

History
of
Tuscaloosa
County

Volume I

To

FARISH,

MARAGRET,

SUZANNE,

JENNIFER

AND

PRINCE CHARLES

FROM

POP

Alton Lambert

HISTORY OF TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

MISSISSIPPI

VOLUME I

HISTORY OF TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

VOLUME I

PUBLISHED BY
THE TUSCALOOSA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF THE
TUSCALOOSA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA
1911

HISTORY OF TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

VOLUME ONE

HISTORY OF TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

ALABAMA

VOLUME ONE

By

ALTON LAMBERT

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ALABAMA

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ALTON LAMBERT

1917

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Foreword

Mr. Alton Lambert, the author of this volume, has been vitally interested in the history of Tuscaloosa County all of his adult life. A descendant of several of Tuscaloosa's earliest pioneer families, Mr. Lambert has long been disturbed over the lack of a published history of Tuscaloosa County. He was so disturbed, in fact, that he has undertaken the task of writing and publishing one himself.

Mr. Lambert is unschooled in historiography, but he has proved to be a most dedicated researcher. He has covered many thousands of miles, taken hundreds of photographs, and has recorded the voices of many of Tuscaloosa County's older citizens in order to discover the roots of Tuscaloosa County. In addition, he has availed himself of the resources of the University of Alabama Library, the Alabama State Department of Archives and History, Tuscaloosa County's Friedman Library, and other libraries located in the state. He has been tireless in his search for the history of Tuscaloosa County.

Mr. Lambert expressed to me, on a recent occasion, that he had "dedicated his whole mind, heart, and soul to the history of Tuscaloosa County." I know that, although more scholarly histories of Tuscaloosa County may be written at some point in the future, none will have received the loving and dedicated attention that this one has been given.

Joyce H. Lamont, Curator
William Stanley Hoole Special
Collections Library

University, Alabama
October, 1977

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JOSEPH H. LAMBERT, Director
William Stanley Hoyle Special
Collections Library

University, Alabama
October, 1977

DEDICATION

To my grandchildren,

Glenna Lawrence, Suzanne Lambert, and Jennifer Lambert,

the "Three Stooges" or "History Hunters",

who have been with me on trips

out in the County hunting history material,

and

Jerry Lawrence, Rebecca Lawrence, and Dena Lambert,

and

to my wife,

Carrie Beale Boswell Lambert,

with whom I share the honor of being a member of

the Traweek Family,

one of the earliest families to settle in

Tuscaloosa County.

NOTICE

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Mr. Oscar Lindbergh, former teacher and retired postmaster,
Cottondale;
Mr. L.D. Chapman, Cottondale, retired merchant;
Mr. Thurman Reed, Northport;
Dr. Charles Sprayberry, Superintendent, Tuscaloosa County
Schools, Tuscaloosa;
Dr. J.C. Bailey, Tuscaloosa County Schools;
Dr. James Sherwood, my family doctor;
Congressman Walter Flowers.

To Mrs. Frank Ross Stewart, Centre, Ala., who arranged, edited, advised, annotated, indexed, as well as contributed to the content contained in Volume I, is due a special vote of thanks. Without her valuable assistance, this book could not have been published.

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PREFACE

With Some Notes From the Southeast Corner

By

Charles Edward Boyd

The southeast corner of Tuscaloosa County, near the Bibb County line never reared a President nor a Governor nor even a County Judge. It is usually overlooked in the larger histories, but a history of a county is not complete without a peek into all of its corners.

The Tuscaloosa-Bibb boundary was really established in 1786, long before Alabama, or either county, existed. Various parties with interest in this part of the continent drew up the Treaty of Hopewell in that year as part of an effort to ease certain tensions and make the Indian country safer for trade and travel. It provided for a new border between the disputing Creek and Choctaw nations to run along "the ridge which divides the waters". All streams west of this north-south ridge flow to the Warrior-Tombigbee river systems. To the east of the ridge, they flow to the Cahaba-Alabama system.

In 1816, when Monroe County, Mississippi Territory embraced the whole of the vast new Creek cession, the old Creek-Choctaw border automatically became the border of Monroe County. Monroe was shortly divided into smaller counties, one of which was Cahawba, later renamed Bibb. Later when Tuscaloosa County was formed from newly-ceded Choctaw land, its border with Cahawba County was a continuation of the old Creek-Choctaw line.

One of the earliest families to settle in this southeast corner of Tuscaloosa County was the Clements family from Pendleton District, South Carolina. Benjamin and Hardy Clements, young brothers, were appointed in 1817 by the surveyor-general of Alabama Territory, General John H.

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One of the earliest families to settle in this southeast corner of Tuscaloosa County was the Clements family from Pontotoc District, South Carolina. Benjamin and Hardy Clements, young brothers, were settled in 1817 by the surveyor-general of Alabama Territory, Benjamin Coffee, to run land lines in the west central part of the Territory. As they carried out this assignment, the brothers also established their parents, Reuben and Elizabeth (Stewart) Clements, on some prime acreage on Big Sandy Creek near the large natural spring whose icy waters form the head of this stream. This choice site is maintained today by the Gulf States Paper Corporation as a recreation center.

Sometime in 1818, a Methodist missionary, Rev. Dudley Hargrove, received permission to erect an arbor on the Clements plantation. Young Hardy fell in love with the missionary's daughter, Martha, and became a Methodist upon marrying her. Baptists were given permission in 1819 to erect the Sandy Creek Baptist Church (later called Sardis) at another spot on the Clements place. Benjamin and another brother, Elijah, married Baptist girls, and became Baptists. Their father, Reuben, maintained ecumenical impartiality and declined invitations to join either denomination.

The Clements family, with a favorable start and a rising market in cotton, prospered. Hardy did extraordinarily well. William Russell Smith, the Congressman-author, wrote of Hardy that he had "the golden touch of Midas". In 1860 he was a millionaire planter with nearly a thousand slaves.

By the 1830's, three plantations were dominant in the southeast corner of Tuscaloosa County - those of Hardy Clements and his brother-in-law, John Hargrove, and Dr. James Ward. Around these establishments many homesteaders on smaller holdings worked from sunup to sundown to clear enough to acquire more acres in cotton so they too could become planters.

Alabama has been called "Jackson's Purchase" by one of its knowledgeable early historians, and my great-great-grandfather, Robert Boyd (1781-1863), played a small supporting role in General Andy Jackson's arrangements for its annexation. In 1814, Col. Jesse Pearson led a regiment of

Collier, to run land lines in the west central part of the Territory. As they carried out this assignment, the brothers also established their parents, Nathan and Elizabeth (Graham) Clements, on some prime acreage on Big Sandy Creek near the large natural spring whose icy waters form the head of this stream. This choice site is maintained today by the Gulf States Paper Corporation as a recreation center.

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North Carolina volunteers to the Tallapoosa Valley and helped maintain order there following Jackson's defeat of the Creek Indians at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. Robert Boyd was a private in the ranks of Col. Pearson's Regiment.

In 1833, Robert Boyd moved to a settlement on Big Hurricane Creek in Tuscaloosa County, several miles northwest of the Clements place. With him were his sons-in-law, James Newell and William Kizziah. Many of the Boyds, Newells, and Kizziahs still living in Coaling, Cedar Cove and other Tuscaloosa County communities, are descendants of Robert Boyd. The old soldier himself, however, married a second time in Tuscaloosa County, and moved on to Franklin County, and finally across the line to Tishomingo County, Mississippi, where he died. Several children of the second marriage grew up in the vicinity of Red Bay, Alabama and Belmont, Mississippi and their descendants were unaware of their cousins in Tuscaloosa County until a few years ago.

Robert Boyd's two oldest sons, John Alexander and William Washington, remained in Tuscaloosa County. Most of the Boyds living near Cedar Cove, Coaling, and Vance are descendants of William W. Boyd. John A. Boyd, my great-grandfather, moved to southeastern Tuscaloosa County near the Bibb County line. His wife, the former Rachel Lawless, was a member of Sardis Baptist Church on the Clements place, and he may have attended there but the church records do not show him as a member.

By 1840, this corner of the County, in common with the rest of the United States, was in a great economic depression which followed President Andrew Jackson's 1837 clash with the banks. Many farmers were forced to mortgage then to sell or abandon their farms. Planters who had capital, like the Hargroves and Clements, bought up many of these farms and expanded their holdings, while the former owners moved west. In 1841, Elder Joab Pratt, who had been pastor of Sardis and other Baptist churches in Bibb and Tuscaloosa Counties, formed a wagon train of

dispossessed families and headed for Arkansas where many descendants of these families are living today.

For those planters and farmers who survived the depression, recovery came before 1850, and prosperity was not seriously interrupted again until the Civil War's last few months. Not only did agriculture thrive but industry was beginning to offer alternatives to tilling the soil. By 1860 the AGS railroad crossed the upper reaches of the Clements place and coal mines, along with sawmills, were employing people to provide freight for the trains. Iron was being made on Col. Tannehill's place within a day's wagon ride, and David Scott, a Tuscaloosa merchant, had a flourishing textile mill on near-by Schultz Creek in Bibb County.

The Civil War spared no Tuscaloosa County family from its series of disasters. At first, the men went off to the war. Hardy Clements, now old as well as wealthy, saw his Harvard-educated son, Newton Nash, become colonel of a Confederate regiment. Dr. James Ward's son, Dr. Solomon Ward, was killed while tending the wounded. Dr. James sent his son John to Virginia to bring the body home by whatever transportation he could manage. With the body in a salt-packed coffin, John Ward got it as far as Montgomery where he was caught in a torrential rain, and in despair he buried the body and returned home without it. He was dispatched again with orders to dig up the body and bring it home. He did it, and today both Dr. James Ward (1786-1868) and Dr. Solomon Ward (1830-1862) lie in a small neglected cemetery in the woods a few miles west of the Bibb County line.

John Ward, Dr. Solomon's brother, was so upset by the outcome of the war that he vowed never to shave until the South rose again. He was wearing a magnificent beard when he was buried in 1898.

Great-grandfather John A. Boyd was too old for the War, but his oldest son, Enoch, was captured during the Battle of Mobile Bay, and sent to the Federal prison for Confederates at Elmira, New York, where

he is buried in the Confederate cemetery there along with several of his buddies from Tuscaloosa County.

In 1865 the War came to the community. After burning the University at Tuscaloosa, Croxton's raiders wrecked the Clements place on their way to destroy the textile mills at Scottsville. They did not spare the houses, barns, and livestock of the smaller farmers either. Legends were woven about the silver and gold buried on the Clements place to hide them from the Yankees. "Prospectors" dug in the orchards and fields for years afterwards, but no hidden riches were ever unearthed. No doubt the Clements' finest things were in the townhouse in Tuscaloosa and their money was in the bank, but the stories continued to circulate for decades.

Its southeast corner was a relatively isolated part of Tuscaloosa County prior to 1898 when the Mobile and Ohio Railroad built its Artesia to Montgomery branch as part of a master plan to tap the huge Warrior and Cahaba coal fields. It is difficult to imagine today what it must have meant to have mail and newspapers dropped off the train each day for the first time. Major happenings in the world were sometimes flashed to the telegraph operators at the railroad depots and such news would be known even before the papers came. These developments were a part of a national movement of such magnitude that the next ten years or so were known as "The Progressive Era". It was a time when small towns and rural areas came out of their isolation and plugged themselves into the national network.

Sometimes this progress over-reached itself. By 1910 the railstop communities like Pearson (my birthplace), Hagler, Duncanville, Stokes, etc. were connected by the telephone lines which paralleled the railroad track. Lines soon radiated from the railroad right-of-way throughout the rural communities. Old-fashioned wall phones appeared in almost every farm house and switchboards were placed in homes here and there to handle the traffic. Since these were party lines and the operators

were volunteers, it didn't take long for many subscribers to decide that progress in communication had gone too far. By the time I had arrived on the scene in the 1920's, many households around Pearson had wall telephones which had been disconnected for years.

It would be fun to go on. There is much more to be said about people, places, and things. I hope it has conveyed some impression that people lived and worked and made their bit of local history even in the remotest corners of Tuscaloosa County.

Charles Edward Boyd

Charles Edward Boyd

Tuscaloosa County born

3 December 1977

470 West 24 Street

New York, N.Y. 10011

EDITOR'S NOTE

Charles Edward Boyd was born 6 December 1922, at Pearson, Tuscaloosa County, son of John Samuel and Mary Jane (Lucas) Boyd; grandson of Hiram Prude and Margaret Ann (Thompson) Boyd, and of William Abraham and Martha Adeline (Hubbard) Lucas, all of Bibb and Tuscaloosa Counties; great-grandson of John A. and Rachel (Lawless) Boyd, of Samuel and Martha (Kornegay) Thompson, of Rufus L. and Elizabeth Ann (Medders) Lucas, and of John, Sr. and Julia (Dodson) Hubbard, who were married in Tuscaloosa County 18 January 1838; great-great-grandson of:

Robert Boyd (ca 1780 N.C.-14 July 1863 Tishomingo Co., Miss.) and first wife, Tempy Pitman;

Asahel Lawless (ca 1787 - after 1850), and wife Agnes _____;

Robert R. Thompson (ca 1800 N.C.- _____), and wife Celia (Lee?);

Barney Kornegay, born 20 April 1798 N.C., died 3 February 1848,

Bibb County, Ala., married 4 March 1821, Bibb County,

Sarah Lee, born 24 May 1800, Tenn., died 29 April 1889, Bibb;

Abraham Lucas (ca 1792 S.C.- 27 July 1821 Shelby Co., Ala.) and

Sarah Young (ca 1790 S.C.- unknown);

William Medders, born ca 1800 Ga., died 1858, Bibb Co., mar(1)

Cynthia White, on 12 August 1832 at Tuscaloosa Co.;

Hadley Hubbard (ca 1785 S.C.-ca 1858 Bibb Co.), and wife,

Edith Caudle (ca 1800 S.C. - 18 Sept 1879 Bibb Co.);

Elisha Dodson (ca 1788 N.C.or Va.- ca 1865 Marion Co., Ala.), and

Ruthy _____ (ca 1780-90 -after 1850, before 1854).

Mr. Boyd attended the one-room school at Hagler on former Ward land, and went to consolidated school at Duncanville, where Dr. James Ward's granddaughter, Mrs. Wash Williams, "lived on the edge of the school ground and used to chase us from her flower beds!" Riding 30 miles by schoolbus over "washboard" roads, he attended Tuscaloosa County High School, attended the University of Alabama for one year, and several other colleges, including Wyoming and Boston. He is a graduate of the Empire State College of the State University of New York, Class of '75. One of his hobbies is collecting bits of information about Tuscaloosa and Bibb Counties in Alabama.



HISTORY OF TUSCALOOSA COUNTY
VOLUME I

CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	i.
Dedication.....	ii.
Acknowledgements.....	iii.
Preface.....	iv.
CHAPTER	
I. Introduction.....	1
II. Establishment of the County.....	5
Boundaries of the County.....	7
Civil Officials.....	10
County Seats and Courthouses.....	11
The Office of Justice of the Peace.....	16
Precincts in Tuscaloosa County.....	17
First Census of Tuscaloosa County.....	18
Population of Tuscaloosa County.....	19
III. Early Settlers of the County.....	21
IV. Cemeteries in Tuscaloosa County.....	23
Settlers of Tuscaloosa County born before 1800 who are buried in the County.....	25
The Negro in Tuscaloosa County.....	37
V. 1830 Census of Tuscaloosa County.....	41
VI. Early Churches in Tuscaloosa County.....	55
VII. Tuscaloosa Countians At Work.....	57
VIII. Autobiography of Alton Lambert.....	61
The Life of a Tenant Farmer.....	78
IX. Coal Mining in Tuscaloosa County.....	88
The Life of a Coal Miner.....	88
Death by After-Damp.....	92
Holt Furnace.....	93
Tannehill Furnace.....	93
X. Geography of Tuscaloosa County.....	95
First Geological Survey.....	95
Dr. Michael Tuomey.....	95
Dr. Eugene Allen Smith.....	96
Dr. Walter Bryan Jones.....	97
Dr. Philip E. LaMoreaux.....	98
Location of Tuscaloosa County.....	99
Area of Tuscaloosa County.....	99
Soils.....	99
Weather.....	100
Rivers and Creeks.....	101
Major James "Horseshoe" Robertson and His Descendants.....	102
The Development of the Black Warrior.....	106

HISTORY OF TUSCALOOSA COUNTY VOLUME I

CONTENTS

Foreword.....	Page
Dedication.....	ii
Acknowledgments.....	iii
Tables.....	iv
CHAPTER I.....	
Introduction.....	I
Establishment of the County.....	II
Boundaries of the County.....	III
Civil Officers.....	IV
County Seats and Courthouses.....	V
The Oldest Justice of the Peace.....	VI
Residence in Tuscaloosa County.....	VII
First Census of Tuscaloosa County.....	VIII
Population of Tuscaloosa County.....	IX
Early Settlers of the County.....	X
Cemeteries in Tuscaloosa County.....	XI
Settlers of Tuscaloosa County born before 1800 who are buried in the County.....	XII
The Negro in Tuscaloosa County.....	XIII
1830 Census of Tuscaloosa County.....	XIV
Early Churches in Tuscaloosa County.....	XV
Tuscaloosa Countians at Work.....	XVI
Autobiography of Alton Lambert.....	XVII
The Life of a Tenant Farmer.....	XVIII
Coal Mining in Tuscaloosa County.....	XIX
The Life of a Coal Miner.....	XX
Death by After-Damp.....	XXI
Holt Furnace.....	XXII
Tennessee Furrows.....	XXIII
Geography of Tuscaloosa County.....	XXIV
First Geological Survey.....	XXV
Dr. Michael Thomas.....	XXVI
Dr. Eugene Allen Galt.....	XXVII
Dr. Walter Bryan Jones.....	XXVIII
Dr. Philip E. Labovitz.....	XXIX
Location of Tuscaloosa County.....	XXX
Area of Tuscaloosa County.....	XXXI
Soils.....	XXXII
Vegetation.....	XXXIII
Rivers and Creeks.....	XXXIV
Dr. James "Horsehead" Robertson and His Descendants.....	XXXV
The Development of the Black Section.....	XXXVI

The North River and the Sipsey River.....	108
Elevation.....	108
Early Roads.....	108
Byler Road.....	108
Crabbe Road.....	108
Jonesboro Road.....	108
Bridges at Tuscaloosa.....	108
XI. Major Industry in Tuscaloosa County.....	110
Gulf States Paper Corporation.....	111
XII. Members of the Congress of the United States	
Representing Tuscaloosa County.....	112
Congressman Walter Flowers.....	112
Congressmen, 1819 to 1977.....	113
XIII. Members of the Alabama Legislature from	
Tuscaloosa County.....	116
Alabama Senate.....	116
Alabama House.....	117
XIV. County Officials-1977.....	119
XV. Post Offices in Tuscaloosa County.....	120
Post Offices in 1977.....	120
The First Post Office.....	120
Post Offices in 1825.....	121
Post Offices in 1830.....	122
Post Offices - 1839 to 1845.....	123
Post Offices in 1851.....	124
Post Offices in 1867.....	126
Post Offices in 1919.....	128

INDEX.....	130
------------	-----

Chapter 1 - History of Agriculture and Livestock	
Chapter 2 - Establishment of Hospitals in Tuscaloosa County	
A. Establishment of Wayne Hospital.....	
B. Establishment of VA Hospital.....	
C. Wayne County Hospital.....	
D. Tuscaloosa County Sisters.....	
E. The Tuscaloosa County Medical Society.....	
Chapter 3 - Schools and Colleges in Tuscaloosa County	
A. The University of Alabama.....	
Chapter 4 - The War and the South	
Chapter 5 - The City of Tuscaloosa as Capital of the State	
Chapter 10 - The War and Tuscaloosa County	
A. The American Revolution.....	
B. The War of 1812.....	
C. The Mexican War.....	
D. The Spanish-American War.....	
E. World War I.....	
F. World War II.....	
G. The Korean War.....	
H. War in Civil War.....	
Chapter 11 - The War Between the States	
Chapter 12 - The War of 1812 in Tuscaloosa County	
A. The War of 1812 in Tuscaloosa County.....	
Chapter 13 - Education in Tuscaloosa County	
Chapter 14 - Family Members	

130	INDEX
131	Post Offices in 1867
132	Post Offices in 1867
133	Post Offices in 1867
134	Post Offices in 1867
135	Post Offices in 1867
136	Post Offices in 1867
137	Post Offices in 1867
138	Post Offices in 1867
139	Post Offices in 1867
140	Post Offices in 1867
141	Post Offices in 1867
142	Post Offices in 1867
143	Post Offices in 1867
144	Post Offices in 1867
145	Post Offices in 1867
146	Post Offices in 1867
147	Post Offices in 1867
148	Post Offices in 1867
149	Post Offices in 1867
150	Post Offices in 1867
151	Post Offices in 1867
152	Post Offices in 1867
153	Post Offices in 1867
154	Post Offices in 1867
155	Post Offices in 1867
156	Post Offices in 1867
157	Post Offices in 1867
158	Post Offices in 1867
159	Post Offices in 1867
160	Post Offices in 1867
161	Post Offices in 1867
162	Post Offices in 1867
163	Post Offices in 1867
164	Post Offices in 1867
165	Post Offices in 1867
166	Post Offices in 1867
167	Post Offices in 1867
168	Post Offices in 1867
169	Post Offices in 1867
170	Post Offices in 1867
171	Post Offices in 1867
172	Post Offices in 1867
173	Post Offices in 1867
174	Post Offices in 1867
175	Post Offices in 1867
176	Post Offices in 1867
177	Post Offices in 1867
178	Post Offices in 1867
179	Post Offices in 1867
180	Post Offices in 1867
181	Post Offices in 1867
182	Post Offices in 1867
183	Post Offices in 1867
184	Post Offices in 1867
185	Post Offices in 1867
186	Post Offices in 1867
187	Post Offices in 1867
188	Post Offices in 1867
189	Post Offices in 1867
190	Post Offices in 1867
191	Post Offices in 1867
192	Post Offices in 1867
193	Post Offices in 1867
194	Post Offices in 1867
195	Post Offices in 1867
196	Post Offices in 1867
197	Post Offices in 1867
198	Post Offices in 1867
199	Post Offices in 1867
200	Post Offices in 1867

HISTORY OF TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

ALABAMA

VOLUME TWO

and future volumes

CONTENTS

Chapter 1 - County Officials (1818 - 1977).

A. Elected Officials and State and Federal Agencies.

Chapter 2 - Indians in Tuscaloosa County.

A. Moundville State Park.

Chapter 3 - Transportation in Tuscaloosa County.

A. Development of the River.

B. The Coming of the Railroads.

C. The "Dummy Line".

D. Bus Lines and Taxi Service.

E. The "Good Roads" Movement.

F. The Alabama Power Company in Tuscaloosa County.

Chapter 4 - Communications in Tuscaloosa County.

A. The Newspapers of the County.

B. Radio and TV.

C. Telephone and Telegraph Service.

D. Other Public Utilities.

Chapter 5 - History of the Tuscaloosa County Churches.

A. History of Associations and Districts.

Chapter 6 - Establishment of Hospitals in Tuscaloosa County.

A. Establishment of Bryce Hospital.

B. Establishment of VA Hospital.

C. Druid City Hospital.

D. Tuscaloosa County Doctors.

E. The Tuscaloosa County Medical Society.

Chapter 7 - Schools and Colleges in Tuscaloosa County.

A. The University of Alabama

Chapter 8 - The Bar and the Bench.

Chapter 9 - The City of Tuscaloosa as Capital of the State.

Chapter 10 - The Wars and Tuscaloosa County.

A. The American Revolution.

B. The War of 1812.

C. The Mexican War.

D. The Spanish-American War.

E. World War I.

F. World War II.

G. The Korean War.

H. War in Viet Nam.

Chapter 11 - The War Between the States.

Chapter 12 - Reconstruction Days in Tuscaloosa County.

A. The Ku Klux Klan Yesterday and Today.

Chapter 13 - Outstanding Citizens.

Chapter 14 - Family Sketches.

HISTORY OF TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

By an Act of Congress, March 1st, 1817, the Mississippi Territory was divided, and two days afterwards another Act was passed, which organized the eastern portion into Alabama Territory, with boundaries of the present State.

The Act of March the 3rd provided that St. Stephens should be the temporary capital of the Alabama Territory, and that the President of the United States should appoint a governor, with authority to convene a Legislature, composed of those members of the Council (Senate) and House of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory who lived in the new Territory of Alabama. President Monroe appointed William Wyatt Bibb governor. He entered office in the spring of 1817, and was the first and only governor of the Alabama Territory.

The first territorial legislature met at St. Stephens on January 19, 1818, and on February 7, 1818, established Tuscaloosa County. Twelve other new counties were established by the territorial legislature. These new counties were made possible, in some instances, by Indian cessions, and in other instances by the division of existing counties.

The second and last session of the Alabama territorial legislature was held at St. Stephens in the fall of 1818. Cahaba was made the supposed permanent capital of Alabama, and Huntsville was designated temporary capital, until buildings could be erected at Cahaba.

When Congress authorized the people of Alabama Territory to form a state, a constitutional convention was held at Huntsville, with twenty-two counties represented, Tuscaloosa County being one of them. Alabama was admitted to the United States on December 14, 1819.

By an Act of Congress, March 3rd, 1807, the Mississippi Territory was divided, and two days afterwards another Act was passed, which organized the eastern portion into Alabama Territory, with boundaries of the present State.

The Act of March the 3rd provided that St. Stephens should be the temporary capital of the Alabama Territory, and that the President of the United States should appoint a Governor, with authority to convene a Legislature, composed of three members of the Council (Senate) and House of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory, who lived in the new Territory of Alabama. President Monroe appointed William Wyatt Bibb Governor. He entered office in the spring of 1817, and was the first and only Governor of the Alabama Territory.

The first territorial Legislature met at St. Stephens on January 21, 1818, and on February 7, 1818, established Tuscaloosa County. Twelve other new counties were established by the territorial Legislature. These new counties were made possible, in some instances, by Indian cessions, and in other instances by the division of existing counties.

The second and last session of the Alabama territorial Legislature was held at St. Stephens in the fall of 1818. Canada was made the supposed permanent capital of Alabama, and Huntsville was designated temporary capital, until buildings could be erected at Canada.

When Congress authorized the people of Alabama Territory to form a state, a constitutional convention was held at Huntsville, with twenty-two counties represented. Tuscaloosa County being one of that Alabama was admitted to the United States on December 14, 1819.

On February 7, 1978, the County of Tuscaloosa will celebrate its 160th Birthday! Being older than the State of Alabama, Tuscaloosa County was one of the twenty-two original counties, and has been represented at every constitutional convention which has been held in the State.

In 1819 the Tuscaloosa County representatives were Dr. John L. Tindall and Honorable Marmaduke Williams.¹

Judge Marmaduke Williams was a Representative in Congress from North Carolina, from 1803 to 1809, during the administration of President Jefferson. He moved to Alabama in 1810 and settled in Tuscaloosa in 1818, and becoming active in politics. Judge Williams was a candidate for Governor of Alabama in the first election held in 1819. Gov. W.W. Bibb, formerly a Senator in Congress from Georgia and appointed as the territorial governor, was the other candidate. The vote was: Bibb, 8342; Williams, 7,140. Judge Williams had a brother, Robert, who was appointed governor of the Mississippi Territory, and served from 1805 to 1809. Both Williams men were born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, Governor Robert in 1768, Judge Marmaduke in 1774. They were sons of Nathaniel and Mary Ann (Williamson) Williams, the former being born October 5, 1741; the latter, the sister of Elizabeth Williamson, wife of Col. John Williams, his brother; grandson of Nathaniel Williams, who was born Dec. 12, 1712; great-grandson of John and Mary Williams, the former born January 29, 1679, in Wales, immigrating to Virginia about 1700 and settling in Hanover County.

Judge Williams married Dec. 25, 1798, Mrs. Agnes (Payne) Harris, daughter of Robert and Anne (Burton) Payne, of Pittsylvania County, Va.; granddaughter of Josiah and Anna (Fleming) Payne, the former a native of Goochland County, Va., a member of the House of Burgesses 1761-65; great-granddaughter of George and Mary (Woodson) Payne, who landed at James-

¹ Ancestor of Dr. Thomas M. Owen, Founder of the Dept. of Archives and H.

town, after the execution of Charles I, in 1729 patented lands in Goochland and Lancaster Counties, was colonial high sheriff in 1732; and of Sir Thomas Fleming, son of the Earl of Wigton, Scotland; great-great-granddaughter of Dr. John Woodson, an English surgeon of Dorsetshire, England, and the progenitor of the Woodson Family in America, who came to America in 1619. Mrs. Williams was the first cousin of Dolly Payne Madison, wife of President James Madison. Judge and Mrs. Williams had the following children:

1. Dolly Payne, who married Judge Thomas Owen. They were the parents of William Marmaduke Owen, who married Nancy Lucretia McAdory;
2. Agnes Payne, born January 9, 1807, died Feb. 4, 1889; married Hopson Owen, born Feb. 14, 1795, died Mar 29, 1854. Buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Tuscaloosa.
3. James Madison, who married a Miss Thompson.
4. Mary Elizabeth, who married Dr. James Guild, Sr., born July 25, 1799, died Feb. 12, 1884. Trustee, U. of A. 1846 to 1853. State Senator, Alabama, 1833, 1845.
5. Harriet, married L.B. Neal.
6. Maria (second wife of L.B. Neal)
7. Charles Lewis, died unmarried
8. Matilda, married John McKay.

Dr. John Lewis Tindall

Dr. John L. Tindall represented Tuscaloosa County in the 1819 Constitutional Convention. The Tindall Family settled in New Jersey and several members of the family served in the American Revolution. John Tindall (1754-1837) was born in New Jersey, and served as sergeant and ensign in Capt. Samuel Stout's Co., Col. Hyer's Regt., N.J. line. He married Hannah Lewis. Noah Tindall, son of John, born 1777, married

Aner Blackwell.

William Tindall served from New Jersey in the Revolution, and his wife, Elizabeth, was pensioned.

John Tindall, Revolutionary soldier, whose wife, Mary Lewis, was pensioned, is thought to be the father of Dr. John Lewis Tindall. One William Tindall was in the Madison County census of 1816. Down in the southern part of the State, Washington County, in 1818, James M. Tindall died, and his wife, Mary, was administratrix. In Covington County, Samuel Tindall married Frances Stewart, daughter of John L. and Sarah Elizabeth (Dunn) Stewart. They lived in Newton County, Georgia, in 1833, and came to Pike County in 1852. Jeremiah Tindall was in Dale County, in 1833, married, and had a daughter, Rebecca, who married in 1851, Thomas Blunt. After her death, he married Rebecca Britt Turner, daughter of William Britt, and widow of Eldridge Turner.

Dr. John L. Tindall served as Tuscaloosa County representative in 1823 and in 1825. In the 1830 census, his household had the following :

1 male under 5	2 females under 5
2 males 5-10	1 female 5-10
1 male 10-15	1 female 10-15
2 males 15-20	2 females 15-20
1 male 40-50	1 female 40-50

A younger John Tindall is in the 1830 census. His household is composed of:

1 male 30-40	1 female under 5
	1 female 5-10
	1 female 30-40

In 1822 John Tindall witnessed the will of Obed Baker, and in 1827 John L. Tindall witnessed the will of Elias L. Payne, and was the executor of his estate.

DR. THOMAS McADORY OWEN

Dr. Thomas M. Owen, founder and director of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History, was born 15 December 1866, at Jonesboro, son of Dr. William Marmaduke and Nancy Lucretia (McAdory) Owen; grandson of Judge Thomas and Dolly Payne (Williams) Owen, of Tuscaloosa.

CHAPTER II

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNTY

On 7 February 1810, the Alabama Territorial Legislature established Tuscaloosa County.

On 25th April 1818, Thomas C. Hunter wrote the Territorial Governor, Gov. William Wyatt Bibb, that he had received a communication from him "sometime since", which was "notifying me of your intention to appoint me a Major in and for the county of Tuscaloosa with instructions to lay off the county into company beats - establish battalions, etc. without delay." Mr. Hunter headed his letter "Tuscaloosa Falls, Alabama Territory 25th April 1818".

An earlier communication, 29 March 1818, to Gov. Bibb had listed suitable persons to be nominated. They were:

Beat No. 1 - Captain Merritt Ware
Lieutenant William Young
Ensign Daniell

Beat No. 2 - Capt. George Reed
Lieut. James B. Ashmore
Ensign William Phillips

Beat No. 3 - Capt. George Hill
Lieut. Jesse Heflin
Ensign William Young

Beat No. 4 - Capt. Samuel Edmondson
Lieut. John Brownlee
Ensign William Follis

Beat No. 5 - (No election)

Beat No. 6 - Capt. William Scales
Lieut. Thomas Blasingame
Ensign Edmond Lyon

Beat No. 7 - Capt. Henry Byrd
Lieut. William McGuire
Ensign Hugh McCory

Beat No. 8 - Capt. Abraham Hargiss
Lieut. Barnwell (sic) Trawack
Ensign James Westmoreland

CHAPTER II ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNTY

On 7 February 1818, the Alabama Territorial Legislature established Tuscaloosa County. On 23rd April 1818, Thomas C. Hunter wrote the Territorial Governor, Gov. William B. Lewis, that he had received a communication from him "concerning the" which was "notifying me of your intention to appoint me a Major in and for the county of Tuscaloosa with instructions to lay off the county into company beats - determining boundaries, etc. without delay." Mr. Hunter headed his letter "Tuscaloosa Falls, Alabama Territory 23rd April 1818."

An earlier communication, 29 March 1818, to Gov. B. Lewis had listed suitable persons to be nominated. They were:

Beat No. 1 - Captain Harris
Lieutenant William Young
Ensign Daniel

Beat No. 2 - Capt. George Reed
Lieut. James B. Whitmore
Ensign William Phillips

Beat No. 3 - Capt. George Hill
Lieut. James Hill
Ensign William Young

Beat No. 4 - Capt. Samuel Stinson
Lieut. John Stinson
Ensign William Young

Beat No. 5 - (No election)

Beat No. 6 - Capt. William Jones
Lieut. Thomas Washington
Ensign James Young

Beat No. 7 - Capt. Henry Ford
Lieut. William Ford
Ensign Hugh Ford

Beat No. 8 - Capt. Abraham Hargis
Lieut. James Hargis
Ensign James Hargis

Mr. Hunter wrote that it seemed necessary to appoint the officers at as early a period as possible, because "the frontier situation and the hostility of the neighbouring Indians, renders it necessary that we should be prepared".¹

The appointments were duly made 14 May 1818.²

A Census was made of the Alabama Territory in November 1818, and reported by J.W. Walker, Speaker of the House. The total population of Tuscaloosa County was 3138. They were enumerated as follows:³

White males over 21 years - 549
White males under 21 years - 723
White females over 21 years - 429
White females under 21 years - 664
Total of whites 2365
Free people of colour - None
Total of slaves - 773

The Captain's Beat had several functions. They protected the inhabitants, and they set up the polling places, and instead of calling the district "precincts", they were called "beats". We still use that term, of course.

