	Newberne	564		Selma	8,713	7,622
Hurtsboro	407	165	New Decatur	4,437	3,565	Sheffield	3,333	2,731
Ironaton	735	505	New Hope	208		Springville	496	
Irondale	525		Newton	457	520	Stevenson	560	586

POPULATION OF THE INCORPORATED CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF ALABAMA, 1890 AND 1900.

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION		CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION		CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION	
	1900	1890		1900	1890		1900	1890
Sulligent -----	303	-----	Trussville -----	742	462	Walnut Grove -----	251	-----
Sylacauga -----	850	464	Tuscaloosa -----	5,094	4,215	Warrior -----	1,018	-----
Talladega -----	2,661	2,064	Tusculum -----	2,348	2,491	Wetumpka -----	562	619
Thomasville -----	686	391	Tuskegee -----	2,170	1,803	Whiteoak Springs -----	475	-----
Thompson Station -----	145	-----	Union Springs -----	2,634	2,049	Wilsonville -----	1,095	-----
Town Creek -----	280	201	Uniontown -----	1,047	854	Winfield -----	316	-----
Townly -----	124	-----	Vernon -----	291	192	Woodlawn -----	2,848	1,506
Trinity -----	191	-----	Vienna -----	70	-----	Wyeth City -----	299	-----
Troy -----	4,097	3,449	Vincent -----	765	-----	York -----	528	415

What mountains in northern part of the State?

Cumberland Mountains in northeast; Raccoon Mountain between Jackson and DeKalb; Sand Mountain in DeKalb; Lookout Mountain in DeKalb.

What are the Mussel Shoals?

A series of rapids in the Tennessee, above Florence.

How many islands belong to Alabama?

Four.

Name and locate them?

They are Dauphin, Petit Bois, Mon Louis, and Turtle Back Islands, all in the Gulf of Mexico.

On what river is Demopolis?

Tombigbee.

On what river is Selma?

Alabama.

On what river is Tuscaloosa?

Black Warrior.

On what river is Montgomery?

Alabama.

On what river is Eufaula?

Chattahoochee.

What are the principal coal fields of Alabama?

The principal coal fields are the Cahaba, the Warrior and the Coosa.

What is the character of the coal?

Bituminous.

Note.—Bituminous means having the quality of blazing like fire or lightwood when burning.

Does Alabama export any coal?

Yes, mostly to the South—Cuba, Mexico, and South America.

What is Alabama's rank as a coal producing State?

Alabama ranks fourth.

In what counties is iron ore mostly found?

Iron ore is found mostly in St. Clair, Shelby, Jefferson, Tuscaloosa, Bibb, Talladega, Calhoun, Cherokee and Etowah counties.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.	COUNTY SEATS.
Autauga -----	17,915 -----	Prattville.
Baldwin -----	13,194 -----	Daphne.
Barbour -----	35,152 -----	Clayton.
Libb -----	18,498 -----	Centerville.
Blount -----	23,119 -----	Oneonto.
Bullock -----	31,944 -----	Union Springs.
Butler -----	25,761 -----	Greenville.
Calhoun -----	34,874 -----	Jacksonville.
Chambers -----	32,554 -----	LaFayette.
Cherokee -----	21,096 -----	Center.
Chilton -----	16,522 -----	Clanton.
Choctaw -----	18,136 -----	Butler.
Clarke -----	27,790 -----	Grove Hill.
Clay -----	17,099 -----	Ashland.
Cleburne -----	13,206 -----	Edwardsville.
Coffee -----	20,972 -----	Elba.
Colbert -----	22,341 -----	Tuscumbia.
Conecuh -----	17,514 -----	Evergreen.
Coosa -----	16,144 -----	Pockford.
Covington -----	13,316 -----	Andalusia.
Crenshaw -----	19,668 -----	Laverne.
Cullman -----	17,849 -----	Cullman.
Dale -----	21,189 -----	Ozark.
Dallas -----	54,657 -----	Selma.
DeKalb -----	23,558 -----	Fort Payne.
Elmore -----	26,099 -----	Wetumpka.
Escambia -----	11,320 -----	Brewton.
Etowah -----	27,361 -----	Gadsden.
Fayette -----	14,132 -----	Fayette.
Franklin -----	16,511 -----	Russellville.
Geneva -----	19,906 -----	Geneva.
Greene -----	24,182 -----	Eutaw.
Hale -----	31,011 -----	Greensboro.
Henry -----	36,147 -----	Abbeville.
Jackson -----	30,508 -----	Scottsboro.
Jefferson -----	110,420 -----	Birmingham.
Lamar -----	16,084 -----	Vernon.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.	COUNTY SEATS.
Landerdale -----	26,559-----	Florence.
Lee-----	31,826-----	Opelika.
Lawrence -----	20,124-----	Moulton.
Limestone -----	22,387-----	Athens.
Lowndes -----	35,651-----	Hayneville
Macon -----	23,126-----	Tuskegee.
Madison -----	43,702-----	Annitsville.
Marengo -----	38,315-----	Linden.
Marion -----	14,494-----	Hamilton.
Marshall -----	23,289-----	Guntersville.
Mobile -----	62,740-----	Mobile.
Monroe -----	23,666-----	Monroeville.
Montgomery -----	72,047-----	Montgomery.
Morgan -----	28,820-----	Decatur.
Perry -----	31,783-----	Marion.
Pickens -----	24,402-----	Carrolton.
Pike -----	29,172-----	Troy.
Randolph -----	21,647-----	Wedowee.
Russell -----	27,083-----	Seale.
Shelby -----	23,684-----	Calera.
St. Clair -----	19,456-----	Ashville.
Sumter -----	32,710-----	Livingston.
Talladega -----	35,773-----	Talladega.
Tallapoosa -----	29,675-----	Dadeville.
Tuscaloosa -----	36,147-----	Tuscaloosa.
Walker -----	25,162-----	Jasper.
Washington -----	11,134-----	St. Stephens.
Wileox -----	35,631-----	Camden.
Wiuston -----	9,554-----	Double Springs

## SCHEME TO LEARN THE COUNTIES.

11 plus 5 is to 11 plus 4

As 11x3 is to 11x2, 11x2.

11 minus 5 is to 11 minus 2

As 11x3 minus 1 is to 11x2 plus 11.

So is the number 11—7.

To scheme of counties observe the following rules :

(1) That eleven is the pivot number, and begins each calculation as well as each line.

(2) Observe that in first line 5 follows eleven, and 4 follows eleven, and that first line is addition,  $11 + 5 = 16$ , and  $11 + 4 = 15$ .

(3) That 3 and 2 follow eleven in second line. and that second line is multiplication, thus,  $11 \times 3 = 33$ , and  $11 \times 2 = 22$ , and  $11 \times 2 = 22$ .

(4) That in second line  $11 \times 2$  is repeated.

(5) That in third line subtraction is employed:  $11 - 5$  is to  $11 - 2$ . The figures 5 and 2 being used, resulting in 6 and 9.

(6) That the fourth line is multiplication, with subtraction and addition, thus,  $11 \times 3$  minus 1 is to  $11 \times 2$  plus 11, resulting in 32 and 33.

(7) That fourth line uses figures 3 minus 1 and plus 2.

(8) That in fifth line subtraction is used thus, 11 minus 7, and that figure 7 is used, resulting in 4 as answer.

#### SCHEME OF COUNTIES WORKED OUT.

11 plus 5 is to 11 plus 4 = 1615, as  $11 \times 3$  is to  $11 \times 2$ ,  $11 \times 2 = 332222$ . 11 minus 5 is to 11 minus 2 = 69, as  $11 \times 3$  minus 1 is to  $11 \times 2$  plus 11 = 3233. So is the number 11 minus 7 = 4. Now arrange these figures thus—

1,6,15,3,3,2,2,2,2,6,9,3,2,3,4,5.

Next, take the counties in alphabetical order:

There is one county beginning with A.

There are six counties beginning with B.

There are fifteen counties beginning with C.

There are three counties beginning with D.

There are three counties beginning with E.

There are two counties beginning with F.

There are two counties beginning with G.

There are two counties beginning with H.

There are two counties beginning with J.

There are six counties beginning with E.

There are nine counties beginning with M.

There are three counties beginning with P.

There are two counties beginning with R.

There are three counties beginning with S.

There are three counties beginning with T.

There are four counties beginning with W.

It will be observed that this plan divides the counties into groups according to the letters, thus making the learning of them very simple and easy. By this plan you will learn the counties of each letter, as if the process were independent of what is to follow. Learn the counties beginning with A as if this completed the list. In like manner proceed with all of the letters.

Now, as to the correctness of the proportion in the scheme, we would say there is no pretension, but that it is merely used to an end. Of course, this scheme does not take the place of learning the counties; it merely facilitates the learning of them.

## DIAGRAM OF PLAN OF SURVEY.





DIAGRAM OF A TOWNSHIP IN SECTIONS.

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

A B—principal base.

C D—principal meridian.

E F—first standard parallel north.

G H—first standard parallel south.

I K—first guide meridian east.

The point O is the initial point.

Surveys have a starting place called the initial point. In Alabama, the initial point is near St. Stephens, in Washington county, and through this point is the principal base, running east and west.

The line formed by surveying east and west is called the base line—A B in diagram.

North and south through this point is run a line called the principal meridian—C D in diagram.

Twenty-four miles, or four townships north of principal base line, another line parallel to principal base is run—E F in diagram. This is called first standard parallel north.

Thirty miles, or five townships south of principal base line, another line is run parallel to principal base—G H in diagram. This line is called first standard parallel south.

Forty-eight miles, or six townships east, a line is run parallel to the principal meridian—I K in diagram. This line is called the first guide meridian east.

Forty-eight miles, or six townships west, a line is run parallel to principal meridian—K L in diagram. This line is called the first guide meridian west.

This diagram, as explained, is the basis of the surveys,

within which townships are formed. A township is a square six miles each way.

Observe that the reading of any particular township is done in this way:

(1) All townships east of the principal meridian, C D, are said to be in range east; all west of principal meridian are said to be in range west.

(2) All townships north of base line A B are read north; all south of base line are read south.

Example to be read:

Observe township marked "P" is read as follows:

Township 1 north, range 1 east.

Township "R" is read, Township 2 north, range 1 east.

Most townships in Alabama are "range east" because principal meridian is in western part of State, at St. Stephens, thus making most of the territory of the State east of the *principal meridian*.

Each township is sub-divided into thirty-six sections, one mile square each; sections are numbered from 1 to 36.

Which sections were school lands?

The sixteenth section in each township in original survey was set apart for school purposes.

What has become of the sixteenth sections?

In most cases, the land has been sold and the money used for school purposes. In a few cases, the land remains unsold to the credit of the schools of the particular section in which it is situated.

What is a range?

A tier of townships running north or south of the base line is a range.

What other section besides the sixteenth was set apart for school purposes?

The thirty-sixth. (See township diagram.)

The diagram on survey is not according to any scale, but simply explains the survey as described.

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 CHAPTER II. 

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## The River System of Alabama.

How does the River system of Alabama compare with that of other States of the Union ?

Of all the States in the Union, Alabama has the greatest number of valuable water-ways.

### THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

Where is the Tennessee river ?

The Tennessee river crosses the northern part of the State. The Tennessee rises in the south-eastern part of Tennessee, flows through northern Alabama, and flows into the Ohio at Paducah, Kentucky. This river is 1,037 miles long, one-third of which is in Alabama.

### THE MOBILE RIVER.

Describe the Mobile river.

The Mobile river is formed by the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, about 42 miles above the city of Mobile; flows between the counties of Baldwin and Mobile and flows into the Mobile Bay just below the city of Mobile.

### THE TOMBIGBEE RIVER.

Describe the Tombigbee river.

The Tombigbee is formed by the junction of the Upper Tombigbee and Black Warrior, in the northern part of Marengo county, just above the city of Demopolis; flows South, touching the counties of Marengo, Sumter, Choctaw, Clarke, and Washington, and unites with the Alabama to form the Mobile, after having run a course of 256 miles.

## UPPER TOMBIGBEE RIVER.

Describe the Little, or Upper Tombigbee river.

The Upper Tombigbee rises in the north-western part of Mississippi, flows south and touches Alabama at Pickens county, and continues a southerly course to northern Marengo, where it joins the Black Warrior to form the Tombigbee river.

Where is Tensaw river?

In Baldwin county.

Where is Escambia river?

In Escambia county. It flows into Pensacola.

## THE BLACK WARRIOR RIVER.

Describe the Black Warrior river.

The Black Warrior is formed by the union of Locust and Mulberry Forks on the border of Walker and Jefferson counties, flows south-western course and unites with the Upper Tombigbee to form the Tombigbee. Navigable only during high water.

## SIPSEY RIVER.

Describe the Sipsey river.

The Sipsey river rises in Fayette county, flows south-west for 185 miles, and flows into the Upper Tombigbee.

## NOXUBEE RIVER.

Describe the Noxubee river.

The Noxubee river rises in Mississippi, flows into Alabama for more than 100 miles, and flows into the Upper Tombigbee above Gainesville, in Sumter county.

## THE ALABAMA RIVER.

Describe the Alabama river.

The Alabama river is formed by the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, eleven miles below the city of Wetumpka, and touches the counties of Elmore, Montgomery, Autauga, Lowndes, Dallas, Wilcox, Monroe, Clarke, and Baldwin, and unites with the Tombigbee to form the Mobile.

