

SLAVES										TOTAL	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH FAMILY EMPLOYED IN					PERMISSIONS FOR REGULATORY OR MILITARY SERVICES, INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING	NAME	AGE	SEX
MALES					FEMALES						Domestic	Manufactures and Trades	Occupation of the Month	Profession of the Month	Learned Professions				
Under 10	10 to under 24	24 to under 36	36 to under 54	54 to under 100	100 and upwards	Under 10	10 to under 24	24 to under 36	36 to under 54	54 to under 100	100 and upwards	Domestic	Manufactures and Trades	Occupation of the Month	Profession of the Month	Learned Professions	Under 14	14 and over	
122	20	421	227	73		665	299	297	271	43		6478	2377	96	179	12	24		
1	7	6				9	9		1			43	22						
												5	1						
												4	2						
												7	2						
												3	1						
2	2	1				1	1	1	1			15	6						
3	3	4	1	1		7	3	4	2	1		34	14						
						1						7							
4	4	4	2			9	6	4	1	1		45	21						
6	7	14	3	1		9	5	5	1	1		51	27						
												6	1						
							1					12							
1	2	2	1			1	3	2	1			23	11						
							1					4	4						
												3							

(Hughy Smith household)

1840 Federal Census, Madison County, Alabama, page 163, Slaves and Summary Sheet.

The top line above shows the slave count (41 of the 43 household total were slaves) by age brackets for the household of Alexander H. Lacy, one of the white Lacy plantation owners in the 1800s in southern half of Madison County, around the cemetery. His slave holdings were second only to those of Hughy Smith on this sheet. Alexander's brother Theophilus Lacy had fewer slaves, only 11. Others of the Lacy family, most of whom actually resided across the river at Lacey's Spring in Morgan County, no doubt owned additional slaves in the pre-Civil War days.

The Lacy slave cemetery (Lacey Cemetery, 75 – 2) is now peacefully set in a wooded area just north of Buxton Road, which in the 1800s was known as the Whitesburg – Triana Road in this area.