The troubles with the Creeks culminated in a battle on 22 September 1818.⁴

The establishment of polling places and the holding of elections for civil officers occupied the Captains. The first Colonel of the Council District in which Tuscaloosa lay (Second District) died in 1818, Col. Joseph Carson, and an election was held to fill the vacancy. Samuel Taylor and John Wood were nominated, and Samuel Taylor won.⁵

¹ Carter, Territorial Papers, Vol. 18, page 286.

² AHQ, Vol. 6, page 233.

³ Carter, Territorial Papers, Vol. 18, page 462.

⁴ Carter, page 419.

⁵ Carter, page 252.

BOUNDARIES OF TUSKALOOSA COUNTY

February 7, 1818

The Digest of the Laws of the State of Alabama, compiled by Harry Toulmin, Esquire, "by appointment, and under the authority of the General Assembly," published by Ginn and Curtis, and printed in 1823, by J. and J. Harper, Printers, New York, contains at page 86, the Act of the Territorial Legislature, passed February 7, 1818, establishing the County of Tuskaloosa. It reads as follows:

¹
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all that tract of country lying within the following bounds, to wit: beginning on the River Black Warrior, where the southern boundary line where said county of Blount leaves the same; thence southwardly with said boundary, and on the same direction, to Roupe's Valley; thence along the eastern boundary of said Valley, and including the whole of the same; thence southwardly along the main ridge dividing the waters of the Black Warrior from those of the Cahawba, to the headwaters of Five Mile Creek; thence down the same to the Tuskaloosa or Black Warrior River; thence a due west course to the Tombeckbee river; thence up the same to the Cotton-Gin Port; thence along Gaines's Road till it strikes the Township line numbered eight, from the southern boundary of the state of Tennessee; thence along said line to the Sipsey Fork; and thence down the same to the place of beginning, shall constitute one county, to be called and known by the name of "Tuskaloosa."

¹
CHAPTER XIII, Title 10, (Toulmin) contains three Sections. Section One deals with the County of Blount, giving exact boundaries of the County to be "called Blount".

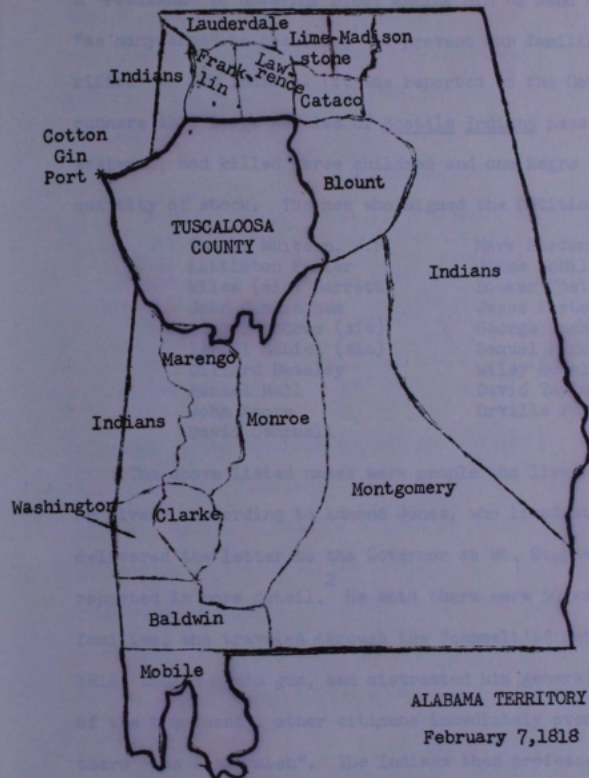
Section Two gives the boundaries of Tuskaloosa County, as above. Section Three gives the boundaries of Marengo County.

To try to draw the County of Tuskaloosa as it is described in the Section 2 above leaves one puzzled at the extent of the County, because Cotton-Gin Port is, and was, in Mississippi! The western boundary of Tuskaloosa County, then, as given in the Act establishing it, just has to be in error! So far as we have been able to determine there was never an Act passed correcting the error! But there were some changes made!

On 13 February 1818, Marion County was established, "using up" some of the Tuskaloosa County territory.

On 13 December 1819, Greene County was established, "using up" some more of the Tuskaloosa County territory.

On 19 December 1820, Pickens County was established, using all land west of the line dividing Ranges 12 and 13 West of Huntsville meridian.



ALABAMA TERRITORY

February 7, 1818

—Prepared by Stewart University
Centre, Alabama 35960
Used by Permission.

The above listed names were people who lived "near the Black Warrior River", according to Edmond Jones, who lived at Ft. Claiborne, and delivered the letter to the Governor at St. Stephens. Samuel Taylor reported in more detail.² He said there were 50 warriors with their families, who traveled through the "Cammelt's" settlement, 14 October 1818, took a man's gun, and mistreated him generally, and that "hearing of the treatment", other citizens immediately overtook the Indians, and there "was a skirmish". The Indians then professed "Friendship" and their guns were restored. They were allowed to proceed after saying they were from Tuckbacke Town. It was a Mr. Hall whose family was killed, according to Samuel Taylor. Capt. Bacon and fourteen men pursued the murderers. The Indians raised the war whoop and prepared for battle. "I (Taylor) ordered the charge. The Enemy lost 7 or 8, and one of our men was wounded in the breast. I ordered retreat to prepare for a second onset. A severe conflict ensued (sic) for 40 minutes. We had two killed dead and one dangerously wounded. On the 17th Capt. Washington with 20 men went to the battleground for the purpose of burying the

1 & 2

dead. Many of the wounded were heard to groan. It was thought prudent to retire. On the 19th 75 men advanced to the battleground and burned the dead."

The Press got "right on" to the matter. The following account appeared in Halcyon, newspaper published at St. Stephens, Alabama Territory 26 October:¹

SEMINOLES AGAIN

"For ten days past we have heard of the appearance and hostile attitude of Indians, which had for some time been collecting by small parties, in the neighborhood of the Falls of the Black Warrior where not more than two weeks past they killed three white children and a Negro woman.....The inhabitants are in great consternation, leaving their farms and collecting in bodies, in order to defend themselves. It is understood that, when our informant left the country, a sufficient force had collected to pursue and capture the whole body of Indians below."

The Indian troubles did not end for the next twenty years in Alabama, but in the Tuscaloosa County area, the trouble diminished after 1818.

The delicate question of land ownership caused considerable trouble. As the Indian tribes signed treaties with the Federal Government, certain reservations were established. Lands "belonging to friendly Indians" were sold out from under them, and it was claimed by the General Land Office that "notice for reservation did not reach Land Office prior to public sale".²

All kinds of difficulty dogged the surveyors, including the weather, the topography, the hostilities of Indians and renegades. General Israel Pickens was sent to St. Stephens to straighten out the records, and he reported some Townships never offered for sale, and some only partially surveyed.³

¹ Carter, Territorial Papers, Vol. 18, page 437.

² Carter, page 447.

³ Carter, Page 681.

CIVIL OFFICIALS

Appointment of First Officials

The first governing body of a civil nature in Tuscaloosa County, called the Quorum, was composed of Chief Justice James O. Crump,¹ with Justice Samuel Taylor and Captain William L. Adams as the other justices. Capt. Adams resigned 28 July 1818 to practice law, and Justice Samuel Taylor resigned the day before. It was noted in a letter to the Governor that "the state of society in this section of Country is such that few persons in public office can avoid censure, however correct their conduct may be".² Fresh appointments were made on recommendation of Judge Crump.³ They were:

Isaac Patrick, Justice - appointed 23 July 1818
William Purvis, Justice - appointed 20 August 1818

The Gubernatorial Appointments Register contains the appointments,⁴ and was published in the Alabama Historical Quarterly in 1944.

Other appointments on 20 August 1818 were:

James Drinnon, Justice of the Peace
George Roberts, Justice of the Peace
Mark Haiden, Coroner
Aaron Lankusta (sic), Constable
Absalom Dinson, Constable
Samuel Rhodes, Constable

Some Other County Officials appointed by the Governor:

John Smith, Sheriff, appointed 20 August 1818
Matthew B. Click, Clerk of the County Court, apptd. 20 August 1818
William D. Terrill, Clerk of the Supreme Court, apptd. 20 Aug., 1818
Thomas Lovell, County Treasurer, apptd. 20 August 1818
Richard Harrison, County Surveyor, apptd. 20 August 1818
Levin Powell, Tax Collector and Assessor, apptd. 16 Nov. 1818

¹Appointed 20 February 1818.

²Carter, page 386.

³William Rupee was appointed Justice of the Quorum 14 November. Records do not show what place he took, nor who was replaced.

⁴Department of Archives and History, AHQ, Vol. VI, No. 2, page 229.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR IN 1818

1

Elections were held at the designated polling places for County officers in 1818, and commissions were issued by Gov. Bibb, as follows:

Justices of the Peace	Constables
John Pennington	Johnsor Bickerstaff
Thomas Lovell	William White
William Bunyan	James Hardine, apptd. 22 March 1819
Sampson M. Cowan	Robt. M. McElvany, apptd. 22 March 1819
Joseph Eddis	John Bailey, apptd. 25 March 1819

Appointed 22 March 1819

James Hill
John Campbell
Thomas Whitson
Abner Nash
Boley Connor
Joseph D. Harrison

Tuscaloosa County officials receiving commissions in 1819 included:

John Hodge, Sheriff
Matthew B. Click, Clerk of the Circuit Court
Henry T. Anthony, Clerk of the County Court

In 1820, the first Tuscaloosa County officials, after Alabama's becoming a State, were elected by the people, and commissioned by the

Governor: Judge Hume R. Fields, first Judge of the County Court
Henry T. Anthony, first Clerk of the County Court
John Hodge, the first Sheriff
Matthew Click, the first Circuit Court Clerk
Ebenezer Horton, the first Coroner
Levin Powell, the first Tax Collector and Tax Assessor

COUNTY SEATS AND COURTHOUSES IN TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

Dr William Stokes Wyman, writing in a newspaper in 1899, supposes that the first Courthouse was a temporary structure, built of logs, built on the lot which was afterwards designated as Court Square. Early records and city maps "are almost non-existent", but judging from records available, it seems that Tuscaloosa has had about ten Courthouses, the earliest one being on the southwest corner, at the intersection of 4th Street and 22nd Avenue. The first jail was built in 1818 by John Baker at a cost of \$138.00, plus \$10.00 for making the lock.

No record of "designated polling places" for 1818, although it is known that elections were held. Research in original Acts needed.

In 1820 commissions were issued to Joseph D. Harrison, Assessor, and Peter A. Remsen, Collector. John Brownlee resigned as Constable, and James Rather was recommended by Crump, Patrick, and Purvis on 1 November 1818.¹ In 1820 James Rather was appointed Coroner. Hopson Owen was Notary Public and James Fitcher, Auctioneer. James B. Childress was named official surveyor, a very responsible position.²

During April, May and June of 1820, the following Constables served

Samuel Rhodes	James Shaw
John Hill	West George
James Baker	Bright McClendon
James Wright	John Little
James Mitchell	Thomas Poe
Edmond T. Bacon	William Cannon
Thomas I. Wash	Matthew Lunkford
William Seal	Alexander Faith (apptd 1821)

The Justices of the Peace appointed in 1820 were:

Moses Collins	Appointed on 5 June 1820:
Aquila McElroy	James Knox
Charles Levin	William F. Lucky
Levin Powell	John Thomas
James Drennan	John Moore
David Buck	William Griffith
James Hill	Martin Adams
Michael Moore	Robert McKight (McCreight)
John Wilson	John Saunders
James Hudson	Joseph Barnett
John Campbell	Aaron Shannon
John Crenshaw	Robert Walker (28 June)
Robert C. Traywick	John Baillie (Apptd, but refused to serve)
Joseph D. Harrison	John Helms (14 October) (Resigned)
Thomas Shannon (8 July)	James Hefflin (8 July)

The Justices of the Peace appointed in 1821 were:

Zachery Middleton	John M. Jenkins
James Richards	Jno. Moon
Richard Jones	Chas. Lenon
Jno. Moore	Thomas Lindsey
Isaac Patrick	Jolly Jones
George Gates	James Jenkins
	James Foster

¹ Carter, page 452.

² Alabama Historical Quarterly, Vol. 6, No. 2.

⁴ American Mirror, Thomas M. Davenport, publisher.

In 1824 the seat of justice was moved back to Tuscaloosa, located temporarily in Peter Donaldson's hotel, until 1830, when a two-story brick courthouse was built on the northwest corner at the intersection of Greensboro Avenue and Seventh Street. It was paid for by a special tax levied for three years, and cost \$2478.00. This courthouse served the County for 52 years, until finally it was considered unsafe.

On September 4, 1906, the Commissioners Court of Tuscaloosa County ordered an election for 6 November to decide the question of building a new courthouse. It was proposed that the county issue \$75,000 worth of bonds, to mature in 25 years, and bear interest not to exceed 5%. The election resulted in a majority vote in favor of the proposition. The old courthouse property was sold at public auction, 9 January 1907, to F.W. Monnish, Daniel Collier, and H.B. Foster. The County was to have use of the old courthouse until the new one was ready.

After much deliberation, the County Commissioners agreed upon 7th Street and 25th Avenue as the site for the new courthouse and jail. Carrigan and Lynn Company of Birmingham was awarded the contract of building the new courthouse for \$90,000 in May, 1907. Work was completed by 31 August 1908.

The boulder which was placed on the courthouse lawn was given to the County by the Colonial Dames of America. It reminds us that our town, county, and river are probably named in memory of the Choctaw Chief, Tuscaloosa, who opposed deSoto in 1540.²

¹ County officials in 1907: James Clinton Brown, Judge of Probate; County Commissioners: R.E. Hobson, Snider; J.W. Robertson, Romulus; W.S. Patton, Tuscaloosa; M.B. Scott, Tuscaloosa; W.N. Lunceford, Tuscaloosa.

² Foregoing sketch condensed from articles in Anniversary edition of newspapers.

In 1824 the seat of Justice was moved back to Tuscaloosa, located temporarily in Peter Donahoe's hotel, until 1830, when a two-story brick courthouse was built on the northwest corner of the intersection of Greensboro Avenue and Seventh Street. It was paid for by a special tax levied for three years, and cost \$24,800. This courthouse served the County for 25 years, until finally it was considered unsafe.

On September 4, 1906, the Commissioners Court of Tuscaloosa County ordered an election for 6 November to decide the question of building a new courthouse. It was proposed that the county issue \$75,000 worth of bonds, to mature in 25 years, and that interest not be more than 5%. The election resulted in a majority vote in favor of the proposition. The old courthouse property was sold at public auction, 9 January 1907, to F.W. Holliman, Daniel Collier, and H.E. Foster. The County was to have use of the old courthouse until the new one was ready.

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August 1908.

The boulder which was placed on the courthouse lawn was given to the County by the Colonial Dames of America. It remains as that our town, county, and river are proudly named in memory of the Choctaw Chief, Tuscaloosa, who opposed defeat in 1840.

County officials in 1907: James Clinton Brown, Judge of Probate; County Commissioners: E.A. Hobson, Sidney J.W. Robertson, Benjamin W.S. Patton, Tuscaloosa; Isaac H.A. Scott, Tuscaloosa; W.H. Lumsford, Tuscaloosa.

3
Foregoing sketch condensed from articles in anniversary edition of newspapers.

On 8 October 1909, a contract for \$30,000 was let to T.M. Dodson and Company to build a jail, with the construction to be completed by 1 June 1910. The new jail had three stories with two entrances on the ground floor. One led to the courthouse. On the second floor was the execution room, with an iron ring in the ceiling to which the executioner's rope was tied, and a trap door dropped down in the office below. Only two executions took place in this jail.

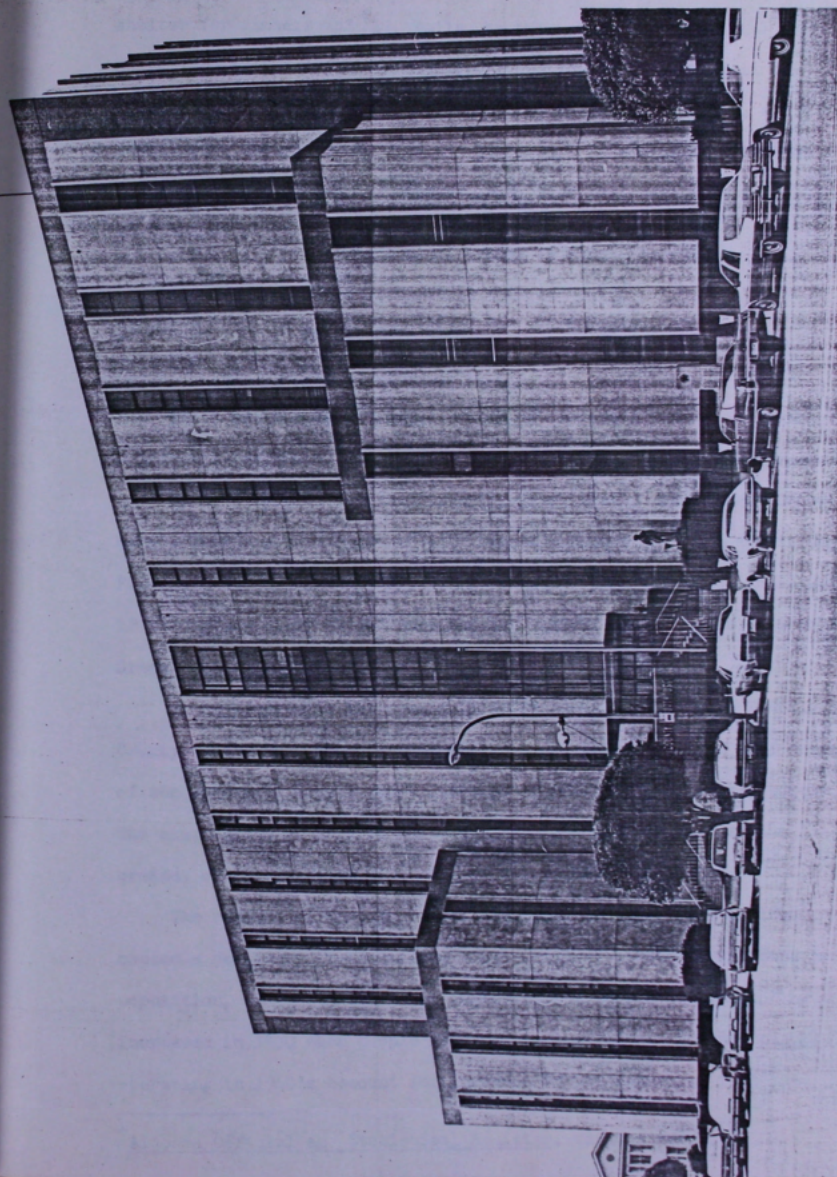
An Amendment (Act No. 38) was passed in 1955 by the State voters and County voters to allow a bond issue of \$250,000 to build the present courthouse. Daniel Construction Company was given the contract for building the courthouse and jail at the corner of Greensboro Avenue and 7th Street. In February, 1962, the Tuscaloosa County Board voted to lease the McLester Hotel, to be used for offices. The old courthouse was demolished by Loftis Wrecking Company, at a price of \$4,800, paid to Tuscaloosa County.

On September, 1962, the ground-breaking ceremony was held, and construction began. The cornerstone was set in place on 5 June 1963. The Dedication Ceremony was held 12 April 1964. Members of the Board of Revenue were: John W. Foster, John E. Walker, David M. Cochrane, and Truman S. Gray.

THE OFFICE OF JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

There has been quite a change in the prestige of the Justice of the Peace. Until recent years, each precinct had at least one. He wrote deeds, tried civil cases, and performed marriage ceremonies. James Fears, buried in the Hobertson-Stone Cemetery, was a great old J.P. Rubin Dodson served in Tuscaloosa in the early days. Seth Green served the Peterson area. J.P. Nevins served the McConnell area. Joseph L. Hogg and Green M. Richards were commissioned in 1830 and 1829, respectively, and signed many public documents. James D. Bell at Bethany was active in the service of a Justice of the Peace, as was Joshua D. Palmer

- Photo by Calvin Hannah. THE TUSCALOOSA NEWS.



PRECINCTS IN TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

It has been noted that as soon as the pioneer provided a shelter for himself and his family, he built a place of worship. The next "item on the agenda" was making plans for participating in the government. Polling places were requested of the authorities, and the Legislature designated an official precinct. It was no different in Tuscaloosa County. On 16 December 1819, four precincts were established in the County:

McCowan's Bluff (James McCowan's home);

Jesse Bramlett's;

Thomas Gove's;

Jacob Gillaspie's.

There has not been found a record of the establishment of earlier polling places, so officials and representatives were possibly appointed.

On 20 December 1820, additional polling places were named: Captain Coon's Muster Ground; Captain John Hudson's Muster Ground; Captain Henry Pickard's Muster Ground. William Cavendish's home was added on 12 June 1821; Captain Manly Files' home and the Mill of James Foster on Grant's Creek were added 26 December 1822.

Since 1910, when there were 28 established Precincts in Tuscaloosa County, there have been few changes in name, but in about a half dozen of the places, a considerable increase in number of registered voters. The chart given at page 18 shows the name changes, as well as the increase, or decrease, in some cases, in the number of voters.

The removal of the capital of Alabama from Tuscaloosa in 1846 caused a decline. The opening of mines in 1890 caused an increase in population, and a corresponding increase in voters. The rural "beats" increased in 1930 when people returned to the farms. Defense plants operating in 1940's account for increase in population at that time.

¹ Alabama Official and Statistical Register, various years.

PRECINCTS IN TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

18

Precinct 1	- Dunn's	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Precinct 2	- New Lexington	725	790	739	1157	701
Precinct 3	- Moore's Bridge	779	754	857	842	657
Precinct 4	- Marcumville	743	719	724	714	525
Precinct 5	- Ackers (Called Kellerman in 1950)	1413	1296	1507	1901	1252
Precinct 6	- Hassell	1763	1770	659	1007	905
Precinct 7	- Cowden (Called Dodson's in 1950)	516	832	631	822	717
Precinct 8	- Elrod's	1018	984	1177	1017	844
Precinct 9	- Hughes	534	538	1146	868	619
Precinct 10	- Northport Town	759	985	721	875	631
Precinct 11	- Brookwood	3412	3903	5577	6833	8778
Precinct 12	- Parsons (Yolande in 1950)	500	1606	2173	3187	3885
Precinct 13	- Vance	3427	3355	1499	2689	2306
Precinct 14	- Coaling (Called Jones and Smith)	3090	1791	1373	969	1149
Precinct 15	- Cottondale (Holt-Fox)	1207	1272	1768	1475	1152
Precinct 16	- Courthouse Tuscaloosa City (Roseland)	686	788	667	559	1124
Precinct 17	- Hickman's	2939	4482	6839	6824	11,079
Precinct 18	- Frierson's	12486	15605	24400	34237	45,136
Precinct 19	- Blocker's	8407	11996	20659	27493	39,961
Precinct 20	- Crosland	1181	1063	823	942	755
Precinct 21	- Romulus	1515	1417	1345	1233	1348
Precinct 22	- Foster's	1256	1367	1064	961	785
Precinct 23	- Mitchells	643	667	593	541	344
Precinct 24	- Reese (Called McConnell's in 1950)	893	1072	1085	1114	903
Precinct 25	- Molenax (Whitson)	1341	1340	1125	1234	1024
Precinct 26	- Coker	546	498	253	998	
Precinct 27	- Taylorville	779	865	1355	1340	
Precinct 28	- McDuff (also called Dobbs)	452	471	516	277	115
Precinct 29	- Buhl (Not a precinct)	1458	757	631	719	530
Precinct 30	- Carroll's (not a precinct)	1492	1540	1445	1783	2198
		506	400	440	576	360

FIRST CENSUS OF TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

The first census of Tuscaloosa County was taken in 1818, and the tally reported 11 November 1818, at St. Stephens, by J.W. Walker, Speaker of the House. It was as follows:

White males over 21	549	Free persons of colour	0
White males under 21	723	Slaves	773
White females over 21	429	Total number of persons	3138
White females under 21	664		
Total of whites	2365		

The population has been as follows:

In 1830 John Penn was living with his widowed mother, Margaret (Cowan) Penn, daughter of Robert Cowan, who died in 1803, and his wife, Elizabeth Irvine, who died in 1815 in Bedford County, Virginia. John's father was James Penn, born 1765, married 1787, Margaret Cowan (1771-1833).

Virginia, who married Charles Snow;

Grace, born 1787;

Robert Cowan, born 1789;

Matilda, born 1791, who married Isaac Patrick;

Gabriel, born 1793;

Julia, who married Nelson Crawford;

James Jr., born 1795;

William. (1797-1822);

Margaret, who married Hiram Shortridge; 3

John, "between 20 and 30" in 1830 Census.

Margaret Penn, head of household:

1 male 20-30

1 female 5-10

1 female 20-30

1 female 60-70

John Penn was the Census Taker in Tuscaloosa County in 1830 and he counted 13, 646 persons. There were 2807 whites, and 3659 blacks. In 1850 returns were made, but we do not know who served as enumerator. In 1850 there were 8232, total, or 1732.

The population has been as follows:

Year	White	Black	Total
1830	2807	3659	6466
1840	4897	4897	9794
1850	5040	3192	8232
1860	10371	1761	12132
1870	12371	1761	14132
1880	17187	1761	18948
1890	21309	1761	23070
1900	21910	1761	23671
1910	21910	1761	23671
1920	21910	1761	23671
1930	21910	1761	23671
1940	21910	1761	23671
1950	21910	1761	23671
1960	21910	1761	23671
1970	21910	1761	23671
1980	21910	1761	23671
1990	21910	1761	23671
2000	21910	1761	23671

In 1830 John Penn was living with his widow mother, Margaret (Cowan) Penn, daughter of Robert Cowan, who died in 1803, and his wife, Elizabeth Irvine, who died in 1815 in Bedford County, Virginia. John's father was James Penn, born 1752, married 1787, Margaret Cowan (1771-1837).

The children of James and Margaret (Cowan) Penn were: Virginia, who married Daniel Snow; Grace, born 1787; Robert Cowan, born 1789; Matilda, born 1791, who married Isaac Patrick; Joseph, born 1793; John, who married Nelson Crawford; James Jr., born 1797; William, (1797-1823); Margaret, who married John Crawford; John, born 1800 and 30 in 1830 Census.

There is a discrepancy in figures in 1830 and 1840. In 1830 his wife, Isaac Patrick was Justice of the Peace in 1830. In 1840 his wife, Matilda, is head of household, so he had evidently died before 1840. One of their daughters, Elizabeth, married William Henry Jackson, Madison County. Isaac and Matilda Patrick were married in 1811.

The widow of Dr. Peter Snow, Elizabeth (Adams) Snow, is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Tuscaloosa. Elizabeth Adams Snow (1766-1852) was the daughter of Rev. Zabdiel Adams, of Fitchburg, Mass. Dr. Peter Snow and his wife had several children, including:

Henry Adams Snow, born 17 January 1798; died 23 February 1864, who served as Treasurer of the University of Alabama from 1848 to 1860;

Dr. Charles Snow who married Virginia Penn;

Dr. Zabdiel Snow.

John Snow was Recording Secretary of the Alabama Historical Society which was organized in Tuscaloosa, University, on 8 July 1850. Judge Alexander Bowie was President; Albert J. Pickett, vice-president; Joshua H. Foster was Secretary, and Washington Moody was elected Treasurer. Albert J. Pickett wrote and published his The History of Alabama, in 1851, the first of its kind, and still a monumental work. Several of the members of the Alabama Historical Society wrote histories, including Washington Moody, who wrote a "History of Tuscaloosa". Mr. Moody was the chief contributor of material for "Reliable Information Concerning the County of Tuscaloosa, Alabama", which was "submitted by a Committee of The Tuscaloosa Board of Industries", in 1876. The brochure was printed at the office of the Gazette, and emphasized the advantages of the County. Other members of the Alabama Historical Society wrote family histories, which are invaluable. It was reported that John Snow was writing a History of the Snow-Penn Families, which would delineate the descendants of Robert Penn, who came to America from England.

¹Moses Penn, who died in 1759, married Catherine Taylor. Their son, Capt. Gabriel Penn (1741-1796), was a member of the Committee of Safety Amherst Co., Va. He married in 1761 Sarah Calloway, daughter of Col. Richard and Frances (Walton) Calloway. Captain Gabriel Penn had the following children: Betsy Calloway; Edmund; James, who came to Tuscaloosa Co.; Sally, who married Thomas Crews, and had Christiana Long Crews, wife of William Albert Watson; Sophia Crawford; Pamela Hawkins; Matilda Nash; Fanny White; Nancy Penn. (DAR #30251). John Penn, of North Carolina, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, was of this family.

CHAPTER III

EARLY SETTLERS OF TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

In 1815 the famous "Long Hunter", Davy Crockett, passed through this country and reported in his writings "nobody living at Tuscaloosa". It seems that the Black Warrior was the boundary between the Creeks on the east and the Choctaws and Chickasaws on the west. A Creek town is shown on the de Lisle map of 1707. He was geographer of the King of France, and mapped the area sometime before 1707.

Looking back to 1540, when DeSoto, a Spaniard, explored the country, the report is that Choctaw Indians owned the region and made a settlement at Tuscaloosa, "Falls of the Black Warrior". The proud King of the Indians suffered a defeat at the Battle of Maubila, exact site unknown, at the hands of DeSoto and his men, but the lands remained Indian lands until the treaties of 1814 with the Creeks, of 1816 with the Choctaws, and 1816 with the Chickasaws. After 1816, there was some "disputed" territory in the Tuscaloosa County (soon to be) territory, especially in the western section, named Pickens County, 19 December 1820.

The York men, Thomas, Jonathan, and Emanuel, have been named as "the first white settlers" in Tuscaloosa County. In the 1816 Census of Monroe County, Alabama Territory, their names are found; and it is possible that they made their way to the Falls of the Black Warrior, and settled in 1816. Monroe County had jurisdiction over all the territory south of the Tennessee and north of the present southern boundary line of the State - a tremendous territory, all of which was ceded by the Muscogees at the Treaty of Fort Jackson. Monroe County was formed by proclamation of Governor Holmes of Mississippi Territory, 5 June 1815.

Other white persons had been "at the Falls", some of which, like Mrs. Crawley in 1812 involuntarily, and some like the Dwight party in 1781, who "were just passing through".

EARLY SETTLERS OF TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

In 1812 the famous "Long Hunter", Davy Crockett, passed through this country and reported in his writings "nothing living at Tuscaloosa". It seems that the Black Warrior was the boundary between the Creeks on the east and the Choctaws and Chickasaws on the west. A Creek town is shown on the de la Harpe map of 1797. He was geographer of the King of France, and mapped the area sometime before 1797.

Looking back to 1763, when DeSoto, a Spaniard, explored the country the report is that Choctaw Indians owned the region and made a settlement at Tuscaloosa, "Talis of the Black Warrior". The proud king of the Indians suffered a defeat at the Battle of Mabila, except the unknown, at the hands of DeSoto and his men, but the Indians remained Indian lands until the treaties of 1812 with the Creeks, of 1813 with the Choctaws, and 1815 with the Chickasaws. After 1815, there was some "disputed" territory in the Tuscaloosa County (soon to be) territory, especially in the western section, named Pickens County, 19 December 1820.

The York men, Thomas, Jonathan, and Emanuel, have been named as "the first white settlers" in Tuscaloosa County. In the 1810 Census of Monroe County, Alabama Territory, their names are found and it is possible that they made their way to the falls of the Black Warrior, and settled in 1810. Monroe County had jurisdiction over all the territory south of the Tennessee and north of the present southern boundary line of the State - a tremendous territory, all of which was ceded by the Congress at the Treaty of Fort Jackson. Monroe County was formed by proclamation of Governor James of Mississippi Territory, 2 June 1812.

Other white persons had been "at the falls" and some like Mrs. Crawley in 1813 involvement, and some like Mrs. Walker in 1781, who "were just passing through".

The Dwight party came from Natchez and were refugees trying to reach Georgia.¹

Mrs. Crawley, in 1813, was living at the mouth of the Ohio. She was captured by Indians, who had attacked seven families living near each other, and "murdered them in the most cruel manner". Pickett² says they "dragged Mrs. Crawley from the bodies of her bleeding children, and brought her, a prisoner, to the Tuscaloosa Falls". Tandy Walker, an old government blacksmith, rescued Mrs. Crawley.³ He lived in the St. Stephens area, having come from Virginia under contract with the Indian factor to teach "smithing". It is said he paid a ransom for Mrs. Crawley. Walker married Mary _____, and had a daughter Sarah, who married a "Newstep", whose daughter married a Reynolds.⁴

Suffice it to say, if the York brothers got there first, they were followed in rapid order by hundreds more, as is shown by the first census figures⁵, as well as the letter from Major Thomas C. Hunter, written to the Governor in April, 1818.

It is suggested then, that we can afford to call all the civil and military appointees of Territorial Governor William Wyatt Bibb, for Tuscaloosa County, "Early Settlers".

There are other sources of information. The inscriptions on the tombstones in the more than 200 cemeteries are clues. Land records in Probate Office, as well as records of Marriages and Wills, provide clues.

¹ Pickett, History of Alabama, page 352.

² Pickett, page 515.

³ Pickett does not report this event.

⁴ Original source of story unavailable. Walker died 1842, Coffeewille.

⁵ See page 18.

CHAPTER IV

CEMETERIES

1 TUSCALOOSA COUNTY, ALABAMA

1. Abertant
2. Abston
3. Alberta Methodist Church
4. Ambrose Family
5. Ander's
6. Andrew's Chapel M.E. Church
7. Antioch at Kellerman
8. Antioch at Ralph
9. Appling No. 1
10. Appling No. 2
11. Arbor Springs Baptist
12. Austin
13. Bankston
14. Bealle
15. Bethabara Baptist
16. Bethany Baptist
17. Bethel Baptist
18. Bethel Presbyterian
19. Bethel
- 20.
21. Big Creek
22. Big Hurricane
23. Big Sandy
24. Big Sandy
25. Bone Camp Methodist
26. Boone
27. Boyd
28. Brookwood Methodist
29. Brown
30. Brown No. 2
31. Bryce Hospital
32. Buck Family
33. Bucksville
34. Calcedonia
35. Campground
36. Center
37. Chapel Hill
38. Chestnut - Hughes
39. Christian Union
40. Cleveland
41. Coaling
42. Coker - Big Creek
43. Concord
44. Cooper
45. Corinth
46. Cornelius Chapel No. 1
47. Cornelius Chapel No. 2
48. Cottondale - Nature Garden
49. Cripple Creek
50. Darden
51. Davis
52. Davis Creek Baptist
53. Duncanville
54. Dunlap
55. Dunn's Creek #1, #2, #3
56. Edmondson
57. El Bethel (Buncomb)
58. Enterprise
59. Espy
60. Evergreen - Cedar Grove Baptist
61. Evergreen - Vance
62. Evergreen - Tuscaloosa
63. Flatwoods Baptist
64. Fosters No. 1
65. Fosters No. 2
66. Fosters No. 3
67. Freeman
68. Friendship Baptist - Searles
69. Gilliam
70. Goodwater
71. Grant's Creek
72. Greenwood - 73. Guy
74. Hagler
75. Hall
76. Harkey
77. Harris
78. Haygood Methodist
79. Hendrix - Brown
80. Hepzebah - Abertant
81. Hepzebah - Abertant No. 2
- 82.
83. Hickman Chapel
- 84.
85. Hopewell
86. Hughes - Poole
87. Jena
88. Jenkins
89. Jennings Chapel Methodist
90. Kemp
91. Langley - Whitfield

¹
For location, see Map in pocket.