## CAHABA RIVER.

Describe the Cahaba river.

The Cahaba river rises in St. Clair county, flows between Shelby and Jefferson, and through Bibb, Perry, and Dallas, and flows into the Alabama, nineteen miles below Selma.

## THE COOSA RIVER.

Describe the Coosa river.

The Coosa river has its source in north-western Georgia, at Rome, takes a south-westerly course into Alabama, then south-easterly and unites with the Tallapoosa to form the Alabama, eleven miles below Wetumpka. Its length is about 315 miles.

## TALLAPOOSA RIVER.

Describe the Tallapoosa river.

The Tallapoosa river rises in the western portion of Georgia, takes a south-westerly course, and unites with the Coosa to form the Alabama 18 miles above Montgomery.

Where is the Perdido river ?

Between Baldwin county and Florida.

Where is the Yellow river ?

In Covington county, mainly.

Where is Pea river ?

Mainly in Coffee and Geneva.

Where is North river ?

In Fayette and Tuscaloosa counties. It flows into the Black Warrior.

Where is the Flint river ?

In Madison county. It flows into the Tennessee.

Where is the Elk river ?

In Limestone county, and between Lauderdale and Limestone. It flows into the Tennessee.

Where is Paint Rock river ?

In Jackson county and between Madison and Marshall counties.

Where is the Sepulga river?

It is in the south central part of the State.

#### CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER.

Describe the Chattahoochee river.

The Chattahoochee river rises in north western Georgia, takes a southerly course to Alabama, thence a southerly course between Georgia and Alabama for more than 100 miles and flows into the Appalachicola, in Florida.

#### CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER.

Describe the Choctawhatchee.

The Choctawhatchee rises in Barbour county, Alabama, and flows through Henry, Dale, and Geneva counties, thence into Florida, flowing into Choctawhatchee Bay.

#### CONECUH RIVER.

The Conecuh rises in Bullock county, Alabama, and flows in a south-westerly direction to the State boundary line between Alabama and Florida. It flows into the Escambia river. The Conecuh is used mainly for rafting timbers.

#### MOBILE BAY AND HARBOR

What are the dimensions of the bay?

The length of the bay, from its mouth to the city wharves, is thirty miles. Its width at its entrance from the Gulf is three and one-fourth miles. It is said to be a safe harbor and that no vessel has ever been lost by storm in the bay.

## CHAPTER III.

## Cereal Belt.

## THE TENNESSEE VALLEY.

Where is the Tennessee valley?

It sweeps directly through the Cereal Belt.

How does it compare with other places in the United States?

The Tennessee valley, in the language of another, is "more lovely than the plains of Texas, when clad in vernal loveliness; more lovely than the plains of Illinois; more lovely than the Blue Grass regions of Kentucky; more lovely than the Miami valley of the Ohio; more lovely than the Shanandoah valley of Virginia; more lovely than the Genessee valley of New York." It is divided in twain by the Tennessee river.

How many counties are embraced in the Tennessee valley?

There are eight counties in the Tennessee valley.

Name them.

They are Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison, Marshall, Jackson, Morgan, Lawrence, and Colbert.

What is its extent?

It is about twenty miles wide and two hundred miles long.

It reaches from Georgia in on the east to Mississippi on the west. It is walled in by mountain ranges both on the north and on the south.

What are the chief agricultural products?

The chief agricultural products are corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye. The chief fruits are pears, apples, peaches, and grapes. The hardier fruits grow here to perfection.

What of stock raising?

Of late, stock raising has received much attention.

Clover and grasses are largely cultivated. There are magnificent forests. Near western edge of the valley, brown iron ore is found.

### LAUDERDALE COUNTY.

Where is Lauderdale county?

Lauderdale county is in the north-western part of the State, north of the Tennessee river; the Tennessee river bordering its entire south and west boundaries.

For whom named?

Colonel Lauderdale, of Tennessee.

When was it formed and what is its area?

It was formed in 1818; area about 720 square miles.

What of the surface and soil?

The northern portion is uneven, the southern more level; the soil varied. In the south, the soil is redish; in the north, grayish. There are vast forests of timber. West of Florence, in the bend of the Tennessee river, is a large valley known as Colbert Reservation. In this valley are the most fertile lands.

What river forms the south-western boundary?

Elk river.

What of minerals?

Brown hematite iron ore is found in immense beds. Marble, building stone, and limestone are found. At Florence are the Florence Normal School and the Synodical Female College. At Florence are, also, many manufacturing establishments.

What of mineral waters?

Springs having medicinal properties are found in several parts of the county.

The most noted are Bailey's Springs, near Florence; also, Taylor's Springs.

Name chief town.

Florence.

Muscle Shoals canal, 16 miles long, with fall of 87 feet in that distance, was completed by the General Govern-



ment in 1892, at a cost of more than four and a half millions of dollars. It is regulated by nine locks. This canal opens up the Tennessee river to navigation the greater part of the year.

In this county there is a saltpetre cave on Elk river.

### MADISON COUNTY.

Where is Madison county?

Madison county is north of the Tennessee river, and west of Jackson county. The Tennessee river forms its southern boundary. Flint river, with its tributaries, waters northern and eastern portions. Paint Rock river is on the south-east boundary.

For whom named?

President Madison.

When was it formed and what is its area?

It was formed in 1808; its area is 872 square miles.

What minerals are there?

Coal is found, and iron is believed to exist.

What of the surface and soil?

In the north and north-west parts the surface is broken; the eastern part is mountainous. The soil is varied, red predominating. In wealth and production of cotton, Madison leads all other Tennessee valley counties. The water power is immense and there is much timber.

Name the chief towns.

Huntsville, New Market, Maysville, Gurley and Madison. At Huntsville are many manufacturing enterprises. Three miles from Huntsville is the Mathew's Jersey farm, the most celebrated in the world. Monte Sano, a charming resort on the mountain summit, near Huntsville, with a princely hotel, is one of the most desirable resorts in the Union. At Normal, near Huntsville, is located the A. & M. College for the colored race. At Huntsville there is a female college.

## MARSHALL COUNTY.

Where is Marshall county ?

It is both north and south of the Tennessee river and east of Morgan county.

When was it formed, and what is its area ?

It was formed in 1836; area 560 square miles.

What of the surface and soil ?

The Tennessee river divides the county, making high lands and low lands with varied soil—gray and red mainly. A valley running from north-east to south-west divides the county into two divisions. There is much timber. The northern boundary is Paint Rock river, which separates Madison county from Marshall county.

What of minerals ?

They are known to exist only.

Name chief towns.

Guntersville, Warrenton, Henryville, Claysville, Albert ville, Oleander and Manchester.

For whom is Marshall county named ?

Chief Justice Marshall.

In this county, nine miles from Guntersville, in the fall of Short Creek, is a small but picturesque cataract. Near Guntersville there is a large cave. On the river are several artificial mounds from which bones and brass have been taken.

## JACKSON COUNTY.

Where is Jackson county ?

Jackson county is in the north-eastern part of the State.

For whom named ?

General Jackson, the hero of New Orleans.

When was it formed, and what is its area ?

It was formed in 1819; area 990 square miles.

What of the surface and soil ?

The Tennessee river divides the county. Raccoon Mountain is on south-east; spurs of the Cumberland on the

north-west. There are many forests. The soil in the valley is fertile. There are some mineral springs.

What minerals are there?

Coal and iron; and an unlimited supply of marble and limestone. Saltpetre is found here. Sand mountains are also in the county.

Name the chief towns.

Long Island, Bridgeport, Bolivar, Stevenson, Fackler, Scottsboro, Bellefontaine, Larkinsville, Linrock, Woodville, Paint Rock.

In Jackson county, there is a saltpetre cave near Scottsboro, which was utilized by the Confederates in time of war. There is a vast cave near the center of the county.

### MORGAN COUNTY.

Where is Morgan county?

Morgan county lies south of the Tennessee river, east of Lawrence county, and north of Cullman county.

For whom named?

General Daniel Morgan, of Pennsylvania.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

It was formed in 1818; area 700 square miles.

What of the surface and soil?

The surface is divided into four natural terraces: (1) The bottoms next to the Tennessee; (2) the land of seventy-five feet or more higher; (3) the terrace upon Little Mountain; (4) the land southward to foot of Sand Mountain. There are all varieties of soil.

What of manufactories?

At New Decatur are many manufactories, and car shops.

What minerals?

The minerals are chiefly coal and limestone.

Name chief towns.

Decatur, New Decatur, Falkville, Trinity, Hartselle, Somerville, Leesburg, Danville, and Valhermoso Springs.

## LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Where is Lawrence county?

Lawrence county is south of the Tennessee river and west of Morgan county.

For whom named?

James Lawrence, of Vermont.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

It was formed in 1818; its area is 790 square miles.

What of the surface and soil?

From east to west Courtland and Moulton valleys extend; Courtland in the north and Moulton in the south, and between them Little Mountain (a detached portion). Little Mountain region is light and sandy soil; the two valleys have mulatto and dark soils.

Name chief towns.

Moulton, Courtland, and Leighton.

## COLBERT COUNTY.

Where is Colbert county?

Colbert county is in the north-western part of Alabama, south of the Tennessee river.

For whom named?

The famous Chickasaw Chief.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

It was formed in 1867; its area is 570 square miles.

What of the surface and soil?

From east to west extend through the county Little Mountains. North of the mountain is Tennessee Valley; south, Russell Valley. The soil in the valleys is redish loam; the hills, lighter soil.

What minerals are there?

Brown hematite ore is found in inexhaustible quantities in southern part; sand and limestone are found, also.

Name chief towns.

Tuscumbia, Sheffield, Cherokee, Chickasaw and Leighton.

Tuscumbia was founded 1818. Sheffield, 1884.

## LIMESTONE COUNTY.

Where is Limestone county?

Limestone county lies directly north of the Tennessee river, east of Lauderdale. Elk river flows through the north-west.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

It was formed in 1818; its area is 500 square miles.

What of the surface and soil?

The southern portion is of more uniform surface. Limestone has all varieties of soil which belong to the Tennessee valley. The southern portion exceeds the northern in fertility.

For whom named?

From a creek of that name.

What of minerals?

As yet but little attention has been given minerals. Specimens of lead have been found in the Elk river hills; also have been found specimens of iron ore and coal. Slate exists in immense quantities.

Name the chief towns?

Athens, Mooresville, Elkmont, Rowland. At Athens is located the North Alabama Agricultural School.

Although in the Cereal Belt, Limestone produces considerable cotton.



## CHAPTER IV.



## The Mineral Belt.

What does the Mineral Belt embrace?

The Mineral Belt is more than one-third of the State—twenty-six counties.

Name the mineral counties.

Franklin, Marion, Winston, Walker, Cullman, Blount, Jefferson, Shelby, Talladega, St. Clair, Etowah, DeKalb, Cherokee, Calhoun, Cleburne, Clay, Randolph, Chambers, Lee, Tallapoosa, Coosa, Chilton, Tuscaloosa, Bibb, Fayette, Lamar.

### COAL.

Name the coal fields of special note in the Mineral Belt.

The Warrior, the Coosa, and the Cahaba coal fields.

What is the extent of the Warrior coal fields?

Summed up, the Warrior coal fields would make a bed 75 miles by 50 miles, 10 feet thick.

What is the extent of the Cahaba coal fields?

The Cahaba coal fields are about 400 square miles.

What is the extent of the Coosa coal fields?

The Coosa coal fields cover about 100 square miles.

The Cahaba coal fields, estimating the output at 10,000 tons per day, Professor McCalley says, would last about 1,100 years.

The coal is remarkable for its firmness and its capacity to resist atmospheric changes.

The Coosa coal fields, at 10,000 tons per day, would last 165 years.

The Warrior coal fields, at 10,000 tons per day, estimated, would last 10,275 years. The Warrior coal is well adapted to the production of gas and steam, as well as

fitted for domestic purposes and the shop of the blacksmith.

### IRON.

The beds of this ore are so numerous that it is impossible to point out the localities where it prevails. It lies close to coal, making its manufacture far easier than in most other sections of America. The most valuable outcroppings, thus far, are found in St. Clair, Jefferson, and Shelby. Brown iron ore abounds in the regions south of the Tennessee river. It is already mined in St. Clair, Cherokee, Etowah, Calhoun, Talladega, and Bibb counties. Besides these are to be found gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, graphite, asbestos, emery, gypsum, ochre, asphalt, marble, Kaolin, fire clay.

### FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Where is Franklin county?

Franklin county lies south of Colbert county.

For whom named?

Benjamin Franklin.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

It was formed in 1818; its area is 610 square miles.

What of the surface and soil?

The northern half is called Russell valley; the southern half is a high table land and the soil is akin to the Tennessee valley counties.

What of minerals?

Immense beds of iron and coal are found.

Name the chief towns?

Belle Greene, Frankfort, Russellville and Center Line.

### MARION COUNTY.

Where is Marion county?

Marion county lies south of Franklin county.

For whom named?

General Francis Marion.

When was it formed and what is its area?

It was formed in 1818; its area is 810 square miles.

What of the surface and soil?

The surface is broken, with much forest; and the soil is diversified.

What of minerals in this county?

There are rich deposits of minerals.

Name the chief towns.

Hamilton, Pikeville, Shottsville, Guinn, Darlington, Barnesville.

### WINSTON COUNTY.

Where is Winston county?

Winston county lies south of Lawrence and west of Cullman.

For whom named?