46. Cornelia Chapel No. 1
47. Cornelia Chapel No. 2
48. Cornelia Chapel No. 3
49. Cornelia Chapel No. 4
50. Cornelia Chapel No. 5
51. Cornelia Chapel No. 6
52. Cornelia Chapel No. 7
53. Cornelia Chapel No. 8
54. Cornelia Chapel No. 9
55. Cornelia Chapel No. 10
56. Cornelia Chapel No. 11
57. Cornelia Chapel No. 12
58. Cornelia Chapel No. 13
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64. Cornelia Chapel No. 19
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95. Cornelia Chapel No. 50
96. Cornelia Chapel No. 51
97. Cornelia Chapel No. 52
98. Cornelia Chapel No. 53
99. Cornelia Chapel No. 54
100. Cornelia Chapel No. 55

For location, see map in pocket.

1. Abner
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97. Abner
98. Abner
99. Abner
100. Abner

92. Liberty Baptist - Abernant
93. Liberty Baptist - Hagler
94. Liberty Hill Primitive Baptist
95. Lindsey-Lawley
96. Liverman
97. Macedonia Baptist
98. Macedonia Methodist
99. McConnell - McGee
100. McGuire
101. Memory Hill Gardens
102. Mills
103. Montgomery
104. Moore's Bridge #1
105. Mount Bethel - Back Bone
106. Mount Bethel
107. Mount Olive Baptist
108. Mount Olivet Presbyterian
109. Mount Zion Baptist
110. Mount Zion Free Will Baptist
111. Nazareth Primitive Baptist
112. New Hope Baptist
113. Old Salem Baptist
114. Old Sand Springs Methodist
115. Oak Grove
116. Oregonia
117. Parker
118. Pate
119. Phifer
120. Philadelphia Baptist
121. Phillips Chapel
122. Piney Grove
123. Piney Woods
124. Pleasant Grove
125. Pleasant Ridge
126. Pratt
127. Price
128. Prude's Creek
129. Reed
130. Roberts
131. Robertson Bend
132. Robertson - Stone
133. Rock Cliff
134. Rosser
135. Ruhama Baptist
136. Salem Baptist No. 1
137. Salem Baptist No. 2
138. Sand Springs Methodist
139. Sardis Free Will Baptist
140. Sartain

141. Scales No. 1
142. Scales No. 2
143. Searles
144. Shakerag
145. Shamblin and Lawrence
146. Shiloh (2)
147. Shirley
148. Spring Hill
149. Spring Hill Missionary Bapt.
150. Springer
151. Sterling Baptist
152. Sullivan
153. Sulphur Springs
154. Swindle
155. Tabernacle Free Will Baptist
156. Sylvan Methodist
157. Tannehill Park
158. Taylor
159. Thompson
160. Traweck
161. Tuscaloosa Memorial Park
162. Union Grove
163. Union Presbyterian
164. Vance Family
165. Vance Community
166. Ward
167. Wesley
168. Whitson
169. Wiley Methodist
170. Willard - Hardy Clements
171. Willburn
172. Williamson No. 1
173. Williamson No. 2
174. Wilson
175. Winters.
176. Yellow Creek Baptist
177. McAdory Family
178. Gates Family
179. Moores Bridge #2
180. Old Wesley Chapel
181. Stewart Family
182. Old Bethel
183. Taylor Burial Ground
184. Park Cemetery
185. Willingham Family
- 186.
187. Mt. Hebron
188. Pruitt - Hagler
189. Johnston
190. Edmondson

SETTLERS OF TUSCALOOSA COUNTY BORN BEFORE 1800

WHO ARE BURIED IN THE COUNTY IN MARKED GRAVES WITH TOMBSTONES

Location and Inscriptions

- ADAMS -- 72¹ -- Elizabeth Adams Snow (1766-1852)
Wife of Dr. Peter Snow
Daughter of Zabdill Adams, Mass.
- AMATASIS -- 113 -- Lois Amatasias (1785-1850)²
- ARCHIBALD -- 108 -- William Archibald (2 Jan. 1784- 3 Nov. 1845)
Margaret Archibald (4 May 1782- 31 Aug. 1844)
- BANKS -- 72 -- Rachel Banks (1769-1851)
Willis Banks (1791-1852)
Mary Banks (1797- 1857) Wife of Willis Banks
- BEALE -- 14 -- John S. Beale (1788-1870)
- BELL -- 108 -- Martha Bell (1798-1878) wife of Antony who settled 1816?
- BLAIR -- 72 -- Eliza A. Blair (- 1852)
- BOYD -- 27 -- A.A. Boyd (Nov. 1792 - 30 Apr. 1876) b. Newberry D., S.C.
- BROWN -- 37 -- Rev. David Brown (1755-1845)
Polly Pemberton Brown (1755-1845)
- BROWNE -- 85 -- Patsy Hobbs Browne (1799-1859) b. Sampson Co., N.C.
John Allen Browne (1794-1866) b. Wake Co., N.C.
- 72 -- William P. Brown (1768 - 1851)
Saran Browne (1777 - 1850)
- BROWNLEE -- 33 -- Lonnie Brownlee (28 Mar 1799 - 20 Oct. 1880)
- CALDWELL -- 72 -- Samuel Caldwell (1777 - 1845)
Samuel Caldwell (1780 - 1827)
- CANNON -- 26 -- Isaac Cannon (1792 - 1885)
Sarah Cannon, wife (1799 - 1880)
- CARROLL -- 163 -- William M. Carroll (26 June 1789 - 26 June 1869)
I.F., wife of Wm. M. Carroll (1799-1866)
John Carroll (1795 - 1873)
- CHANCELLOR -- 72 -- John Chancellor (1789 - 1858)
Mary Chancellor (1795 - 1861)

¹See list of Cemeteries in Tuscaloosa County. Numbers correspond.
List on pages 23-24.

²The identity of this person is a mystery.

- CHANDLER -- 51 -- Daniel C. Chandler (1799-1851)
- CHILDRESS -- 72 -- James Childress (1771 - 1836)
Mary Childress (1783 - 1838)
- CLEMENTS -- 23 -- Hardy Clements (1783 - 1807)
- CLINE -- 35 -- Michael Cline (1799 - 1887)
- COCHRANE -- 72 -- Henrietta Duke Cochrane d. October 1843
Mother of William Cochrane
William Cochrane (14 Apr 1814 - 5 March 1852
S.S.L. Cochrane, wife of Wm. Cochrane (1820 - 1891)
- COOPER -- 44 -- Obadiah Cooper (1784 - 1850)
- CRABBE -- 72 -- George Whitfield Crabbe (22 Feb 1804 - 15 Aug. 1846)
Born in Virginia
- CRABTREE -- 72 -- Thomas Crabtree (17__ - 1821)
- CRIBBS -- 72 -- Dave Cribbs (1791 - 1866)
Daniel Cribbs (18 May 1800 - 27 Oct. 1892)
Amy, wife of Daniel (6 Jan. 1811 - 25 Aug. 1883)
Jacob Cribbs (1806 - 1834) B. Ohio
D.E. Cribbs (-)
Emma C. Cribbs (-)
- CUMMINGS -- 72 -- David Cummings (1 Sept. 1771 - 6 March 1836)
- CUNNINGHAM -- 72 -- Robert Moore Cunningham D.D. Revolutionary Sol.
B. 11 July 1760, in Lancaster Co., Pa.
D. age 80 (See DAR # 70758).
Tombstone inscription is in Latin
- CURLING -- 72 -- George Curling (1785 - 1860)
Ann M. Curling (1790 - 1847)
- CURRY -- 80 -- Samuel Curry (1788 - 1854)
Annie Curry (1789 - 1839)
- DARDEN -- 51 -- Burch D. Darden (1787 - 1875)
Mary Darden, wife of Burch D. (-)
George D. Darden (1763 - 1844)
Elizabeth Strozier Darden, wife of Geo., (1766 - 1842)
- DAVIS -- 33 -- Dr. Daniel Davis (1 May 1799 - 9 July 1869)
- DEARING -- 72 -- Capt. James H. Dearing, Veteran of War of 1812
B. 15 Dec. 1787 at Rockingham, N.C.
D. 4 Mar. 1861
Visited Tuscaloosa 1816 at Christmas time and made
first egg-nog in Tuscaloosa.
Built second steamboat Tombigbee to penetrate Warrior
to Tuscaloosa; married Juli Ann Searcy (1799-1872)

- See list of Generations in Tuscaloosa County. Names correspond.
list on pages 3-5.
The identity of this person is a mystery.
- CHANDLER -- 51 -- Daniel C. Chandler (1799-1851)
- CHILDRESS -- 72 -- James Childress (1771 - 1836)
Mary Childress (1783 - 1838)
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Mother of William Cochrane
William Cochrane (14 Apr 1814 - 5 March 1852
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Born in Virginia
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- CRIBBS -- 72 -- Dave Cribbs (1791 - 1866)
Daniel Cribbs (18 May 1800 - 27 Oct. 1892)
Amy, wife of Daniel (6 Jan. 1811 - 25 Aug. 1883)
Jacob Cribbs (1806 - 1834) B. Ohio
D.E. Cribbs (-)
Emma C. Cribbs (-)
- CUMMINGS -- 72 -- David Cummings (1 Sept. 1771 - 6 March 1836)
- CUNNINGHAM -- 72 -- Robert Moore Cunningham D.D. Revolutionary Sol.
B. 11 July 1760, in Lancaster Co., Pa.
D. age 80 (See DAR # 70758).
Tombstone inscription is in Latin
- CURLING -- 72 -- George Curling (1785 - 1860)
Ann M. Curling (1790 - 1847)
- CURRY -- 80 -- Samuel Curry (1788 - 1854)
Annie Curry (1789 - 1839)
- DARDEN -- 51 -- Burch D. Darden (1787 - 1875)
Mary Darden, wife of Burch D. (-)
George D. Darden (1763 - 1844)
Elizabeth Strozier Darden, wife of Geo., (1766 - 1842)
- DAVIS -- 33 -- Dr. Daniel Davis (1 May 1799 - 9 July 1869)
- DEARING -- 72 -- Capt. James H. Dearing, Veteran of War of 1812
B. 15 Dec. 1787 at Rockingham, N.C.
D. 4 Mar. 1861
Visited Tuscaloosa 1816 at Christmas time and made
first egg-nog in Tuscaloosa.
Built second steamboat Tombigbee to penetrate Warrior
to Tuscaloosa; married Juli Ann Searcy (1799-1872)

DEASON -- 18 -- Absalom Deason (1790 - 1857)

DENT -- 14 -- Dennis Dent (1797-)
Martha Beale Dent (-)

DONALDSON -- 72 - Nancy Donaldson (1783 - 1859)

DORROH- 22 -- Rebecca Jones Dorroh (27 Aug. 1770 - 24 Aug. 1852)
John Dorroh (16 Mar 1769 - 23 Nov. 1851)

DOSS -- 49 -- Hamlet Doss (4 Nov. 1791 - 9 Dec. 1876)
Alpha Doss (1799 - 1861)

DOUGHTY -- 42 -- Joseph Doughty (12 Oct. 1783 - 4 May 1848)
Nancy Doughty (14 Mar 1747 - 15 Nov. 1831)
Widow of
Jeremiah Doughty (14 May 1777- 15 April 1838)

DRISH -- 72 -- Dr. John R. Drish (1795 - 1867)
Sarah R. Owen Drish (1795 - 1884)
Daughter of Richardson Owen

DUKE -- 72 -- See Cochrane

DUNLOP -- 4 -- Wm. R. Dunlop (1790-1819)
--131 --Robert Dunlop (1788 - 1845)

DURRETT - 17 - Thomas Durrett (1793-1883)

ELLEDGE - 108 - Ezekiel Elledge (1798 - 1876)

ELLINGTON - 71 - Joseph Ellington (1785-1845)

ELLYSON - 72 - Robert Ellyson (1799-1871)

FARMER -- 144 - Urian Farmer (1770 - 1845)
Mrs. E. Farmer (1790-1871)
-- 72 - Carrie E., wife of J.H. Farmer (-)

FIELD - 72 - Dr. Hume R. Field (1765 - 5 Dec. 1831)
Mildred C. Field, wife of Dr. H.R. Field, died age 45.

FINNELL - 37 - Collin Finnell (1793 -1848)
Nancy Brown Finnell (1795-1875)

FOSTER - 71 - George E.W. Foster (1780- 1849)
Sarah Foster (1777-1862)
James Foster (1786 - 1843)
- 64, 65, 66 -- Elizabeth Foster (22 Sept. 1767 - 16 Mar 1830)
Wife of Col. Joshua Foster
Martha Bealle (1798-1829)
John S. Bealle (1788-1870)
Hardy Foster (1792-1828)
Elizabeth, wife of Hardy (1795-1883)
Robert Savidge Foster (1796 - 1839)
Ann Foster (1798-1882)
Married 10 July 1817 in Lexington, Ky.

FOSTER -- (cont.) Elizabeth Foster (1767-1848)
 --72 - Hon. Arthur Foster (5 Jan. 1788 - 24 Sept. 1851)
 B. Columbia Co., Ga.
 Joined Abilene Baptist Church 1820
 Served in Ga. Legis.
 Served in Alabama Legis.
 Judge, Tuscaloosa County Court 1848-1850

FRIERSON - 72 - Samuel Gordon Freirson (16 Feb. 1805 - 5 Apr. 1857)

GALLANT - 163 - Alfred Gallant (1752-1837)
 Nancy Gallant (1796 - 1885)

GILLESPIE - 72 - William Gillespie (1769-1842)

GLASCOCK - 72 - John Glascock, born Fauquier Co., Va. 1817.
 Mayor of Tuscaloosa 1863. Died 1897

Nancy Glascock (mother of John?) (1785-1850)

GOOCH - 72 - Albert Gallatin Gooch, Clerk of the Alabama Supreme Court
 in 1836; Secretary to Gov. McVay 1837.

GOULD - 72 - Mrs. Z.R. Gould (1799-1873)

GRAHAM - 72 - Bridget Graham (1795 - 1860) born in Scotland

GREEN - 13 - Winnie Green (1790 - 1873)
 Abeanego Green (1775-1852)

- 72 - Wm. Henry Green (1868-1900)

- 157 - Jnc. Green, Esq. (24 Jan. 1768 - 18 Mar. 1837)
 Jane Green (1768 - 2 Nov. 1855)
 Lucy G. Green, wife of R.W. Woods
 b. 17 Dec. 1797
 d. 27 Nov. 1827

GRIZZLE - 13 - Mrs. Abigale Grizzle (1758-1848)

HALEY - 37 - Frances G. Haley (1788-1862)
 James W. Haley (1785 - 1873)

HARDEN - 144 - Josiah Harden (-)
 Lucy Stokes Harden (-)

HEMPHILL - 72 - William Hemphill
 B. 10 January 1782 in Chester District, S.C.
 D. 12 Sept. 1867
 Trustee of the University of Alabama 1831-33

HOCUT - 50 - Edward Hocut (17__-18__)
 Elnora (Traweck) Hocut (17__-18__)

HOGAN - 72 - James Hogan (1792 -1851)
 Director of the Alabama State Bank 1838

- HOLLAND - 72 - Major James Holland (no dates)
Mrs. Sarah Holland, wife of Major James Holland
B. not given
D. 10 Sept. 1841
(Mother of Sophie Salina Perkins, wife of Col. H. Perkins)
- HOLLIDAY - 71 - Jemima H. Holliday (1777-1851)
- HOSMER - 22 - Susan Hosmer (18 March 1785 - 1 June 1830)
Samuel Hosmer (11 July 1785 - 23 July 1871)
- HOYT - 72 - Levi Hoyt (1768-1826)
- HUFFMAN - 87 - Alexander Huffman, born 11 December 1782, Fairfield, S.C.
and died 29 January 1872
- 33 - Daniel Huffman, born S.C. 1778
died 29 June 1850
Jane, wife of Daniel Huffman (1782 - 20 Sept. 1869)
- HYCHE - 42 - Thomas Hyché (1765-22 Feb. 1835)
Winney Hyché (1776 - 15 Mar. 1845)
- INGE - 72 - Richard Inge, Revolutionary Soldier
Born in King and Queen County, Va., 1754; died Aug. 1833
Father of the Inge Family of Alabama.
Mary Sturdivant Inge (1785 - 1848)
Martha A. Inge (-1873)
Wife of Dr. John Marrest
- IRBY - 72 - John Tyler Irby (4 March 1803 - 15 October 1827)
Uncle of Senator John Tyler Morgan.
Mr. Irby had a book store in Tuscaloosa with George Morgan
father of Sen. Morgan.
- IVENS - 42 - Joseph Ivens (1788-1851)
- JEMISON - 72 - William Henry Jenison (1821-1892)
- JENNINGS - 72 - William Jennings (20 Feb. 1801 - 5 Nov. 1843)
- 17 - James Jennings (1777-1856)
Phebe, wife of James, (1784-1857)
- JOHNSTON - 169 - David Johnston, born Ireland 1784
Married Fairfield Dist. 1815
Removed to Tuscaloosa 1819
Died 6 Nov 1850
John D. Johnston (1824-1849)
Mary Elizabeth (1825 - 1831)
Harriett Catherine (1830 - 1843)

JONES - 72 - Reuben Jones (1767-1836) Revolutionary Soldier

KENNON - 72 - Robert L. Kennon
M.D. and Ordained Minister of the Gospel
1821 pastor of Methodist at Tuscaloosa
County Commissioner, 1824-25

KERR - 72 - Margaret Kerr (1778 - 23 May 1830)

KINNEY - 72 - Alfred M. M. Kinney (1794-1821)

KIRK - 108 - Robert Kirk (1798-1867)

KNAPP - 72 - Clarissa Crane Knapp (1812-1842)
Wife of Rev. Nathaniel P. Knapp, New York, founder of
St. Peter's Church, Benton

LAMBERT - 106 - Luke John Lambert (1797 - after 1861)
Susan J. McElroy, wife of Luke John Lambert (1792-)

LAWRENCE - 72 - Charity Lawrence
B. 3 April 1768 in Pitt Co., N.Y.
D. 24 January 1849
Wife of Josiah Lawrence

LEE - 132 - Isaac Lee, Veteran of the War of 1812, born in North Carolina
1776; died 2 June 1856. Was at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend.

LINDSEY - 72 - Lucinda J. Lindsey (1822-1859)
Wife of M.A. Lindsey

McAULIFFE - 72 - P. McAuliffe (1795 - 1840)

McBRYDE - 71 - Malcom McBryde (1785 - 1845)

McCONNELL - 99 - John McConnell (1786 - 1867)
Mary McConnell (1791 1860)

McCrary - 72 - Nancy McCrary (1794-1827)
Consort of Samuel McCrary

McDUFF - 151 - Elizabeth McDuff (1798-1885)

McGUIRE - 105 - Elijah McGuire, Revolutionary Soldier
Born 19 January 1757
Died 31 December 1843

Mrs. Everett McGuire, wife of Elijah McGuire
Born 1761
Died 17 July 1848

McGee - 99 - David McGee, Revolutionary Soldier, B. Scotland, 25 July
1763; D. 16 Feb. 1857 - 94 years of age.

McKINNEY - 72 - Alfred McKinney (1784-1841)

McLESTER - 132 - Nancy Mclester

Born 7 July 1776 in N.C.

Died 16 Feb. 1844

McMATH - 74 - Capt. James H. McMath

Born in Georgia in 1819

Removed to Tuscaloosa with parents in 1821

Killed before Richmond, 1863

McMILLAN - 72 - James McMillan, died 18 Feb 1838

MALLORY - 72 - Sarah Mallory (1791-1829)

Wife of James Mallory

MARLOWE - 72 - Mariah (1772-1852)

Alfred P. Marlowe (1796 - 1858)

MARRAST - 72 - Dr. John Marrast, Veteran of the Mexican War

B. 1795

D. 30 October 1875

Married Martha A. Inge

MARTIN - 72 - Mary Martin Rogers, daughter of Col. James Martin, R.S.
(Grave is marked with Real Daughter marker, DAR)

J.M. Martin (1837 - 1898) Member of Congress

- 62 - Gov. Joshua Lanier Martin, Gov. of Alabama 1845-47

Born 5 Dec. 1799

Died 2 Nov. 1856

- 62 - Judge Peter Martin (1797-1862) Member of Legislature
1844, and Judge 1836 to 1842

MATTHEWS - 72 - John Matthews (1792 -1867)

MAXWELL - 72 - John Maxwell, born in England 1778; died 1855

Mary, wife, (1787-1862)

MAYFIELD - 5 - Obediah Mayfield

born Chester District, S.C., 20 Sept 1796;

died 20 Nov 1852

Hannah Mayfield

born Chester District, S.C., 14 April 1799;

died 9 June 1868

MEEK - 72 - Dr. Samuel Meek, born Laurens Dist. S.C., 20 Aug. 1786;

died 27 May 1846; married Ann A. ()

Mary Alice E. Meek, daughter of Dr. Samuel and Ann Meek,
born 1817, died 1821.

MILLER - 51 - Mary Miller (1795 - 1861)

- 72 - Wm. Miller (1815 - 1891) Probate Judge 1869-1874

MILLS - 45 - Absalom Morgan Mills, born 18 Aug. 1798; d. 24 Dec. 1872.

MINTON -- 72 -- William I. Minton (1788-1862)
Winnsey Neadham Minton, wife, (1796 - 1841)

MITCHELL - 44 - Robert Mitchell (1790-1819)
- 189 - Hinchey Mitchell, died 28 Aug. 1820, aged 48.
Jebez Mitchell (1802-1845)
Zadock Mitchell, died 1825, aged 24
- 132 - M. Mitchell (1808-1839)
G.W. Mitchell (-)

MOODY - 72 - Francis Moody, Revolutionary War Soldier
D. 1821
(Wife, Ann Hester, died in Fayette Co.,
Both born Mecklenburg Co., Va.)

- Judge Washington Moody
Judge of Tuscaloosa Co. Court, 1847
B. 16 March 1807
D. 31 March 1879

MORROW - 72 - Samuel Morrow, Revolutionary War Soldier
B. 1743, in Ireland
1758 to Charleston, S.C.
After Revolution removed to Ky.
D. 8 March 1835
Pension File S 15288

NAUGHER - 25 - Mrs. Mary Naugher (1790 - 1872) born S.C.
(Note: Thomas J. Naugher married Nancy Hall 27 Aug. 1844
Thomas J. Naugher, born 1848, married, 29 Jan 1888
Nancy Hall, born 1862; died 1934.,
The second couple had daughter Eula, who
married John Hendrix.)

NEADHAM - 72 - Winsey Neadham (1796 - 15 April 1841)
Wife of Wm. T. Minton

NIELSON - 72 - Capt. John Nielson (1770-1818)
(Note: One of oldest marked graves in County.)
- Dr. John Nielson
b. 17 Jan 1827
d. 16 May 1917

NORRIS - 111 - Elder Jno. Norris (15 Oct 1781 - 9 Sept 1862)
Elizabeth Norris (10 July 1789 - 10 Nov. 1863)

OWEN - 72 - Richardson Owen, born Henrico Co., Va., 14 Mar 1744...
Revolutionary War Soldier
Died 24 July 1822

- Saran () Owen (1766 - 14 Nov. 1836)

PAGE -- 72 --- Jane Page (1788-1841)

PARKER -- 85 - Orren Parker (1780-1855)
Nancy Parker (1768 - 1863)

PARRISH - 72 - William G. Parrish (1793 - 1852)
William L. Parris (1793-1842)
Ann E. Parrish (1795 - 1848)

PATTERSON - 72 - Charles Patterson (no tomb)
Director of the State Bank and tavern-keeper
- Mary Griffith, died 1831, 17 months old
Daughter of Charles and Mary Patterson

PECK - 72 - E. Wolsey Peck (1799-1888), Chancellor
Northern Division 1839
Supreme Court Judge, 1868

PENN - 72 - Margaret C. Penn (23 Feb 1771 - 5 Mar 1832)

PERKINS - 72 - Col. Harden Perkins
B. 12 Oct 1791, Washington Co., Va.
D. 30 Dec. 1850
Married Sophie Salina Holland (1797-1851)
In civil and military positions for 30 years
War of 1812 Veteran
With Gen. Andrew Jackson
Removed to Alabama in 1814
Legislator, 1819, 1840, 1847, 1849, 1850
Senator, 1826, 1833
State Treasurer 1829 to 1835
President, Bank of Alabama 1838

PERRY - 72 - Obediah Perry, born Baltimore, Md., 19 Oct. 1820
Mayor of Tuscaloosa 1863-65; 1874; 1878;
D. 15 Feb. 1898

PLEDGER - 72 - Elias Pledger, born Hartford, Conn.; died 1 Apr. 1830
Aged 37

PHELAN - 72 - John Phelan (1771 - 1850)
Mary Phelan (1812-1842)
Daughter of John Phelan
Wife of William Hawn, State Treasurer of Ala.

PORTER - 72 - Eliza Porter, wife of Benjamin F. Porter
B. 1776
D. 1846

POTEAT - 72 - Solomon Poteat (no dates)

POUNDS - 85 - Merryman Pounds (1785 - 1883)

POWELL - 72 - Levin Powell
B. 12 April 1794
D. 6 June 1833
Member of State Legislature 1821 to 1832
President of the Alabama Senate 1822-32

PRATT - 126 - Isabel A. Pratt (1799-1861)

PREMITT - 74 - John W. Prewitt, Veteran of the War of 1812 (1793 -1873) 34
- Nancy Prewitt, first wife, (1798-1837)
PRINCE - 72 - Edward Prince (1792-1861)
Elizabeth (Tool) Prince (1797 - 1840)

PRUDE - 42 - William Prude (15 Oct. 1774 - 8 Jan 1833)

PRUETT - Pine Ridge Negro - Jane Pruett (1797 - 1897)
Note: Only Negro grave located in County.)

RASER - 72 - John Bernard Raser, born Philadelphia, 26 July 1798
D. 15 August 1825

RAY - 72 - Martha Ray (1799 - 1860)

RICE - 137 - James Rice (1799-1881)

ROBB - 95 - Margaret Robb (1799-1872)

ROBERTSON - 131 - Major James "Horseshoe" Robertson, Revolutionary Soldier
(1759 - 1838)
Sarah Morris Hayden Robertson (1763-1838)

William Robertson (1794 - 1861)

ROBINSON - 72 - Alexander M. Robinson, died 5 Sept 1838, aged 44
Editor of Spirit of the Age, 1828.
Tuscaloosa poet

ROGERS - 72 - Mary (Martin) Rogers (1774 - 1851)
Daughter of Col. James Martin
Wife of Thomas Rogers
(They had daughter, Ruth M., who married a Dearing)

- 33 - Richard Rogers (1796 - 1884)
Nancy Rogers (1798 - 1884)

SALTONSTALL - 72 - Gilbert Saltonstall (6 Oct, 1790- 6 Feb. 1833)
Gurdon Saltonstall (10 June 1796 - 11 Aug. 1834)
Professor at Univ. of Ala. 1831-1833

SAMUELS - 72 - J.J. Samuels, Sr., born Carolina Co., Va. 3 Jan. 1800
Clerk of the Circuit Court, 1835
D. 22 June 1859

SAVAGE - 138 - Zebulon Savage (1779-1862)

SCOTT - 72 - David Scott (1793 - 1868)

SEARCY - 72 - Dr. Reuben Searcy, born Chapel Hill, N.C. 20 Dec. 1805;
D. 10 March 1887

Susan Searcy (1796 - 1860), (married Matthew Henderson).
Julia Searcy (1799-1872), (married Capt. James H. Dearing).

SIMONTON - 72 - Mrs. Margaret Simonton (1766 - 1855)

SIMS - 72 - Sarah Sims (1793-1874), wife of Edward Sims

SMITH - 72 - Edward Smith (1784 - 1842)

- 42 - Ann Smith (1792 - 1846)
Wife of John M. Smith

SNOW - 72 - Henry Adams Snow, son of Dr. Peter and Eliz. (Adams) Snow
B. 17 Jan 1798
D. 23 Feb. 1864

- Elizabeth Adams Snow (1766-1852)
Daughter of Zabdill Adams
Wife of Dr. Peter Snow, Mass.

STAFFORD - 72 - Prof. S.M. Stafford (1796 - 1873)
Professor of Ancient Lit at U. of A. 1837

- Mrs. M.B.B. Stafford (1809-1896)
Consort of Prof. S.M. Stafford
Director of Miss Brooks' School for Girls

STEELE - 108 - Ninian Steele (1780 - 1842)

STRICKLAND - 163 - Asenath Strickland (1794 - 1880)

STURDEVANT - 72 - Mary Sturdivant Inge (1785 - 1848)

SULLIVAN - 71 - Margaret P. Sullivan (1787 - 1818) (One of oldest
marked graves in the County.)

SYKES - 72 - Rev. Benjamin Sykes (29 Dec. 1800- 6 Nov. 1845)
- Dr. John B. Sykes (1824 - 1848)

TALLIAFERRO - 72 - David M. Talliaferro (1796 - 1826)

TANNEHILL - 33 - Ninion Tannehill
B. S.C. 1796
D. 10 October 1875

TERRELL - 18 - William Higgins Terrell (1784 - 1857)
Cynthia Terrell (1785 - no date)

THOMPSON - 68 - Martha Thompson (1793 - 1827)
- B.S. Thompson (1798 - 1891)
Both born Lancaster Dist., S.C.
- W.W. Thompson (1789 - 1827)

- 18 - David Thompson, born in Ireland (no dates)
- J.E. Thompson (1757 - 7 Feb. 1835)
- John T. Thompson (1788-1886)
- Hannah Eddy Thompson (1796 - 1879)
Wife of John T. Thompson

- TIERCE - 98 - Benjamin Tierce (1785 - 1869)
- Susannah Tierce, wife, (1787 - 1862)
- TOOL - 72 - Elizabeth Tool Prince, wife of Edward Prince
B. 1797
D. 1840
- TRAWEEK - 160 - Otheniel Traweek
B. 1767 in Wake County, N.C.
1816 removed to Tuscaloosa County
D. 1855
- Sarah Eason Traweek, wife of Otheniel Traweek
B. 1770
D. 1843
- TYLER - 72 - Barton N. Tyler (1796 - 1840)
- VAN HOOSE - 72 - Jesse Van Hoose (1787 - 1852)
Trustee of the University of Alabama
- VAUGHN - 72 - Edward Brissie Vaughn (1798 - 1868)
- WALLACE - 72 - James B. Wallace (1798 - 1853)
Clerk of the Supreme Court 1838
Member of the State Legislature 1851
- WARD - 166 - Dr. James Ward (28 May 1786 - 25 Nov. 1868)
- Margaret T. Ward, wife, (5 Oct. 1798 - 12 Feb. 1880)
- 135 - Sarah Ward (1799-1884)
- WARREN - 72 - John F. Warren (1830 - 1903)
- WEBB - 72 - James Webb (1793 - 1831)
- WHEELOCK - 72 - James Wheelock, died 1872
- WHITSON - 185 - James Whitson (1787 - 1841)
- WICKS - 72 - Platt L. Wicks (1791 - 1839); born in New York.
- WINN - 132 - A. Winn (20 April 1769 - 23 Dec. 1836)
- WINNINGHAM - 190 - Mary Winningham (1767-1857)
- WOOD - 72 - Rev. Joseph Wood (1788 - 1838)
- WOODS - 157 - Lucy G. Greene Woods, wife of R.W. Woods
B. 16 Dec. 1797
D. 27 Nov. 1827
- WYZER - 72 - Jacob Wyzer (no dates)
Fanny Wyzer (no dates)
Jonathan M. Wyzer, son of Jacob and Fanny Wyzer
B. 5 Jan 1810
Killed by lightning 24 April 1833

THE NEGRO IN TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

In 1890 there were 12,138 Negroes in Tuscaloosa County. In 1900, there were 14,638, and in 1910 the number had increased to 19,026. It is not known how many Negroes live in Tuscaloosa County in 1977.

There are at least thirty Negro Cemeteries in the County. They are

1. Beautiful Zion, on Sanders Ferry Road
2. Bienville (Cottondale)
3. Cedar Oaks
4. Coaling Baptist Church
5. Dry Creek (Foster's)
6. Edwards (behind Alberta Church of Christ)
7. Friendship (Duncanville)
8. Frierson
9. Holly Springs (on U.S. 43N)
10. Holt
11. Holt Community
12. Hull
13. Little Center (Big Sandy)
14. Little Sandy
15. Moore's Bridge
16. Mount Carman (Ralph)
17. Mount Sinai
18. O.S. Brothers (Jerusalem)
19. Oak Ridge (above Poplar Springs)
20. Pole Bridge (on U.S. 43)
21. Pine Ridge
22. Poplar Springs
23. Raulston
24. Rice Hill (Northport)
25. Samantha
26. Union Presbyterian (3 mi. n. of Vance)
27. Van Hoose
28. West Highland Garden
29. Zion Grove
30. Zion Hill AME Church at Foster's

I would like to give a special tribute to Kathleen Barbour May, who lives on 32nd Avenue in Tuscaloosa. She started a campaign to clean and fence the Pine Ridge Cemetery on 32nd Avenue, the oldest known Negro Cemetery in Tuscaloosa County. Kathleen started talking and working, raising funds to clean and fence the cemetery. Today the front of the cemetery has a nice chain link fence, and with the help of the people,

THE NEGRO IN TOWNSHIP COUNTY

In 1930 there were 12,138 Negroes in Township County. In 1900, there were 12,638, and in 1910 the number had increased to 13,038. It is not known how many Negroes live in Township County in 1977. There are at least thirty Negro cemeteries in the County. They are

1. Beaufort Allen, on Sanders Ferry road
2. Beaufort Allen (Cottondale)
3. Cedar Grove
4. Coaling Baptist Church
5. Mt. Creek (Foster's)
6. Edwards (Central Baptist Church of Ocala)
7. Friendship (Cottondale)
8. Jackson
9. Holly Springs (on U.S. 90)
10. Holt
11. Holt Community
12. Holt
13. Little Center (Big Sandy)
14. Little Sandy
15. Moore's Bridge
16. Mount Carmel (Holly)
17. Mount Sinai
18. O.A. Brothers (Cottondale)
19. Oak Ridge (above Holly Springs)
20. Pine Ridge (on U.S. 90)
21. Pine Ridge
22. Spring Springs
23. Spring Springs
24. Spring Springs
25. Spring Springs
26. Union Protestant (at N. of W. 1/4)
27. Van Hook
28. West Highland Garden
29. Zion Grove
30. Zion Hill and Church at Foster's

I would like to give a special tribute to Ephraim Barber, who lives on 3rd Avenue in Cottondale. She started a campaign to clean and fence the Pine Ridge Cemetery on 3rd Avenue, the oldest known Negro cemetery in Township County. Ephraim started talking and working, raising funds to fence and fence the cemetery. Today the front of the cemetery has a nice chain link fence, and with the help of the people

she will complete the fence. Mayor Ernest Collins gave a donation as did the writer and others. On Memorial Day, May, 1977, a Dedication Service of the Restoration of the cemetery was held. Honored guests at the Services were: John Puryear, Marie Ball, L.D. Chapman, Jerry Boik Howard Meigs, Matt Clinton, B.S. Hendrix, Alton Lambert, and Mayor Ernest Collins.

UNCLE DAN AND AUNT ELLA HOOD

The writer was taught as a child to call elderly Negroes "Uncle" and "Aunt". One such couple lived across the Ridge from my grandparents. Aunt Ella owned an old spinning wheel, and Grandmother would take my sister and me over to Aunt Ella's and spin wool on her spinning wheel. The writer was "Aunt Ella's white child". One day she was passing our home, and said, "How is my White Child?" When I told her I had been sick, she said, "Did I ever!" That was her by-word. Years later when I was visiting a friend, Charlie Ryan, in Cottondale, he carried me to see Uncle Dan and Aunt Ella. When Charlie told Uncle Dan who I was, Uncle Dan turned and hollered, "Hey, Ella, come here!" When she was told who I was, her face lit with a big smile, and she said, "Well, did I ever!" She sounded just as she did when I was a child of five years of age.

Across the valley on another Ridge lived another Negro by the name of Sprigg. I never knew any other name. The thing that stayed with me was the fact that he owned a mule which brayed the loudest and longest of any mule the writer had ever heard.

About two miles south on the Buttermilk lived the Ed Myers family. Ed's wife gave birth to a baby boy and Grandmother went to see her, carrying my sister and me with her. I cried and wanted to take that baby home with me. I remember it as if it were yesterday.

When I was 12 years old, I lived on a plantation where there were more Negroes than whites. Jeff Colvin, Sr. had a large family. His sons, Jeff Jr. and Jesse, lived there, too. Jeff, Sr. was "Uncle Jeff", and Jeff, Jr. was "Little Jeff". When it "came a rain" and muddied the creek, I would go with Uncle Jeff fishing. There were times when Little Jeff and I would "swap work". He would help me plow, and I would pay his time back by helping him in his field.

Hezzie and Bub Wilson lived on the plantation. Hezzie and Bub are living in Northport (October, 1977). There has never been a better group of people than those Negroes on the John Bell Plantation on the Byler Road "now 43 North", eight miles from Northport.

ALEXANDER FAMILY

The Alexander Family lived in the northern area of Tuscaloosa County, and owned their farm. They were wealthy for the time, and were respected by everyone who knew them.

LONNIE SCOTT

One of the neighbors of the Alexander Family was Lonnie Scott. One day while Hugo Hendrix and I were "laying off" terraces for Lonnie. Lonnie had his wife cook dinner for us. He left his hired hand at the house, and when his wife had dinner ready, she sent it out in the field where we were at work. That was one of the best meals of my life! Hot biscuits, fried eggs, and country cured ham!

SIMS MOORE

Sims Moore worked as a Section hand for the A.G.S. at Cottondale. Old Sims was real "goosey", and one day while working on a "work-train", someone touched him in the side, and he jumped off the train while it was running! He would jump and holler, if anyone pointed a finger at him. Everybody like "Old Sims", and was always "pickin' on him" for fun. He seemed to enjoy the fun, too.

POPLAR SPRINGS CEMETERY

The Poplar Springs Cemetery is located on the upper end on what is known as the Ander's Plantation. It belongs to the Poplar Springs Negro Methodist Church on the Old Byler Road. The building was used as both a church and a school.

Jeff Colvin Sr. is buried there. He was born 15 February 1889 and died 8 May 1948. He was a Veteran of World War I.

There are several Veterans buried in the cemetery, and their graves are marked with the Service Men's Markers. Included in this list are:

Kyzer Thomas

Kirk Palmer

Rosenfeld Wilson

CHAPTER V
THE 1830 FEDERAL CENSUS

Since 1790 the Federal Government has made a Census of every State every ten years. Unfortunately the records for some of the Alabama Counties in existence in 1820 have never been found. Tuscaloosa County is one of the missing counties. The State of Alabama has made State censuses at times, but no full record of any Tuscaloosa County census prior to 1830 has been located.

The 1830 census gives the following information about each household:

1. The name of the head of the household
2. Number of persons in household arranged by age-groups and by sex, thus:
 - number of males under 5 years
 - number of males between 5-10 years
 - number of males between 10-15 years
 - number of males between 15-20 years
 - number of males between 20-30 years
 - number of males between 30-40 years
 - number of males between 40-50 years
 - number of males between 50-60 years
 - Etc.

Only the head of the household is identified. If the head is a female, then her name is given.

The Enumerator wrote the names as he made his way along the road each day, spelling the name as he could understand. The order in which the names appear is significant, because oftentimes neighbors were relatives. The pages which follow contain an alphabetized list of the names in the 1830 Census of Tuscaloosa County.

Mrs. Pauline Jones Gandrud, Tuscaloosa, is Alabama's best known and most experienced genealogist. She has copied from microfilm the Censuses of practically every decennial census for practically every County of Alabama. Her superb work is inestimable.

County of Alabama. Her report work is incomplete.

Census of practically every decennial census for practically every and most experienced genealogist. She has copied them meticulously the Mrs. Pauline Jones Landrum, Tuscaloosa, is Alabama's best known of the names in the 1830 Census of Tuscaloosa County.

were relatives. The pages which follow contain an alphabetical list which the names appear in alphabetical, because of names neighbors listed each day, spelling the name as he could understand. The order in the enumerator wrote the names as he made his way along the female, then her name is given. If the head is a

Only the head of the household is identified. If the head is a

number of males between 20-30 years
 number of males between 10-20 years
 number of males between 5-10 years
 number of males under 5 years
 by sex, then:

1. The name of the head of the household
2. Number of persons in household arranged by age-groups and

The 1830 census gives the following information about each household:

prior to 1830 has been located.

known at times, but no full record of any Tuscaloosa County census is one of the missing counties. The State of Alabama has made it

located in existence in 1830 have never been found. Tuscaloosa County every ten years. Unfortunately, the records for the time of the Alabama

Since 1870 the Federal Government has made a Census of every State

FEDERAL CENSUS
 ALABAMA
 TUSCALOOSA COUNTY
 1830 Census

Abbot, James
 Acee, Margaret L.
 Acey, C.L.
 Acker, Alfred
 Adkins, Wm.
 Aker, James
 Akin, Cyrus
 Akin, J.G.
 Albritain, James
 Alexander, Thomas
 Allen, Wm. B.
 Anderson, Gilbert
 Andrews, Ezekiel
 Andrews, H.M.
 Andrews, Howell
 Andrews, Jno.
 Andrews, Jno.
 Anthony, H.T.
 Aplin, Enocn
 Aplin, Wm.
 Armstrong, J.
 Armstrong, Wm.
 Arnold, Samuel
 Arthur, C.P.
 Ashford, Mitchell
 Ayers, Arthur

Bagby, J.A.
 Bailey, Jno.
 Baird, Alex
 Baker, A.
 Baker, Charles
 Baker, George
 Baker, Jno.
 Baker, Pearson
 Baker, R.P.
 Baldwin, Wm. D.
 Ball, Ashel
 Banks, Willis
 Banks, Marion
 Banks, Rachel
 Barbee, Eliga
 Barber, Tarply
 Barber, Richard
 Barber, D.

Barker, Asa
 Barker, Jacob
 Barrentine, Wm.
 Barret, Joseph
 Barringer, Mathew
 Bates, Mathew
 Battle, Alfred
 Baw (Baugh), Mitchell
 Bayley, Mildred
 Baylor, R.E.B.
 Baze, James
 Beam, Jereniah
 Beason, S.
 Beck, James
 Beck, Wm.
 Beel, Jon. D.
 Beel, Charles
 Beel, Jno. S.
 Beames, Elias
 Been, Simeon
 Beeslin, Charles
 Bell, T.F.
 Bell, Jno.
 Bennett, Francis
 Bennett, T.D.
 Bennett, Patience
 Bennett, Solomon
 Berry, Gideon
 Binion, Wm.
 Binion, Martin
 Bishop, Archibald
 Blackburn, Benjamin
 Blair, Green
 Bliss, Wm.
 Blocker, Wm.
 Blocker, M.
 Blocker, R.M.
 Blythe, Andrew
 Boatner, Jacob
 Boatner, Jno.
 Boatner, Isom
 Boggess, Richard
 Bolin, Daniel
 Boling, T.R.
 Bolles, James

Garrett, Nathan J.
Garvin, R.H.
Gates, George
Gay, Mills
Geeslin, Ede
Gilbert, Looper
Gillespie, Seaborn
Glaze, Thomas
Glenn, Simeon
Glover, W.Y.
Going, Job
Goings, Thomas
Goodman, Thomas
Goodwin, James
Goore, James
Gore, Claiborne
Goss, Mathew
Grammer, James
Graves, Charity
Gray, Jno. A.
Gray, Joseph
Green, J.B.
Green, Abednego
Griffin, Troy
Griffin, Jno.
Griffin, C.G.
Griffin, Spencer
Grizzle, Daniel
Grizzle, Curtis
Guild, James
Guin, Asa
Guinn, Henry
Gwin, Wm. B.
Gwin, Radford
Hailey, James
Halbert, Josh
Hall, Asa
Hall, Samuel
Hall, Peter
Hall, James
Hallman, Nathan
Halman, T.J.
Halmark, George
Halmark, Geo. W.
Harlin, Jno.
Harner, Chas.
Harner, D.
Hamilton, Edward
Hammer, Turner
Hammer, Wm.
Hammer, Walter
Hammer, T.
Hancock, J.

Hancock, Loyd
Hancock, Joel
Haney, Abner
Harden, Jacob
Harden, Eliga
Harden, Wm.
Harden, Joseph
Harden, H.B.
Harden, Young J.
Harden, Jacob
Hardwick, Garland
Hardy, Edward
Harkie, Alex
Harkie, Jno.
Harkie, Alex
Harkie, Archibald
Harkie, Jno.
Harkie, Alexander
Harkie, Archibald
Harkie, Jno.
Harkness, Benjamin
Harper, Robert
Harris, Elijah
Harrison, C.
Harrold, James
Harrold, Jacob
Harrold, Abraham
Harrold, Charles
Hart, Velma
Hartgrove, John
Hartgrove, H.W.
Hartgrove, Jno.
Harwood, S.H.
Hassen, Isaac
Hathcock, Charles
Hay, Jno.
Heard, Andrew
Hearn, Wm. R.
Hemphill, J.C.
Henderson, Jno.
Hendon, Buryman
Hendricks, James
Hendricks, Nimrod
Hendricks, Lewis
Hendricks, Samuel
Henly, Edmund
Henly, Nancy
Henry, S.L.
Henson, L.
Herridon, Sarah
Herring, Andrew
Herring, Daniel
Herring, Stephen

McDaniel, Albritain
McDaniel, Wm. A.
McDaniel, Daniel
McDaniel, G.H.
McDowell, James
McDowell, Joseph
McDowell, A.G.
McFarland, James
McGee, Joseph
McGee, Peter
McGee, Willy
McGee, Wm.
McGlothlin, Robert
McGuire, Eliga
McGuire, Eliga
McGuire, Abner
McHan, Thomas
McKinny, Harris
McKinny, Jesse
McMaster, Thomas
McMath, Elija
McMath, Media
McMath, Zed K.
McMillian, A.
McMillian, Amos
McMillian, Wm.
McMillian, James
McMillian, James
McMillian, Jerry
McMillian, Alexander
McMillian, James
McNeel, Neel
McPhail, Christian
McReamer, Robert
McRight, Wm.
McRight, Anna
McRight, Joseph
McRunnells, T.
McWright, S.

McDaniel, Albritain
McDaniel, Wm. A.
McDaniel, Daniel
McDaniel, G.H.
McDowell, James
McDowell, Joseph
McDowell, A.G.
McFarland, James
McGee, Joseph
McGee, Peter
McGee, Willy
McGee, Wm.
McGlothlin, Robert
McGuire, Eliga
McGuire, Eliga
McGuire, Abner
McHan, Thomas
McKinny, Harris
McKinny, Jesse
McMaster, Thomas
McMath, Elija
McMath, Media
McMath, Zed K.
McMillian, A.
McMillian, Amos
McMillian, Wm.
McMillian, James
McMillian, James
McMillian, Jerry
McMillian, Alexander
McMillian, James
McNeel, Neel
McPhail, Christian
McReamer, Robert
McRight, Wm.
McRight, Anna
McRight, Joseph
McRunnells, T.
McWright, S.

Manderson, Jno. W.
Manderson, G.W.
Manderson, C.W.
Mangrum, Zach
Mann, J.W.
Mansell, Levina
Marlow, A.P.
Marr, Wm. M.
Marrs, James
Marrs, H.A.
Marquis, Jno.
Marsh, Robert
Martin, Robert
Martin, James

Massengale, A.
Mathews, Presly
Mattox, Mark
Mayfield, Ezekiel
Mayfield, Obediah
Mayfield, Seegar
Mayfield, Archibald
Mayfield, Obediah
Mayfield, Sam
Mayfield, Samuel
Mays, Johnson
Maxwell, Thomas
Maze, Thomas
Meek, Adam
Meek, Jno.
Meek, Sam
Melton, Jno.
Melton, Jno.
Melton, Thomas
Melton, Isom
Merritt, Thomas
Middleton, H.W.
Middleton, Parks
Middleton, Zachariah
Middleton, Morning
Middleton, Benjamin
Miller, S.S.
Miller, Thomas
Miller, Jno.
Miller, Philip
Miller, James
Millinor, Jno.
Millinor, Lewis
Millinor, Jno.
Mills, H.M.
Mills, N.T.
Mills, James
Miner, Henry
Minter, W.J.
Mitchell, Gilman
Mitchell, Harris
Mitchell, David
Mitchell, Joseph
Mitchell, Harris
Mitchell, Jno.
Mitchell, Jabez
Moman, Charles
Montgomery, Jane
Montgomery, C.
Moore, Jno.
Moore, Hardy
Moore, Duncan
Moore, James
Moore, Wright
Moore, Archibald

Mooney, Joseph
Mooney, Wm.
Morphey, Richard
Morphey, Jerry
Morris, Newton
Morris, Jesse
Morrison, Wm.
Moses, Samuel
Moses, Tilman
Moses, Joshua
Moses, Josh
Moses, Meredith
Mosely, Joseph
Mountz, Robert
Mullinax, James
Mullinax, James
Mullins, Francis
Napier, J.W.
Neel, Benjamin
Neel, Benjamin
Neel, David
Neel, Wm.
Neel, W.R.
Neighbors, Jolly
Neighbours, Fryer
Neighbours, Jolly
Neighbours, Buryman
Neighbours, Jno.
Neighbours, Jno.
Nemo, Francis
Newman, Thomas
Nichols, Jno.
Nichols, James
Nichols, Wm.
Nevin, Wm.
Nix, Jno.
Nolon, Wm.
Norris, Andrew
Norsworthy, Tristan
Norsworthy, S.
Norwood, Isaac
Norwood, Jno. M.
Norwood, David
Nunnerly, Jno. A.
Odum, Richard
Oglesby, James
Oswalt, Benjamin
Oswalt, Jesse
Oswalt, Felix
Oswalt, Benjamin
Owens, Jno.
Owens, Jopson
Owens, Thomas

Owens, Richerson
Owens, T.H.
Oxford, Jno.
Pans, Micaja
Parker, J.H.
Parker, Orrin
Parker, Jno.
Parker, Isom
Parker, T.S.
Parrish, W.G.
Pate, Charles
Paterson, T.J.
Pates, Thomas
Pates, Neal
Patrick, Matilda
Pattent, Jno.
Patterson, C.S.
Paxton, James
Pegues, S.B.
Pelmore, J.D.
Penn, Margaret
Pennington, A.
Pennington, Andrew
Perkins, Abraham
Perkins, Constantine
Perkins, H.
Perkins, N.
Perry, G.S.
Peters, Jourdan
Petete, Solomon
Phillips, Wm.
Phillips, Andrew
Phipps, Wm. A.
Pickard, Elizabeth
Pierce, James
Pierce, J.K.
Pierson, James
Pierson, S.
Pierson, Moses
Pierson, Jeremiah
Pierson, Jno.
Pierson, Jno.
Pitcher, James
Pitman, Mathew
Poe, Wyat
Poe, James
Poe, Thomas
Poe, Larkin
Poe, Calvin
Pogue, Elias
Pool, Kinney
Pope, Curling
Potts, T.W.
Pounds, Merriman

Mooney, Joseph
Mooney, Wm.
Morphey, Richard
Morphey, Jerry
Morris, Newton
Morris, Jesse
Morrison, Wm.
Moses, Samuel
Moses, Tilman
Moses, Joshua
Moses, Josh
Moses, Meredith
Mosely, Joseph
Mountz, Robert
Mullinax, James
Mullinax, James
Mullins, Francis
Napier, J.W.
Neel, Benjamin
Neel, Benjamin
Neel, David
Neel, Wm.
Neel, W.R.
Neighbors, Jolly
Neighbours, Fryer
Neighbours, Jolly
Neighbours, Buryman
Neighbours, Jno.
Neighbours, Jno.
Nemo, Francis
Newman, Thomas
Nichols, Jno.
Nichols, James
Nichols, Wm.
Nevin, Wm.
Nix, Jno.
Nolon, Wm.
Norris, Andrew
Norsworthy, Tristan
Norsworthy, S.
Norwood, Isaac
Norwood, Jno. M.
Norwood, David
Nunnerly, Jno. A.
Odum, Richard
Oglesby, James
Oswalt, Benjamin
Oswalt, Jesse
Oswalt, Felix
Oswalt, Benjamin
Owens, Jno.
Owens, Jopson
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Owens, Richerson
Owens, T.H.
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Parker, J.H.
Parker, Orrin
Parker, Jno.
Parker, Isom
Parker, T.S.
Parrish, W.G.
Pate, Charles
Paterson, T.J.
Pates, Thomas
Pates, Neal
Patrick, Matilda
Pattent, Jno.
Patterson, C.S.
Paxton, James
Pegues, S.B.
Pelmore, J.D.
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Pennington, Andrew
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Perkins, Constantine
Perkins, H.
Perkins, N.
Perry, G.S.
Peters, Jourdan
Petete, Solomon
Phillips, Wm.
Phillips, Andrew
Phipps, Wm. A.
Pickard, Elizabeth
Pierce, James
Pierce, J.K.
Pierson, James
Pierson, S.
Pierson, Moses
Pierson, Jeremiah
Pierson, Jno.
Pierson, Jno.
Pitcher, James
Pitman, Mathew
Poe, Wyat
Poe, James
Poe, Thomas
Poe, Larkin
Poe, Calvin
Pogue, Elias
Pool, Kinney
Pope, Curling
Potts, T.W.
Pounds, Merriman

Powell, Levin
Pratt, Joab
Prude, Joseph
Prude, Joseph
Pruit, W.
Pruit, Ransom
Pruit, J.W.
Pugh, Jno.
Pugh, Layburn
Pugh, Wm.
Pugh, Wm.
Pumphrey, Jesse
Pumphrey, John R.
Pumphrey, Levin

Rainey, Edmund
Rainwater, Wm.
Randolph, B.F.
Rather, James
Ray, Usry
Ray, Bartlett
Ray, Alfred
Ray, Jacob
Read, Henry
Read, Robert
Read, Aaron
Real, Edward
Reasinover, Jourdan
Redding, Edmund
Reel, Joshua
Reel, James
Reel, James
Rice, John
Richards, Green M.
Richards, J.D.
Richards, James
Richey, A.
Riggins, D.
Riggs, D.M.
Riley, Jno.
Ringer, F.H.
Rivers, J.W.
Roads, Isaac
Robbins, Wm.
Roberts, Nathan
Roberts, Isaac
Roberts, Jesse
Roberts, Cornelius
Roberts, J.W.
Robertson, James
Robertson, Wm.
Robertson, Bird F.
Robertson, Eliga
Robertson, Isaac H.

Robertson, A.
Robertson, Jerome
Robertson, Wm.
Robertson, Elbert
Robertson, Seth
Robertson, Wm.
Robertson, A.
Roe, Wm.
Roggers, Thomas
Roggers, H.B.
Rolling, F.N.
Rose, Jesse
Rosser, Hiram
Rosser, Josiah
Rosser, H.
Rousin, Jno.
Rush, James M.
Rush, Sarah
Russel, Jno.
Russel, Henry
Russel, Caleb
Russel, Benjamin
Russel, Joseph
Russel, Ephraim

Saltingstall, Gilbert
Sanders, Jno.
Sansing, Elenor
Sandford, Abraham
Sartin, Jacob
Sartin, James
Saxton, Thomas
Saywers, Jno.
Scales, Tnomas
Scott, James
Sealy, Ferdinan
Sellers, Hilliard
Sexton, M.
Sexton, Nace
Shaddoc, Jno.
Shamblin, Jno. S.
Shannon, Aaron
Sharp, Edwin
Sharp, Isaac
Shepherd, J.
Shirley, Joel
Shortridge, Ely
Sims, Edward
Sims, F.B.
Simpson, Daniel
Simpson, T.
Simpson, Zachariah
Shelton, D.
Skinner, T.H.H.

CHAPTER VI

EARLY CHURCHES IN TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

At this point in our story, it is not intended to give a full history of the religious institutions of Tuscaloosa County. Some of the churches have preserved their "first church books", and know when, and by whom, they were constituted. The Charter members of churches formed before 1830, let us say, could certainly be classified as early settlers.

In 1840, the Reverend Hosea Holcomb wrote a History of the Baptists for the entire State, and from his book we get information on the first Tuscaloosa Baptist Association, formed in 1834. He tells, also, of the formation of the Cahawba Baptist Association, to which several churches in Tuscaloosa County belonged before the organization of Tuscaloosa Association.

Rev. Anson West published his "History of Methodism in Alabama", in 1893. He tells of the Falls of the Black Warrior District, etc., Ebenezer Hearn, itinerant Methodist minister, Tuscaloosa Circuit, and Tuscaloosa District.

The Catholic was the pioneer church in Alabama. Priests of that "powerful and ancient organization" were with deSoto in 1540. Father John de Galligos is the only one whose name is preserved. Gulf coast legends, however, indicate that several of the priests who came with deSoto remained among the Indians, one of these romantic legends telling of a priest in Mobile that was lured at 12 o'clock on Christmas night by the mystic music of Pascagoula, to wander forth to trace the source of the phantom sounds! The Catholic historian, Shea, gives much early Alabama history of his Church. Father Boudin spent 18 years among the Choctaws. Bishop Portier was first Bishop, and held the first meeting in Tuscaloosa in 1819.

The Mount Moriah Association of the Free Will Baptist was formed in 1850, and counted among its members some churches that had belonged to other Associations, as well as some Ministers and persons who had been members of the early churches.

Christ Episcopal Church, Tuscaloosa, was the second Episcopal Church organized in the State of Alabama, Mobile being first. Rev. Robert Davis, agent of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, organized the Church on 7 January 1828.

The First Presbyterian Church, Tuscaloosa, was organized in 1820. The Bethel Church on Watermelon Road was the first Baptist Church organized in Tuscaloosa County, but is today a Presbyterian Church.

Down at Foster's a church was probably established before 1828, although that is the date the Grant's Creek Baptist Church gives as the date of its formation.

Buck Creek, now Bethel, at Ralph, was organized 10 May 1834. Big Hurricane on the Old Covered Bridge Road between Brookwood and Vance was organized in 1838 with 22 charter members, names of whom are known. Dunn's Creek was organized 30 August 1834 in the home of Moses Denman. Gilgal was organized 12 September 1828. Hopewell Baptist was organized 14 August 1830, and was named Liberty at the time. Liberty was named Antioch when it was formed 14 November 1835. Little Sandy was formed 1 August 1836. Much earlier Sardis, near Big Sandy Springs, now known as "Head of Big Sandy", was formed 11 December 1819. First Baptist in Tuscaloosa was named at time of organization "Ebenezer". The date of constitution was 24 January 1818.

Church records are an invaluable source of information about early settlers. The genealogists is thrilled over "first church books" because they give, not only names of members, but marriages, deaths, etc.

CHAPTER VI

EARLY CHURCHES IN TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

At this point in our story, it is not intended to give a full history of the religious institutions of Tuscaloosa County. Some of the churches have preserved their "first church books", and know when, and by whom, they were constituted. The Charter members of churches formed before 1850, let us say, could certainly be classified as early settlers. In 1840, the Reverend James Holcomb wrote a History of the Baptists for the entire State, and from his book we get information on the first Tuscaloosa Baptist Association, formed in 1821. He tells also of the formation of the Cananda Baptist Association, to which several churches in Tuscaloosa County belonged before the organization of Tuscaloosa Association.

Rev. Amos West published his "History of Methodism in Alabama" in 1853. He tells of the Falls of the Black Warrior Baptist, etc. Spencer Hearst, former Methodist minister, Tuscaloosa Circuit, and Tuscaloosa District.

The Catholic was the pioneer church in Alabama. Priests of that "powerful and ancient organization" were with deacons in 1840. Father John de Caligore is the only one whose name is preserved. Still some legends, however, indicate that several of the priests who came with deacons remained among the Indians, one of these romantic legends telling of a priest in Mobile that was injured at 12 o'clock on Christmas night by the rapid music of the bagpipes, so wintered to trace the source of the phantom sound! The Catholic historian, Shaw, gives much early Alabama history of his Church. Father Bonin spent 15 years among the Choctaws. Bishop LeFevre was first Bishop, and held the first meeting in Tuscaloosa in 1818.

The Board of Christian Association of the Free Will Baptist was formed in 1830, and counted among its members some churches that had belonged to other associations, as well as some ministers and persons who had been members of the early churches.

Christ Episcopal Church, Tuscaloosa, was the second Episcopal Church organized in the State of Alabama, Mobile being first. Rev. Robert Davis, agent of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, organized the Church on January 1838.

The first Presbyterian Church, Tuscaloosa, was organized in 1830. The Baptist Church on Information Road was the first Baptist Church organized in Tuscaloosa County, but is today a Presbyterian Church.

Down at Foster's a church was probably established before 1838, although that is the date the Grand's Creek Baptist Church gives as the date of its formation.

Back Creek, now Belpah, at Belpah, was organized in May 1838. Big Hurricane on the Old Covered Bridge Road between Brookwood and Vance was organized in 1838 with 32 charter members, names of whom are known.

Dunn's Creek was organized 30 August 1838 in the home of Moses Dennen. Gilgal was organized 14 September 1838. Hopewell Baptist was organized 14 August 1830, and was named Liberty at the time. Liberty was named Antioch when it was formed 14 November 1837. Little Sandy was formed 1 August 1830. When earlier 30th, near Big Sandy Springs, now known as "Head of Big Sandy", was formed 18 December 1819. First Baptist in Tuscaloosa was named at time of organization "Epiphany". The date of organization was 25 January 1819.

Church records are an invaluable source of information about early settlers. The genealogists are limited over "first church books" because they give not only names of members, but marriages, deaths,

CHAPTER VII

TUSCALOOSA COUNTIANS AT WORK

Farming was the chief occupation of the early settlers of Tuscaloosa County, and a farm was "a little empire", producing practically all things that were needed by the family. A farmer had his own saws, and his own blacksmith shop, his own tannery, of course raised his own food-stuffs for his family and for his cattle, and found it unnecessary to go off his land often. The agricultural crops in Tuscaloosa County were magnificent in 1850.¹

It was not long, however, before a community organized itself, and allowed certain citizens to provide specialized services. Brick yards were established. Tanyards were built, as well as grist-mills, saw-mills, wool carding plants, cotton gins and cotton mills.

In Tuscaloosa County some of the earliest grist mills were: Ward's Mill; Foster's Mill; Keene's Mill; Hanna's Mill; Hagler's Mill. There were others. Practically every creek had mills erected on it, and the creek took its name from the first, or largest mill builder.

Tuscaloosa was blessed with many fast flowing streams. On these streams were found the mills, one of the best known of which was the Hagler Mill, on Binion Creek, about 16 miles north of Tuscaloosa.

On Big Hurricane Creek, which runs into the Warrior at Fox where Riechhold Chemical Company is located, were at least four grist mills. The Prude Mills, grist, cotton and saw-mills, were located just below the bridge on the old Birmingham Highway, now Road No. 116. Up the Creek was Keene's Mill, run by Oliver Keene. Billy Reynolds owns the site now, but descendants of Keene live in the neighborhood.

¹ See Federal Census, "Agricultural Schedule, 1850".

The Kyzer Mill was located near Big Hurricane Baptist Church, and operated by Mr. Kyzer who came from Germany and settled in the area. There was a saw-mill, and the timbers for the old covered bridge across Hurricane Creek that burned in 1962 were sawed at the mill. The bridge was held together with wooden pegs.

Another large mill was owned by Hardy Clements at the head of Big Sandy Creek on his plantation south of Coaling. On Campbell Creek were two mills but the waters were slow-running, and it was said that a good size hound dog could lop up the meal faster than the mill could grind it.

Tierce Mill on North River near the mouth of Collier Creek was near Macedonia Church on the Crabbe Road.

McGee's Mill on McGee Creek at McConnell was an important point and served a large area. Hagler's, mentioned previously, is now covered by the backwaters of Lake Tuscaloosa. Jones Mill was located on Barbee Creek. All of the mills mentioned were run by water power, some by under-shot, some by over-shot wheels, at first, and converted to turbine power. The cotton gins had the old screw-type press. It was operated by hand, and the cotton was pressed by a wooden screw, turned by some animal walking in a circle. It was similar to the syrup mill.

Textile mills came to Tuscaloosa County at Rosedale, called "Sock Town", and Kennedale, later called Cottondale. The mills employed mere children as there were no child labor laws. A child of eight or nine years of age could sweep the floor or pick up the trash. He was paid a very small amount of money for his work. At the time there were no compulsory school attendance laws, and many parents did not consider education important. The meager wage paid the children helped to support the family, which was, in many cases, very large.

In the early 1840's Charles Foster was operating a tannery and work-shoe factory near the river front in Tuscaloosa. An interesting fact about this plant is that the shoe department gave employment to no one except one-legged, or badly crippled, Negroes. Mr. Foster brought together Negroes disabled so far as farm work was concerned. Perhaps this was one of the first "Rehabilitation Projects" in Alabama.

In 1846 a cotton mill was built at the foot of River Hill by a company of which Dr. John R. Drish was the "leading spirit". This factory, among its products, made great quantities of rough osnaburg, sold to be made up into clothing for slaves.

LEACH AND AVERY COMPLEX

Dr. Sewell J. Leach came to Tuscaloosa in 1838. In partnership with Daniel H. Avery, nephew of the patentee of the famous Avery plow, he built the Leach and Avery Foundry in 1848, to turn out the #8 plow point which cut a furrow 8 inches wide, and was very popular for many years among the farmers. Their machine shop turned out farm tools of all sorts, and fire grates and stoves which had a wide sale. Connected with the foundry were grist mills and flour mills. During the War Between the States this foundry made a number of cannons for the Confederacy.² A hat shop was operated in the Complex, and the Confederate soldier's grey army headgear was made here. It is said that General Lee at his surrender wore a hat made in Tuscaloosa by this company.³

Kennedale was established by the Baugh Kennedy Company in 1866. They bought the land entered by William Cole in 1821, and they built a large mill, houses for the employees, and a commissary. In 1876 they sold to Tuscaloosa Manufacturing Co., and the name of the town was changed to Cottondale.

¹Dowling, H.G. Tuscaloosa, Alabama, 1939.

²Chamber of Commerce Booklet, 1939.

³Original source of this information is not available.

Mr. John Copeland, great-grandfather of Marvin and Olmsted Copeland, settled about two miles east of Cottondale, and built a saw-mill, a cotton gin, and a cedar bucket factory, with most of the work being done by slave labor.

In 1829 Daniel Cribbs observed a valuable deposit of clay excellent for making jugs. He opened a "jug factory", which furnished many sorts of earthenware container to a wide area of the South until 1847. The Cribb family came from Ohio. Daniel was born 18 May 1800 and died 27 October 1892. His wife, Amy was born 6 January 1811 and died 25 August 1883. Dave Cribbs was elected Sheriff in 1842 and served until 1845. He was born 1791, and died 1866. Another brother was Jacob J. (1806-1834). Daniel Cribbs had five sons, one of whom, Harvey H. Cribbs, served as Sheriff in 1860. His son, Rev. Edd Cribbs, served in the Confederate States Army, was severely wounded at Chicamauga, and brought home in a one-horse wagon, to have his leg removed. He had a peg leg the rest of his life. He was married (1) to Emma Counts, by whom he had several children, including: Amy, who married John Verner; Carrie, who married Grady Norris; Maude, who married Scott McGee, parents of Sam McGee, County Commissioner in 1975; and (2) to Clemmentine Foster, by whom he had: Edna, who married John H. Jordan, and had Woodrow Jordan; Addie, who married John Trigg; Minnie, who married Thomas Skelton, and had Bart; Daisy, who married William Pounds, who built Forrest Lake, which was known as Pound's Lake.

The pioneer industries were replaced with modern plants, and the citizens of Tuscaloosa County struggled through the dismal days of the War Between the States. The story of the promotion of Tuscaloosa as a good site for industrial development is a romantic drama, with many actors, some giving star performances, and many in supporting roles. The scenario called for the development of the Black Warrior, and the Federal Government consented to play a part. The story is told herewith,

In the early 1840's Charles Foster was operating a business and work-shops factory near the river front in Tuscaloosa. An interesting fact about this plant is that the shop equipment gave evidence to no one except one-legged, or badly crippled, negroes. Mr. Foster brought together negroes disabled as far as their work was concerned. Perhaps this was one of the first "rehabilitation factory" in Alabama. In 1846 a cotton mill was built at the foot of River Hill by a company of which Dr. John R. Welch was the leading spirit. This factory, among its products, made great quantities of rough canvas, sold to be made up into clothing for slaves.

LAMON AND ARMY COFFEY

Dr. Jewell J. Lamon came to Tuscaloosa in 1818. In partnership with Daniel H. Avery, nephew of the partner of the famous Avery plow, he built the Lamon and Avery Foundry in 1848, to turn out the 48 plow point which cut a furrow 8 inches wide, and was very popular for many years among the farmers. Their machine shop turned out farm tools of all sorts, and fire grates and stoves which had a wide sale. Connected with the foundry were grist mills and flour mills. During the war between the States this foundry made a number of cannons for the Confederacy. A hat shop was operated in the complex, and the Confederate soldier's gray army headgear was made here. It is said that General Lee at his surrender wore a hat made in Tuscaloosa by this company. Kennedys was established by the Angus Kennedy Company in 1866. They bought the land entered by William Cole in 1831, and they built a large mill, houses for the employees, and a commissary. In 1876 they sold to Tuscaloosa Manufacturing Co., and the name of the town was changed to Cottondale. Spooling, N. B. Tuscaloosa, Alabama, 1939. Chapter of Commerce Booklet, 1939. Original source of this information is not available.