Governor John A. Winston.

When was it formed and what is its area?

It was formed in 1850, and till 1858 was known as Hancock; its area is 540 square miles.

What of the soil and surface?

The surface is much broken. Byler Ridge, in the western part, divides the county into two parts; the soil is thin.

What of minerals?

Winston is in heart of the Warrior coal fields. The entire county is but a coal bed.

Name chief towns.

Double Springs, Houston, Littleville, Motes, Delma, Ark, Larissa. There are in Clear creek, two waterfalls 300 feet apart, and each 30 feet.

What other minerals besides coal and iron?

Slate, building stone, granite and copper are found.

Natural Bridge, one mile west of the depot that bears its name, on the Northern Alabama Railway, is the most wonderful natural scenery in the State. This bridge is 120 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 62 feet high.



## WALKER COUNTY.

Where is Walker county ?

Walker county is west of Jefferson.

For whom named ?

John W. Walker.

When was it formed, and what is its area ?

It was formed in 1824; area is 880 square miles.

What of the surface and soil ?

Sandy soil, mostly; surface broken; there is much long leaf pine.

How does Walker rank as a coal field ?

The richest of all the counties—entire county is but a coal bed.

Name the chief towns.

Jasper, Holly Grove, South Lowell, Carbon Hill, Elridge, Townley, Cardova, Horse Creek, Oakman.

## CULLMAN COUNTY.

Where is Cullman county ?

Cullman county is south of Morgan county.

For whom named ?

John G. Cullman.

When was it formed, and what is its area ?

It was formed in 1877; area is 650 square miles.

What of minerals ?

Coal and iron abound.

What special crops deserve notice ?

Truck farming products are to be found in abundance.

What of the surface and soil ?

The surface is one broad mountain plateau; hence, mostly level; the soil is thin.

Name chief town.

Cullman. Cullman is a German colony of flourishing qualities.

## BLOUNT COUNTY.

Where is Blount county?

Blount county is north of Jefferson county.

For whom named?

Governor Wm. G. Blount, of Tennessee.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

It was formed in 1818; its area is 700 square miles.

What minerals are there?

Coal and iron abound.

What special crops deserve notice?

Fruits—apples not excelled on the continent.

Name chief towns.

Blountsville, Oneonta, Bangor, Summit, Hanceville, Garden City.

What of the surface and soil?

Through center of the county is a plateau 8 miles to 10 miles wide; on one side, parallel with plateau, is Brown's valley; on the other, Murphree's valley. These valleys are fertile; the plateau is good for fruit raising.

Blount Springs, 130 miles north of Montgomery, situated immediately upon the Louisville & Nashville railroad, is a favorite watering place of Alabama. The waters are good for dyspepsia, scrofula, etc., and bladder troubles.

There are numerous caves in this county, some of which contain saltpetre. One belongs to that class called blowing cave—the air taking an outward course in summer, and inward course in winter.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Where is Jefferson county?

Jefferson county is near the center of Alabama.

For whom named?

Thomas Jefferson.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

Jefferson was formed in 1819; has 960 square miles.

What of the surface and soil ?

The surface is broken, often mountainous. Jones valley contains the most fertile farming lands.

How does Jefferson rank in minerals?

It is one of the first counties in the State in the amount of coal and iron.

What of manufactories.

In and around Birmingham, Bessemer, and other cities, are many manufactories of various kinds.

What of the altitude of Birmingham?

Birmingham is 200 feet higher than Blount Springs, 40 miles north. Jefferson county is 700 feet above the level of the sea.

Name chief towns ?

Birmingham, Bessemer, Elyton, Pratt Mines, Oxmoor, East Lake, Ensley. At East Lake are located Howard College, and East Lake Athenaeum.

#### SHELBY COUNTY.

Where is Shelby county?

Shelby county is south and east of Jefferson county.

For whom named ?

Governor Shelby, of Kentucky.

When was it formed and what is its area?

It was formed in 1818; area 780 square miles.

What of the surface and soil ?

The surface is broken; the soil diversified.

What of minerals?

Coal and iron abound; also, stone and lime are found at Saluria and Longview.

What special works deserve notice?

Extensive manufactories of iron at Shelby and iron works at other points.

Name the chief towns.

Wilsonville, Harpersville, Calera, Columbiana, Helena and Montevallo.

Just above Calera, on the East Tennessee, Virginia &

Georgia railroad, are Shelby Springs, a favorite watering place. The waters have valuable medicinal qualities. There are immense lime works at Longview and Saluria.

At Montevallo is the Montevallo Industrial School, a State institution for white girls.

### TALLADEGA COUNTY.

Where is Talladega county?

Talladega county is north of Coosa county, and is separated from Shelby by the Coosa river.

For whom named?

For Indian town.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

It was formed in 1832; the area is 700 square miles.

What of the surface and soil?

The surface is rugged; the soil varied. There are valuable forests.

What of minerals in this county?

Varied and valuable.

Name the chief towns.

Talladega, Childersburg, Alpine, Mumford, Renfroe and Jenifer.

Near the eastern border of the county, below the Kahatchee hills, is the well known Sulphur Springs, with most attractive surroundings.

At Talladega are the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute of the State, and Talladega College, an excellent school for colored people, under the American Missionary Association.

### ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Where is St. Clair county?

St. Clair county is east of Jefferson county.

For whom named?

General Arthur St. Clair.

When was it formed and what is its area?

It was formed in 1816; its area is 630 square miles.

What of minerals?

The Red Mountains run through this county and in these mountains are inexhaustible quantities of coal. The most valuable part of the Coosa coal field is in this county. Limestone is found in great abundance, also marble.

What mountains in the county?

On the north-eastern boundary, Strait or Blount, mountains; in the north-western part, Chandler Mountain.

What valleys deserve notice?

The Coosa valley and the Cahaba valley, comprising the most fertile lands.

Name the chief towns.

Ashville, Coal City, Ragland, Inman, Henry Ellen and Springville.

#### ETOWAH COUNTY

Where is Etowah county?

Etowah county is situated in the north-eastern part of the State, west of Cherokee county.

For whom named?

Indian name.

When was it formed and what is its area?

It was formed in 1866; its area is 520 square miles.

What mountains in the county?

Sand Mountain, width about 10 miles; Lookout Mountain, width about 5 miles.

What of minerals?

Immense quantities, said to be about fifty million tons iron ore, when summed up; vast quantities of coal, sixteen-mile mountain of limestone. The present output is 600 barrels per day. Chert is found; and manganese is found in large quantities.

Seventy per cent. of the county is in forests.

Name the chief towns?

Gadsden, Attalla, Alabama City.

## DEKALB COUNTY.

Where is DeKalb county?

DeKalb county is in the north-eastern part of the State.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

It was formed in 1836; area is 650 square miles.

What of the surface and soil?

Seventy-five per cent. of the county is in forest. There are portions of Sand Mountain and Lookout Mountain in the county; the soil in the bottoms is heavy lime, on the plateau a sandy loam.

Name the chief towns.

Fort Payne, Collinsville, Lebanon, Valley Head and Portersville.

In the north-western part of DeKalb is the fall of Little river. In this river there is a small volume of water thrown over a precipice sixty-five feet below.

A short distance below this cataract are the remains of a fortress of semicircular form of three or four feet cavers in the river bluff, which was evidently used as a citadel. This fortress can be reached only by a foot-path overhanging a yawning chasm cut by the river beneath.

## CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Where is Cherokee county?

Cherokee county is in the north-eastern part of the State; east of Etowah and south of DeKalb.

For whom named?

An Indian tribe.

When was it formed and what is its area?

It was formed in 1836; its area is 660 square miles.

What of minerals in this county?

Vast deposits of iron ore and coal are found.

What of the surface and soil?

The surface is uneven and sometimes mountainous; in the valleys red and brown loam; uplands are grayish.

Name the chief towns.

Center, Cedar Bluff and Haylesville.

The Coosa river flows through the heart of this county.

Broomtown valley, in the north-western corner of the county, is very fertile.

In the northern part of the county is a cataract of much beauty in Little river. A sheet of water, about 10 feet deep and 100 feet wide, falls perpendicularly 30 feet into a rock basin of great depth. The river then flows through a narrow chasm for about seven miles, 90 feet to 120 feet deep. At the confluence of Walfe creek is a large cave, and has a spacious entrance in the west bank of the river, and is one of the most beautiful caves in America. The ante-chamber is about 100 feet long, 50 feet wide, with a concave dome 30 feet high.

### CALHOUN COUNTY.

Where is Calhoun county?

Calhoun county lies in the eastern part of the State, north-east of Talladega county.

For whom named?

John C. Calhoun.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

It was formed in 1832, then known as Benton, changed to Calhoun 1858; area is 640 square miles.

What valleys deserve special notice?

Alexandria and Choccolocco valleys are both very fertile.

What of minerals?

There are ore fields and coal beds and limestone in abundance.

Name the chief towns.

Anniston, Jacksonville, Oxanna, Oxford, Piedmont, Morrisville, Germania, Choccolocco, and White Plains.

At Jacksonville there is a Normal school, and at Oxford a college of considerable repute.

## CLEBURNE COUNTY.

Where is Cleburne county ?

Cleburne county is in the eastern part of the State, east of Calhoun.

For whom named ?

General Patrick Cleburne, of Arkansas.

When was it formed, and what is its area ?

It was formed in 1866; its area is 540 square miles.

What of minerals ?

Abundance of stone for building, and gold mines and iron are found.

What of the surface and soil ?

In northern end are rugged hills, and in it also mountains, with intervening valleys. Along slopes good farming lands with yellow subsoil are found. The valleys are of reddish hue. Other soils are grayish.

Name chief towns.

Edwardsville, Heflin, Arbachoohee, Chulafinnee.

## CLAY COUNTY.

Where is Clay county ?

Clay county is east of Tallapoosa and west of Randolph.

For whom named ?

Henry Clay.

When was it formed and what is its area ?

It was formed in 1866; its area is 610 square miles.

What of minerals ?

A great variety of minerals is found, including gold, silver, tin, mica, manganese.

What of the surface and soil ?

The western portion is mountainous with dark fertile soil; the eastern, varied surface with soil of sandy loam.

A mountain range extends from south-west to north-east through the county. In northern portion, west of this



range, is a rich valley. The water power is immense. Much forest abounds.

Name the chief towns.

Ashland, Lineville and Delta.

### RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Where is Randolph county ?

Randolph county is in eastern part of the State, north of Chambers and east of Clay.

For whom named ?

John Randolph, of Virginia.

When was it formed, and what is its area ?

It was formed in 1832; its area is 610 square miles.

What of the surface and soil ?

It has been called the Switzerland of America; the soil is thin.

What of minerals ?

It has gold, copper, graphite, mica and kaolin, and the last named inexhaustible in quantity.

Name chief towns.

Roanoke, Wedowee, Rock Mills.

### CHAMBERS COUNTY.

Where is Chambers county ?

Chambers county is in the eastern part of the State, south of Randolph, north of Lee, and separated from Georgia by the Chattahoochee river.

For whom named ?

Hon. Henry Chambers, of Madison county.

When was it formed and what is its area ?

It was formed in 1832; area is 600 square miles.

What of the surface and soil ?

The land is rolling; the soil red and gray. This is one of the best average counties for farming purposes in the State.

What special fruits?

Peaches in abundance. The famous Parnell farm has 1,000 acres in peaches.

Name the chief towns.

LaFayette, Bluffton, Cusseta, Fredonia and Milton.

#### LEE COUNTY.

Where is Lee county?

Lee county is in the eastern part of the State, South of Chambers.

For whom named?

Robert E. Lee.

When was it formed and what is its area?

It was formed in 1866; its area is 610 square miles.

What of minerals?

Only abundance of lime rock.

What of the surface and soil?

The soil is gray, red, and sandy—gray leading in amount; the surface.

Name the chief towns.

Opelika, Auburn, Salem, Phenix City.

At Auburn is located the State Polytechnic Institute.

#### TALLAPOOSA COUNTY.

Where is Tallapoosa county?

Tallapoosa county is situated in the eastern central part of the State.

For whom named?

Tallapoosa river.

When was it formed and what is its area?

It was formed in 1832; its area is 810 square miles.

What of the surface and soil?

The Tallapoosa river divides the county into east and west Tallapoosa. The surface is generally undulating, though a large part is level. Much long leaf pine is to found.

Falls in the streams make this county pre-eminent in water power. The soil is red and gray. Some gold is found.

There is immense water power in the streams, owing to falls. In southern part of county is the famous Tallapoosa Falls, being 53 feet inclination, rushing along a steep for 200 yards.

Name the chief towns.

Dadeville, Alexander City, Camp Hill, Daviston, Dudleyville..

### COOSA COUNTY.

Where is Coosa county?

Coosa county is north of Elmore county.

For whom named?

Coosa River.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

It was formed in 1832; the area is 670 square miles.

What of the surface and soil?

The surface is uneven; the soil red and gray.

What minerals are there?

Between Weoguffka and Hatchet creeks iron ore seems inexhaustible. There are some other minerals. Much long leaf pine is found.

Name the chief towns.

Rockford, Kelleyton, Bradford, Nixburg, Goodwater.

### BIBB COUNTY.

Where is Bibb county?

Bibb county is north of Perry county.

For whom named?

William Bibb, the first Governor of Alabama.

When was it formed and what is its area?

It was formed in 1818; it was then known as Cahaba county, changed same year to Bibb; area is 640 square miles.