CHAPTER VIII

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ALTON LAMBERT



The Author of the HISTORY OF TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

Alton Lambert was born 23 September 1910, near Cottondale, Tuscaloosa County, son of Alexander Washington Lambert (1883-1934), and his first wife, Linnie Ida Green, who died in 1912; grandson of John E. Alexander Lambert (1862-1919), and wife, Martha Frances Gray (1855-1903); and of Octavius Burl Green and wife, Amanda Crow; great-grandson of Alexander Lambert (1839-1901), born in North Carolina, a Confederate Veteran, having served with Company G, 41st Alabama Regiment, which he joined in 1862, and with which he served during the entire War, and his wife, Mary S. Traywick (1841-1891), and of E.P. Crowe, born 1807 in S.C. and wife, Frances Blakney, born 1820, in Georgia, and of James Thomas Gray (1829-1909) and wife, Pamela Price (1833-1866), whom he married in 1851; great-great-grandson of William Lambert (1821-1888) and wife Martha Ramsey (1817-1902), of the Reverend Charles Crowe, who came to Alabama in 1829 from Newberry District, S.C., having begun preaching in 1805 in S.C., and who was elected first President of the Alabama Baptist Convention, and of Robert Gray, of South Carolina, and wife Martha Stone whom he married in 1823 in Tuscaloosa County, and of Otheniel Traywick (1767-after 1850) and wife Sarah Easom, whom he married in 1797 in North Carolina.

Mr. Lambert is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution (National No. 109418, Alabama State No. 918), and was honored on 18 October 1977 by the Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society for his heritage efforts. He is Co-Founder of the Lambert/Lambers Family Association, the first Reunion having been held in 1968.

At the Annual Recognition Dinner of the Black Warrior Council, Boy Scouts of America, the Alton Lambert Award is presented.

(Editor's Note)

CHAPTER VIII

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The Author of the History of Tuscaloosa County

Alton Lambert was born 23 September 1910, near Cottondale, Tuscaloosa County, son of Alexander Washington Lambert (1863-1934), and his first wife, Linnie Ida Green, who died in 1912; grandson of John E. Alexander Lambert (1854-1912) and wife, Martha Frances Gray (1852-1902); and of Octavia Bond Green and wife, Amanda Crowe; great-grandson of Alexander Lambert (1837-1901), born in North Carolina, a Confederate Veteran, having served with Company G, 1st Alabama Regiment, which he joined in 1861, and with which he served during the entire war, and his wife, Mary S. Traylor (1841-1891), and of E. F. Crowe, born 1807 in S.C., and wife, Frances Blaney, born 1840 in Georgia, and of James Thomas Gray (1829-1907) and wife, Lennie Price (1835-1890), whom he married in 1851; great-grandson of William Lambert (1821-1888) and wife, Martha Hammett (1817-1904), of the Reverend Charles Crowe, who came to Alabama in 1839 from Kentucky District, S.C., having begun preaching in 1802 in S.C., and who was elected first President of the Alabama Baptist Convention, and of Robert Gray, of South Carolina, and wife Martha Stone, whom he married in 1845 in Tuscaloosa County, and of Charles Traylor (1787-after 1830) and wife Sarah Bacon, whom he married in 1797 in North Carolina.

Mr. Lambert is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution (National No. 107418), Alabama State No. 215, and was honored on 18 October 1977 by the Tuscaloosa County Historical Society for his part in the restoration of the Lambert family home. He is Co-President of the Lambert family Association, the first reunion having been held in 1971. At the annual reunion dinner of the Association, the Alton Lambert Award is presented to the boy Scout of America, the Alton Lambert Award is presented to the boy Scout of America.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ALTON LAMBERT

I was born 23 September 1910. Life started with the writer in a two-room house on the Clements Road about one and onehalf miles southeast of Cottondale, on his grandfather's farm. My Mother, Linnie Ida Green Lambert, died when I was about 23 months of age, and Grandfather, John A. Lambert, and his second wife took my sister, Aster, and me to their home and raised us until Edna Hallman, our step-grandmother, died in 1916, when the writer was just past the age of six years. For the two years following her death, the two of us, my sister and I, lived with a family of men - my father, grandfather, an uncle, and great uncle was our family. We spent part of the Summer of 1917 with our grandmother, Amanda Crowe Green, at Vance, Alabama, and all of the rest of the two years with the family at Cottondale. The Ed Wright family lived at what we knew as the Copeland Place in 1917. Myrtis and Davis Wright were our close friends and playmates until they moved to Mansfield, Texas, in March of 1918. The John Bright family moved to the Manderson Place on the hill, south of us, and Edward and Evelyn became our friends and playmates. Over fifty years have passed and I wonder . to this day how we children lived through it all, without an adult to tell us of the danger. We went in swimming and wading in the creek a mile from any adult and home, where big snakes lived. I guess our faithful dog, Jake, a shepherd, kept the snakes away.

The Bryants moved in the fall of 1918 above Andrew's Chapel Church on the Keene Mill Road. Uncle Rufe Lambert and I drove their cow there for them. Grandfather Lambert sold his farm about that time, and our father took Aster, Uncle Rufe, and me with him to Searles, Alabama, where my father and Uncle Rufe worked in the coal mines. Soon after we moved to Searles, my father married his second wife, Ruby Webster, from

Cottondale. She, her mother, and daughter, moved in with us. Ruby lived about twenty months, and died in June, 1920, about four months after giving birth to a son, Ray Elgin Lambert, who died one week after she died.

My Father, along with the other miners, struck for better working conditions in the latter part of 1920, or early in 1921. Governor Kilby sent the Alabama National Guard to the mines and broke the strike for the company. The company black-balled all who took part in the strike, and on 16 April 1921, we moved to a farm in the Bethany area of West Tuscaloosa County, where we made one crop on what we knew as the Bryce-Traweck Palce. It was badly grown over and had to be cleared of brush before we could plant. While helping pull logs from one patch of ground to another, I was injured. A log caught a strand of barbed wire and it dragged across my left leg. After it healed, it left a scar that I will carry the rest of my life.

In the summer or early fall of 1921, Irene Webster and her grandmother moved from our home and lived with one of my father's cousins. Finally Irene was sent to an orphanage by an uncle in Birmingham. Her grandmother lived with the Lewis Family the rest of her life. I have not seen Irene since 1921.

We moved to Rice's Valley in the early part of 1922, on a farm owned by a Mr. Sexton, and on 11 February, 1922, the house we were living in burned, and everything we owned burned except a truck, a chair, and some meat. It burned about 11:00 a.m. on a Sunday morning. I was sitting on a pile of lumber on the outside study my school lesson, when Uncle Rufe Lambert heard the noise of the fire and sounded the alarm. We carried water from a small creek and tried to put out the fire, but it was out-of-hand. I ran about a half mile, climbed up on a fence gate and hollered for Mr. Frank Turner, and in a short time everyone

in the community was there, but it was too late. We spent several days at the home of Mr. Sexton. The people of Northport gave us enough furniture, and some clothes, and we moved into an old house known as the Caples Place, expecting Mr. Sexton to rebuild the house, but my father changed his mind and we moved to a large farm owned by Mr. John Bell, about eight miles north of Northport on the Byler Road, now U.S. 43 North. We made two crops at this place. We harvested eighteen bales of cotton and Papa married again, to Dollie Stine Forman. It was the last of July in 1922.

In 1923, we cultivated more land and planted a large crop of cotton. The army worms destroyed most of it, and we gathered only five bales of cotton. My father's youngest brother was living in Gadsden, Alabama, at the time, and wrote that he could get a job for my father selling insurance, so he sold everything and moved to Gadsden. As it turned out, my father did not get the job, or failed their test, and so he went to Altoona the middle of January and went to work in the coal mines there. His only sister was living there at the time. She was a bad house-keeper. We spent our first night in Altoona at her house, and I was afraid to turn over for fear of getting dirt or filth on me.

In March, my step-mother gave birth to an infant son, who lived a very short time. It came a hard freeze in March, and my sister, Aster, and I took the measles. I went outside and got some ice off a limb on a tree, ate it, gave some to Aster, and both of us "like to have died". While I was "laid up with the measles", two men by the name of Sam Carr and Noah Plunkett came to Altoona looking for someone to farm. My Dad traded with them and "agreed to move to Cullman County" and farm for Sam Carr. We moved to the Carr Farm in the Eidson Chapel Community, on 16 April 1924, and farmed for Mr. Carr for two years. The latter part of 1925 we moved to a farm owned by Mr. Steve Hardiman, in what was known as Hardiman Bend on the Mulberry River. We made a good crop.

While we were on the Hardiman Farm, my step-mother's mother died in Tuscaloosa, and we rode the train from Cullman to attend the funeral. Vaude Lambert, son of my father's brother, Jasper, visited us in 1925. He was from Montgomery County, Alabama. A short time after his visit to us, we moved to Montgomery County, south of the city, where my father worked on a dairy farm for a time.

Vaudie Lambert, my first cousin, and Myrtie Lee Forman, my step-sister, were married soon, and they continued to live in Montgomery, but we moved back to Tuscaloosa County, and worked in the coal mines at Fleetwood, eleven miles east of Tuscaloosa. We stayed there for several months, and then we moved to Alberta City, now a part of Tuscaloosa, about two blocks from where the writer presently lives. The house where we lived was located where the flag pole stands in front of the present Alberta Elementary School.

My sister, Aster, married 27 July 1927, to Lester Corley, whom she met while living at Fleetwood, and raised one son and two daughters. She died on 29 August 1948.

A short time before Aster married, I got a job at the Central Foundry at Holt, and the tar smoke blistered me. I was so tender that I could not or would not wash clean, and she washed the scales from my face and neck, and I have never blistered from tar smoke since! While I was employed at the Central Foundry, I worked hard and learned the products. I was an assistant foreman at the age of eighteen, but the plant was on short time, two or three days a week, and in March of 1929, my family having moved back to the farm, I quit the Foundry and joined them there in the Rue Community, where my father grew up.

After helping to cultivate and harvest a crop on the farm, I went to work on the gas pipe line for Williams Brothers of Tulsa, Okla., in the northern part of Tuscaloosa County. While lying around in camp one

day because of rain, I was assisting a man crank a Model T. I was using the crank. The car back-fired and cracked the bon in my right arm. I caught a ride to Northport to see a doctor, and after a short time I went to Fairfield to try to get back to work. They said that that job was almost complete, but one at Leeds was just starting. I rode the street car across Birmingham to Irondale, and caught a ride to Leeds. The office said I might get a job on Monday, if I were there at work time, that being Saturday evening. I knew that they worked on Sunday, so I went to Mrs. Green's boarding house to spend the night, told her my story and she gave me a room. On Sunday morning when her other "pipe line boarders" picked up their lunches, I picked up a lunch, too, and followed them. When the truck left the office for the job, I was on it! I rode out to the pipeline and went to work. When the time-keeper came by, I gave him my name, and was paid for that day's work. That is one job where I hired myself to work! After a short time the foreman on the job gave me a dollar-a-day raise, running the hot pot, melting paint for the paint crew. I got hot paint in my face one day and had to go into Leeds to get a doctor to remove it. The next day I was back at work.

On the evening of 22 December 1929, it started snowing before we left the job. Before we got to Leeds everything was covered in snow, because the ground was frozen and every flake "stuck". It must have snowed most of the night and it froze as it fell. The next morning a Mr. Howard from Pickens County was going home for Christmas, and gave me a ride to Northport. I bought some groceries and things for my brother, caught a ride part of the fourteen miles out on the Moores' Bridge Road, and walked about a mile to where I lived.

After Christmas, I went back to Leeds for a short time, then I quit that job and returned home, and worked for a while on the pipe

day because of rain, I was assisting a man crank a Model T. I was using the crank. The car back-fired and cracked the bonnet in my right arm. I caught a ride to Northport to see a doctor, and after a short time I went to Fairfield to try to get back to work. They said that that job was almost complete, but one of the leads was just starting. I rode the street car across Birmingham to Irondale, and caught a ride to Leads. The office said I might get a job on Monday, if I were there at work time, that being Saturday evening. I knew that they worked on Sunday, so I went to Mrs. Green's boarding house to spend the night. She told her my story and she gave me a room. On Sunday morning when her other "pipe line boarders" picked up their lunches, I picked up a lunch, too, and followed them. When the truck left the office for the job, I was on it. I rode out to the pipeline and went to work. When the time-keeper came by, I gave him my name, and was paid for that day's work. That is one job where I hired myself to work. After a short time the foreman on the job gave me a dollar-a-day raise, running the hot pot, melting paint for the paint crew. I got hot paint in my face one day and had to go into Leads to get a doctor to remove it. The next day I was back at work.

On the evening of 22 December 1934, it started snowing before we left the job. Before we got to Leads everything was covered in snow, because the ground was frozen and every flake "stuck". It must have snowed most of the night and it froze as it fell. The next morning a Mr. Howard from Pickens County was going home for Christmas, and gave me a ride to Northport. I bought some groceries and things for my brother, caught a ride part of the fourteen miles out on the Moore's Bridge Road, and walked about a mile to where I lived. After Christmas, I went back to Leads for a short time, then I quit that job and returned home, and worked for a while on the pipe

67

line that was being laid near my home. After it moved out of the area, I returned to the farm. "The Big Depression" hit in the fall of 1929. The winter of 1929-30 was bad...lots of snow and ice. I farmed in the spring of 1930 and public-worked in the mid-summer and in the winter. It came a big snow and freeze 5 March 1932 that broke a lot of tall trees. Mr. Hendrix who owned the land, gave me "all the broke trees". Uncle Rufe Lambert and I cut them and sold them for "paper wood" and "power poles". Money was scarce. What I received for the wood was welcome, because I could buy a few things which the family needed. My father was in and out of the Veterans' Hospital several times, until finally he went AWOL from the Hospital at Tuscaloosa, and so could not get back in. He died 23 May 1934, in a hospital in Tuscaloosa, and is buried in the Old Salem Baptist Church Cemetery, by the side of his first wife, my mother. I was working for Mr. Hugo Hendrix at the time, when his last wife came to tell me he had died. His passing was a real shock to me.

About that time, I had made friends with Chester Walker, Chief Clerk in the Office of the Probate Judge, Tuscaloosa County. Bibb Graves was running for Governor. Graves was elected, and I made application for a job with the Prison Department of Alabama. It was about the last of July, 1934. Then on the morning of 22 November 1934, my kid brother and I were carrying some milk up to Mr. Grimes' one of my neighbors, and just as we got to the Moore's Bridge, at the end of the lane, an old Ford car slid to a stop. The driver, Johnny Burton Wedgeworth says, "Alton, I have bad news for you," as he held an envelope out to me. My hand trembled as I reached for it, not knowing what to expect. I opened it and read one sentence and let out a "war whoop". It read: "Alton, Mr. Arthur Heustess called me just before I left the office, and he said he had a job for you." He stressed the fact that I must be in Montgomery in his office before 5 p.m. on 22 November. It was then about 7 a.m. on 22 Nov.

It was 7 a.m. on the 22nd of November 1934, and I was "flat broke", without one cent of money, fourteen miles from town, and no way to get to town but to walk! I was quick to think. I asked Johnny Burton Wedgeworth to wait until I could change clothes and let me ride the five miles to his home with him. He ~~waited~~ on me, and when we got to his home, his brother, Sammy, was "fixing to go" to Northport, and gave me a ride to there. I walked in the office of Rice Brothers, and asked Mr. Joe Rice to lend me \$10.00. He said, "God dang it, L.A., I just don't have it!" I told him, "Now, don't come here with that!" I said, "I have a job in Montgomery, and it is too far to walk."

After I explained it, he said, "When are you going to pay it back?"

I replied, "When I get it."

By then he had a check for \$10.00 made out to me, because all the time he was saying he didn't have the money, he was writing the check! I was as good as my word. The first pay check I received on 1 December 1934, I repaid that \$10.00.

I bought me a hat, a railroad ticket to Montgomery, and arrived in Montgomery about 4:50 p.m., took a taxi to the Capitol, and told the taxi driver, "If you have ever driven to the Capitol, drive now, and see how fast you can get me there!"

I entered the office of Mr. Heustess just as he was leaving. He said for me to find a place to stay that night and see him at eight o'clock the next morning. Mr. Heustess introduced me to Mr. William "Bill" Feagan, the Prison Director. He asked him, "Where do you want him?" Mr. Feagan replied, "Send him out to Kilby."

I went to Kilby and the Warden, George Wallas, asked me, "Do you know what a gun is made for?"

I replied, "To shoot."

He said, "You're damn right! When you are carrying 'State men', when one runs, be damn sure you hit him. When you are carrying 'County men, shoot like hell, and be damn sure you miss him."

At the time I did not know the difference between the "State men" and the "County men". I was not long in learning the difference. A "county man's" sentence is from a few days to twelve months, and a "State man's" sentence runs one year and one day and more, according to the crime.

The first week at Kilby I was assigned to a tour of duty in the daytime, and then was assigned to number four tower, in the middle of the back prison wall, and later to the tower on the back gate. I stayed there until I was transferred to Camp No. 4, "Fourspot", where all the prisoners were "county men".

When Governor Graves took office in January, 1935, he replaced George Wallas as Warden with Frank Boswell, whom the prisoners called "Rocking Charlie". He was a good prison official. After several months as a night tower-guard, one Sunday evening when I reported for duty, I had a surprise. Mr. Boswell was waiting for me.

He said, "Slim, go get your things. I am sending you to 'Four-spot'. My driver will take you."

I reported to "Four Spot", and on Monday morning they checked out twenty-two county prisoners and sent me back to Kilby to pick cotton. When I finished in one field behind Kilby, the "field Rider", the farm superintendent, told me to take my squad across the road in front of the prison, and when I started past the hotel where I stayed while at Kilby, Mr. Crews, one of the tower guards at Kilby, was sitting on the porch and starting hollering.

"Hey, Slim. Hey, Slim!"

I said, "Go to hell!"

To the prisoners, I said, "Come up".

I guess Mr. Crews got the best laugh of his life out of it. My squad was sent to Draper Prison to help pick cotton, and then to Atmore Prison Farm. While I was at Atmore, a guard there who lived in Elmore County, asked me to trade places with him, and I agreed. A few days later I returned to "Four Spot". Then another trade took me to Atmore.

Before I transferred to Atmore, about October, 1935, some convicts overpowered a guard, and took a high-powered rifle from him. When the Warden in charge of the bloodhounds was crowding them, he saw them hidden in some bushes, and he started to get off his horse. The one who had the rifle raised up and shot Mr. Oscar Deese in the side. The rifle bullet went through the trigger guard of his pistol and lodged in him as to endanger his life, if it was removed at the time. It was removed about twenty years after.

It would take a book or several books to describe what happened around the prison and farm while I was there. I was classed as one of the best guards in the prison system. Some of the Negroes were causing so much trouble that the Warden formed two special squads of them and assigned Charlie Hurst and me to guard them with instructions to kill any that tried to escape. We guarded them for several months without any trouble. The squads were known as "the Gater Squads". Charles Hurst was transferred to Kilby, and I was assigned to a white "Gater Squad". To help guard Paul Sexton was assigned to guard a group of trouble-making prisoners from Kilby. On 22 August 1938, eleven of them made an attempt to escape. We shot six or eight of them. All of the rest were captured. The attempted escape was on Monday afternoon about 4:00 p.m. The last of the escapees was caught on Thursday, 25 August 1938. About the same time the last one was caught, one of the ones who had been shot on Monday, died. It would take several pages to describe what took place from 4:00 p.m. on Monday until 4:00 p.m. on Thursday of that week.

I guess Mr. Green got the best laugh of his life out of it. He was sent to the prison to help with cotton, and then to Atmore Prison Farm. While I was at Atmore, a guard there who lived in Wilcox County, asked me to trade places with him, and I agreed. A few days later I returned to "Four Spot". Then another trade took me to Atmore. Before I transferred to Atmore, about October, 1935, some contacts overpowered a guard, and took a high-powered rifle from him. When the warden in charge of the bloodhounds was crawling there, he saw them riding in some bushes, and he started to get off his horse. The one who had the rifle raised up and shot Mr. Oscar Deese in the side. The rifle bullet went through the trigger guard of his pistol and lodged in him as to danger his life, if it was removed at the time. It was removed about twenty years after.

I would take a book or several books to describe what happened around the prison and farm while I was there. I was placed on one of the best guards in the prison system. Some of the negroes were causing so much trouble that the warden found two special squads of men and assigned Charlie Hurst and me to guard them with instructions to kill any that tried to escape. We guarded them for several months without any trouble. The squads were known as "the Carter squads". Charlie Hurst was transferred to Kilby, and I was assigned to a wife "water squad". To help guard Paul Sexton was assigned to guard a group of trouble-making prisoners from Kilby. On 23 August 1938, eleven of them made an attempt to escape. He shot six or eight of them. All of the rest were captured. The attempted escape was on Monday afternoon about 4:00 p.m. The last of the escapees was caught on Thursday, 25 August 1938. About the same time the last one was caught, one of the ones who had been shot on Monday, died. It would take several pages to describe what took place from 4:00 p.m. on Monday until 1:00 p.m. on Thursday of that week.

I had a Negro prisoner to run "an attempted escape" on my 26th birthday, while picking cotton for a farmer a few miles from the prison. I "run him down", "shot him down", and then tried to kill him. And the "grace of God" is the only thing that kept me from killing him. My wife called me a Negro killer for months!

I had two white men run from me while going through a corn field on Monday morning, 9 July 1938, and I shot at them. Guard Malcom Jacks or I, one or the other, shot one of them, but both were caught with dogs. I cannot say for sure that I ever shot one except the Negro on 23 September 1936. I was given credit for shooting nine in all while they were trying to escape. Three white men ran from Guard Vines and came in shooting distance of me one day, and I raised my gun three times, and to this day, I don't know why I didn't shoot at them.

While I was a guard at Atmore, I married Carrie Boswell of Tuscaloosa County, on 8 February 1936. Our two sons were born on the Prison Farm; Charles Farish Lambert, born 8 January 1938; and L.A., Jr., on 23 October 1939. Our daughter, Freda Elvie, was born in Fairfield, Jefferson County, on 25 January 1943.

There is a long story connected to the prison escape of the eleven prisoners on August 22, 1938, from Guard Paul Sexton.

Mr. Sexton was a man of short stature, weighing about 150 pounds. He had an inflated ego, and believed himself to be the best guard in the prison system. When word came down that the prison director was sending a bunch of "wall climbers" to Atmore from Kilby, Mr. Sexton said, "I hope they give them to me."

A few days before they arrived, the day warden, Oscar Deese, told me, "Slim, they are sending those damn wall-climbers and are going to given them to you or Sexton."

I said, "Give them to Sexton. He wants them."

On Monday, 17 July 1938, the Deputy Warden, Mr. Carothers Erwin,

came out and told Sexton, "Paul, we are giving you those damned 'wall climbers', and if any of them tries to run and escape, shoot him in two! I swelled up inside and said to myself, 'I'm glad of that.'" Then Mr. Erwin turned to me and said, "Lambert, you take your squad and go with him, and help him guard them." My swelling went down "fast". Mr. Erwin added, "We will keep you in the open where you can see them at all times well." We spread dirt on ditch banks. We worked in open fields, and on the day of the Big Break, we were sloping a bank on a big wash (ditch) in what was known as the Fountain Field, where the new Interstate Highway crosses the Frison Farm. About 4 p.m., 22 August 1938, our water boys brought us fresh water. The prisoners' water was in two ten-quart buckets, and the guards' water in a quart fruit jar. I had just finished drinking and handed the jar back to my water boy, Ashley Miller, when I heard a noise of metal hitting metal. I looked in the direction of Sexton's squad, and it looked as if his whole squad was running. I released the safety on the Winchester pump shot gun and shot three times at the fleeing prisoners, as fast as I could. In the meantime, instead of throwing his water jar down and getting into action, he took the time to set it down, and then had trouble getting his safety released. Then he began shooting at the escaping prisoners. In a time like that seconds seem like hours. Later Sexton's water boy, Mal Patterson, a life term prisoner, told some of the other guards what happened, and they started kidding Sexton about it. Mal Patterson told the guards that Sexton shot over the heads of the fleeing prisoners from two to ten feet! After the shooting stopped, Sexton ran over toward me and back to where Mal was standing, and placed his hand just above his eyes, and said, "G...D...Slim, all of them are gone. Eleven of fourteen run." After Mal told Sexton how he acted (Mal didn't want to tell him, but Paul insisted,) so he told him, I said, "Paul, there is one thing I would like to know. Why did you shade yo' eyes with your hand? The sun was

shining in your ass and not your face!"

He replied, "Hell. G...D..! I had to see."

When the fleeing prisoners got to the highway, one of them still had his pick handle. A car was passing and they tried to stop it. The one with the pick handle threw it through the windshield on the right side. Mr. Satterwhite, the driver of the car, went into Atmore and called the prison and told them the prisoners had "guns" and had "shot at him". The result....the Warden sent machine guns and every guard he could get. It delayed the capture of the escapees.

We shot six out of the eleven. We stopped three of them and the rest were captured later, four that evening and night, and two the next day, and the last two on Thursday, about 4 p.m. About the time the last two were caught, one of the three that were stopped with shot on Monday died. His name was Robert Abernathy. He had only nine months more to serve on his sentence. He ran only to help the other escapees and it cost him his life.

On Tuesday evening, while riding home with Mr. Walter Daniels, I was asked, "Slim, did you shoot any of those convicts?"

I said, "Mr. Walter, if don't any of them die, I did; but if any of them dies, I didn't fire a damned shot."

I thought Mr. Daniels would burst his sides laughing.

I know this will seem horrible to some, but that is prison life!...rougher on the Guard than it is on the prisoners! The critics should have to guard at least one year, and then they would understand. Most critics are ignorant of the facts.

No one liked to guard with Mr. Sexton. The first time I guarded with him was on Saturday afternoon, 4 September 1937. We were picking cotton in the back side of the Fountain Field, and since we were permitted to check in at 3 p.m. to give the guard a chance to go to town and

buy groceries, I had my squad to "catch in" next to Sexton, so that I could be one of the first to catch a truck to the prison. Guard Duke Brown caught some rows running in another direction, and about 1:30 p.m. I heard someone holler. I looked around and Brown was fighting for his life. A prisoner known only to me as Budihatchett, because he was from an area by that name, had grabbed Brown, and some others had joined him in taking Brown's guns. I went wild. I told Sexton, "Hold my squad! Hold my squad! They are taking Brown's guns! They are taking Brown's guns!"

All the time I was running toward Brown to help him. When I got close enough I shot into where the scramble was, and shot one of them in the leg. Three of them ran just as I raised my gun to shoot. Brown scrambled to one side, and I ran after the fleeing prisoners. A Negro trusty named Buck rode up on a horse. I said, "Buck, give me the horse!"

He was not so anxious as I was to catch the fleeing prisoners. He started to argue. I told him to fall off the horse, or I would shoot him off. While I was mounting the horse, the fleeing prisoners crossed the fence, so I gave the horse back to Buck and told him to go to the gate. I climbed the fence and hollered "Halt!"

Frank Hendrix and Budihatchett stopped. Robert Archer seeing the others had stopped, stopped, too. They all came back, and when I got them back to where all the guards and their squads were, Brown started cursing Frank Hendrix about his pistol. That was the first I had known about the pistol, but when I hollered "Halt", Frank had dropped the pistol and put up his hands. Brown threatened to shoot Hendrix about the pistol, but I told him they would try him for murder if he did.

"Put the gun down," I said. And he did. During the gun-taking, the prisoners knocked some of Brown's teeth out and ruptured him. The Warden released Brown from duty, because he had been told not to trust Budihatchett, and he had plainly disobeyed the order.

In a prison break or gun-taking, the guards act in a way which under normal conditions they would never think of acting. An escape makes the guard so mad, he is almost insane, and after things settle back to normal, and he thinks about how he acted, it makes him laugh. The next day after the gun-taking from Brown, I met Bill Gilliland, another guard, and he said, "Slim, if you keep up that stuff, they will be walking by and saying, 'Ole Slim sure looks natural;' but it won't help you a damn bit." Looking back I wonder how I lived through it all.

While supervising syrup on 19 November 1940, I received a phone call from the TCI Co., in Fairfield, for an interview for a labor foreman, and I started up for it and wrecked my car. I had to ride the train. After the interview, they decided I had too much "prison" in me, and hired me as a plant guard in the plant protection department. I worked on that job until 1 April 1945. From 20 March to 1 April I worked both jobs!

While with the plant protection department of the TCI Co., I worked seven spare-time jobs. I was truck driver, clerk in a department store, and others. I was drafted into the Army and was rejected, spent four years in the State Militia, and six years in the National Guard, being discharged as a Staff Sergeant.

About the middle of March, 1945, on a very pleasant day, I was standing in front of my home in Fairfield, when the postman came. Instead of the regular carrier, it was one of the clerks in the office, Austin Holder. I asked him why he was out carrying the mail, and he said so many of the carriers had been drafted into the Army, that someone had to "fill in" for them. He then told me to go up to the post office and talk to Mr. Gregory, the postmaster.

In a private break or jam-session, the guards told me a very funny story. Under normal conditions they would never think of making an escape. Makes the guard so mad, he is almost insane, and after thinking twice back to normal, and he thinks about how he would like to make his escape. The next day after the jam-session from Henry, I met Bill Williams, another guard, and he said, "Bill, if you keep up that stuff, they will be waiting by and saying, 'Oh Jim sure looks nervous', but it won't help you a damn bit." Looking back I wonder how I lived through it all.

While supervising work on 19 November 1940, I received a phone call from the TCI Co., in Fairfield, for an interview for a labor foreman, and I started up for it and wrecked my car. I had to ride the train. After the interview, they decided I had too much "person" in me, and hired me as a plant guard in the plant protection department. I worked on that job until 1 April 1943. From 30 March to 1 April I worked both jobs.

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76
I went to see Mr. Gregory the first chance I got. Instead of talking about a part-time job, he wanted me full-time. Having a full time job, I did not know if it was wise to change jobs or not. After talking it over with my wife, she said that I was the one that was making the living. I decided to take the job at the post office, and gave the TCI a two-weeks notice. I was leaving for a better job. I started carrying mail 20 March 1943, and worked both jobs until the first of April. I "filled in" where I was needed, sometimes as clerk, sometimes as carrier, and sometimes did other jobs around the office. In the spring of 1947 I took the Civil Service Examination and passed it. The men in the Army started returning to their jobs, and I was laid off from the job 15 June 1947, because the office had run out of money to pay me. I made my first trip to Fort Worth, Texas, the last part of June, and when I returned I was told that the returning employees filled all of the jobs. After about a month I had spent about all the money I had. I took a job with a wholesale feed warehouse, until about the last of December, when I got a job as an acid plant operator at the Barrett Company. I reported to the postmaster that I had a job and would not be interested in returning to the post office unless it was "regular", and in just a few days he told me that the Special Delivery Messenger job was open and that I could take it and transfer later to the carriers. I took it and worked days at the post office and nights at the Barrett Plant. The post office was expanding and I was transferred to the carriers as a temporary and a few days later, I was made a regular carrier. While I was a carrier in Fairfield, I was active in all civic affairs in town...Boyscouts, baseball, basket ball, soft ball, and several clubs. I was having leg trouble and the doctor advised me to get a job, if possible, where I could ride and get off my feet.

I was in the late summer of 1956, while on a visit to Cottondale, I was told by my friend, L.D. Chapman, that Clem George, the Cottondale Route Two carrier, was going to retire the last of September. I started out for a transfer to his job. I "played politics" and convinced Dr. Walker the Chairman of the Republican Party in Tuscaloosa County, that I was a Republican, and so was officially transferred to Cottondale on 15 October 1956. I was requested to stay in Fairfield until after Christmas. I moved on 28 December 1956, and started carrying mail on Cottondale, Rt. 2, on 29 December 1956, after "a lot of ups and downs".

Some of the most enjoyable contacts I have had came through my being in the service station business for over eleven years. That would make a good story.

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THE LIFE OF A TENANT FARMER

The life of a Tenant Farmer was not easy. Many times when settlers moved into a new location and found all of the land "taken", or had no money to buy a piece of land for themselves, they would be forced by the circumstances to rent land from a large landowner and work it "on shares"; usually meaning "one half for the tenant and one half for the landowner."

The landowner furnished the tenant a house, seed, and an animal to till the land. The tenant provided the labor. A tenant farmer worked hard. If he needed supplies, the landowner would furnish them and the crop would stand good for them. After the harvest of the crop, the tenant paid for the supplies he had used out of his share of the money from the sale of the crop. If the Tenant was a good worker, the landowner, who, in most instances, also had a store on the farm, would figure some way to make the Tenant owe more than his share of the crop would pay! He would tell the Tenant, "well you did better this year, but you should come out ahead next year". This would continue year after year until the Tenant became no more than an economic slave. If the Tenant desired to move to another farm to try to better his luck, the owner of the place to which he wished to move would ask him, "How much do you owe Mr. B-?". After finding out the amount, the prospective landowner-renter would go and pay Mr. B- and the Tenant would move to his farm. For all practical purposes, it amounted to the buying and selling of the Tenant like a slave. If the Tenant moved out without paying the previous landowner, he might be forced to move back, where he was originally. All forms of slavery did not end with the Civil War! This system was repeated over the entire South.

If a Tenant was a good manager and a hard worker, he could save money and buy a work animal for himself. Then he could lease some land. If he was unable to pay cash rent, he could pay one third of his corn

and one fourth of his cotton as rent. He had to buy his own tools, seed, and fertilizer. This arrangement was a great improvement for him because he was his own boss, and he could raise anything he wished, just so he planted all the cotton he could grow and gather, and of course that depended upon how large his family was!

The average tenant farmer would do anything in the way of planting except the setting out of fruit and nut trees. He did not do this because he felt that he was helping only the owner, as it would be years before a yield. Another possible reason for the hesitancy was that the tenant usually did not stay longer than two or three years in one place. By the time the fruit trees began to bear fruit, he would have moved off and left the place. Of course looking at the situation philosophically, if every tenant farmer had made it a habit to plant fruit trees, then, because of all the moving about tenant farmers did, there would have been fruit on every tenant farm!

EARLY FARMERS

The farmer in most cases was an industrious person. He was a blacksmith, wagon-maker, shoe-maker (All farm households had a shoe "last" and repaired their own shoes.), a carpenter, and a general engineer. If he needed a new plow stock, he cut it out of oak or hickory and made it himself. Because of the scarcity of iron, many times he made a wooden foot for his plow stock.

The farmer was, as Henry P. Johnston wrote, ¹ "a pioneer in his own right". With undaunted spirit the early settlers left well-established homes in North and South Carolina, in Georgia, Tennessee, and Virginia and came to Tuscaloosa County.

One of the first tasks was the building of a home. They had to build out of whatever was available to them. Most of the houses were
¹ Mr. Johnston wrote a very interesting Family History.

and one corner of his cotton as rent. He had to pay his own tools, seed, and fertilizer. This arrangement was a great improvement for him because he was his own boss, and he could raise anything he wished, just as he planted all the cotton he could grow and gather, and of course that depended upon how large his family was.

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EARLY FARMERS

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The farmer was, as Henry F. Johnston wrote, "a homesteader in his own right". With undoubted rights the early settlers left well-earned titles in North and South Carolina, in Georgia, Tennessee, and Virginia and came to Tennessee County.

One of the first tasks was the building of a house. They had to build out of whatever was available in town. Most of the houses were built of log, and a very interesting family history.

built out of logs. Some of the builders had enough skill to hew the logs and fit them together in such a way that it appeared the house was built out of sawed lumber. There are a few of these original log cabins in existence. The Marchant house south of Coaling was moved to Tannehill State Park and looks just as it did over one hundred years ago. It is interesting to note that the Indians had constructed log houses, and in some cases had made considerable "improvements" on the land.

CHIMNEYS AND FIREPLACES

Early settlers had no cook stoves so they constructed their chimneys and fireplaces to serve that purpose. They put an iron bar across the chimney above the fireplace on which to hang pots of food to cook. The women of the house would bake bread in the ashes of the fireplace by placing the bread in an iron oven and putting hot coals of fire around it. Potatoes were put in the corner of the fireplace and baked in hot ashes. Usually the kitchen was a separate cabin from the main house, so if it burned, the fire would not destroy the main dwelling.

WINDOWS

The early houses had no glass windows, but shutters of rough boards using leather strips for hinges. These were kept open in warm weather so that air could circulate through the house. Only in cold or rainy weather were they kept closed. Many early log houses had dirt floors and the women kept them swept clean of trash with brooms of broom sedge or box willow.

FURNITURE

Furniture was simple. Tables were hewn logs laid on top of wooden blocks with cross arms for support. The seats were split logs with hole bored at an angle in the round side of the log so pegs could be inserted for use as legs. The flat side was smoothed out to sit on. Beds were made of pine straw, leaves, or corn shucks stuffed into sacks. Feathers

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 blocks with cross arms for support. The seats were split logs with holes
 bored at an angle in the round side of the log so legs could be inserted
 for use as legs. The flat side was slanted out to sit on. Beds were
 made of pine or spruce, covered with corn shucks stuffed into sacks. Feather

were saved to make a feather bed to put on top of the corn shucks.
 When the men killed a wild turkey or any large bird, they would save the
 feathers until they had enough to make a bed. The feathers of chickens,
 geese, and turkey were the best. Each spring the geese owners would
 pluck the feathers of the geese, except the wing feathers and under the
 wing. During the summer the geese would grow a new crop of feathers.
 The pioneer adjusted to his environment and used what he had at hand.

SYRUP-MAKING

Each fall when the cane ripened, it became syrup-making time. Farmers
 harvested their sorgham and sugar cane, which was either blue cane
 or ribbon cane, if it was stripped. Every community usually contained
 one man who owned a syrup mill and was an expert at making syrup. The
 mill was usually set up on his place, but sometimes he moved from place
 to place, especially to places where a large supply of cane was raised.
 Syrup-making was a social event as well as much hard work. When someone
 began making syrup, everyone in the community would come by to talk and
 to drink a gourdful or dipper of juice. Those who had raised a crop of
 cane would want to make arrangements with the mill owner to make their
 syrup and ask how soon he could get to it.

According to E.L. Hendricks, his father, Benjamin O. Hendricks,
 would not let anyone except John Lambert make his syrup. He said that
 Lambert was an expert in the art of syrup-making and that Mr. Hendricks
 would pile up his cane and wait patiently until John Lambert could get
 "to it".

The cane mill had three rollers that set upright with a bottom
 plate under them, so that the cane juice would run into a barrel
 through a spout. A plate was fastened on top to hold the rollers in
 place, and a long pole with a slanted plate to set on top of the big
 roller shaft. When this pole was positioned correctly, then a work

were used to make a leather bag to put on top of the other skins. When the man killed a wild turkey or any large bird, they would save the feathers until they had enough to make a bed. The feathers of chickens, geese, and turkey were the best. Each spring the goose owners would pluck the feathers of the geese, except the wing feathers and under the wing. During the summer the geese would grow a new crop of feathers. The pioneer adjusted to his environment and used what he had at hand.

MILLING

Each fall when the cane ripened, it became syrup-making time. The cane was harvested by hand and cut into stalks. The stalks were then cut into pieces and put into a mill. The mill was usually set up on a hill, but sometimes it was moved from place to place. The mill was used to grind the cane into a pulp. The pulp was then pressed into a bag and the juice was squeezed out. The juice was then boiled in a syrup pan to make syrup. The syrup was then used to make candy or other products. The mill was usually owned by a family and was used for many years. The mill was usually made of wood and was about 10 feet long and 4 feet wide. The mill was usually set up on a hill and was used to grind the cane into a pulp. The pulp was then pressed into a bag and the juice was squeezed out. The juice was then boiled in a syrup pan to make syrup. The syrup was then used to make candy or other products. The mill was usually owned by a family and was used for many years. The mill was usually made of wood and was about 10 feet long and 4 feet wide.

According to E. L. Hendricks, the father, Benjamin C. Hendricks, would not let anyone except John Lambert make his syrup. He said that Lambert was an expert in the art of syrup-making and that Mr. Hendricks would give up his cane and with patience until John Lambert could get it done.

The cane mill had three rollers that were driven by a horse. The cane was put into a hopper and then into a roller. The roller was driven by a horse and the cane was ground into a pulp. The pulp was then pressed into a bag and the juice was squeezed out. The juice was then boiled in a syrup pan to make syrup. The syrup was then used to make candy or other products. The mill was usually owned by a family and was used for many years. The mill was usually made of wood and was about 10 feet long and 4 feet wide.

animal was hitched to the other end of the pole near the ground. A small pole called the lead pole was attached and the reins of the bridle of the animal hooked to it. The animal walked in a continuous circle grinding out the juice. Two people operated the mill - one who kept bringing the cane to the rollers and removing the crushed stalks, and another who kept feeding the stalks into the rollers.

In early operations juice was carried to the grinding mill to the syrup pan in buckets. Later someone discovered that if he put the grinding mill at a higher level than the syrup pan, he could have the juice flow to it through a pipe. In the beginning they would cook a whole pan of syrup, cool the fire, and run "off" the syrup. That was a slow process. John Lambert discovered that by building his furnace slightly slanted, he could have "raw" juice running into the back of the pan, and cooked syrup running out of the front at the same time. This was a much faster method. He also found out if he mixed some sugar cane with the sorgham, the resulting blend improved the flavor of the syrup. All who ate it were much pleased.

The syrup pan was made of copper, and was about twelve feet long. Partitions, called "gunnels", with a slot in opposite ends, caused the juice to run in a zig-zag course from back of the pan to the front. The flow of the juice was regulated by sticking a piece of cane into the pipe that brought the juice from the mill to the pan.

The mill owner received every sixth gallon of sorgham syrup, and every seventh gallon of sugar cane syrup as pay for the services of his mill and himself. The syrup was stored in one- to five-gallon jugs until syrup buckets came into use.

Farmers who had small patches of cane would haul their cane by wagons to where the mill was located, and the mill owner would "make it up" before the mill was moved elsewhere. The mill was usually

82
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it up before the mill was moved elsewhere. The mill was usually

83
placed on a wagon and did not have to be disassembled each time it was
moved. Some farmers, however, had a permanent location for their mill.
The furnace on which the syrup pan was set was made of native stone,
held together with red clay as mortar, and a smokestack or chimney.
Clay was used to make a smooth, level area for the pan to rest on.

Alton Lambert recalls helping his father, Alex Lambert, make syrup
when he was ten years old. He remembers at the close of the day, when
it was time to shut down the pan for the night, his father would tell
him to bring water from the nearby stream to use in cleaning out the
pan. Boy-like, he got tired, easily, and after carrying what seemed to
him to be more than enough water, he asked his father how would he know
when the water got to the front of the pan. His father replied, "If
that water makes syrup, I will just have you to keep bringing it."

In the eastern section of the County, syrup-making was done by
Mr. Kenly Johnson, who moved to Vance from Brent in 1919. Now Mr.
Johnson is in his 80's, and operates his machinery no more himself. Mr.
J.R. Reach now owns and operates the mill. Today the power source for
grinding the cane is a tractor instead of a mule.

LOG-ROLLING

Each winter the farmer and his family would work hard cutting trees
to clear a new ground, as a new field was called. They would cut a
supply of fire wood, burn the brush, and cut other trees into logs.
In early spring the farmer would invite his neighbors to come and help
him pile up the logs to burn. This was called a "Log-rolling". It
was actually more of a log-carrying. Every farmer had a stout log-
stick that he made especially for these events. Some of the larger logs
required several men to carry them. As many log-sticks as necessary
were placed under the log to be removed and one man would grab hold
of each end of every carrying-stick.

place, as a matter of fact, and did not have to be dissatisfied with this. It was moved. Some farmers, however, had a permanent location for their mill. The larnes on which the group can see are made of native stone, held together with red clay as mortar, and a smokestack or chimney. Clay was used to make a smokestack, level area for the pan to rest on. Alton Lambert recalls helping his father, Alex Lambert, make group when he was ten years old. He remembers at the close of the day, when it was time to shut down the pan for the night, his father would tell him to bring water from the nearby stream to use in cleaning out the pan. Boy-like, he got tired, sootily, and after carrying what seemed to him to be more than enough water, he asked his father how would he know when the water got to the front of the pan. His father replied, "If that water makes group, I will just have you to keep bringing it." In the eastern section of the County, group-making was done by Mr. Kenly Johnson, who moved to Vance from Brent in 1892. Mr. Johnson is in his 60's, and operates his machinery to move himself. Mr. J.R. Rensch now owns and operates the mill. Today the power source for grinding the cane is a tractor instead of a mule.

LOG-ROLLING

Each winter the farmer and his family would work hard cutting trees to clear a new ground, as a new field was called. They would cut a supply of fire wood, burn the brush, and cut other trees into logs. In early spring the farmer would invite his neighbors to come and help him pile up the logs to burn. This was called a "log-rolling." It was actually more of a log-carrying. Every farmer had a stout log-slick that he made especially for these events. Some of the larger logs required several men to carry them. As each log-slick as necessary were placed under the log to be removed and one man would grab hold of each end of every carrying-slick.

84
In each group there was always one who could lift the most weight, and the others would try to bury his knuckles into the ground by lifting their ends of the sticks first. Although it was hard work, the men had a lot of fun during those get-togethers.

The women would attend the affair and cook dinner for the men. Afterwards when the men had gone back to work and the kitchen had been cleaned up, the ladies would work on making quilts, and talk about the news of the community. These quilting bees were as much fun for the women as the log-rollings were for the men. After the day was over, the host sometimes would have a dance, and afterwards, everyone went home tired but happy.

SOAP-MAKING

During the winter months the farmers would save the ashes from the family fireplace and put them in a hopper that had been made from a hollow log, that was split in half with boards placed in it the shape of a trough, which was wide at the top and narrow at the bottom. One end of the log was higher than the other. This was called "an Ash Hopper".

When the hopper was full of oak or other hardwood ashes, rain water was allowed to pour into it from under the eaves of the house. This water would soak into the ashes and leach out the materials for lye, and collect at the bottom into a churn or large gourd. Gourds were versatile. The lye was put into an iron wash pot, and the scrap meat and grease, which had also been saved for weeks, were added. Water was added to the pot and a fire was built under it. The mixture was boiled until the lye dissolved all of the grease and the soap became as thick as the housewife wished. It could be cooked until the soap was hard enough to cut into bars. Most of the time it had a jelly-like consistency. It had strong cleaning power. It was stored in barrels, churns, or extra large gourds. Some of these large gourds were big enough to hold a bushel of anything.

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 news of the community. These quilting bees were an event for the
 women as the log-rolling were for the men. After the day was over, the
 best sometimes would have a dance, and afterwards, everyone would have
 a good night's sleep.

SOAP-MAKING

During the winter months the farmers would save the ashes from the
 family fireplace and put them in a paper bag that had been made from a hog
 jaw bag, that was split in half with boards placed in it the shape of a
 trough, which was wide at the top and narrow at the bottom. One end of
 the bag was higher than the other. This was called the "hog jaw bag".
 When the paper was full of ash or other hardwood ashes, rain water
 was allowed to pour into it from under the eaves of the house. This
 water would soak into the ashes and leach out the materials for lye, and
 collect at the bottom into a churn or large gourd. Boards were inserted
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 wife wished. It could be cooked until the soap was hard enough to cut
 into bars. Most of the time it had a jelly-like consistency. It had
 strong cleaning power. It was stored in barrels, churns, or other large
 vessels. Some of these large vessels were big enough to hold a barrel of
 soap.

This soap was used for washing the clothes, and sometimes for
 scrubbing floors. Many times a corn shuck mop was used for scrubbing
 purposes. Such a mop was made by boring holes in a plank and inserting
 corn shucks. Then a handle was attached and it was ready for use. When
 the corn shucks were worn away, new ones were inserted and it was as
 good as new.

HOG-KILLING

Early in the spring each farmer would select his pigs to be fattened
 throughout the summer and be killed for meat when the weather turned
 cold enough.

Hog-killing time was like syrup-making and log-rolling. It was a
 social event. Neighbors helped neighbors, or swapped work, as they
 called it. When the weather turned cold in November or later, the first
 one to kill a hog would invite a neighbor to help him, and he, in turn,
 would help, when this neighbor was ready to kill his hog. The first to
 kill his hog would always give his "helper neighbor" a "mess of fresh
 meat".

When the hog was killed and the carcass cleaned and "cut up", the
 hams, shoulders, back bones, and so forth, which were not divided among
 the participants to be cooked while "fresh", were put into a salt box.
 This box had a good layer of salt in it, and the meat was placed in it,
 and "salted down". After several days, or weeks, the meat was removed
 from the box, and the salt washed from it. The hams and the shoulders
 were hung from the rafters of the "smoke house", and a fire was built
 from green hickory or oak wood. This "smoking" process gave the meat a
 great flavor, preserved it, and kept the flies away from it also.

The women took the "fat" from the hogs and cooked it into "lard".
 Sometimes the lard was stored in large gourds. (There they are again!)
 Later buckets and churns were used. The crisp left-overs from the lard
 making were called "cracklings". They were often added to the corn

This soap was used for washing the clothes, and sometimes for scrubbing floors. Many times a corn shuck was used for scrubbing purposes. When a mop was made by putting holes in a plank and inserting corn shucks. Then a handle was attached and it was ready for use. When the corn shucks were worn away, new ones were inserted and it was as good as new.

HOG-KILLING

Early in the spring each farmer would select his pigs to be fattened throughout the summer and he killed for meat when the weather turned cold enough.

Hog-killing time was like spring-cleaning and hog-rolling. It was a social event. Neighbors helped neighbors, or swapped work, as they called it. When the weather turned cold in November or later, the first one to kill a hog would invite a neighbor to help him, and he in turn would help, when this neighbor was ready to kill his hog. The first to kill his hog would always give his "helper neighbor" a "mess of fresh meat".

When the hog was killed and the carcass cleaned and "cut up", the head, shoulders, back bones, and so forth, which were not divided among the participants to be cooked while "fresh", were put into a salt box. This box had a good layer of salt in it, and the meat was placed in it, and "salted down". After several days, or weeks, the meat was removed from the box, and the salt washed from it. The hams and the shoulders were hung from the rafters of the "smoke house", and a fire was built from green hickory or oak wood. This "smoking" process gave the meat a great flavor, preserved it, and kept the flies away from it also.

The women took the "fat" from the hogs and cooked it into "lard". Sometimes the fat was stored in large cante. (There they are again.) Later pickles and chutneys were made. The piggy fat-curry from the lard-making was called "crackling". They were often added to the corn

86
pone and it became delicious "crackling bread". Crackling bread and buttermilk made "a many o' evening meal"!

SHOPPING HABITS

Most early settlers usually went to town only once or twice a year to buy such supplies which they could not grow or make on the farm. Items such as coffee, salt, and baking soda would be purchased in sufficient amounts to last a year. Flour was bought in wooden barrels weighing about one hundred pounds. (To this day, ninety-six pounds of flour is still referred to as "a barrel".) One of these trips to town was usually after harvesting time, and just before Christmas.

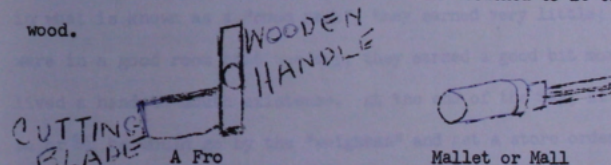
People who settled in the hills and small valleys of Tuscaloosa County usually took from three to five days to travel to Northport or Tuscaloosa to do their trading. They traveled by ox cart or by mule and wagon. Usually it required one day to travel to town, another day to do the trading, and a third day to return home. Those who lived farthest away might camp at a spring or creek the first night, and go on into town the next day. In that case the trip might last five days.

Family "wants" were few because the farmer grew, or made, most of what they needed. Shoes, clothes, and tools were made as needed. The women used a spinning wheel to produce thread from cotton or wool grown on the farm. All knew how to knit and make clothes for the family. The men used the blacksmith shop to make the tools. The good farmer had many talents and knew how to do many crafts. Sometimes his "city cousins" may have looked down their "snooty noses" at the farmer, but upon visiting him, they had no qualms about returning home with various amounts of meat, lard, and vegetables, canned and fresh, received through his generosity. Without paying for them, or offering to pay, upon returning home to the city, they might brag, "Look what I got out in the Country!"

SPLIT RAIL FENCES

On the farm before barbed wire fences became common, fences were made of split rails. The farmer cut down small trees about eight inches to ten inches in diameter, or smaller, and used an iron or wooden oak or hickory wedge and a sledge hammer or the back of a single bit axe to split the trees into sections called "rails". These rails were stacked, first in one direction then in alternate direction, in a zig-zag fashion to form a split rail fence.

For house covering the farmer used pine logs cut into two- to two and one half-foot lengths, which were split into sections about one-half inch thick called "shingles". For this job he used a wooden mallet or mall, made from a piece of hickory wood, which had been cut and trimmed so that it had a handle on one end and the original section of wood on the other. The other tool was called a "Fro", which was a cutting blade of iron or steel with a handle attached to it to split the wood.



Mallet or Mall

The farmer used these tools to split larger lengths of wood to make wooden palings to make garden fences and yard fences. The fence posts were put into the ground and connected by split rails. Then the palings were nailed into the rails to complete the fence.

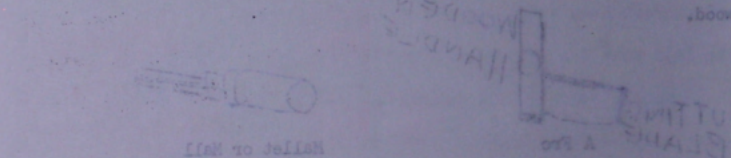


A Paling Fence

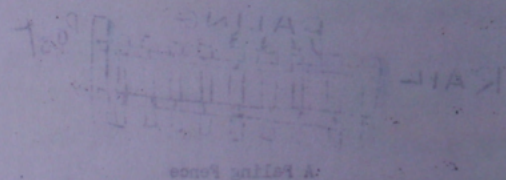
SPILT RAIL FENCE

On the farm before barbed wire fences became common, fences were made of split rails. The farmer cut down small trees about eight inches to ten inches in diameter, or smaller, and used an iron or wooden wedge and a sludge hammer or the back of a single bit axe to split the trees into sections called "rails". These rails were stacked, first in one direction then in alternate direction, in a zig-zag fashion to form a split rail fence.

For fences covering the farmer used pine logs cut into two- to two and one-half-foot lengths, which were split into sections about one-half inch thick called "stringers". For this job he used a wooden rail-splitter, made from a piece of hickory wood, which had been cut and trimmed so that it had a handle on one end and the original section of wood on the other. The other tool was called a "fence", which was a long thin blade of iron or steel with a handle attached to it to split the



The farmer used these tools to split larger lengths of wood to make wooden railings to make garden fences and yard fences. The fence posts were put into the ground and connected by split rails. Then the railings were nailed into the rails to complete the fence.



CHAPTER IX

COAL MINING IN TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

The Life of a Coal Miner

In the upper reaches of the Warrior River Basin, from Tuscaloosa on up into Jefferson County, lie rich beds of coal. In the early history of the County, the settlers would dig coal from the banks and streams where the out-crop of coal showed. Later coal companies were formed, and underground tunnels, called mines, were dug into the hills, and coal was hauled to the surface in tram cars, pulled by mules or pushed out by hand.

The men who mined the coal worked long hours, and in the beginning there no Wage-Hour Laws, so a man might work as long as 12 to 14 hours and earn no more than \$2.00. The "Company" men, the mule drivers, the "Weighman", and bosses made the best wages. Their wages ranged up to about \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day. The miners who dug and loaded the coal were on "piece work", and loaded coal for as low as 50¢ per ton. If they were in what is known as a "room neck", they earned very little; but if they were in a good room that was dry, they earned a good bit more. Miners lived a hand-to-mouth existence. At the end of the day, if he had made \$4 or \$5, he would go by the "weighman" and get a store order for the amount he had loaded that day. Before going home, he would go by the Company Store and buy the best food they had, and if he had any change coming, he was given what was known in mining camps as "clacker". It could not be spent everywhere except the Company Store. The song, "Sixteen Tons", gave a true story of the miner of 50 or more years ago. The Company Store stocked and sold almost everything the miner's family needed, meat, flour, and all kinds of groceries, also mine equipment, pick, shovels, carbide lamps and carbide, drills for drilling holes for blasting coal with dynamite or black powder. When black powder was used, heavy brown paper was rolled into tubes, and one end was crimped, and the powder was poured into the other. Then that end was crimped. The last stock or

CHAPTER II
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The men who mined the coal worked long hours, and in the beginning there was little pay. A man might work as long as 12 to 14 hours and earn no more than \$2.00. The "company" men, the mule drivers, the "weightmen", and bosses made the best wages. Their wages ranged up to about \$3.50 to \$4.00 per day. The miners who dug and loaded the coal were on "piece work", and loaded coal for as low as 25¢ per ton. If they were in what is known as a "room neck", they earned very little, but if they were in a good room that was dug, they earned a good bit more. Miners lived a hard-mouth existence. At the end of the day, if he had made

as much as he would go by the "weightman" and get a store order for the amount he had loaded that day. Before going home, he would go by the company store and buy the best food they had, and if he had any change he would go to the "weightman" and get a store order for the amount he had loaded that day. Before going home, he would go by the company store and buy the best food they had, and if he had any change he would go to the "weightman" and get a store order for the amount he had loaded that day.

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tube that was put in the hole had a blasting cap with a long fuse in it. The fuse was long enough to reach outside the hole. Tubes filled with rock dust from the drilling of the holes were placed in the holes in front of the blasting powder. After all of this was prepared at the end of the day, the miner would take his head light and light all the fuses and leave. The "shots", as they were called, would shoot the coal. By the next morning all the smoke from the shots would be cleared, and the miner could begin a new day.

The main tunnel was called the "entrance", and the inside "turn-offs" were called "rights" or "lefts", depending on which side of the entrance it was on, such as "first right", or "second right". The right and left entrances had rooms where the miners worked with a wall of coal between them to help support the top. In most of the mines timber had to be set to give added support to the top, or roof, of the mine. Sometime the top would settle and break the timbers, and the miners would "fall out to the grass roots". The writer recalls such a fall closing the room in which he was working. Once when I was a small boy, only nine years of age, the entrance where my father was working fell in and blocked the entrance. The other men inside at the time had to go out a back entrance. If it had not been for the back entrance, the men would have been trapped. Coal mining in the early days was hard and dangerous. Safety was always promoted. The older and more experienced a miner was, the more likely it was that he would be injured, however, because he would take chances that a new man would not take. Miners were urged to take courses in first aid, so that they would know what to do in case of injury or accident.

The coal veins in Tuscaloosa County had layers of rock between the layers of coal. The largest layer of rock was called the "middle man". It gave the miner trouble to run into the "middle man". Often it was necessary to have a dozen "shots" in the "middle man" in order to get to the coal layer on top of it. The rock would then have to be "gobbed",

When it was dark in the hole had a blasting cap with a long fuse in it. The fuse was long enough to reach outside the hole. These fuses were used to blast the rock from the drilling of the holes in the holes in the rock. After all of this was prepared at the end of the day, the miner would take his head light and light all the holes and leave the "shots", as they were called, would shoot the coal. If the shot would blow all the smoke from the shot would be cleared, and the miner could be in a new day.

The main tunnel was called the "entrance", and the inside "turn-off". There were called "right" or "left", depending on which side of the entrance it was on, such as "first right", or "second right". The right and left entrances had rooms where the miners worked with a wall of coal between them to help support the top. In most of the mines there had to be a roof to give added support to the top, or roof, of the mine. Sometimes the top would settle and break the timber, and the miners would "fall out" to the ground below. The writer recalls such a fall closing the room in which he was working. Once when I was a small boy, only nine years of age, the entrance where my father was working fell in and blocked the entrance. The other men inside at the time had to go out a back entrance. It is hard to know for the back entrance, the men would have been trapped. Coal mining in the early days was hard and dangerous. Safety was always promoted. The older and more experienced miners had the more likely it was that he would be injured, however, because he would take chances. That a new man would not know where to go in case of injury or accident. The coal veins in Tazewell County had layers of rock between the layers of coal. The largest layer of rock was called the "shale" or "shale" layer. It was the mine trouble to run into the "shale" layer. Often it was necessary to have a "cut" in the "shale" layer in order to get to the coal layer on top of it. The rock would then have to be "cut" or

that is, stacked on the side of his room. If he was in a "room neck", he loaded it on a tram car, and the driver pulled it to the outside, where it was unloaded. If the miner loaded rock with his coal, and the "picker" (man who worked on the outside) picked more than the usual amount of rock from a car of coal, the miner was "docked", that is, he would have from 100 pounds, up, taken from the weight of the coal. Often he would lose the entire car of coal. He was at the mercy of the picker and weighman. If they were honest, then the miner fared very well, but if they were dishonest, and favored the Company, then the miner was the loser.

Some seams of coal were only a few inches thick. The small veins were worked by one or two men, and known as "gopher" holes. They were "wagon mines", and the coal was hauled from them in wagons pulled by horses or mules. In this type mine, the miner had to work on his knees, or lie on his side, and he had to have a special shovel to load with. The coal cars were smaller than the ones in the larger mines where mules were used to pull the cars in and out of the mines. The mules were well-trained. They knew just how fast to run to stay out of the way of the "trip" going down a slope. The driver had a blind on one side of the mule's bridle, - a piece of cloth, or a sack tied to the bridle. When the mule approached the outside, he would cover one of the mule's eyes with the blind, so that he would not be blinded by the light. The mule used one eye for the inside, and the other for the outside, of the mine! The drivers were responsible for the welfare of their mules. The saw to it that they were fed and cared for, and the mules were always fat and strong. The "trip" referred to previously was a string of cars pulled by a mule. The number varied, sometimes only one, sometimes more. Often the mule would "balk". When he "balked", that is stopped, the driver had to use a whip to make him pull. An experienced driver could use the whip in some of the tightest places, whereas the inexperienced could not.

that he stepped on the side of his wheel. If he was in a "room back," he stepped on a "room car," and the driver pulled it to the outside, where it was unloaded. If the miner loaded rock with his coal, and the "trip" (man) was working on the outside, he picked more than the usual amount of rock from a car of coal. The miner was "loaded," that is, he would have from 100 pounds up, taken from the weight of the coal. Often he would load the empty car of coal. He was at the mercy of the picker and weighman. If they were honest, then the miner fared very well, but if they were dishonest, and favored the Company, then the miner was the loser.

Good seams of coal were only a few inches thick. The small veins were worked by one or two men, and known as "gopher" holes. They were "wagon mines," and the coal was hauled from them in wagons pulled by horses or mules. In this type mine, the miner had to work on his knees or lie on his side, and he had to have a special shovel to load with.

The coal came more easily than the ones in the larger mines where mules were used to pull the cars in and out of the mines. The mules were well-trained. They knew just how fast to run to stay out of the way of the "trip" going down a slope. The driver had a blind on one side of the

mine's bridge, - a place of cloth, or a sack tied to the bridge. When the mule approached the outside, he would cover one of the mule's eyes with the blind, so that he would not be blinded by the light. The mule used one eye for the inside, and the other for the outside, of the mine. The drivers were responsible for the welfare of their mules. The way to it

that they were fed and cared for, and the mules were always fat and strong. The "trip" referred to previously was a string of cars pulled by a mule. The number varied, sometimes only one, sometimes more. Often the mule would "calk," when he "calked," that is stopped, the driver had to use a whip to make him pull. An experienced driver could use the

whip, some of the lightest places, where the inexperienced could not.

The Top House, or tippie, was on the outside. The coal was washed at the Top House. It was loaded on specially made railcad cars and transported to the user, mainly the iron and steel furnaces. The coal was "burned" to coke, and the coke was used for fuel to heat the iron ore to take the iron from it. In the early days the coke was cooked in what was known as "bee-hive ovens", and all the by-products were lost. Inventions of by-products have increased until now there are hundreds. Benzol can be used for motor fuel and sulfate for fertilizer. In the early days there were ovens at Brookwood and Searles. They cooked the coke and shipped it to the steel mills at Bessemer, Fairfield, Birmingham, and Holt. The newer coke ovens at Holt were built to furnish coke for the Central Foundry to make cast iron pipe and fittings, which were shipped all over the world.

Laws were passed to regulate health and safety of miners. All large mines had to have air passages, known as "cross cuts", which would let the air circulate through the mine. They were small tunnels through the ribs or walls of the rooms. They were made by the miner who "drove the heading" of the main entrance. Airshafts were dug like a well, from the top into the mine, and a large fan was used to blow the air into the mine. There were trap doors, and a man on hand to close them when a "trip" needed to pass. A mine with "bad air" caused headaches and nausea, and the "traps" allowed fresh air to be maintained. The "Trapper" was a boy too young to dig and load. He was paid by the day.

The coal mines of Tuscaloosa County lay on the south side of the Warrior River in the hills between Hurricane Creek, about eight miles east of the city of Tuscaloosa. The coal fields extend on into the county of Jefferson.

DEATH BY AFTER-DAMP

On August 13th, 1912, twelve men lost their lives in a mine at Abernant. The death was caused by "After-damp". After-damp is caused by the failure of an exhaust fan to function properly. The fan stops, and causes gas to collect in damp places in the mine, preventing fresh air from entering, and thereby causing the miner to suffocate. The following miners were killed:

Ed Green	A.B. Williams
Dan Hardy	Lewis Henderson
John Banks	Taylor Sutton
Bill Henry	Henry Duncan
Dave Williams	Bert Clements
Con Coleman	Caesar Harris

On the same day, August 13th, 1912, six miners were killed in an explosion of gas accumulation. Men used carbide headlamps, and when the gas collected, it would catch fire from a spark from an aura from a miner's lamp. Killed in the explosion were:

Gilbert Lee	George Gardner
K.D. Clark	Ernest Sherrod
Allen Brown	Henry Wynn

The 1912 Report of Coal Mines, State of Alabama, listed eleven mines in Tuscaloosa County. They were:

Name of Mine	Operator and address
Abernant	Abernant Coal Co., B'ham.
Blair	Blair Coal Co., Tuscaloosa
Brookwood	Ala. Con. Coal and Iron, B'ham.
Kellerman No. 1	Central Iron and Coal Co., Holt
Kellerman No. 2	Central Iron and Coal Co., Holt
Nabel	Northport Coal Co., Tuscaloosa
Rockcastle	Davis Creek Coal and Coke Co., Abernant
Searles	Ala. Con. Coal and Iron, B'ham
Tidewater	Tidewater Development Co., Tuscaloosa
Yolande No. 1 and 2	Yolande Coal and Coke Co., B'ham.

There were 1,364 miners, inside day men, and outside daymen employed.

DEATH BY FIRE-DAMP

On August 13th, 1912, twelve men lost their lives in a mine at Apartment. The death was caused by "After-damp". After-damp is caused by the failure of an exhaust fan to function properly. The fan stops, and causes gas to collect in damp places in the mine, preventing fresh air from entering, and thereby causing the mine to suffocate. The following names were killed:

A.R. Williams	Ed Green
James Henderson	Don Henry
John Banks	John Banks
Bill Henry	Bill Henry
Dave Williams	Dave Williams
Con Coleman	Con Coleman
Conner Harris	Conner Harris

On the same day, August 13th, 1912, six miners were killed in an explosion of gas accumulation. Men used carbide headlamps, and when the gas collected, it would catch fire from a spark from an open flame. Killed in the explosion were:

George Gardner	Gilbert Lee
Ernest Sherrard	E.D. Clark
Henry Ryan	Allen Brown

The 1912 Report of Coal Mines, State of Alabama, listed eleven mines in Tuscaloosa County. They were:

Name of mine	Operator and address
Apartment	Apartment Coal Co., B'ham.
Black	Black Coal Co., Tuscaloosa
Blackwood	Ala. Coal and Iron B'ham.
Kellerman No. 1	Central Iron and Coal Co., Holt
Kellerman No. 2	Central Iron and Coal Co., Holt
Madal	Northport Coal Co., Tuscaloosa
Rockcastle	Davis Creek Coal and Coke Co., Apartment
Seaside	Ala. Coal and Iron B'ham.
Tidewater	Tidewater Development Co., Tuscaloosa
Tolando No. 1 and 2	Tolando Coal and Coke Co., B'ham.

There were 1,304 miners, inside day men, and outside day men employed.

HOLT FURNACE

The Central Foundry Company was formed 1 April 1899. To produce its own coke, pig iron and other basic materials, the Central Foundry in 1901 formed the Central Iron and Coal Company. Eastern business men headed the move to consolidate all units in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Indiana, Tennessee, and Anniston, Gadsden, and Bessemer in Alabama to avoid fluctuations in the market. Both of the above companies had the same officers and chose the site at Holt for their blast furnace. A battery of 164 beehive ovens was built adjacent to the furnace. Coal land had been purchased at Kellerman and a railroad 13 miles long was constructed. The M. and O. built the road. The Valley View Mine was opened on Red Mountain on a tract of 107 acres. In 1909 a nodulizing plant was built for the preparation of pyrites cinder from Spain.

The original stack at Holt, 1903, was 85' x 18' and rated at 150 tons. A new furnace went into blast 4 December 1912, with an annual rating of 72,000 tons. By-product coke ovens were added to make 60.

On 19 August 1929, the Holt Furnace was blown out. In 1940 the Central Iron and Coal Company went into general equity receivership.

TANNEHILL FURNACE

Senator Edwin Weber "Skid" Skidmore, Tuscaloosa, and Senator E.H. Gilmore, Jr. McCalla, authored legislation in the Alabama Legislature, 12 September 1969, to declare Tannehill a "state historic site" and to set up a state park to protect it. Since that date much has happened at the old Rouses Valley Tannehill Furnace.

On 19 September 1976, a "Bicentennial Tribute to Alabama's Iron Industry", the Re-Charging of Historic Tannehill took place. It was a colorful, exciting event, attended by about 15,000 people. The "Blow-In" personnel included: Prof. Ray L. Farabee; Dr. Walter B. Jones; J.B. Case John Champion; Johnny Montgomery; Carl Champion; John Q. Adams; Bill Chamblee; Newton Garganus; Manly Burns; J.G. Kiriakos; E.A. Bacher;

L.P. DeBoer; Tom Stubbs; C.Y. Tinsley; J. Robert Gardner; Harley W. Russell; Tom B. Stubbs; Webb Jones; J.O. Rogers; S.L. Morgan; Bob Corley Koppers Company, University of Alabama Foundry Students; Charles Lanier; Bob Cooper; L.E. Belluchie; Dave Kleeschulte; E.D. Clouse.