What of the surface and soil ?

The northern part is very hilly; the southern generally rolling or level; the soil is mostly red. Forests of long leaf pine are found. There is great water power in this county, owing to falls in the streams.

What of minerals ?

Iron, marble, coal, and limestone are found in abundance. The whole northern portion is but a coal bed.

Along the precipitous hills are solid walls of valuable stone 50 feet high. Blocks of limestone as big as a cottage may be seen. This scene is along both Little and Big Cahaba rivers. There are immense forests.

Name the chief towns.

Centreville, Scottsville, Six Mile, Blocton, Randolph, Green Ford, Brierfield.

#### FAYETTE COUNTY.

Where is Fayette county ?

Fayette county is in the western part of the State, west of Walker county.

For whom named ?

General La Fayette.

When was it formed and what is its area ?

It was formed in 1824; its area is 660 square miles.

What of the surface and soil ?

The surface is divided thus:—Sipsey valley about 20 miles by one Mile; Luxapalia valley, about the size of the Sipsey. Water power is great. The soil is generally brown loam and red.

What of minerals in this county ?

Iron ore and coal are found in abundance; also gold and red ochre, and building stone are found. Chalybeate and Sulphur Springs are found.

Name chief town.

Fayette, C. H.

## CHILTON COUNTY.

Where is Chilton county ?

Chilton county is near the center of the State, north of Autauga county.

For whom named ?

Judge W. P. Chilton.

When was it formed, and what is its area ?

It was formed in 1868, being known as Baker county till 1875; its area is 700 square miles.

What of the surface and soil ?

The surface is irregular, the soil is brown with red predominating. Pine forests are extensive.

What of minerals in this county ?

Not abundant, though in great variety.

Name chief towns.

Clanton, Maplesville, Verbena, Mountain Creek. Verbena and Mountain Creek are summer resorts, chiefly, for citizens of Montgomery.

## TUSCALOOSA COUNTY.

Where is Tuscaloosa county ?

Tuscaloosa county is west of Jefferson county.

For whom named ?

Indian name.

When was it formed, and what is its area ?

It was formed in 1818; area is 1390 square miles

What of the surface and soil ?

The surface is generally broken, the central and southern portions are most productive.

There is abundance of long leaf pine. Water power is great.

What of minerals ?

The coal is regarded the thickest in the world, and more than half the county is underlaid with it.

Name the chief towns.

Tuscaloosa, North Port, Cottondale, and Foster's.

At Tuscaloosa is located the State University, and the Insane Asylum, for whites.

### LAMAR COUNTY.

Where is Lamar county?

Lamar county is on north-western border of the State, north of Pickens and south of Marion county.

For whom named?

J. Q. C. Lamar.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

Lamar was formed in 1866, and named Jones; in 1868 changed to Sanford; in 1877 to Lamar; its area is 576 square miles.

What of the surface and soil?

The last of the foot hills of the Alleghany are found in the northern part of the county. There are great falls in the streams. The soil is red and gray.

What of minerals in this county?

About half the county is underlaid with coal; iron, also abounds.

Name the chief towns.

Vernon, Sulligent, Crews, Kennedy, and Millport.



## CHAPTER V.



### The Cotton or Black Belt.

Where is the Cotton Belt?

The Cotton, or Black Belt, of Alabama lies directly south of the great Mineral Belt of the State.

What is its extent?

The Black Belt extends from east to west limit of the State, 13,610 square miles.

How many counties in the Black Belt?

There are 17 counties in the Black Belt.

Name the counties of the Black Belt.

They are Pickens, Sumter, Choctaw, Greene, Hale, Marengo, Perry, Dallas, Wilcox, Autauga, Lowndes, Elmore, Montgomery, Macon, Bullock, Russell and Barbour counties.

What is the character of the soil?

The soil in the richer portions is very black or of a dark color, and immensely rich.

How does this soil compare in fertility with other portions of the country?

No more fertile land is found in all America.

#### PICKENS COUNTY.

Where is Pickens county?

Pickens county is on the north-western border of the State, west of Tuscaloosa county.

For whom named?

General Andrew Pickens, of South Carolina.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

It was formed in 1820; its area is 1,000 square miles.

What of the surface and soil?

The surface is somewhat broken, and the soil is sandy loam, clay and lime. There is much forest.

What of mineral springs?

There are several mineral springs near Carrolton, the county seat. The famous Indian Spring is just a half mile east of the county court house.

Name special table land.

From Lubbub creek to the Tombigbee river, known as "Cross Roads," "Franconia" and "Garden" neighborhoods cannot be excelled for fertility in Alabama.

Name the chief towns.

Carrolton, Pickensville, Vienna.

## SUMTER COUNTY.

Where is Sumter county?

Sumter county lies on the Mississippi border, south and west of Greene county.

For whom named?

General Thomas Sumter, of South Carolina.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

It was formed in 1852; area 1,000 square miles.

What of the surface and soil?

The surface is undulating; the soil in northern part is black prairie; in southern part sandy.

What is "Flatwood"?

"Flatwood" is a stretch of land three miles to five miles wide, near the center of the county.

What minerals are found?

Beds of lignite, and marl are found.

What rivers?

There are the Tombigbee and Noxubee rivers, both navigable.

Name chief towns.

Gainesville, Livingstone, Cuba, Warsaw, York, Belmont, Sumterville, Brewerville. At Livingstone is a State normal college.

What of mineral waters?

There is a mineral well at Livingstone, more than 1,000 feet deep. Persons resort here from all parts of the Union.

The waters are said to be good for dyspepsia, etc.

## CHOCTAW COUNTY.

Where is Choctaw county?

Choctaw county is in the western part of the State, west of the Tombigbee river, and north of Washington county.

For whom named?

The Indian tribe of that name.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

It was formed in 1847; its area is 930 square miles.



What of the surface and soil?

There are extensive pine forests; the soil is black prairie and sandy loam, and there are some hills.

What rivers are there?

The Tombigbee, on eastern border of the county.

What of mineral waters in Choctaw?

Bladon Springs are situated just three miles from the Tombigbee, in this county. From the mud, near these springs, is manufactured a medicine called Acid Iron Earth. The water has high medicinal qualities.

### GREENE COUNTY.

Where is Greene county?

Greene county is in the western part of the State between the Black Warrior and the Tombigbee rivers, with Sipsey river on the northern boundary.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

It was formed in 1819; area 520 square miles.

For whom named?

General Nathaniel Greene, of Rhode Island.

What of the surface and soil?

In the south-west broad prairies; in the north-west and north, the land is broken, with clay foundation.

Name chief towns.

Eutaw, Forkland, Boligee, Clinton, Pine Ridge and Knoxville.

What minerals?

Green sands and marl beds are found.

### HALE COUNTY.

Where is Hale county?

Hale county is situated east of Greene county and west of Perry county.

For whom named?

Colonel Stephen F. Hale.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

It was formed in 1867; its area is 670 square miles.

What of the surface and soil?

In the northern, part it is hilly and sandy; in the middle, level and somewhat reddish, in the southern, black prairie of marvelous fertility; in the north-western part, an abundance of long leaf pine. By trial, it is found that the famous red wood and cedar of California grow readily in the soil of Hale. The Japan cedar flourishes here.

What grass deserves special mention?

The famous mellilotus comes to perfection, and its seed are shipped to all parts of the South.

Name chief towns?

Greensboro, Newberne, Akron, Havana. At Greensboro is located the the Southern University, Methodist State College.

In Hale county, on the line of Hale and Tuscaloosa counties, by the river side, there is to be found a group of twenty artificial mounds. They average about twenty feet in height. One is about forty feet. Skeletons have been found in them.

## MARENGO COUNTY.

Where is Marengo county?

Marengo county is north of Clarke county, and is bounded on the west by the Tombigbee.

Whence is the name derived?

From French settlers.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

It was formed in 1818; area is 960 square miles.

What of the surface and soil?

Northern strip, about six miles wide, is prairie; next, sandy clay about 12 miles wide; and the rest pine land with long leaf pine.

Name chief towns.

Demopolis, Faunsdale, Jefferson, Spring Hill, Dayton, McKinley, Thomaston, and Linden. At Demopolis is an artesian well with mineral properties.

## WILCOX COUNTY.

Where is Wilcox county?

Wilcox county is south of Dallas county.

For whom named?

Lieutenant Joseph M. Wilcox.

When was it formed and what is its area?

It was formed in 1819; area 960 square miles.

What of the surface and soil?

The general surface is uneven, with much level land; black prairie and alluvial soil. Green sand marl is found.

Name chief towns.

Camden, Snow Hill, Allenton, Pine Apple, Rehoboth, Lower Peachtree, Pine Hill, Arlington, Centennial, Gastonburg.

## DALLAS COUNTY.

Where is Dallas county?

Dallas county is near the center of the State, adjoining Wilcox county.

For whom named?

Alexander Dallas, of Pennsylvania.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

It was formed in 1818; area 954 square miles.

How does Dallas rank as a cotton county?

It has the first place.

What of the surface and soil?

The surface is generally undulating and there are black prairie, clay land, and alluvial soils.

What of its mineral waters?

In the city of Selma there are more than 100 artesian wells, many having curative properties.

Name chief towns.

Selma, Orville, Saffold, Pleasant Hill, Summerfield, Burnsville, Plantersville, Carlowville, Bridges, Richmond, Beloit, Martins.

## PERRY COUNTY.

Where is Perry county?

Perry county is situated near the center of the State, south of Bibb county.

For whom named?

Commodore O. H. Perry.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

It was formed in 1819; its area is 790 square miles.

What of the surface and soil?

Perry is hilly in the northern part, with red sandy land; in south, level, black prairie predominating.

Name chief towns.

Marion, Uniontown, Hamburg.

In Marion are located the Judson Institute, the Marion Female Institute, and The Marion Military Institute.

## LOWNDES COUNTY.

Where is Lowndes county?

Lowndes county is south of Autauga county, and west of Montgomery county.

For whom named.

Hon. William H. Lowndes, of South Carolina.

When was it formed, and what is its area.

It was formed in 1830, and its area is 740 square miles.

What of the surface and soil?

The surface is generally rolling, and the whole county lies within the prairie belt, but there is some upland.

What is the south-eastern part of the county called?

It is locally called "Little Texas."

Name chief towns.

Hayneville, Lowndesboro, Benton, Ft. Deposit, Letohatchie, and Calhoun.

At Calhoun is located the Calhoun Industrial School for colored.

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Where is Montgomery county ?

Montgomery county is near the center of the State.

For whom named ?

Maj. Lemuel P. Montgomery, of Virginia.

When was it formed, and what is its area ?

It was formed in 1816; and its area is 740 square miles.

What of truck farming ?

Near the city of Montgomery are many truck farms with valuable incomes.

What of the surface and soil ?

There are three different kinds of soil: Black prairie, red land, and pine land; the surface is generally level.

What special facts are worthy of note about the city of Montgomery ?

Forty-two passenger trains, not local, enter Montgomery daily. The city is surpassed only by Memphis in wholesale grocery business as an inland city, in the entire South.

Name chief towns.

Montgomery, Highland Park.

## ELMORE COUNTY.

Where is Elmore county ?

Elmore county is north of Montgomery county.

For whom named ?

Gen. John A. Elmore.

When was it formed and what is its area ?

It was formed in 1866; its area is 630 square miles.

What of manufacturing chances ?

The water power makes this county second to none in the State for manufacturing chances. The government has improved the river, at Wetumpka, by locks.

What of the surface and soil.

The surface is generally rolling, with about three-fourths pine forests.

Name chief towns.

Wetumpka, Elmore, Tallassee.

At Tallassee and Wetumpka are vast cotton factories.

A plant, utilizing the falls at Tallassee, is about to be put in operation to supply electricity to Montgomery.

#### BULLOCK COUNTY.

Where is Bullock county?

Bullock county is east of Montgomery county and south of Macon county.

For whom named?

Col. E. C. Bullock, of Eufaula.

When was it formed and what is its area?

It was formed in 1866; its area is 660 square miles.

What of the surface and soil?

From east to west, through the middle of the county, extends a range of low hills, called Chunnenggee Ridge, forming a water shed. North of the ridge are prairie lands, and the lighter lands are south of it.

Name chief towns.

Union Springs, Midway, Enon.

#### MACON COUNTY.

Where is Macon county?

Macon county is north of Bullock county, and east of Russell county.

For whom named?

Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

It was formed in 1832; its area is 930 square miles.

What of the surface and soil?

The surface is undulating, except in the north, somewhat hilly: in the north and north-east, the soil is light; in the south and south-east, and south-west, the soil is fertile.

What of minerals?

Red Ochre has been found on Red Creek.

Name chief towns.

Tuskegee, Notasulga, LaPlace, Warrior Stand, Society Hill. At Tuskegee are located the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, for colored; the Alabama Conference Female College; The Alabama High School for boys.

### RUSSELL COUNTY.

Where is Russell county.

Russell county is in the eastern part of the State, north of Lee county, and south of Barbour county.

For whom named?

Colonel Russell, of Mobile.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

It was formed in 1832; its area is 670 square miles.

What of the surface and soil?

The general surface is undulating and in some portions broken; five or six miles west of the Chattahoochee are fine loam lands; then begin the more elevated table lands, which are red. There is some prairie.

Name chief towns.

Seale, Girard, Hurtsboro, Jernigan.

### BARBOUR COUNTY.

Where is Barbour county.

Barbour county is in south eastern part of the State, north of Henry and Dale counties.

For whom named?

Governor Barbour, of Virginia.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

It was formed in 1832; its area is 860 square miles.

What of the surface and soil?

The northern portions are hilly; the southern, generally level. Barbour creek divides the county into two sections.

North of Barbour creek are the most fertile lands; south of this creek are lighter lands.

Name chief towns.

Eufaula, Clayton, Louisville, Batesville.

#### AUTAUGA COUNTY.

Where is Autauga county ?

Autauga county is north of Lowndes and west of Elmore, which latter is north of Montgomery county.

For whom named ?

From Indian word Autaugi.

When was it formed, and what is its area ?

It was formed in 1818; its area is 660 square miles.

What of the surface and soil ?

The surface is generally broken and undulating; the soil is of all kinds, with but little prairie.

More than half of the county is covered with long leaf pine. The Alabama river is on the southern border of the county.

Name chief towns.

Autauga and Prattville.

In 1846, Daniel Pratt built his cotton mill, at Prattville. The Pratt Cotton Gins, made at Prattville, have a world-wide reputation. More gins are manufactured here than at any other place in the United States.



## CHAPTER VI.

## The Timber Belt.

What is the Timber Belt?

All the southern portion of the State of Alabama is embraced in the division known as the Timber Belt.

How many counties in this belt?

There are fifteen counties in the Timber Belt, viz., Washington, Mobile, Baldwin, Clarke, Monroe, Escambia, Conecuh, Butler, Covington, Crenshaw, Pike, Coffee, Geneva, Dale and Henry counties.

What is the extent of this section?

It extends from east to west across the State, and is about one hundred and fifty miles wide.

What crops are produced best in this section?

The chief agricultural products are cotton, corn, oats, potatoes, sugar cane, and especially root crops, fruits and vegetables. There are vast forests of long leaf pine.

## CONECUH COUNTY.

Where is Conecuh county?

Conecuh county is in the southern part of the State, north of Escambia county and east of Monroe county.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

It was formed in 1818; its area is 840 square miles.

Whence is derived the name?

The Conecuh river.

What of the surface and soil?

Most of the county is covered with the long leaf pine. The soil is sandy loam, red clay, and lime.

What of minerals?

Marl and mica are found. There is a mica bed near Evergreen. Limestone of snowy whiteness abounds.

Name chief towns.

Evergreen, Castleberry, Gravelle, Bellville, Brooklyn, and Repton.

In Evergreen there is a mineral spring of note.

In Conecuh county, on Conecuh river, are three striking artificial mounds, from which Spanish coins have been taken. From one of these mounds there has been taken a monstrous jaw-bone, larger than an ordinary adult jaw-bone.

On Yellow river there is a cave of vast extent.

#### DALE COUNTY.

Where is Dale county?

Dale county is in the southern and eastern part of the State, west of Henry county.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

Dale county was formed in 1854; area 650 square miles.

For whom named?

Sam Dale, of canoe fight fame.

What of the surface and soil?

The Choctawhatchee river divides the county into north and south portions; north of the river the land is rolling; south, it is level. North of the river the soil is light loam; south, light sandy.

Name chief towns.

Ozark, Clopton, Newton, Daleville, and Echo.

At Ozark there is a fertilizer factory.

#### CRENSHAW COUNTY.

Where is Crenshaw county?

Crenshaw county is situated in the southern part of the State, south of Montgomery county, and west of Pike county.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

It was formed in 1865; its area is 660 square miles.

For whom named?

Anderson Crenshaw.

What of the surface and soil?

The surface is undulating. The soil, in central part, is very limy; in south, red, and pine lands. The southern half of the county has extensive pine forests. There is considerable limestone in Crenshaw.

Name chief towns.

Rutledge, Luverne, Rocky Mount, Honoraville, New Providence, Bullock, Mount Ida, Leon, Highland Home.

### GENEVA COUNTY.

Where is Geneva county?

Geneva county lies on extreme southern border of the State, west of Henry county.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

It was formed in 1868; its area is 648 square miles.

Whence is derived the name?

From its chief town.

What of the surface and soil?

The surface is generally level. The soil is generally a light sandy loam; in eastern part are fine lime lands; in south east valuable red lime lands.

Choctawhatchee penetrates the center of Geneva. Steamers ascend the Choctawhatchie as far as Geneva. Pea river traverses western part of Geneva.

Name chief towns.

Geneva, Mellville, Coffee Springs.

### COVINGTON COUNTY.

Where is Covington county?

Covington county lies on line of Florida, midway of the State.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

It was formed in 1821; its area is 1,030 square miles.

For whom named?

General Leonard Covington.

What of the surface and soil?

The surface is undulating. There are some lakes in southern part. There are vast forests of pine. The soil is a gray, sandy loam.

Name chief towns.

Andalusia, Flovala, Race Hill, Red Level, Fairfield, Loango, River Falls, Rome, Vera Cruz, Halton, Green Bay.

#### BUTLER COUNTY.

Where is Butler county?

Butler county lies south of Lowndes county.

For whom named?

William Butler.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

It was formed in 1819; its area is 800 square miles.

What of the surface and soil?

The general surface is rolling, with some hills in the west. In the north-western portion, red land; in the southern, red and gray.

What of minerals?

Needle iron ore is found. Limestone in vast quantities, in north-west; phosphates is found here also.

Name chief towns.

Greenville, Georgiana, Garland, Monterey, Forest Home.

At Greenville are two schools of high repute.

This county is somewhat noted for its mineral springs. Butler Springs have long been noted for their mineral waters. McCall's well, within three miles of Greenville, is a most remarkable one. Its waters are pronounced the strongest of mineral waters in America. This water is good for dyspepsia, all phases of eruptions, and some organic troubles.

## COFFEE COUNTY.

Where is Coffee county?

Coffee county is in southern part of the State, south of Pike county.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

It was formed in 1841; its area is 700 square miles.

For whom named?

General John Coffee.

What of the surface and soil?

In the main, the surface is level; but in the northern portion broken and hilly. Within corporate limits of the town of Elba, three rapid streams come together, viz: Pea river, White river, and Beaver Dam creek. There are great rapids in these streams. Much pine forest is in this county.

Name chief towns.

Elba, Victoria, Clintonville, and Brannon.

## PIKE COUNTY.

Where is Pike county?

Pike county lies south of Montgomery county.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

Pike was formed in 1821; its area is 740 square miles.

For whom named?

Zebulon Pike.

What of the surface and soil?

In the northern and central portions, Pike is hilly; the rest of the county is largely level. In different parts are sandy ridges with clay foundation; in some parts are lime and clay lands; the best land is in southern part of the county.

What is Chunnenugee Ridge?

It is an elevation or ridge in the eastern part of the county. There are valuable pine forests; and, hence many mills.

Name chief towns.

Troy, Brundidge and Orion.

At Troy is located a State Normal School.

#### HENRY COUNTY.

Where is Henry county ?

Henry county is situated in the south-eastern part of the State.

When was it formed ; and what is its area ?

It was formed in 1819 ; its area is 1,000 square miles.

For whom named ?

Patrick Henry.

What of the soil and surface ?

The upper portion of the county is broken and rolling ; the southern, level. In southern portion, sandy soils prevail ; in northern, light sandy loam ; along the Choctaw-hatchee, dark, rich, mulatto land ; south west, rich lime lands.

For what is Henry county specially noted ?

It is noted for its dry atmosphere, probably not excelled in the Union as a suitable place for consumptives.

Name the chief towns.

Abbeville, Dothan, Columbia, Gordon, Headland, and Lawrenceville.

At Abbeville is an agricultural school under auspices of the State.

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Where is Washington county ?

Washington county is in the south-western part of the State, north of Mobile county and south of Choctaw county.

For whom named ?

George Washington.

When was it formed, and what is its area ?

Washington county was formed in 1800, by proclamation of Winthrop Sargent, Governor of Mississippi Terri-

tory; its area is 1,050 square miles. It was the first county formed in the limits of Alabama.

What of its surface and soil?

The general surface is rolling; the northern tier of townships is shell prairie, river bottom, rich alluvial soil, and the rest pine lands. There is an abundance of long leaf pine.

Name chief towns.

St. Stephens, McIntosh, Calvert, Deer Park, Escatawpa, Fruitdale, Healing Springs, Koenton, and Frankville.

In Washington county are many valuable springs with medicinal properties. The most noted are Healing Springs, in northern part of the county, on M. & O. Railroad, sixteen miles from the Tombigbee. The four principal ones are: Creek Spring, good for kidney troubles, etc.; Mound Spring, good for dyspepsia, skin troubles, etc.; McCartney Spring, good for chronic troubles; Scholes Spring, good for chronic constipation, etc.

## MOBILE COUNTY.

Where is Mobile county?

Mobile county is in the extreme south-western part of the State.

For whom named?

An Indian name, Mauvila.

When was it formed and what is its area?

It was formed in 1813; its area is 1,200 square miles.

What of the surface and soil?

In the northern and western portions of the county, the surface is undulating; along the coast, it is flat. The soil is mainly light. There are vast forests of pine.

Name two chief businesses.

Truck farming and fish and oyster businesses; the former aggregating more than one million dollars a year.

Name chief towns.

Mobile, Whistler, Citronelle, Mount Vernon, and Spring Hill.

## BALDWIN COUNTY.

Where is Baldwin county?

Baldwin county is in the extreme south-western part of the State.

For whom named?

Abraham Baldwin.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

It was formed in 1809; its area is 1620 square miles. It is the largest county in the State, and it is larger than the State of Rhode Island.

What of the surface and soil?

The northern part is undulating; the southern, level. The greater portion is covered with pine forests.

What is the chief business?

Lumber and turpentine business. The soil has clay bottom.

Name chief towns- Daphne, Montgomery Hill, Montpelier, Stockton, Bay Minette.

## CLARKE COUNTY.

Where is Clarke county?

Clarke county is situated north of Baldwin county, between the Alabama and the Tombigbee rivers.

For whom named?

John Clarke.

When was it formed and what is its area?

It was formed in 1812; its area is 1,160 square miles.

What of the surface and soil?

There is a southward slope to the junction of the Alabama and the Tombigbee rivers. The ridge between these two rivers causes all streams to run either west or southwest. The soil is shell prairie, river bottom, gray and pine lands. There are excellent pine forests.

In Clarke county are found bones of an animal called Zeougledon, an immense sea animal something like the modern whale. At some places the bones were so numer-



ous as to be used for fencing. A vertebral column, seven feet long, with bones of head and limbs of this animal is found in the Boston Museum.

Name chief towns. Grove Hill, Clarkville, Barlow Bend, Coffeeville, Thomasville.

### MONROE COUNTY.

Where is Monroe county?

Monroe county is south of Wilcox and east of Clarke.

For whom named?

James Monroe.

When was it formed and what is its area?

It was formed in 1815; its area is 1030 square miles.

What of the surface and soil?

The surface is broken in the northern part, central and southern part, undulating. The soil is pine land, alluvial and loam. Extensive forests are found.

Name chief towns. Monroeville, Perdue Hill, Beuna Vista, Burnt Corn, and Pineville.

Monroe Springs, in the northeastern part of the county, are valuable for their mineral properties. What minerals are found? Greene sand and marl are found.

### ESCAMBIA COUNTY.

Where is Escambia county?

Escambia county is on the Florida line, east of Balwin.

For whom named?

Escambia river.

When was it formed, and what is its area?

It was formed in 1868; its area is 1000 square miles.

What of the surface and soil?

The surface is generally level and has vast pine forests. The soil is generally light, sandy loam.

What are the chief occupations?

Lumber and turpentine business.

Name chief towns. Brewton, Pollard and Flomaton.

# PART III.

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## CHAPTER I.

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### The Negro as a Slave Before 1819.

The first Negro in Alabama, as far as authentic record shows, was left here by DeSoto in 1540. Owing to sickness on the part of the Negro, DeSoto was compelled to leave him in the eastern part of the State.

The first slaves in the Louisiana Territory, of which Alabama formed a part, were eighty Indians, there being no Negroes, as yet, 1708. In 1712, the Louisiana Territory had three hundred and twenty-four souls, twenty of whom were Negroes. In the year 1717, the whole population of the Louisiana Territory was seven hundred. There were some Negro slaves valued at 660 livres, or about \$122.00 each, to be paid for in rice or tobacco. In the year 1720, the ship *Hercules* landed one hundred and twenty Negroes from Guinea, Africa. This was under the French rule.

As early as the year 1708, when there were no Negroes in the Louisiana Territory, and the fact learned that the Indian slaves would resort to the woods when pressed too hard in the fields, and the fact learned that the low lands were detrimental to white men, Bienville, Governor of Louisiana Territory, recommended that the colonist be allowed to send Indians to the West India Islands, and there exchange Indian slaves for Negroes, who were at that time in bondage in the West Indies. The exchange was to be three Indians for two Negroes. This plan of exchange miscarried, for the islanders would not part with their "good Negroes." It is but just to say in this connection, that the low lands of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, with their humid atmosphere, could never have been

brought under successful cultivation without Negro labor. There are some low lands in Alabama, too, along the rivers, where only the Negro can survive.

In the year 1722, the company that had the control of Louisiana Territory issued an ordinance prohibiting the inhabitants from selling their Negroes to the Spaniards, or other foreigners, or taking them out of the colony, under severe penalty besides their confiscation.