The Tannehill Furnace and Foundry Commission was composed of: J.R. Bennett, Chairman; Margaret D. Sizemore, vice-chairman; Tom Ashley, George Allen Desmond, Joyce Franks, Dorothy Henry, Dr. Walter B. Jones, Dan Kilgo, J.E. Lewis, W.L. Russell, Wilburn J. Sample, A.B. Swartzkoff, H.A. Snow, Dr. Charles Summersell, Ed Watkins, J. Dudley West. Ed Nelson is the Park Superintendent. A grant from the ARBA in cooperation with the IDEAS, Inc. has made possible the publication of "Old Tannehill", a history of the furnace and the state park.

In the fall of 1829, Daniel Hillman came to Roupes Valley to explore the area. He had heard that iron was available, and he was an old furnaceman, originally from Pennsylvania. In 1830 in partnership with Col. Ralph McGehee of Montgomery, he built a forge in the corner where Bibb, Jefferson, and Tuscaloosa Counties join. His mines are called the "Goethite" mines. Hillman died in 1832 and is buried in an unmarked grave in old Bucksville Cemetery. In 1835 the furnace was bought by Ninion Tannehill, War of 1812 veteran, who received bounty land in Jefferson County for his services in the war, and came in 1818 to claim his lands. J.B. Green was his partner in the furnace. Tannehill married Mary Prude, and in 1829 they moved to Pleasant Hill Community. He had 20 slaves who mined the Goethite Quarries. Charcoal was used for heating, and the swift waters of Roupes Creek supplied other needed power. Green sold out in 1844 and Tannehill ran the furnace alone until 1855, when Moses Stroup came from Cherokee County's Round Mountain and Cornwall Furnaces, and built the first blast furnace on the site. In 1865 the furnace was destroyed by the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, under Captain William A. Sutherland.

CHAPTER X GEOGRAPHY OF TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

Dr. Michael Toumey, an Irishman, was elected to the chair of Geology-Mineralogy, and Agricultural Chemistry at the University of Alabama in 1847, and immediately began the first systematic geological exploration of Alabama. He was named the State Geologist, 4 January 1848. An appropriation of \$10,000 was made in 1853 for the geological survey. When the money "ran out", the work was discontinued. Dr. Toumey died 30 March 1857, and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery at Tuscaloosa. His findings were published in 1850, called "The First Biennial Report of the Geology of Alabama", and gives a wealth of facts regarding the mineral resources of Alabama, and particularly of Tuscaloosa County and Jefferson and Walker Counties.

Dr. Toumey was born in Cork, Ireland, on 29 September 1805. A very bright lad, he became a teacher, and came to Philadelphia when he was a young man, but soon found his way to Baltimore. There he met a gifted young Miss Handy, whom he made his bride, and together they made quite a name for themselves. He was graduated from Rennselaer Institute in Troy, N.Y. in civil engineering, and was employed for a time in rail road building in North Carolina. Then he was Professor of Mathematics in a private school in Loudon County, Va., and he and his wife established a small private school in Petersburg, Va. He knew Charles Lyell, and other prominent scientists. Dr. Lyell visited Tuscaloosa and reported the discovery of the Warrior Coal Field of Tuscaloosa County. Dr. Robert Kinnon, pastor of the First Methodist Church in Tuscaloosa, pointed it out to him in the out-croppings along the Warrior.

The Toumays had several children, who lived in Mobile in 1872. Mrs. Toumey lived with them at that time.

DR. EUGENE ALLEN SMITH

Dr. Eugene Allen Smith, second state geologist, was born 27 October 1841, at Washington, Autauga County, Alabama, son of Dr. Samuel Parris and Adelaide Julia (Allen) Smith; grandson of Richard and Julia (Phelps) Allen, and great-grandson of Samuel and Jerusha (Bissell) Allyn, and of Josiah and Mary (Phelps) Phelps, of Poquonock, Conn.; great-great-grandson of Captain Josiah and Ann (Denslow) Phelps, of Samuel Wolcott and Jerusha (Mills) Allyn, and of Captain Ebenezer Zitch and Ester (Hayden) Bizzell; great-great-great-grandson of Captain Peletiah and Mary (Stoughton) Allyn, of Daniel and Jerusha (Fitch) Bizzell, and of Capt. Josiah and Ann (Griswold) Phelps; great-great-great-great-grandson of Colonel Matthew and Elizabeth (Wolcott) Allyn, of Major James and Alice (Bradford) Fitch, the former a native of Saybrook, Conn., landowner, soldier in the Indian Wars, an early patron of Yale College, to which he gave the glass and nails for its first edifice, and in 1701 an endowment of 637 acres of land, and of Josiah and Sarah (Winchell) Phelps; great-great-great-great-great-grandson of Captain Thomas and Abigail (Warham) Allyn, of Major William Bradford, of Samuel and Sarah (Griswold) Phelps, and of Henry and Abigale (Gaffe) Walcott; great-great-great-great-great-great-grandson of Governor William Bradford, a native of Austerfield, Yorkshire, England, who emigrated to America, settled in Plymouth, Mass., in 1620, second Governor of the Plymouth Colony, of Matthew and Ann (Smith) Allyn, the former a native of County Devon, England, who emigrated to America and settled in the Colony of Connecticut.

In 1871 he was elected Professor of Mineralogy at the University of Alabama, and upon the revision of the State Geological Survey in 1873, elected State Geologist. His voluminous official writings for 54 years gave to the world proof of the mineral wealth of Alabama.¹

¹The Story of Alabama, Vol. V, page 1266.

97
Before coming to the University of Alabama, Dr. Smith had led an amazing and eventful life. He was graduated from the University in 1862 and promptly sent to Greenville, Ala. to train recruits. He enlisted in the Company as a private. Soon he was returned to the University to teach tactics, and was there until 1865. He went to Europe after the War and attended Berlin University, Goettingen University, and Heidelberg University from which he received the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. summa cum laude. When he returned to the United States in 1868, he went to the University of Mississippi, as assistant in the Geological Survey.

Dr. Smith married, 10 July 1872, Jane Henry Meredith Garland, daughter of President Landon Cabell and Louise Frances (Garland) Garland, of Virginia. Their children were: Eugene Allen, Jr.; Julia Allyn, d. 1908; Landon Garland; Truman Aldrich, of Mobile, who married Pearl Boyles; Merrill Pratt, of the Alabama Power Company.

During his tenure at the University, he lived across the street from the Law School, and was beloved by all who knew him. His survey wagon was called "The Ambulance", because it actually was patterned by Dr. Smith after the pre-civil war horse-drawn ambulance, at a cost of \$260, purchased from Studebaker Wagon Works, of South Bend, Indiana, in 1873. A true story is told of the sale of the old vehicle in 1920 to a Northport salvage dealer for \$15.00. When it was discovered by Dr. Walter Bryan Jones, assistant, that the "ambulance" was gone, he left early the next morning to retrieve it! The vehicle is housed today in the basement of Smith Hall.

Dr. Smith "trained" Dr. Jones. For 34 years, he headed the Geological Survey, -from 1927 to 1961, -and was State Geologist Emeritus from 1961 until his recent death, 3 May 1977.

DR. WALTER BRYAN JONES
(1895 - 1977)

Dr. Walter Bryan Jones was born at Huntsville, Alabama, 25 February 1895, son of George Walter and Elva Lena (Moore) Jones. He served as a First Lieutenant, Engineer Corps, U.S. Army, 1918-19. He remained in the Reserve Corps, and retired in 1955, with the rank of Colonel. In World War II, he was in the South Pacific, 1942 to 1944.

Dr. Jones studied at the University of Alabama, receiving the A.B. and A.M. degrees, and an honorary doctorate in 1975. He was granted the Ph.D. by Johns Hopkins University in 1924.

Dr. Jones was author of many reports, bulletins, and papers. He held membership in scientific, geological, archaeological, speleological organizations, both state and national, and was a Fellow, Geological Society of America, and Fellow, American Association for the Advancement of Science.

He married Hazel Lucile Phelps, 30 June 1924. Their children were: Nelson Bolling; Dr. Douglas Eppes Jones, Tuscaloosa; Warren Phelps Jones of Huntsville, Ala. Nelson was killed in action in Germany in World War II.

Mrs. Pauline Jones (Mrs. B.W.) Gandrud, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama genealogist, is his sister.

PHILIP E. LAMOREAUX

Dr. Philip E. Lamoreaux is the State Geologist, and supervisor of the Oil and Gas Board. He attended the University of Alabama, and received the Master of Science Degree in 1947, and has been a part-time instructor of Geology and Geography, serving as Professor since 1966. He and his wife, Bunnie, have two children.

LOCATION

Tuscaloosa County lies in the west central part of the State. It is bounded on the north by Fayette and Walker Counties, on the east by Jefferson and Bibb Counties, on the south by Bibb, Hale and Greene Counties, and on the west by Greene and Pickens County.¹

AREA

The area of Tuscaloosa County is 1340 square miles. There are 815,807 acres. Great change was made in the embraced territory immediately, because it was seen that the Act establishing the County was incorrectly drawn.² Also other Counties were formed by division of Tuscaloosa.

SOILS

The soils of Tuscaloosa County vary, having come from three distinct geological formations. Soil of the Upper Coastal Plains occurs in about sixty-five percent of total land area. Most of this can be found in the southwestern two-thirds of the County. Geologically speaking, this is part of the Tuscaloosa formation which derived from sedimentary sea deposits of sand, silt, clay, and gravel in irregular patterns dating back to the Upper Cretaceous Period. The land is generally rolling or hilly, but these hills and valley do not occur in a well defined structural pattern.

TOMBIGBEE-WARRIOR -TUSCALOOSA COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

In 1940, the Tombigbee-Warrior Soil Conservation District was organized. Tuscaloosa County was granted a separate certificate of incorporation in 1957, signed by the Secretary of State, State of Alabama. Full reports are made annually to the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, and are available to the public.

¹

See page 7.

²

The Townships and Ranges in which Tuscaloosa County lies are based on both the Huntsville Meridian, lying west of it, and on the St. Stephens Meridian, lying east of it. Five Townships lie south of the Freeman Base Line. Tuscaloosa City lies in Township 21 South Ranges 9 and 10 West.

At 1:37 p.m., Sunday, 23 February 1975, a cyclone hit Tuscaloosa. It was very destructive. It hit in the Taylorville Community in the southwestern part of the County, and cut a path across the City of Tuscaloosa, from the south to the northwest, damaging buildings as it went along. A motel by the name of "The Scotty Inn" was destroyed. One woman was killed and 53 persons were injured. Five schools were damaged: Tuscaloosa Area Vocational; Eastwood Junior High; Boteler; Holt Elementary; Holt High School. All five schools were closed on Monday for lack of electricity and heat.

The Leland Shopping Center received heavy damage. Along Juanita Drive, a large tree fell on top of two cars parked in a driveway. Several house trailers in South Holt were destroyed.

Men with power saws turned out to help move trees. The men were from far and near. "Curious" people, "sight-seeing" after the storm, blocked emergency vehicles, and hindered clean-up operations!

On 13 March 1975 the rainfall in Tuscaloosa County was 6.08 inches for a 24-hour period, and the Warrior River rose 12 feet in one hour. That is thought to be a record for any River in the United States. Also there were three tornadoes at the same time in three different parts of the County. Six days before high winds hit Northport and did much damage to store fronts and homes. Deborah Taylor, daughter of James Taylor, was injured when a plate glass front in a Super Market was broken by the wind.

The Warrior crested at 4 p.m. on 13 March 1975, with a rise of 52.6 feet.

On 18 March 1975, a tornado hit the Arcadia area of Alberta City.

On 3 April 1975, frost, - and a big one, - bit back Irish potatoes and other tender plants; one of the biggest frosts of the 1974-75 winter season.

"On 13 April rained all night - and still raining 9:30 a.m. on 14th:

Written 19 January 1977

The nights of January 17 and 18 it snowed in West Alabama. The temperature on the morning of 18 January was 8 degrees, with five inches of snow on the ground. All roads leading in and out of the City were iced over and several were closed. All schools were closed. Several plants and businesses closed. By noon the roads were "slicked over" and extremely dangerous. My son, Charles, and family came to be with us. Being a bus driver, I did not have to work. My granddaughter and I made a Snow Man. Jennifer and I played dominoes, too, and I wrote some letters. On 19 January the temperature is 0-1 degree at 7 a.m. (Note next day: "Warmed up" to above freezing. Jimmy Carter was sworn in as the 39th President of the United States.

The Black Warrior runs through Tuscaloosa County from the northeast to the southwest. South of the City of Tuscaloosa there are many Bends in the River, taking their names from the early settlers. A few miles above the Greene-Hale County line is Toxey Bend, named for the family around Brookwood in the coal mining business. Hemphill Bend is named for Robert and Nathan Hemphill, early settlers. They witnessed the Will of Elizabeth Weir in 1821. A little farther north is the Robertson Bend, named for Major James "Horseshoe" Robertson, Revolutionary Soldier.

John Pendleton Kennedy, (1795-1870), born in Baltimore, was an American writer, who wrote an historical romance, Horseshoe Robinson, in 1835. The name was misspelled. It should have been "Robertson", and was based on the life of Major James Robertson. Mr. Kennedy's best known novel is The Virginians.

Mr. Kennedy knew Major James Robertson and visited him at his home at Pendleton, S.C., Fair Forest Creek, about 10 miles from Clemson College. The South Carolina Legislature donated the lands to Major Robertson for his services in the Revolution. Later in life he and his wife moved to Grant Creek area and joined his children who were already there. In The Flag of the Union, edited by Col. A.B. Meek, in 1838, an account of the death of Mrs. James (Sarah Morris Hayden) Robertson appeared. She died at church while attending services. She is buried in the Robertson Family Cemetery in Robertson Bend.

On the monument to Major James Robertson appears the following:

MAJOR JAMES ROBERTSON
Born 1758
Died April 26, 1838
Age 79

A native of South Carolina

Well-known as Horseshoe Robertson, he earned a just fame in the War for Independence in which he was eminent for courage, patriotism and suffering. He lived 56 years with his worthy partner. Useful and respected he died in hopes of a blissful immortality. His children erect this monument as a tribute justly due a good husband, father, neighbor, patriot and soldier.

Sarah McMullin, Tax Assessor, Tuscaloosa County, is a descendant of Major James Robertson. Mr. Edward "Big Ed" Robertson, Legislator, is a descendant, too. On the pages which follow, a brief Family Chart of Major Robertson is given.

MAJOR JAMES "HORSESHOE" ROBERTSON
and His Descendants

Major James "Horseshoe" Robertson was born in 1758 in South Carolina and served in the Revolutionary War. For his services the South Carolina Legislature granted him lands on Fair Forest Creek, S.C. He married in 1782 Sarah Morris Hayden (1763-1838). They came in late life to Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, where several of their children had come in 1819. They had the following children:

1. James Robertson, Jr.
Married Mary Holland
Had: 1. Sarah Elizabeth, b. Tuscaloosa
Married Kyle Chandler
Had: Leo Chandler
Married Sarah Elizabeth Barry
Had: Annie, who married a Wilsford
 2. Sarah Emeline
Married John R. Dunlap
Had: a. Mary
Married Andrew M. Wetherbee
Had: Rowena
Married Edward Lavelle
b. Thomas L. Dunlap
Married Cynthia Lou Hall
Had: Ada, born Meridian, Texas
Married Abram Alex Lumpkin
 3. William Harrison
Married Gola Saunders
Had: a. Maggie
Married Henderson Lee Joiner
b. Alma
Married Samuel Kelly Waymer
c. Mary
Married Hilary A. Hearon
 4. Jesse F.
Married Mary Ewing Clark
Had: James S.
Married Nan Wilson, daughter of Robert and Isabella Wilson, natives of Scotland
 2. John Robertson
Married Celia Harrison
Had: Martha Matilda
Married John Springer Garvin
Had: Alice, born Tuscaloosa
Married Albert Preston Sproles
 3. Abner (No information available)
 4. Thomas (No information available)
- (Note: James H. Robertson (1816-1896) was married twice. First, to Anelia A. _____ (1825-1863), by whom he had several children; and (2) to S. _____ A. _____, by whom he had several children. They are buried in Robertson Cemetery.)

William Robertson, born 16 December 1794; d. 11 November 1861.
 Married Mary _____
 Had: 1. Israel Terrell, Born 1 June 1826; died 4 February 1899.
 Note: In the 1830 Census the household of William Robertson consisted of the following:

1 male under 5 (This was Israel Terrell)
 2 males between 5-10
 1 male between 30-40 (William)
 1 female under 5
 1 female 10-15
 1 female 20-30 (His wife)

In later years there were possibly other children.
 Check 1840 Census and 1850 Census.

Israel Terrell is the only child on which info is known.
 Married 3 January 1850

Rachel Frances Oliver

Had: 1. Mary Jane

Married Bascom Wright

Had: Bascom Wright

Sheffield Wright

2. Marcella Clements

Married Thomas Poole

Had: Fannie, who married J.A. Hartin

Had: Mattie Mae, married Joe Rose

Ollie, married Edgar Beatty

Marcella, married W.S. Brittain

Estelle, married William Daffro

George

J.A., Jr.

3. John Thomas

Married Elizabeth Ashley

Had: William

Emma

Dudley

Frances

Earline

Annie

Joseph

4. Margaret Elizabeth

Married George W. Poole

Had: Cora

Houston, who married Lizzie Chambers

Had: James Henry

Evelyn

Frances, married Hulon

Sullivan

George, married Pearl

Faulkner

Mary Morris

Morris, married Margie _____

Mattie

Married Charles Ball

Had: Allie Mae

Married George Herrington;

Hubert

Married Rosa Lee Barton:

Bessie _____
Georgiana _____
Married Samuel G. Garner
 Had: Samuel G. Garner, Jr.
 Sara _____
 Betty, married R.E. Twine
 Dorothy _____

5. Sara Haseltine
Married Sam Cork
Had: John Terrell Moody Cork
Married Florence Marlowe
Had: John T. Cork, Jr.

Lonnie Cork (A.W.)
Married Theresa Marlowe

6. Survilla Marion
Married Francis Marion Jaudon
Had: Frances Alma
Married John B. Doughty
Had: Marion Frances
Married Dr. Julian P.
Hardy;

Thornton Terrell Jaudon
Married Frances _____
Had: Elizabeth
Married Norvin Hornicutt;
Marion Alma
Married William T. Jamison;

Lela Delle
Married Charles R. McGibboney
Had: Charles R., Jr.
Frank
Rachel, married Dr. George
LeBeau

7. Israel Asbury
8. Rachel Florence
Married Hiram Greenberry Mitchell on 3 Dec. 1890;
Had: Walter Irvin;
Terrell Albert
Bertha Margaret

Bertha Margaret Mitchell, daughter of Hiram Greenbury and Rachel Florence (Robertson) Mitchell, prepared a Robertson Genealogy in 1963. An interesting article appeared in the Tuscaloosa Graphic, 24 October 1963.

Married Ralph Rowen
 Charles R. (deceased)
 Married Elizabeth Skinner
 George
 Married Allen Gray
 Fred
 Married Jane _____
 George
 Married Samuel G. Garner
 Had: Samuel G. Garner, Jr.
 Mary
 Betty, married H.E. Tinsley
 Dorothy
 2. Sam Hensel
 Married Sam Cook
 Had: John Terrell Cook
 Married Florence Hensel
 Had: John T. Cook, Jr.
 Louisa Cook (A.M.)
 Married Thomas Hensel
 3. Gertrude Hensel
 Married Francis Marion Jackson
 Had: Francis Marion Jackson
 Married John B. Doughty
 Had: Francis Marion Jackson
 Married Dr. Julian F. Doughty
 Thomas Terrell Jackson
 Married Frances
 Had: Elizabeth
 Married Marvin Hensel
 Marion Alice
 Married William T. Jackson
 Lela Delle
 Married Charles R. McGibbons
 Had: Charles R., Jr.
 Frank
 Rachel, married Dr. George
 Leban
 7. Isaac Asbury
 8. Rachel Florence
 Married Allen McGibbons on 3 Dec. 1890
 Had: Walter Irving
 Terrell Albert
 Bertha Margaret
 Bertha Margaret, daughter of Allen McGibbons and Rachel
 Florence (Robertson) (Kelley), prepared a Robertson genealogy in 1903.
 An interesting article appeared in the Texasian on 25 October
 1903.

1. Walter Irvin Mitchell
 Married Edna Huff
 Had: Walter Irvin, Jr.
 2. Terrell Albert Mitchell (deceased)
 Married Laura Belle Cook
 Had: Terrell A. Mitchell, Jr. (deceased)
 Carolyn, who married G.P.W. Williams
 Winifred, who married G.S. Ingram
 Judith, who married P.B. Glover
 3. Bertha Margaret
 Married Alsey Clements Parker
 Had: Alsey Clements Parker, Jr.
 Married Mary Helen Addison
 Had: Mary Jane
 Margaret Ann
 Susan Abigail
 Alsey Clements, III
 Rachel Mary
 Married James Augustus Johnson, Jr.
 Had: Richard Clements
 Elizabeth Courtney
 Carol Ann
 Marion
 Married James Erwin Summerville, Jr.
 Had: Margaret
 Rebecca Ann
 David Foshee
 Jane
 6. David Robertson
 Born 1785
 Died 1853
 Married Sarah Thomas, who died in 1838
 Had: 1. David Robertson, Jr.
 Married Sarah Sanders
 Had: Maggie J. Robertson
 Married Robert Calvert
 Had: Annie
 Married Howard Chandler
 2. Isham
 Married Sarah Cameron
 Had: Mary Ella
 Married Judge James Francis Green
 Had: Mary Myrtle, b. Anniston
 Married John H. Bowman
 3. John (1827-1853)
 Lela Robertson Green married William G. French, Anniston. Kelley
 Burleson, student at the Episcopal Day School, and a descendant of
 Major James Robertson, won an essay contest several years ago with
 her story of Horseshoe Robertson.

Above Robertson Bend are Snow Bend and Clements Bend, both named for early settlers, Dr. Peter Snow and his sons, Dr. Charles Snow, Henry Adams Snow, and Zebbitt B. Snow; Reuben Clement, who died in 1826, and left as heirs: wife, Elizabeth; sons, Benjamin, Hardy, Elijah, J. Israel and Charles; daughters, Susannah Pumphrey, Hannah Willingham, Edith and Bedith. Reuben Clements donated the land for Sardis Church in 1819.

In 1816 Thomas Carson was Sheriff of Baldwin County. David Carson, of Dallas County, died in 1822, and Adam Carson, Sr., his son, was executor of his will. Enoch Carson settled in Shelby County and served on a jury in 1829. Carson Bluff at Tuscaloosa on the Black Warrior could be named for any member of these families, all of whom were early settlers. After passing up stream the Carson Bluff, the traveler notes that the Black Warrior does not have the large bends. Navigation stopped at The Falls, making Tuscaloosa a commercial center.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE BLACK WARRIOR

Senator John Hollis Bankhead served a total of 33 years in the Congress of the United States, from 1887 to 1907 as Congressman, and from 1907 to 1 March 1920 as United States Senator.

Improvement of the Warrior began with a small Congressional appropriation in 1875 to remove "snags and other obstacles" from the lower part of the River. In 1888 work was started on three locks to make a part of the upper River navigable. Construction proceeded very slowly, however, and not until 1896 did a steamer pass through the locks up-river. It was predicted that Tuscaloosa would surpass Pittsburgh as a coal-shipping point. Seventeen locks were constructed, costing \$9,067,356.00, plus additional expenditures for maintenance, operation, dredging etc. Now (1977) the system of dams replaces the lock complex. Oliver Dam, named of Congressman William Bacon Oliver, was completed in 1939, and eliminat-

ed Locks 10, 11, and 12. Ground-breaking ceremonies for the Holt Lock and Dam were held 4 October 1961, to replace four inadequate locks. The Alabama Power Company, "an investor-owned, taxpaying electric utility," owns and operates the Holt Hydroelectric Project. The dam and navigation lock are owned by the United States Government and operated by the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army. The full reservoir area is 3296 acres, at an elevation above mean sea level of 187 feet.

CREEKS

The County of Tuscaloosa has many creeks and branches. The derivation of the names of some are easily determined because they take their names from the earliest settler thereon. The map shows the following creeks:

1. Arthur	10. Crabbe's	19. Hurricane	28. RockHouse
2. Banks	11. Cypress	20. Indian	29. Rosser
3. Bear	12. Daniel's	21. Little	30. South Sand
4. Binion	13. Davis	22. Little Sandy	31. Tadpole
5. Big Sandy	14. Dry	23. Lost	32. Texas
6. Blue	15. Gallant	24. Lye	33. Tierce
7. Buck	16. Grant	25. Mud	34. Turkey
8. Carroll	17. Hanna Mill	26. Prude	35. Tyro
9. Clark	18. Hogsick	27. Rock Castle	36. White Oak
			37. Wolf
			38. Wood's
			39. Yellow

The Black Warrior River is formed by the confluence of two forks, Locust and Mulberry, which have their sources far up in the northern part of the State. In view of the current discussion of the use of the Panama Canal, it is interesting to note the following, written in 1893 by Saffold Berney: "Should the Nicaragua canal be opened, the Birmingham furnaces, rolling mills and steel plants will find their best and most cheaply accessible markets along the Pacific coast, via the Warrior River and the Nicaragua canal. Naturally, their products will move in that direction."¹

¹ Berney, Saffold, Handbook of Alabama, page 522.

The North River drains an area to the far north of Northport and into Fayette County. Often that country gets a "big rain" when Jefferson County does not, and the waters of North come tumbling down into the Warrior, at about opposite Holt. The high waters of North River, fast and furiously, hit the river bank on the Holt side, and are several inches higher than the waters of the Warrior. It looks as if the North River is "stacked on top" of the Warrior.

Over in the western part of Tuscaloosa County is the Sipsey River, which rises in Fayette County, flows rather quietly along until finally it enters the Tombigbee. An early settlement on the Sipsey by the Moore Family was called Moore's Bridge. There was a ferry at that point and eventually a substantial bridge.

The elevations of places in Tuscaloosa County vary from 175 in the lower reaches around Mound State Park, to 525 in the eastern part around Vance. The City of Tuscaloosa varies from 181 to 225, and is situated on a steep bluff over-looking the Warrior. There are no mountains in the County, although there are hills and "high ground", which, ofcourse, served as building sites in the earliest days, when the bottoms, rich and tilable, would over-flow in certain seasons.

The County was "laid out", using the Gaines Road as a part of the boundary.¹ General Edmund Pendleton Gaines was instructed 3 July 1807 to lay out a road from Muscle Shoals to Cotton Gin Port.² In 1808 he wrote from Ft. Stoddert that he had commenced the survey and completed 1 Toulmin, Digest of Laws, 1823. Page 86. (Page 7 this vol.)
² By the Secretary of War.
See Carter, C.E., Territorial Papers, Vol. XVIII, pg. 186.

THE BYLER ROAD.²

John Byler of Lawrence County, was granted permission by the State Legislature, on 16 December 1819, to build the "Byler Turnpike Road", a toll road, through Tuscaloosa, Franklin, and Lawrence Counties. The County Court of every County was to appoint a Commissioner to examine the road twice a year, to be paid \$2.00 per day expenses. The Road was expected to extend from "the Falls of the Black Warrior to Cahawba".

CRABBE ROAD³

On 18 December 1820, Thomas D. Crabbe was authorized by the Legislature to lay out a road from Huntsville to Tuscaloosa. John Casey, George Poe, Manly Files, Mr. Eddy, and Isaac Adair were appointed Commissioners on 20 December 1820.

TUSCALOOSA TO JONESBORO

By an Act of the State Legislature, passed 30 December 1822, a road, "leading from the east end of Broad Street, following the dividing line between Widow Mitchell's¹ and Thomas McGehee, to Richard Smith's, on the road from Tuscaloosa to Jonesboro in Jones' Valley", was declared a public road, and made 66 feet wide. It was said to "pass through the 'Seminary land'," and Thomas Williams and William Calvert were appointed to lay it out.

TOLL BRIDGES

Two toll bridges were authorized on 27 November 1821 at Tuscaloosa. Organizers of the Bridge Company were: William G. Parrish, David Johnston, Otis Dyer, and Benjamin Clements. Another bridge was authorized by the "Intendant and Council of the lower part of Tuscaloosa", and included: Charles Lewin, Gilbert Saltonstall, Benjamin Cox, Amos Warner, and William M. Marr.⁴

¹Mrs. Rachel Mitchell, widow of Hinchey Mitchell.

²Toulmin, Digest, page 389.

³Toulmin, Digest, page 401.

⁴Toulmin Digest...

THE DUMMY

(For picture, see next page.)

THE DUMMY - SYMBOL OF PROGRESS

The first Motor-driven Street Car in Tuscaloosa was "The Dummy" Mrs. Walter H. Nicol, nee Johanna Harriet Monnish, has provided the picture. Her father, Fred Monnish, is at the front of the engine. The little boy in the cab window is Sage Monnish, age 12.

The Old Dummy Line ran from the Southern Depot up 25th Avenue to Broad Street. At the corner was the Dummy Shop. The line ended at 22nd Avenue at first, but later was extended to Holt. In 1915 electric cars were operated on the line past Riverview to Holt. For details of the first Transit System, a Mule Drawn Street Car, see Chapter on Transportation in later volume.

Mr. Walter H. Nicol was the first City Engineer whose tenure was on a permanent basis. Ben A. Green, former editor of The Tuscaloosa News, writing 31 July 1949, in the 130th Anniversary Edition, says that "Alderman F.W. Monnish made a hurried buggy trip from Windham Springs (then a pleasure resort for Tuscaloosa people) and cast the deciding vote in favor of Nicol, who was his son-in-law". Judge Fred Nicol is his son.

THE DUMP

(For picture, see next page.)

THE DUMP - SYMBOL OF PROGRESS

The first motor-driven street car in Tascioco was "The Dump," Mrs. Walter H. Nicol, nee Johanna, married to ... has provided the picture. Her father, Fred Honnisch, is at the front of the engine.

The little boy in the cab-window is Jack Honnisch, age 12.

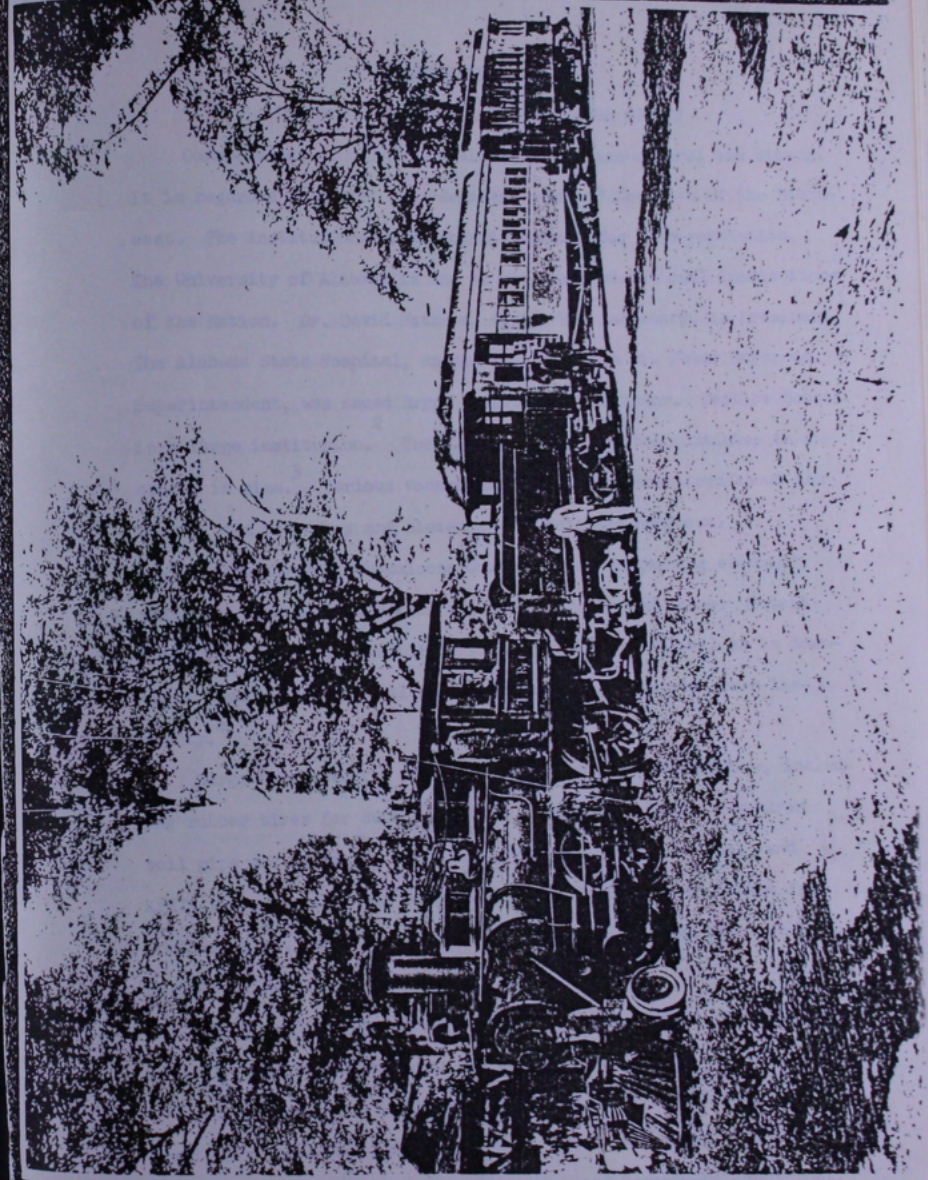
The Old Dump line ran from the southern part up 15th Avenue to Broad Street. At the corner was the Dump Shop. The line ended at 32nd Avenue at first, but later was extended to 18th. In 1912 electric cars were operated on the line past Highway to Hotel.

For details of the first Transit System, a Mile from Street Car, see Chapter on Transportation in later volume.

Mr. Walter H. Nicol was the first city engineer whose tenure was on a permanent basis. Ben A. Green, former editor of the

Tascioco News, writing in July 1925 in the 1900 Anniversary edition, says that "Albion V. Honnisch made a hurried party trip from Winches Springs (then a pleasure resort for Tascioco people) and cast the deciding vote in favor of Nicol, who was his son-in-

law." Judge Fred Nicol is his son.



CHAPTER XI

THE MAJOR INDUSTRIES IN TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

Cornerstones of modern Tuscaloosa County are several and strong. It is regarded as one of the "depression-proof" Counties of the Southeast. The institutional developments account for this reputation. The University of Alabama is one of the great educational institutions of the Nation. Dr. David Mathews, former HEW Secretary, is President.¹ The Alabama State Hospital, opened in 1861, with Dr. Peter Bryce as Superintendent, was named Bryce Hospital in his honor. Partlow School² is a large institution. The U.S. Veterans Hospital continues to increase in size.³ Various vocational schools are scattered about the County, and Secondary and Elementary schools are numerous.

Agriculturally, Tuscaloosa County has a "burgeoning economy", which has shifted from cotton dominance to a varied scene. Retail trade is brisk in several large shopping centers, as well as in downtown. Beautiful bank buildings and branches are located over the County.⁴

Large manufacturing plants make products for world trade, including rubber tires for auto and trucks, chemicals, fibre, cast iron soil pipe and fittings, coal, coke, and by-products of coal, and Kraft wrapping paper and paper bags, made from pulpwood, taken from Southern pine. B.F. Goodrich Tire Company has a large plant on U.S. Highway 11 West.