In March, 1721, the *Africaine*, a ship of war, landed at Mobile, with 120 Negroes. She was succeeded by the *Maire*, with 338 more. The *Nevide*, a third ship, came with 238 Africans. The foregoing vessels were French.

As early as the time of Beinville, there was a code known as the Black Code, which prohibited the inter-marriage between whites and blacks.

The negro was not without some bravery, even in these early years. In 1846, at the battle of Ackia, between the French and the Chickasaw Indians, which battle lasted three hours, victory perched upon the banner of the Chickasaws and defeat and disgrace upon that of the French.

The French officers, suming up the result after the battle, were taunting and jeering a negro named Simon, because his company of negroes had fled from the field at the time of battle. Simon himself, be it said to his good credit, maintained his ground during the entire engagement. Soon there was seen a drove of horses coming down to the stream to slake their thirst. Simon, in resentment to those who taunted and jeered him, seized a rope and ran off toward the horses, saying: "I will show you that a negro is as brave as any one."

He passed around the horses, the Chickasaws firing upon him, and made his way to a beautiful white mare, threw a rope over her head, mounted upon her back, and with lightning speed landed into the French lines. Simon did not receive a wound, and it goes without saying, that

he was welcomed and was no more made sport of on account of the retreat of his company.

In the year 1800, Washington county, which was then a part of Mississippi Territory, had 744 whites; 494 Negroes, 23 of whom were free negroes. The counties of Baldwin and Mobile, which were not as yet counties, probably had as large a population.

In the year 1801, a party of North Carolinians, consisting of Thomas Malone, a young clerk in the land office at Raleigh, and others, together with sixty Negroes, came to Alabama in wagons, and landed in the valley of the Tennessee, and from there made their way down to the "Bigbee" settlement, near St. Stephens. The party constructed two rough canoes in which they descended the river, but before they had gone more than two miles the craft struck some obstruction and was sunk. It was ascertained that one white child and twenty-one Negroes were lost. This was in midwinter and there was no fire to be had, except two miles away through the woods. It was night now. In the midst of the suspense as to who would offer some relief, a resolute young Negro volunteered to go back to the old camp, two miles away, and bring some fire. In about two hours the Negro returned with fire from the old camp and, not unlike a conqueror in ancient times, returning laden with trophies, he was hailed with shouts of joy. The fire was built and the party dried themselves and awaited the king of day. The Indians stole a Negro from Malone, for the return of whom he gave his watch.

In the year 1810, the three counties lying within the present State of Alabama—Madison, Washington and Baldwin—contained a white population of 6,422 and 2,624 Negroes, more than half of whom were in Madison.

The Negro has played his part in the Creek Indian war. Two Negro slaves were the ones to report to the settlers that the Indians were making their advance upon Fort Mims, August 30, 1813. For the information they gave

they were disbelieved and flogged. A Negro woman was the first survivor to reach Fort Stoddart, eighteen miles away, that night with news of the disaster of Fort Mims.

A Negro named Cesar, was a participant in the canoe fight of 1813. It was he that rowed the boats for the crew. In December, 1814, at the battle of Econachaca, in the northern part of Lowndes, some Negroes were left dead on the field, as well as others.

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 CHAPTER II. 

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## The Negro in Alabama as a State.

The first constitution of the State, 1819, recognized and protected Negro slavery. The population of the State, in 1820, was as follows: Whites, 85,451; Negroes, 42,450. There were about 200 free Negroes at that time.

The free negro, be it remembered, had to have some white man to represent him at law.

In 1830 the population of the State contained 117,549 slaves; 1,572 free Negroes. In 1840, there were 253,532 slaves; 2,049 free Negroes. In 1850 there were 334,844 slaves; 2,265 free Negroes. In 1860, there were 435,580 slaves; 2,690 free Negroes.

The General Assembly, in the winter of 1862, passed an act authorizing the Governor to impress slaves to provide for the public safety. Colonel Streight reported of General Dodge that his army, in its raid through North Alabama, among other property carried off 1,500 Negroes. Because of its importance to the Negro race, and as worthy of remembrance, we will insert a copy of an act of the General Assembly respecting Negro help in the war:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
MONTGOMERY, ALA., FEB. 21, 1861.

*Geo. N. Gilmer, Esq., Tallassee, Ala.*

SIR: On the 31st of January, 1861, the following Act was passed by the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, to-wit:

“An Act to accept the services of certain patriotic citizens.

“Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the Governor be, and is hereby authorized to accept to such an extent as he may deem necessary the proffered services of Negro men tendered by Geo. N. Gilmer, of Tallassee, Tallapoosa county, Joel E. Matthews, of Dallas county, and Alexander Davidson and his neighbors, of Perry county, and of persons who have made or hereafter make similar offers to aid, as may be necessary, in defending and protecting the State.

“Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That during the time said Negroes are employed in the service of the State, and while traveling to and from the place of such service, the Governor is authorized to pay necessary expenses of traveling and provisions, out of whatever amount may be or has been appropriated for the military defense of the State.

“Approved, January 31, 1861.”

A. B. MOORE.

It is said that about three regiments of Negroes joined the Union forces during their occupation of North Alabama, and during their raid through the State. About 800 Negroes joined General Wilson's army at Selma.

A part from going to the war as constructionists on the fortifications, Negro men saw much of service, as attendants upon the person of their owners. When the master was killed, the slave would take his body and accompany it home, in many instances.

The slaves were encouraged to attend church on the Sabbath.

There was a police system, called patrolling, which was regulated by law. Slaves found away from the premises to which they belonged were required to present a pass. If they happened to be without a pass, except on the way to church or to work, the slaves were punished, the law describing the exact penalty. Although contrary to law, many slaves learned to read and write, and many a one wrote his own pass, when he desired to go abroad without the knowledge or consent of his master.

The tie of affection between the owner and the slaves was a silver cord that has come down to the present time, and has caused the amelioration of the condition of many a Negro. The apparent passing away of this good feeling is the regret of all good people.

Many a colored woman that has, even to day, much grace of movement and courtly bearing, has learned the same from the "big house," as the master's residence was called. Many a one that is an adept in artistic design had her fingers taught in those days.

Negro men were taught trades, in very many instances, and that good trades, which knowledge has been the foundation of much prosperity on the part of those very ones and their posterity. Since those days there has been a decline in the learning of trades.

The slave did not have to provide for himself and family, and hence, the Negro does not rightly know and appreciate the morrow

Prior to 1865 it is said that the disease, called consumption, was unknown among the Negroes. Since that time we all know how alarmingly this disease has taken hold of the Negro. The causes and the remedies for this and other things belong to another sphere than that of history. Slavery was not without its evils; but it has brought much good to the Negro.

In the war between the North and the South, the Negroes were of much service. Most of the able bodied men being in the war, the care of those left behind devolved

upon the Negro, to a large extent, and be it said, to his credit, that history records no case where any such one proved false to the trust.

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CHAPTER III.



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## The Negro as a Citizen.

On May 1, 1865, Gen. Richard Taylor surrendered to General Canby the military district of which Alabama was a part. From this time dates the actual freedom of the Negro.

In the summer of 1865 agents of the National Government came to Montgomery and set up the Freedman's Bureau, to look after the welfare of the newly emancipated slaves, by establishing schools and churches for the Negroes. "Swayne College" in the city of Montgomery was given the colored people by this bureau and named in honor of General Swayne who had immediate command in Montgomery.

On May 4, 1865, slavery came to an end by force of arms; in September of the same year, by constitutional legislation. The Fourteenth Amendment was proposed for adoption to Alabama, December 6, 1866. The Legislature refused to ratify it. In 1868 the Amendment was adopted. This gave the Negro the right to vote and hold office.

In the summer of 1867 there was a registration of the voters of the State. The board of registration consisted, each, of two white men and one Negro. The registered vote was 61,295 whites and 104,518 Negroes. This registration was preparatory to voting for the holding of a constitutional convention, which met in November, 1867.



There were seventeen Negroes as members of this convention. Their names were:

1st District—John Carraway and Ovide Gregory, of Mobile.

6th District—Thomas Diggs, of Barbour.

7th District—B. F. Royal, of Bullock.

10th District—J. H. Burdick, of Wilcox.

13th District—Washington Johnson, of Russell.

16th District—H. Stokes and J. Hatcher, of Dallas,

17th District—J. Wright McLeod, of Marengo.

18th District—Simon Brunson and Benjamin Inge, of Sumter.

19th District—Samuel Blandon, of Lee.

21st District—Thomas Lee, of Perry.

22nd District—J. K. Green, of Hale; B. F. Alexander, of Greene.

42nd District—LaFayette Robinson and C. Jones, of Madison.

43d District—J. T. Rapier, of Lauderdale.

General George Meade, who succeeded General Pope in command at Montgomery, kept the polls open for five days. It should also be stated that General Julius Hayden succeeded General Swayne.

Governor Smith called the legislature to meet in July, 1868.

The following colored men served in the House in the sessions of 1868, 1869-70:

Benjamin Alexander, of Greene; J. H. Alston, of Macon; Matt Avery, of Perry; Samuel Blandon, of Lee; N. A. Brewington, of Lowndes; John Carraway, of Mobile; George W. Cox, of Montgomery; Thomas Diggs, of Barbour; Joseph Draun, of Dallas; J. K. Green, of Hale; Ovide Gregory, of Mobile; George Houston, of Sumter; Benjamin Inge, of Sumter; C. Jones, of Madison; G. S. W. Lewis, of Perry; David Low, of Barbour; Jeff McCally, of Madison; H. W. W. Rice, of Talladega; James Shaw, of Mobile; Lawrence S. Speed, of Bullock; Holland

Thompson, of Montgomery; William V. Turner, of Elmore; Latty J. Williams, of Montgomery.

Those that served in the House in the sessions of 1870-71 and 1871-72:

H. H. Craig, of Montgomery; A. H. Curtis, of Perry; Thomas Diggs, of Barbour; John Dozier, of Perry; William D. Gaskin, of Lowndes; Ned Gee, of Dallas; J. K. Greene, of Hale; Jere Haralson, of Dallas; R. L. Johnson, of Dallas; L. S. Speed, of Bullock; Henry St. Clair, of Macon; Holland Thompson, of Montgomery; Mansfield Tyler, of Lowndes; Latty J. Williams, of Montgomery.

Those serving in the House in 1872-73 and 1873-4:

William V. Turner, of Elmore, Assistant Clerk; Phillip Joseph, of Mobile, Engrossing Clerk; W. H. Council, of Huntsville, Assistant Engrossing Clerk; C. O. Harris, of Montgomery, Assistant Enrolling Clerk; Stephen Russell, of Montgomery, Page; Thomas Abercrombie, of Montgomery, Page; Robert Cook, of Montgomery, Page. W. E. Carson, of Lowndes; T. J. Clark, of Barbour; Mentor Dotson, of Sumter; John Dozier, of Perry; Hales Ellsworth, of Montgomery; Samuel Fantroy, of Barbour; J. H. Goldsby, of Dallas; J. K. Greene, of Hale; R. L. Johnson, of Dallas; Reuben Jones, of Madison; G. S. W. Lewis, of Perry; Perry Matthews, of Bullock; January Maul, of Lowndes; G. R. Miller, of Russell; Willis Merriweather, of Wilcox; S. J. Patterson, of Autauga; George Patterson, of Morgan; Robert Reid, of Sumter; Bristo W. Reese, of Hale; Lawrence S. Speed, of Bullock; Henry St. Clair, of Macon; Lawson Stelle, of Montgomery; F. H. Threat, of Marengo; J. R. Treadwell, of Russell; Thomas Walker, of Dallas; E. A. Williams, of Barbour. L. J. Williams, of Montgomery.

Names of those serving in the House in 1874-75 and 1875-76:

Elijah Baldwin, of Wilcox; W. H. Blevins, of Dallas; Matt Boyd, of Perry; H. V. Cashin, of Montgomery; Elijah Cook, of Montgomery; Chas. Fagan, of Montgomery;

W. D. Gaskin, of Lowndes, Captain Gilmer, of Montgomery; C. E. Harriss, of Dallas; A. W. Johnson, of Macon; Sam Lee, of Lowndes; G. S. W. Lewis, of Perry; Jacob Martin, of Dallas; P. Matthews, of Bullock; Willis Merriweather, of Wilcox; G. Patterson, of Macon; Bristo W. Reese, of Hale; Robert Reid, of Sumter; C. Smith, of Bullock; Manly Wynne, of Hale.

Serving only in 1875-76,

H. A. Carson, of Lowndes; E. W. Locke, of Wilcox, only 75-76; W. D. Gaskin, of Lowndes, 1874-75 only.

Names of those serving in the Senate 1872-74:

Jere Haralson, of Dallas; J. W. Jones, of Lowndes; Lloyd Leftwich, of Greene; B. F. Royal, of Bullock.

Names of those serving in the Senate 1874-75 and 1875-76:

A. H. Curtis, of Perry; J. K. Green, of Hale; Jere Haralson, of Dallas; J. W. Jones, of Lowndes; Lloyd Leftwich, of Greene; B. F. Royal, of Bullock.

Jere Haralson was not returned in 75-76.

Thomas Walker, at one time, was elected clerk of the circuit court of Dallas.

Albert Boyd has served as tax assessor of Dallas county.

R. B. Thomas was elected clerk of the criminal court, of Dallas, and, afterwards, served as Judge of the same.

John B. Simpson has served as "high sheriff" of Autauga county.

Henry Boyd served as one of the county commissioners of Dallas.

There were colored men in several towns in the State serving as police. In Selma there is one Negro, Alex Carr, still on the force, since about 1869.

Alabama has had three Negroes as representatives in Congress; namely, Benjamin F. Turner, of Dallas—Forty-second Congress, 1871-1873; James T. Rapier, of Lauderdale—Forty-third Congress, 1873-1875; Jere Haralson, of Dallas—Forty-fourth Congress, 1875-1877.

James T. Rapier has served as Internal Revenue Collector at Montgomery.

N. H. Alexander, of Montgomery, has served as Receiver of Public Moneys at Montgomery.

J. C. Leftwich, of Montgomery, is now serving as Receiver of Public Moneys at Montgomery.

H. V. Cashin, of Decatur, is now serving as receiver of Public Moneys, at Huntsville.

In 1876 only one Negro was returned to the Legislature, and he was from Madison.

The Constitutional Convention of 1875 had four Negroes as members—H. A. Carson, of Lowndes; A. H. Curtis, of Perry; G. S. W. Lewis, of Perry; R. A. Long, of Wasington county.

Most of the religious denominations among the colored people had their beginning in the white churches in slavery days. After the close of the war the different denominations of the whites set up Negro churches of their respective faiths, and nursed these new plants till they became able to look after their own affairs.

The Baptist State Convention was organized in 1868, at Montgomery, Rev. Nathan Ashaby, first President.

What is now the National Baptist Convention was organized in Montgomery in 1880, Rev. W. H. McAlpine, D. D., first President.

Selma University, an institution owned and controlled by the colored Baptists, was founded in 1878. It has had the following Presidents: H. Woodsmall (white), W. H. McAlpine, E. M. Brawley, C. L. Puree, C. S. Dinkins.

The Baptist membership is 183,024, with about 1,833 churches.

The Congregational church followed a school of the American Missionary Association, located at Tallanega, in 1867. The first church was organized at Talladega, in 1868. In 1876, the State organization of this denomination was formed. There are twenty-two churches holding membership in the State body, and several in the Tennessee Valley holding membership in the Tennessee State body. There are about 3,000 members.

At the head of their educational work of the State is Talladega College, founded in 1867.

The A. M. E. Church has a membership of 87,253; churches, 537. There are 502 ministers and 37 parsonages.

The church school, for the State, is Paine University, located at Selma. This is a comparatively young school, with good prospects.

The Alabama State Teachers' Association was organized in 1882.

### SCHOOLS.

The Negroes have many schools worthy of note. Of these are the following:

Talladega College, established 1867, is known by its good work.

State Normal, at Montgomery, established at Marion, 1873, has an interesting history and long service.

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, at Tuskegee, established 1881. This school is said to be the largest of its kind in the world. Prof. Washington has a reputation that is both national and international. He needs no introduction to the public.

The A. & M. College for colored, at Normal, near Huntsville, established 1875. This school is supported by the State and the Morrill Fund from the general government. Prof. Council, who has been President since the school's establishment, with the exception of one term, has placed his name among those who are well known for something accomplished.

Selma University, Colored Baptist State College, at Selma, established 1878, is the pride of Alabama Baptists.

Paine University, A. M. E. College for the State, at Selma.

Central Alabama Academy, at Huntsville.

There are good high schools at the following places: Calhoun Industrial School, at Calhoun; an A. M. A. School at Marion; the Barbour Institute, for girls, at Anniston;

the Anniston Normal and Industrial School; a high school at Kowaliga; a high school at Miller's Ferry; an industrial school at Snow Hill; a summer normal at Nixburg; Knox Academy, at Selma; a high school at Cotton Valley; a high school at Nat; a high school at Athens; a high school at Joppa; a high school at Mobile; an industrial school for girls, at Montgomery; the People's Village school, Mt. Meigs; the Mt. Meigs Institute, Waugh; a high school at Thomasville; the Stilman Institute, at Tuscaloosa.

It has been about twenty-five years since the Negro was a factor in the politics of the State. Of course, his ascendancy from 1868 to 1876 was, in a large measure, abnormal. In the interval he has given of his strength to religion and industrial pursuits; and has, in very many cases, accumulated a decent competency.

In 1898, the Negro was again called to serve his country in war. In response to the call for volunteers to the Spanish-American War, Alabama promptly raised a troop of soldiers, which was increased to a regiment later, known as the Third Alabama. Down to the present time, there have been two colored troops commissioned as State Militia, one at Mobile, the other at Montgomery.

In Birmingham is the well known Negro banking institution—the Penny Savings Bank—organized in 1890, and incorporated 1895. It owns the banking house No. 319 Twentieth Street. Officers: W. R. Pettiford, President; Peter F. Clarke, Vice-President; B. H. Hudson, Cashier.

The Colored M. E. Church, in this State, has two conferences, about 100 ministers. It has 12,000 members, and 180 churches. The value of church property is \$15,000. The State School of this church is the Alabama Conference Academy, located at Huntsville.

Hobson City, a Negro incorporated town, is in Calhoun county, adjoining Oxford. It has all colored officers. It is said to be very law abiding, for there is only about one arrest a month.

(Statistics from other churches could not be had.)

# STATE OFFICERS.

## GOVERNORS.

GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY:	Lewis E. Parsons, 1865, (appointed by the President of the United States.)
William Wyatt Bibb, 1817.	
GOVERNORS OF THE STATE:	Robert Miller Patton, 1865. (Governor Patton held office for seven months longer than his term, because a successor to him was not elected.)
William Wyatt Bibb, 1819.	William H. Smith, 1868, (under Reconstruction Acts of Congress.)
Thomas Bibb, 1820.	Robert B. Lindsay, 1870.
Israel Pickens, 1821.	David P. Lewis, 1872.
John Murphy, 1825.	George S. Houston, 1874.
Gabriel Moore, 1829.	R. W. Cobb, 1878.
Samuel B. Moore, 1831.	Edward A. O'Neal, 1882.
John Gayle, 1831.	Thomas Seay, 1886.
Clement C. Clay, 1835.	Thomas G. Jones, 1890.
Hugh McVay, 1837.	William C. Oates, 1894.
Arthur P. Bagby, 1837.	Joseph F. Johnston, 1896.
Benjamin Fitzpatrick, 1841.	William J. Samford, 1900.
Joshua L. Martin, 1845.	W. D. Jelks, 1901.
Reuben Chapman, 1847.	
Henry W. Collier, 1849.	
John A. Winston, 1853.	
Andrew B. Moore, 1857.	
John Gill Shorter, 1861.	
Thomas H. Watt, 1863.	
(Interregnum of two months.)	

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

(The office of Lieutenant Governor was created by the Constitution of 1867 and abolished by the Constitution of 1875.)

A. J. Applegate, 1868.	Alexander McKinstry, 1872.
Edward H. Moren, 1870.	Robert F. Ligon, 1874.

## SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Henry Hitchcock (Territorial Secretary.)	Charles A. Miller, 1868 (under Reconstruction Acts of Congress).
Thomas A. Rodgers, 1819.	Jabez J. Parker, 1870.
James J. Pleasants, 1822.	Patrick Ragland, 1872.
James I. Thornton, 1824.	Neander H. Rice, 1873.
Edmund A. Webster, 1834.	Rufus K. Boyd, 1874.
Thomas B. Tunstall, 1836.	W. W. Screws, 1878.
William Garrett, 1840.	Ellis Phelan, 1882.
Vincent M. Benham, 1852.	C. C. Langdon, 1886.
James H. Weaver, 1856.	Joseph D. Barron, 1890.
Patrick H. Brittan, 1860.	James K. Jackson, 1894.
Albert Elmore, 1865.	Robert P. McDavid, 1898.
David L. Dalton, 1865-67.	
Micah Taul, 1867.	

## STATE TREASURERS.

Jack Ferrell Ross, 1819.	James F. Grant, 1870.
John W. Perry, 1822.	Arthur Bingham, 1872.
Hardin Perkins, 1829.	Daniel Crawford, 1874.
William Hawn, 1834.	I. H. Vincent, 1878.
Samuel G. Frierson, 1840.	Frederick H. Smith, 1884.
William Graham, 1846.	John L. Cobb, 1888.
Duncan B. Graham, 1860.	J. Craig Smith, 1892.
L. P. Saxon, 1865.	George W. Ellis, 1896.
Arthur Bingham, 1898 (under Reconstruction Acts of Con- gress).	J. Craig Smith, 1900.

## STATE COMPTROLLERS, OR AUDITORS.

Samuel Pickens, 1819.	Robert T. Smith, 1872.
George W. Crabb, 1829.	Willis Brewer, 1876.
Jefferson C. Van Dyke, 1836.	J. M. Carmichael, 1880.
Joel Riggs, 1848.	M. C. Burke, 1884.
William J. Green, 1855.	Cyrus D. Hogue, 1888.
M. A. Chisholm, 1865.	John Purifoy, 1892.
R. M. Reynolds, 1868 (under Re- construction Acts of Congress.)	Walter S. White, 1896.
	Thomas L. Sowell, 1800.

## ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Henry Hitchcock, 1819.	John W. A. Sanford, 1865.
Thomas White, 1823.	Joshua Morse, 1868.
Constantine Perkins, 1825.	John W. A. Sanford, 1870.
Peter Martin, 1832.	Benjamin Gardner, 1872.
A. R. Meek, 1836.	John W. A. Sanford, 1874.
John D. Phelan, 1836.	H. C. Thompkins, 1878.
Lincoln Clark, 1838.	T. N. McClellan, 1884.
Matthew W. Lindsay, 1839.	William L. Martin, 1890.
Thomas D. Clarke, 1843.	William C. Fitts, 1894.
William H. Martin, August, 1847.	Charles G. Brown, 1898.
Marion A. Baldwin, 1847.	

## SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(This office was created in 1854.)

William F. Perry, 1854.	John M. McKleroy, 1874.
Gabriel B. du Val, 1858.	Leroy F. Box, 1876.
W. C. Allen, 1864.	H. C. Armstrong, 1880.
John B. Taylor, 1865.	Solomon Palmer, 1884.
John B. Ryan, 1866.	John G. Harris, 1890.
N. B. Cloud, 1868.	John O. Turner, 1894.
Joseph Hodgson, 1870.	John W. Abercrombie, 1898.
Joseph H. Speed, 1872.	



## COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE.

(This office was created in 1883 and made elective in 1891.)

Edward C. Betts, 1883.	I. F. Culver, 1896.
R. F. Kolb, 1887.	R. R. Poole, 1900.
Hector D. Lane, 1891; elected 1892.	

## JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Until 1832 the Supreme Court was composed of the judges of the Circuit Court setting collectively.

## CHIEF JUSTICES:

Clement C. Clay, 1820.  
 Abner S. Lipscomb, 1823.  
 Reuben Saffold, 1835.  
 Henry Hitchcock, 1836.  
 Arthur F. Hopkins, 1836.  
 Henry W. Collier, 1837.  
 Edward S. Dargan, 1849.  
 William P. Chilton, 1852.  
 George Goldthwaite, 1856.  
 Samuel F. Rice, 1856.  
 Abram J. Walker, 1859.  
 Elisha W. Peck, 1868.  
 Thomas M. Peters, 1873.  
 R. C. Brickell, 1874.  
 George G. Stone, 1884.  
 R. C. Brickell, 1894.  
 Thos. N. McClellan, 1898.

## JUSTICES:

Clement C. Clay, 1819.  
 Abner S. Lipscomb, 1819.  
 Henry W. Webb, 1819  
 Richard Ellis, 1819  
 Reuben Safford, 1819  
 Henry Minor, 1823  
 John Gayle, 1823  
 John White, 1825  
 John M. Taylor, 1825  
 Sion L. Perry, 1828  
 Eli Shortridge, 1828  
 Henry W. Collier, 1828  
 Harry I. Thornton, 1833  
 Henry Hitchcock, 1835  
 Arthur F. Hopkins, 1836  
 Henry W. Collier, 1836

Henry Goldthwaite, 1836.  
 Arthur F. Hopkins, 1836.  
 John J. Ormond, 1837.  
 Clement C. Clay, 1843.  
 Henry Goldthwaite, 1843.  
 Edward S. Dargan, 1847.  
 William P. Chilton, 1847.  
 Silas Parsons, 1849.  
 Daniel Coleman, 1851.  
 David G. Ligon, 1851.  
 George Goldthwaite, 1852.  
 John D. Phelan, 1852.  
 Lyman Gibbons, 1852.  
 Samuel F. Rice, 1855.  
 Abram J. Walker, 1856.  
 George W. Stone, 1856.  
 Richard W. Walker, 1859.  
 John D. Phelan, 1864.  
 William McKindree Byrd, 1866.  
 Thomas J. Judge, 1866.  
 Thomas M. Peters, 1868.  
 Benjamin F. Saffold, 1868.  
 R. C. Brickell, 1873.  
 Thomas J. Judge, 1874.  
 Amos R. Manning, 1874.  
 George W. Stone, 1876.  
 H. M. Somerville, 1880.  
 David Clopton, 1884.  
 T. N. McClellan, 1889.  
 Thomas W. Coleman, 1890.  
 Richard W. Walker, 1891.  
 W. S. Thorington, 1892.  
 J. B. Head, 1892.  
 Jonathan Haralson, 1892.  
 John R. Tyson, 1898.  
 Henry A. Sharp, 1898.  
 James R. Dowdell, 1898.

## SENATORS IN CONGRESS.

## UNITED STATES SENATORS.

William R. King, 1819-1844.  
 John W. Walker, 1819-1822.  
 William Kelley, 1823-1825.  
 Henry Chambers, 1825-1826.  
 Israel Pickens, April 10-Dec. 21,  
 1826.  
 John McKinley, 1826-1831.  
 Gabriel Moore, 1831-1837.  
 Clement C. Clay, 1837-1841.  
 Arthur P. Bagby, 1841-1848.  
 William R. King, 1848-1853.  
 Dixon Hall Lewis, 1844-1848.  
 Benjamin Fitzpatrick, 1848-1849.  
 Jeremiah Clemens, 1849-1853.  
 Clement C. Clay, 1853 (withdrew)  
 1861.

Benjamin Fitzpatrick, 1853 (with-  
 drew) 1861.  
 George S. Houston, 1865. Elect-  
 ed, but not seated.  
 Lewis E. Parsons, 1865. Elected,  
 but not seated.  
 John A. Winston, 1867. Elect-  
 ed, but not seated.  
 Willard Warner, 1868-1871.  
 George E. Spencer, 1868-1879.  
 George Goldthwaite, 1872-1877.  
 John T. Morgan, 1877-.  
 George S. Houston, 1879-1883.  
 James L. Pugh, 1883-1897.  
 Edmund Winston Pettus, 1897-.

## CONFEDERATE STATES SENATORS.

William L. Yancy, 1861-1863.  
 Clement Clay, 1862-1864.

Robert Jemison, 1863-1865.  
 Richard W. Walker, 1864-1865.

## REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Sixteenth Congress, 1819-1821.  
 John Crowell.  
 Seventeenth Congress, 1821-1823.  
 Gabriel Moore.  
 Eighteenth Congress, 1823-1825.  
 John McKee, Gabriel Moore, Geo  
 W. Owen.  
 Nineteenth Congress, 1825-1827.  
 John McKee, Gabriel Moore, Geo  
 W. Owen.  
 Twentieth Congress, 1827-1829.  
 John McKee, Gabriel Moore, Geo  
 W. Owen.  
 Twenty-first Congress, 1829-1831.  
 Robert E. B. Baylor, Clement C.  
 Clay, Dixon H. Lewis.  
 Twenty-second Congress, 1831-  
 1833.  
 Clement C. Clay, Dixon H. Lew-  
 is, Samuel W. Mardis.  
 Twenty-third Congress, 1833-1835  
 C. C. Clay, Dixon H. Lewis(  
 Samuel W. Mardis, John Mc-  
 Kinley, John Murphy.  
 Twenty-fourth Congress, 1835-  
 1837.

Reuben Chapman, Joab Lawler.  
 Dixon H. Lewis, Joshua L.  
 Martin, Francis S. Lyon.  
 Twenty-fifth Congress, 1837-1839.  
 Reuben Chapman, Joab Lawler  
 (1837-1838), George W. Crabb  
 (1838-1839), Dixon H. Lewis,  
 Joshua L. Martin, Francis S.  
 Lyon.  
 Twenty-sixth Congress, 1839-1841  
 Reuben Chapman, George W.  
 Crabb, James Dellet, David  
 Hubbard, Dixon H. Lewis.  
 Twenty-seventh Congress, 1841-  
 1843.  
 Reuben Chapman, Geo. S. Hous-  
 ton, Dixon H. Lewis, William  
 W. Payne, Benj. D. Shields.  
 Twenty-eighth Congress, 1843-  
 1845.  
 James E. Belser, Reuben Chap-  
 man, James Dellet, George S.  
 Houston, Dixon H. Lewis (to  
 1844), F. G. McConnell, W.  
 W. Payne, William L. Yancey  
 (1844.)

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—CONTINUED.

- TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS, 1845-1847. (Alabama was not represented in the Thirty-seventh or the Thirty-eighth Congress.)  
 Reuben Chapman, Edward S. Dargan, Henry W. Hilliard, G. S. Houston, F. G. McConnell, W. W. Payne, W. L. Yancey (to 1846), Franklin W. Bowdon, (1846), James L. F. Cottrell (1846).
- THIRTIETH CONGRESS, 1847-1849. THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS 1865-1867. (Representatives elected in the Reconstruction period, but denied seats.)  
 Franklin W. Bowdon, W. R. W. Cobb, John Gayle, Sampson W. Harris, Henry W. Hilliard, George S. Houston, Samuel W. Inge. Charles C. Langdon, George C. Freeman, Cullen A. Battle, Joseph W. Taylor, Burwell T. Pope, Thomas J. Foster.
- THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS, 1849-1851. FORTIETH CONGRESS, 1867-1869.  
 W. J. Alston, Franklin W. Bowdon, W. R. W. Cobb, S. W. Harris, H. W. Hilliard, David Hubbard, S. W. Inge. F. W. Kellogg, Charles W. Buckley, Benjamin W. Norris, Charles W. Pierce, John B. Callis, Thomas Haughey. (These took their seats in 1868.)
- THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS, 1851-1853. FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS, 1869-1871.  
 James Abercrombie, John Bragg, W. R. W. Cobb, S. W. Harris, G. S. Houston, W. R. Smith, Alexander White. Alfred E. Buck, Charles W. Buckley, Robert S. Heflin, Charles Hays, Peter M. Dox, W. C. Sherrod.
- THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS, 1853-1855. FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS, 1871-1873.  
 James Abercrombie, W. R. W. Cobb, James F. Dowdell, S. W. Harris, George S. Houston, Philip Phillips, William R. Smith. Benjamin F. Turner, Charles W. Buckley, William A. Handley, Charles Hays, Peter M. Dox, Joseph H. Sloss.
- THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, 1855-1857. FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS, 1873-1875.  
 W. R. W. Cobb, James F. Dowdell, S. W. Harris, George S. Houston, Eli S. Shorter, William R. Smith, Percy Walker. F. G. Bromberg, J. T. Rapier, C. Pelham, Chas. Hays, John H. Caldwell, Joseph H. Sloss, Alexander White, C. C. Sheats.
- THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, 1857-1859. FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, 1875-1877.  
 W. R. W. Cobb, Jabez L. M. Curry, James F. Dowdell, Geo. S. Houston, Sydenham Moore, Eli S. Shorter, James A. Stallworth. W. H. Forney, B. B. Lewis, J. Haralson, J. H. Caldwell, J. N. Williams, Taul Bradford, C. Hays, G. W. Hewitt.
- THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, 1859-1861. FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, 1877-1879.  
 David Clopton, W. R. W. Cobb, Jabez L. M. Curry, George S. Houston, Sydenham Moore, James L. Pugh, James A. Stallworth. James T. Jones, Hilary A. Herbert, J. N. Williams, C. M. Shelley, Robert F. Ligon, G. W. Hewitt, William H. Forney, William W. Garth.
- FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, 1879-1881. THOS. H. HERNDON, HILARY A. HERBERT, WILLIAM J. SANFORD, CHARLES M. SHELLEY, THOMAS WILLIAMS, B. B. LEWIS, WILLIAM H. FORNEY, WILLIAM M. LOWE.

## REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—CONTINUED.

- Forty-seventh Congress, 1851-1853.  
 Thomas H. Herndon, Hilary A. Herbert, William C. Oates, C. M. Shelley, Thomas Williams, G. W. Hewitt, William H. Forney, Joseph Wheeler.
- Forty-eighth Congress, 1853-1855.  
 James T. Jones, Hilary A. Herbert, William C. Oates, C. M. Shelley, Thomas Williams, G. W. Hewitt, William H. Forney, Luke Pryor.
- Forty-ninth Congress, 1855-1857.  
 James T. Jones, Hilary A. Herbert, William C. Oates, A. C. Davidson, T. W. Sadler, J. M. Martin, William H. Forney, Joseph Wheeler.
- Fiftieth Congress, 1857-1859.  
 James T. Jones, Hilary A. Herbert, William C. Oates, A. C. Davidson, James E. Cobb, Jno H. Bankhead, Wm. H. Forney, Joseph Wheeler.
- Fifty-first Congress, 1859-1891.  
 Richard Clarke, Hilary A. Herbert, William C. Oates, John V. McDuffie (in place of Louis W. Turpin, unseated), James E. Cobb, J. H. Bankhead, William H. Forney, Jos. Wheeler.
- Fifty-second Congress, 1891-1893.  
 Richard H. Clarke, Hilary A. Herbert, William C. Oates, Louis W. Turpin, Jas. E. Cobb, J. H. Bankhead, William H. Forney, Joseph Wheeler.
- Fifty-third Congress, 1893-1895.  
 R. H. Clarke, Jesse F. Stallings, William C. Oates, Gaston A. Robbins, James E. Cobb, J. H. Bankhead, W. H. Denson, Joseph Wheeler, L. W. Turpin.
- Fifty-fourth Congress, 1895-1897.  
 R. H. Clarke, J. F. Stallings, George P. Harrison, William F. Aldrich (to succeed Gaston A. Robbins, unseated in 1896), A. T. Goodwyn (to succeed J. E. Cobb, unseated in 1896), John H. Bankhead, M. W. Howard, Joseph Wheeler, Oscar W. Underwood.
- Fifty-fifth Congress, 1897-1899.  
 George W. Taylor, J. F. Stallings, Henry D. Clayton, W. F. Aldrich (in place of T. S. Plowman, unseated in 1898), Willis Brewer, John H. Bankhead, M. W. Howard, Jos. Wheeler, O. W. Underwood.
- 56th Congress, 1899-1901, Geo W. Taylor, J. F. Stallings, Henry D. Clayton, G. A. Robbins, Willis Brewer, J. H. Bankhead, John L. Burnett, Joseph Wheeler, O. W. Underwood.

## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

- Convention of 1819—John W. Walker, President.
- Convention of 1861—William M. Brooks, President.
- Convention of 1865—Benjamin Fitzpatrick, President.
- Convention of 1867—E. W. Peck, President.
- Convention of 1875—Leroy Pope Walker, President.
- Convention of 1901—John B. Knox, President.

## IN CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

- William P. Chilton, 1861-1865.  
 J. L. M. Curry, 1861-1864.  
 Thomas Fearn, 1861.  
 David Lewis, 1861.  
 Stephen F. Hale, 1861-1862.  
 Henry C. Jones, 1861.  
 Colin J. McRae, 1861-1862.  
 John G. Shorter, 1861-1862.  
 Robert H. Smith, 1861-1862.  
 Richard W. Walker, 1861-1862.  
 Cornelius Robinson, 1861-1862.  
 Nicholas Davis, 1861-1862.  
 Edward S. Dargau, 1862-1864.  
 John P. Ralls, 1862-1864.  
 David Clopton, 1862-1865.  
 Thomas J. Foster, 1862-1865.  
 Francis S. Lyon, 1862-1865.  
 James L. Pugh, 1862-1865.  
 William R. Smith, 1862-1865.  
 Marcus D. Cruikshank, 1864-1865.  
 James S. Dickinson, 1864-1865.

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Selma, Alabama.

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It was founded in 1878 by the Colored Baptists of Alabama for the training of preachers, teachers, and Sunday school workers. This object has been kept steadily in view from the beginning of the institution until the present. The demand to-day for competent preachers and teachers is greater than ever before.

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## ERRATA.

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- Page 2, line next last—"1840" should be 1540.  
Page 12, line 15—"a large part" should be the Southern parts.  
Page 13, line 32, and elsewhere—"Beloxi" should be Biloxi.  
Page 33, line 26—"1818" should be 1813.  
Page 55, line 21—"devolved" should be was placed.  
Page 62, heading chap. xvi—"John" should be Joshua L.  
Page 64, line 10, and elsewhere—"Francis F. Lyons" should be Francis S. Lyon.  
Page 65, line 13, and elsewhere—"withdrew" should be, remained but did not vote for candidates.  
Page 65, line 18—"to succeed Senator Bagby" should be to succeed Lewis as Representative in 1845.  
Page 71 line 24—"Bartow" should be Barton.  
Page 71 line 33—"William T." should be William F.  
Page 72, line 12—"1854" should be 1853.  
Page 75, line 6—"annual to biennial" should be biennial to annual.  
Page 75, line 15—"twenty millions" should be forty-five millions.  
Page 78, line 4—"secretary" should be assistant secretary.  
Page 79, line 8—"Lieutenant-General Joseph Wheeler" should be Major-General Joseph Wheeler.  
Page 79, line 13—"Brigadier-General W. W. Allen" should be Major-General W. W. Allen  
Page 87, line 11—"in this administration" should be omitted.  
Page 87, line 13—"1868" should be 1867.  
Page 88, line 2—"Peok" should be Peck.  
Page 94, line 19—"Lieutenant-Governor" should be Governor.  
Page 115, line 28—"Stones" should be Jones.  
Page 120, line 7, and elsewhere—"Richard" should be Richmond  
Page 123, line 28—"12th" should be 11th.  
Page 155, line 16—"872" should be 810.  
Page 163, line 23—"650" should be 600.  
Page 164, last line—"960" should be 1140.  
Page 168, line 5—"650" should be 725.  
Page 170, line 8—"540" should be 600.  
Page 172, line 29—"810" should be 760.  
Page 174, line 15—"Green Ford" should be Green Pond.  
Page 181, line 7—"740" should be 800.  
Page 184, line 28—"930" should be 600.  
Page 188, line 14—"1854" should be 1824.  
Page 122, line 2—"Lee county" should be Georgia.









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