The Tuscaloosa News is a daily newspaper, read by thousands, and several radio and TV stations are in operation.⁵

Tuscaloosa, with its modern hotel and motel facilities, is a great Convention City, and the tourist trade is growing. An active Chamber of Commerce promotes many events, and Government, -Municipal, State, and Federal, - is effective. Tuscaloosa County is "special".
^{1,2,3,4,5}See Chapters on Education, Hospitals, Banks, Communications.

GULF STATES PAPER CORPORATION

The Tuscaloosa plant of Gulf States Paper was built in 1928, and went into operation in April, 1929. In 1930 the company's Braithwaite, La., paper machine, and its New Orleans bag factory were moved to Alabama. Herbert Eugene Westervelt founded the company in 1884, and his death in 1938 came as a blow to the entire paper industry. The president's chair passed to the founder's daughter, Mildred Westervelt Warner, who, with her husband, Herbert D. Warner, had been active in the firm for more than 20 years. After World War II, Jack W. Warner, grandson of the company founder, and other employees returned to Gulf States Paper to take on renewed responsibility. Expansion was the order of the day.

Mrs. Mildred W. Warner, 80, died at her home in Tuscaloosa, 12 March 1974, survived by her husband; her son, Jack W. Warner; daughters, Mrs. Joan Van Zele of Lemon Grove, California, and Mrs. Norman Hibbard of Tuscaloosa; 11 grandchildren and one great grandchild.

"Her breadth of vision for her community, state and area were far ahead of her time."

The Westervelt-Warner Chapel of the First Presbyterian Church of Tuscaloosa has been built in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Westervelt by their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. H.D. Warner. The Chapel is a permanent memorial to the family's generosity and benevolence.

GULF STATES PAPER CORPORATION

The Tuscaloosa plant of Gulf States Paper was built in 1928, and went into operation in April, 1929. In 1930 the company's headquarters, paper machine, and its New Orleans bag factory were moved to Alabama. A. Herbert Eugene Westervelt founded the company in 1924, and his death in 1938 came as a blow to the entire paper industry. The president's chair passed to the founder's daughter, Mildred Westervelt Warner, who with her husband, Herbert D. Warner, had been active in the firm for more than 20 years. After World War II, Jack M. Warner, grandson of the company founder, and other employees returned to Gulf States Paper to take on renewed responsibility. Expansion was the order of the day.

Mrs. Mildred M. Warner, 60, died at her home in Tuscaloosa, March 1974, survived by her husband, her son, Jack D. Warner, daughter, Mrs. Joan Van Sale of Jackson Grove, California, and Mrs. Norman Hibbard of Tuscaloosa; 11 grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

"Her breadth of vision for her community, state and area were far ahead of her time."

The Westervelt-Warner Chapel of the First Presbyterian Church of Tuscaloosa has been built in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Westervelt by their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. H.D. Warner. The Chapel is a permanent memorial to the family's generosity and benevolence.

CHAPTER XII

MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

REPRESENTING TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

The 95th Congress of the United States is in Session, and the Seventh Congressional District of Alabama, with a population, in 1970, of 492,142, is ably represented by the Honorable Walter Flowers, Democrat, of Tuscaloosa. The District is composed of: Bibb, Chilton, Chocotaw, Dallas, Greene, Hale, Marengo, Perry, Shelby, Sumter and Tuscaloosa Counties, plus Precincts 1,2, and 4 in Jefferson County.

Congressman Flowers was born in Greenville, Ala., 12 April 1933, but moved to Tuscaloosa early, and was graduated from the Tuscaloosa High School, in 1951. He attended the University of Alabama, 1951-57, received the A.B. in political science and history in 1955, and LL.B. in 1957. He was a Rotary Foundation Fellow at the University of London, England, 1957-58, classified as a graduate student in international law. He is a Phi Beta Kappa, ODK, member of Jasons, Phi Delta Phi, SAE, and served as president of the Student Government Association at the University. He married Margaret Pringle of Biloxi, Miss., and they have three children: Vivian, Walter, and Victor. They are members of the Tuscaloosa Christ Episcopal Church.

Congressman Flowers was elected to the 91st Congress, 5 November 1968, and reelected to each succeeding Congress. He is a member of the House Committee on the Judiciary, House Committee on Science and Technology, and House Select Committee on Aging, and on the Democratic Steering and Policy Committee.

Alabama's U.S. Congressmen Representing Tuscaloosa County

1833 to 1977

16th Congress - 1819-1821	- John Crowell
17th Congress - 1821-1823	- Gabriel Moore
18th Congress - 1823-1825	- Gabriel Moore
19th Congress - 1825-1827	- John McKee
20th Congress - 1827-1829	- John McKee
21st Congress - 1829-1831	- R.E.B. Baylor
22nd Congress - 1831-1833	- Joab Lawler
23rd Congress - 1833-1835	- J.L. Martin
24th Congress - 1835-1837	- J.L. Martin
25th Congress - 1837-1839	- Joab Lawler
26th Congress - 1839-1841	- George W. Crabb
27th Congress - 1841-1843	- George W. Crabb
28th Congress - 1843-1845	- Felix Grundy McConnell
29th Congress - 1845-1847	- Felix Grundy McConnell
30th Congress - 1847-1849	- Samuel W. Inge
31st Congress - 1849-1851	- Samuel W. Inge
32nd Congress - 1851-1853	- William Russell Smith
33rd Congress - 1853-1855	- William Russell Smith
34th Congress - 1855-1857	- William Russell Smith
35th Congress - 1857-1859	- Sydenham Moore
36th Congress - 1859-1861	- Sydenham Moore
37th Congress - 1861-1863	- no election
38th Congress - 1863-1865	- no election
39th Congress - 1865-1867	- no election
40th Congress - 1867-1869	- not seated
41st Congress - 1869-1871	- not seated
42nd Congress - 1871-1873	- C.C. Sheats
43rd Congress - 1873-1875	- Burwell B. Lewis
44th Congress - 1875-1877	- Burwell B. Lewis
45th Congress - 1877-1879	- Burwell B. Lewis (resigned)
46th Congress - 1879-1881	- Newton N. Clements (apptd then elected)
47th Congress - 1881-1883	- Newton N. Clements
48th Congress - 1883-1885	- John M. Martin
49th Congress - 1885-1887	- John M. Martin
50th Congress - 1887-1889	- John M. Martin
51st Congress - 1889-1891	- State redistricted-John Hollis Bankhead
52nd Congress - 1891-1893	- John Hollis Bankhead
53rd Congress - 1893-1895	- John Hollis Bankhead
54th Congress - 1895-1897	- John Hollis Bankhead
55th Congress - 1897-1899	- John Hollis Bankhead
56th Congress - 1899-1901	- John Hollis Bankhead
57th Congress - 1901-1903	- John Hollis Bankhead
58th Congress - 1903-1905	- John Hollis Bankhead
59th Congress - 1905-1907	- John Hollis Bankhead
60th Congress - 1907-1909	- Richmond Pearson Hobson
61st Congress - 1909-1911	- Richmond Pearson Hobson
62nd Congress - 1911-1913	- Richmond Pearson Hobson
63rd Congress - 1913-1915	- Richmond Pearson Hobson
64th Congress - 1915-1917	- William Bacon Oliver
65th Congress - 1917-1919	- William Bacon Oliver
66th Congress - 1919-1921	- William Bacon Oliver
67th Congress - 1921-1923	- William Bacon Oliver
68th Congress - 1923-1925	- William Bacon Oliver
69th Congress - 1925-1927	- William Bacon Oliver
70th Congress - 1927-1929	- William Bacon Oliver

70th Congress - 1927-1929 - William Bacon Oliver
 69th Congress - 1925-1927 - William Bacon Oliver
 68th Congress - 1923-1925 - William Bacon Oliver
 67th Congress - 1921-1923 - William Bacon Oliver
 66th Congress - 1919-1921 - William Bacon Oliver
 65th Congress - 1917-1919 - William Bacon Oliver
 64th Congress - 1915-1917 - William Bacon Oliver
 63rd Congress - 1913-1915 - William Bacon Oliver
 62nd Congress - 1911-1913 - William Bacon Oliver
 61st Congress - 1909-1911 - William Bacon Oliver
 60th Congress - 1907-1909 - William Bacon Oliver
 59th Congress - 1905-1907 - William Bacon Oliver
 58th Congress - 1903-1905 - William Bacon Oliver
 57th Congress - 1901-1903 - William Bacon Oliver
 56th Congress - 1899-1901 - William Bacon Oliver
 55th Congress - 1897-1899 - William Bacon Oliver
 54th Congress - 1895-1897 - William Bacon Oliver
 53rd Congress - 1893-1895 - William Bacon Oliver
 52nd Congress - 1891-1893 - William Bacon Oliver
 51st Congress - 1889-1891 - William Bacon Oliver
 50th Congress - 1887-1889 - William Bacon Oliver
 49th Congress - 1885-1887 - William Bacon Oliver
 48th Congress - 1883-1885 - William Bacon Oliver
 47th Congress - 1881-1883 - William Bacon Oliver
 46th Congress - 1879-1881 - William Bacon Oliver
 45th Congress - 1877-1879 - William Bacon Oliver
 44th Congress - 1875-1877 - William Bacon Oliver
 43rd Congress - 1873-1875 - William Bacon Oliver
 42nd Congress - 1871-1873 - William Bacon Oliver
 41st Congress - 1869-1871 - William Bacon Oliver
 40th Congress - 1867-1869 - William Bacon Oliver
 39th Congress - 1865-1867 - William Bacon Oliver
 38th Congress - 1863-1865 - William Bacon Oliver
 37th Congress - 1861-1863 - William Bacon Oliver
 36th Congress - 1859-1861 - William Bacon Oliver
 35th Congress - 1857-1859 - William Bacon Oliver
 34th Congress - 1855-1857 - William Bacon Oliver
 33rd Congress - 1853-1855 - William Bacon Oliver
 32nd Congress - 1851-1853 - William Bacon Oliver
 31st Congress - 1849-1851 - William Bacon Oliver
 30th Congress - 1847-1849 - William Bacon Oliver
 29th Congress - 1845-1847 - William Bacon Oliver
 28th Congress - 1843-1845 - William Bacon Oliver
 27th Congress - 1841-1843 - William Bacon Oliver
 26th Congress - 1839-1841 - William Bacon Oliver
 25th Congress - 1837-1839 - William Bacon Oliver
 24th Congress - 1835-1837 - William Bacon Oliver
 23rd Congress - 1833-1835 - William Bacon Oliver
 22nd Congress - 1831-1833 - William Bacon Oliver
 21st Congress - 1829-1831 - William Bacon Oliver
 20th Congress - 1827-1829 - William Bacon Oliver
 19th Congress - 1825-1827 - William Bacon Oliver
 18th Congress - 1823-1825 - William Bacon Oliver
 17th Congress - 1821-1823 - William Bacon Oliver
 16th Congress - 1819-1821 - William Bacon Oliver
 15th Congress - 1817-1819 - William Bacon Oliver
 14th Congress - 1815-1817 - William Bacon Oliver
 13th Congress - 1813-1815 - William Bacon Oliver
 12th Congress - 1811-1813 - William Bacon Oliver
 11th Congress - 1809-1811 - William Bacon Oliver
 10th Congress - 1807-1809 - William Bacon Oliver
 9th Congress - 1805-1807 - William Bacon Oliver
 8th Congress - 1803-1805 - William Bacon Oliver
 7th Congress - 1801-1803 - William Bacon Oliver
 6th Congress - 1799-1801 - William Bacon Oliver
 5th Congress - 1797-1799 - William Bacon Oliver
 4th Congress - 1795-1797 - William Bacon Oliver
 3rd Congress - 1793-1795 - William Bacon Oliver
 2nd Congress - 1791-1793 - William Bacon Oliver
 1st Congress - 1789-1791 - William Bacon Oliver

71st Congress - 1929-1931 - William Bacon Oliver
 72nd Congress - 1931-1933 - William Bacon Oliver
 73rd Congress - 1933-1935 - William Bacon Oliver
 74th Congress - 1935-1937 - William Bacon Oliver
 75th Congress - 1937-1939 - Pete Jarman
 76th Congress - 1939-1941 - Pete Jarman
 77th Congress - 1941-1943 - Pete Jarman
 78th Congress - 1943-1945 - Pete Jarman
 79th Congress - 1945-1947 - Pete Jarman
 80th Congress - 1947-1949 - Pete Jarman
 81st Congress - 1949-1951 - Edward de Graffenreid
 82nd Congress - 1951-1953 - Edward de Graffenreid
 83rd Congress - 1953-1955 - Armistead Inge Selden, Jr.
 84th Congress - 1955-1957 - Armistead Inge Selden, Jr.
 85th Congress - 1957-1959 - Armistead Inge Selden, Jr.
 86th Congress - 1959-1961 - Armistead Inge Selden, Jr.
 87th Congress - 1961-1963 - Armistead Inge Selden, Jr.
 88th Congress - 1963-1965 - Armistead Inge Selden, Jr.
 89th Congress - 1965-1967 - Armistead Inge Selden, Jr.
 90th Congress - 1967-1969 - Armistead Inge Selden, Jr.
 91st Congress - 1969-1971 - Walter Flowers
 92nd Congress - 1971-1973 - Walter Flowers
 93rd Congress - 1973-1975 - Walter Flowers
 94th Congress - 1975-1977 - Walter Flowers
 95th Congress - 1977-1979 - Walter Flowers

In 1914 Wm. Brockman Bankhead ran against William Bacon Oliver.
 The vote was: Bankhead, 8251; Oliver, 8847.

In 1948, General Election, Edward deGraffenreid, Democrat, got 13,968 votes to 2,994 for the Republican candidate, W.P. Ivey.

In 1946 Pete Jarman was unopposed in the General Election.

In 1952 Armistead Inge Selden beat Edward deGraffenreid, 12976 to 12236.

In 1968 Congressman Selden ran for the United States Senate. He was in a run-off for the Democratic nomination, and was defeated by Sen. James Browning Allen.

Bob French was the Republican nominee in 1964 against Selden

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY'S CONGRESSMEN

All of Alabama was represented by one Congressman in 1819. It was the 16th Congress of the United States that met 1819-1821. The 17th Congress had one Alabama representative, but with the 18th Congress convened in 1823, Alabama was allowed three Congressmen, assigned to the northern, the southern, and the middle section. Tuscaloosa County was in the Middle District, and John McKee was her Representative.

JOHN MCKEE

John McKee was born in Virginia, and was an Indian Agent for the Federal Government. He served in Congress until 1829. When the Federal Land Office was moved to Tuscaloosa he served as the Commissioner. He died in Greene County, in 1834, at the Gould home. He was single.

COL. ROBERT EMMET BLEDSOE BAYLOR

Col. R.E.B. Baylor defeated Seth Barton and Richard Ellis in 1828 to win election to the 21st Congress. He was born in Lincoln, Co., Ky., admitted to the Bar and served in State Legislature there. He came to Tuscaloosa in 1820. In 1839 he went to Texas after becoming a Baptist minister. Baylor University and Baylor County, Texas, are named for him. He died in 1874, at age 81.

GOVERNOR JOSHUA LANIER MARTIN

In 1835 Gov. J.L. Martin was elected to the 24th Congress. He was born in Blount Co., Tenn, 5 December 1799, son of Warner and Martha (Bailey) Martin. She was a sister of Henry Bailey, Attorney-General of South Carolina, 1836-1848. Warner Martin had a son, William B. Martin, who came to Lauderdale County, Ala. in 1818, and the younger brother, Joshua L., came to Russellville in 1819 to be with his brother. Judge Peter Martin was another brother of the Governor.

GENERAL GEORGE W. CRABB

In 1838, Gen. G.W. Crabb was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Joab Lawler, Talladega Co., who was representing Tuscaloosa County, in Congress. The next year, Gen. Crabb was elected. He married Elizabeth Inge, sister of William M. Inge. Their daughter Mary Grace, married J.W. Pratt, University of Alabama. Thomas D. Crabb, who was commissioned to build Crabb toll road, was his brother.

WILLIAM RUSSELL SMITH

In 1839 William Russell Smith was Mayor of Tuscaloosa. He was a newspaper editor, The Monitor, earlier, a student at the University in 1831, and when he was elected to Congress in 1850, he was elected by 50 majority over John Erwin of Greene. In 1852 he defeated Syd Moore and Stephen F. Hale by 85 plurality, and in 1855 he defeated Judge Moore by 1900 votes. Finally in 1857 Moore beat him.

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY GOVERNMENT

John H. Moore was born in Virginia, and was an Indian agent for the Federal Government. He served in Congress until 1837, when the Federal Office was moved to Tuscaloosa, he served as the Commissioner. He died in Greene County, in 1834, at the United States. He was a native of the middle district, and John Moore was his representative.

JOHN MOORE

John Moore was born in Virginia, and was an Indian agent for the Federal Government. He served in Congress until 1837, when the Federal Office was moved to Tuscaloosa, he served as the Commissioner. He died in Greene County, in 1834, at the United States. He was a native of the middle district, and John Moore was his representative.

JOHN MOORE

Col. J. H. B. Taylor defeated both Hargrove and Moore in 1838 to win election to the 18th Congress. He was born in Lincoln Co., Ky., and served in State legislatures there. He came to Tuscaloosa in 1833. In 1839 he went to Texas, after becoming a Baptist minister. Taylor University and Taylor County, Texas, are named for him. He died in 1874, at age 81.

GOVERNOR JOHN TAYLOR

In 1838, J. H. B. Taylor was elected to the 18th Congress. He was born in Lincoln Co., Ky., on December 17, 1797, son of James and Martha (Belling) Taylor. He was a sister of Henry Belling, Attorney-General of South Carolina, 1830-1838. James Taylor had a son, William B. Taylor, who came to Lincoln County, Ala., in 1818, and the younger brother, Thomas B., came to Russellville in 1819 to be with his brother. Judge Peter Taylor was another brother of the Governor.

GENERAL GEORGE W. CRAB

In 1838, Gen. G. W. Crab was appointed to fill the unexpired term of John Taylor, who was representing Tuscaloosa County in Congress. The next year, Gen. Crab was elected. He married Miss Crab, sister of William A. Crab, who was a native of Alabama. Gen. Crab was a member of the Alabama House of Representatives, and was a member of the Alabama Senate.

WILLIAM RUSSELL MARTIN

In 1837, William Russell Martin was Mayor of Tuscaloosa. He was a newspaper editor, and was a student at the University in 1831, and when he was elected to Congress in 1832, he was elected by 30 majority over John Taylor of Greene. In 1832 he defeated John Moore and Stephen A. Hays by 62 majority, and in 1833 he defeated Judge Moore by 1000 votes. Finally in 1837 Moore beat him.

CHAPTER XIII

MEMBERS OF THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

Alabama Senate

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1819 - Col. Thomas Hogg | 1890 - A.C. Hargrove |
| 1820 - Col. Thomas Hogg | 1892 - W.G.B. Pearson |
| 1821 - Col. Thomas Hogg | 1894 - Frank Sims Moody |
| 1822 - Levin Powell | 1896 - Frank Sims Moody |
| 1823 - Levin Powell | 1898 - Frank Sims Moody |
| 1824 - Levin Powell | 1899 (Spec.) - Frank Sims Moody |
| 1825 - Levin Powell | 1900 - Gen. George Doherty Johnston |
| 1826 - Levin Powell | 1903 - Gen. George Doherty Johnston |
| 1827 - Levin Powell | 1907 - Frank Sims Moody |
| 1828 - Levin Powell | 1907 (Spec.) - Frank Sims Moody |
| 1829 - Levin Powell | 1909 (Spec.) - Frank Sims Moody |
| 1830 - Levin Powell | 1911 - Frank Sims Moody |
| 1831 - Levin Powell | 1915 - James Clinton Brown |
| 1832 - Levin Powell | 1919 - J.T. Beale |
| 1833 - Dr. James Guild | 1923 - J. Manly Foster |
| 1834 - Maj. Constantine Perkins | 1927 - |
| 1835 - Maj. Constantine Perkins | 1931 - |
| 1836 - Samuel Johnson | 1935 - Hayse Tucker |
| 1837 - Gen. George W. Crabb | 1939 - |
| 1838 - Gen. Dennis Dent | 1943 - |
| 1839 - Gen. Dennis Dent | 1947 - Henry Holman Mize |
| 1840 - Gen. Dennis Dent | 1951 - Edwin Weber Skidmore |
| 1841 - Gen. Dennis Dent | 1955 - Edwin Weber Skidmore |
| 1842 - Gen. Dennis Dent | 1959 - Ryan deGraffenried |
| 1843 - Gen. Dennis Dent | 1963 - William Clarence McCain |
| 1844 - Gen. Dennis Dent | 1967 - Edwin Weber Skidmore |
| 1845 - Gen. Dennis Dent | 1971 - Richard C. Shelby |
| 1846 - Gen. Dennis Dent | 1975 - Bert Bank |
| 1847 - Gen. Dennis Dent | E.H. Gilmore |
| 1848 - Gen. Dennis Dent | 1977 - Bert Bank |
| 1849 - Gen. Dennis Dent | E.H. Gilmore |
| 1850 - Robert Jemison, Jr. | |
| 1852 - Robert Jemison, Jr. | |
| 1854 - Robert Jemison, Jr. | |
| 1856 - Robert Jemison, Jr. | |
| 1858 - Robert Jemison, Jr. | |
| 1860 - Robert Jemison, Jr. | |
| 1862 - Ezekiel Abner Powell | |
| 1864 - Ezekiel Abner Powell | |
| 1868 - J.F. Morton | |
| 1871 - John M. Martin | |
| 1872 - John M. Martin; J. DeF. Richards | |
| 1874 - John M. Martin | |
| 1876 - John M. Martin; A.C. Hargrove | |
| 1878 - A.C. Hargrove | |
| 1880 - A.C. Hargrove | |
| 1882 - A.C. Hargrove | |
| 1884 - E.H. Moren | |
| 1886 - W.C. Cross | |
| 1888 - A.C. Hargrove | |

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

Alabama House

- 1819 - James Hill; Harden Perkins; Julius Sims
- 1820 - James Hill; Harden Perkins; Dr. Jephth V. Isbell
- 1821 - Levin Powell; Judge Marmaduke Williams; Judge Sion L. Perry
- 1822 - Judge Marmaduke Williams; James Hill; Thomas C. Hunter
- 1823 - James Hill; Harden Perkins; Rev. John L. Tindall, M.D.
- 1824 - James Hill; Harden Perkins; Robert Emmet Bledsoe Baylor
- 1825 - Dr. Richard Inge, Dr. John L. Tindall; Judge Marmaduke Williams; Seth Barton
- 1826 - Harvey W. Ellis; Benjamin Whitfield; M. Williams; Harden Perkins
- 1827 - Judge Henry Watkins Collier; H.W. Ellis; Harden Perkins; William H. Jack
- 1828 - Seth Barton; Harden Perkins; Willis Banks; Benjamin Whitfield
- 1829 - Marmaduke Williams; H.W. Ellis; Harden Perkins; Willis Banks
- 1830 - Judge Eli Shortridge; Thomas Hogg; Marmaduke Williams; Moses Collins
- 1831 - Benjamin B. Fontaine; William H. Terrell; Dr. John R. Drish; James Foster
- 1832 - Pleasant H. Wilson; Constantine Perkins; Dr. John R. Drish; Judge Marmaduke Williams
- 1833 - H.W. Ellis; Judge Marmaduke Williams; Thomas Williams; Jolly Jones
- 1834 - Gen. Dennis Dent; Judge Eli Shortridge; Samuel Gordon Frierson; Jolly Jones
- 1835 - Gen. Dennis Dent; Abel H. White; Samuel Gordon Frierson; Jacob Wyzer
- 1836 - Gen. George W. Crabb; Gen. Dennis Dent; H.W. Ellis; Samuel Gordon Frierson
- 1837 - Benjamin Faneuil Porter; Pleasant H. May; Marmaduke Williams; William Simonton
- 1838 - Dr. Reuben Searcy; Jabez Mitchell; Judge Marmaduke Williams; Benjamin Faneuil Porter
- 1839 - John D. Phelan; Jabez Mitchell; Marmaduke Williams; B.F. Porter
- 1840 - Robert Jemison, Jr.; Harden Perkins; Jabez Mitchell; James G. Blount
- 1841 - Robert Jemison, Jr.; William Russell Smith; Jabez Mitchell; Harden Perkins
- 1842 - Wm. Russell Smith; Wm. P. Merriwether; Marion Banks; B.F. Porter
- 1843 - Bacchus H. Huntington; Marion Banks; W.P. Merriwether; Jabez Mitchell
- 1844 - Judge Peter Martin; Robert Jemison, Jr.; Jabez Mitchell; Wm. P. Merriwether
- 1845 - Dr. James Guild; Benjamin Faneuil Porter; Rev. Abner Wynn;
- 1847 - Robert Jemison, Jr.; B.F. Porter; Harden Perkins
- 1849 - Robert Jemison, Jr.; Harden Perkins; Moses McGuire

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

Alabama House

- 1819 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1820 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; Dr. Joseph V. Leboff
 1821 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1822 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1823 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1824 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1825 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1826 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1827 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1828 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1829 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1830 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1831 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1832 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1833 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1834 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1835 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1836 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1837 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1838 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1839 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1840 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1841 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1842 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1843 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1844 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1845 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1846 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1847 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1848 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1849 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1850 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1851 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1852 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1853 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1854 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1855 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1856 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1857 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1858 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims
 1859 - James Hill; Hardin Perkins; John Sims

- 1851 - James B. Wallace; Marion Banks; Rufus H. Clements;
 1853 - Gov. Joshua Lanier Martin; Newburn Hobbs Brown;
 1855 - Ezekiel Abner Powell; Newburn Hobbs Brown
 1857 - Ezekiel Abner Powell; Newburn Hobbs Brown
 1859 - Newton L. Whitfield; Newburn Hobbs Brown (resgnd); Ezekiel Abner Powell
 1861 - John Campbell Spencer; Thomas P. Lewis; W.A. Bishop; W.A. Bishop
 1865 - Newton L. Whitfield; Dr. James . McLester
 1868 - Ryland Randolph; S.W. Jones; C.C. Page
 1870 - William Stokes Wyman; Newton N. Clements
 1871 - William Stokes Wyman; Newton N. Clements
 1872 - N.H. Brown; Newton N. Clements
 1874 - N.H. Brown; Newton N. Clements
 1876 - N.H. Brown; Newton N. Clements
 1878 - W.G. Cochran; W.G.B. Pearson
 1880 - H.H. Brown; M. Donoho
 1882 - H.H. Brown; General Sterling A.M. Wood
 1884 - H.H. Brown; A.C. Hargrove
 1886 - Newton N. Clements; Newton L. Whitfield
 1888 - W.G. Cochran; N.N. Clements
 1890 - Newton N. Clements; John Manly Foster
 1892 - F. M. Barbour; J.P. Gaines
 1894 - James J. Mayfield; W.S. Patton
 1896 - Newton N. Clements; Gov. William Woodward Brandon
 1898 - Hardy B. Foster; Gov. William Woodward Brandon
 1900 - Hardy B. Foster; Gov. William Woodward Brandon
 1903 - John Manly Foster; Charles Bell Verner
 1907 - Judge Fleetwood Rice; John Manly Foster
 1907 (Spec.) - Judge Fleetwood Rice; James Clinton Brown
 1909 (Spec.) - Judge Fleetwood Rice; James Clinton Brown
 1911 - Judge Fleetwood Rice; James Clinton Brown
 1915 - Rev. John Thomas Bealle; Fred Fite
 1919 - H.T. Burks; A.S. Van de Graff
 1923 - Rev. John Thomas Bealle; Charles Bell Verner
 1927 -
 1931 -
 1935 - James Cherry Austin; William Aubrey Dominick
 1939 -
 1943 -
 1947 - Artemas Killian Callahan; James Pervis Shelton
 1951 - Edward Franklin Morgan; James Pervis Shelton
 1955 - Artemas Killian Callahan; William Ryan deGraffenried
 1959 - Artemas Killian "Temo" Callahan; Arthur Louis Ferguson
 1963 - Artemas Killian "Temo" Callahan; William Dewey Campbell, Jr.
 Dr. Ralph D. Brown
 1967 - John Lee Culver; Hugh Rowe Thomas, killed 25 Apr. 1967, on the way to a meeting of the Legislature; Edward D. Robertson, elected to vacancy; Dr. Ralph D. Brown; Bert Bank
 1971 - John Lee Culver; Edward D. Robertson; Tim Parker; Bert Bank
 1975 - Edward D. "Big Ed" Robertson; Roy Johnson; Walter Owens
 1977 - Edward D. "Big Ed" Robertson; Roy Johnson; Walter Owens

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY
ALABAMA

1977

Probate Judge ----- Hardy McCollum, Tuscaloosa, Ala. 35401

County Commissioners:

Judge Hardy McCollum, Tuscaloosa, Ala. 35401

District 1 - Woodrow Boyd, Echola, Ala. 35457
District 2 - Charlie Allen, RFD 1, Cottondale, Ala. 35453
District 3 - Bobby Miller, Tuscaloosa, Ala. 35401

Circuit Clerk - Doris Turner, Tuscaloosa, Ala. 35401
Acting Chief Clerk, Probate Office - Dorothy Burroughs
Tax Assessor - Sarah McMullin, Tuscaloosa, Ala. 35401
Tax Collector - Ralph (Doc.) Brown, Tuscaloosa, Ala. 35401
Coroner - Earl Mitchell, Tuscaloosa, Ala. 35401
Board of Equalization, Chairman Garron Wheat
Board of Registrars, Chairman Georgia Mae Hodo
Warrant Judge - Gene Boswell
Civil Defense Coordinator - Sam Sloan
County Superintendent of Schools - Charles Sprayberry, Ed.D.
District Court Judge - John Karrh
Circuit Judges:

Judge Joseph A. Colquitt
Judge Jerry Baird
Judge Fred W. Nicol
Judge Claude Harris, Jr.
County Attorney - Allison, Ray, McQueen

Retired Judges:

Judge Aubrey Dominick
Judge James Buck

CHAPTER XIV
TUSCALOOSA COUNTY
ALABAMA
COUNTY OFFICIALS
1977

Probate Judge ----- Hardy McCallum, Tuscaloosa, Ala. 35401

County Commissioners:

Judge Hardy McCallum, Tuscaloosa, Ala. 35401
District 1 - Woodrow Boyd, Echola, Ala. 35457
District 2 - Charlie Allen, R.D. 1, Cottondale, Ala. 35453
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Coroner - Earl Mitchell, Tuscaloosa, Ala. 35401
Board of Equalization, Chairman Gordon West
Board of Registrars, Chairman Georgia Lee Hobbs
Warrant Judge - Gene Rosewell
Civil Defense Coordinator - Sam Sloan
County Superintendent of Schools - Charles Spivey, R.D. 1
District Court Judge - John Smith
Circuit Judges:
Judge Joseph A. Colquhitt
Judge Jerry Baird
Judge Fred M. Nicol
Judge Claude Harris, Jr.
County Attorney - Allison Ray, McJannet

Retired Judges:
Judge Aubrey Dominick
Judge James Cook

CHAPTER XV

POST OFFICES IN TUSCALOOSA COUNTY TODAY AND YESTERDAY

UNITED STATES POST OFFICES IN 1977 WITH ZIP CODE

Tuscaloosa County has the following post offices in 1977:

Abernant 35440	Northport 35476
Brookwood 35444	Brownville Rural B.
Buhl 35446	Peterson 35478
Coaling 35449	Ralph 35480
Coker 35452	Samantha 35482
Cottondale 35453	Searles 35483
Downtown Tuscaloosa 35401	Tuscaloosa 35401
Duncanville 35456	Holt
Eastside Station, Tuscaloosa 35401	Downtown
Echola 35457	Eastside
Elrod 35458	McFarland
Fosters 35463	Veterans Hospital
Holt Branch 35401	University 35486
Kellerman 35468	Vance 35490
McFarland Station, Tuscaloosa 35401	Veterans Hospital 35401

THE FIRST POST OFFICE

The first United States Post Office established in Tuscaloosa County was Black Warrior Falls in 1818. While the post office is in the list of offices, no postmaster is named in the list until 11 March 1819, when Thomas C. Hunter is listed as postmaster. Mr. Hunter was at the Falls 25 April 1818, possibly earlier, and no doubt served as postmaster before 11 March 1819.¹

¹See page 5.

CHAPTER IV POST OFFICES IN TUSCALOOSA COUNTY TODAY AND YESTERDAY

UNITED STATES POST OFFICES IN 1977 WITH ZIP CODES

Tuscaloosa County has the following post offices in 1977:

Abernant 35440	Northport 35476
Brookwood 35444	Brownsville 35468
Buhl 35446	Peterson 35478
Coaling 35449	Ralph 35480
Coker 35452	Samantha 35482
Cottondale 35453	University 35486
Duncanville 35456	Tuscaloosa 35401
Echola 35457	Wright 35401
Elrod 35458	Woodrow Sumner 35456
Fosters 35463	Woodrow Sumner 35456
Kellerman 35468	Woodrow Sumner 35456
Northport 35476	Woodrow Sumner 35456
Peterson 35478	Woodrow Sumner 35456
Ralph 35480	Woodrow Sumner 35456
Samantha 35482	Woodrow Sumner 35456
University 35486	Woodrow Sumner 35456
Vance 35490	Woodrow Sumner 35456

The first United States Post Office established in Tuscaloosa County was Black Warrior Falls in 1818. While the post office is in the list of offices, no postmaster is named in the list until 11 March 1819, when Thomas G. Hunter is listed as postmaster. Mr. Hunter was at the falls 25 April 1818, possibly earlier, and no doubt served as postmaster before 11 March 1819.

POST OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS

November, 1977

- Abernant 35440 - Doris Herring
- Brookwood 35444 - Wanda Magnum
- Buhl 35446 - Robert Sellers
- Coaling 35449 - Audrey Foster
- Coker 35452 - Alice White
- Cottondale 35453 - Gladys McGee West
- Tuscaloosa 35401 - W.W. Wright
- Duncanville 35456 - Woodrow Sumner
- Echola 35457 - Bernice Pearson
- Elrod 35458 - Lewis Berry
- Fosters 35463 - Agnes Christian
- Kellerman 35468 - Kathelene Sims
- Northport 35476 - Ellis Teer
- Peterson 35478 - Patricia McGee Edmonds
- Ralph 35480 - Margie Walker
- Samantha 35482 - Signa Beal
- University 35486 - Robert Tidwell
- Vance - Mary Martin

POST OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS

November, 1977

Abernethy 32440 - Doris Herring
 Brockwood 32444 - Wanda Magnus
 Buhl 32446 - Robert Sellers
 Coalfield 32449 - Andrew Foster
 Coker 32452 - Alice White
 Cottondale 32453 - Gladys Hodges West
 Tuscaloosa 32401 - W.M. Wright
 Buena Vista 32456 - Woodrow Sumner
 Scholia 32457 - Bernice Pearson
 Elrod 32458 - Lewis Barry
 Posters 32463 - Agnes Christian
 Kellerman 32468 - Katherine Sims
 Northport 32476 - Ellis Teer
 Peterson 32478 - Patricia Hodges Edwards
 Ralph 32480 - Markie Walker
 Semanthe 32482 - Signa Beal
 University 32486 - Robert Tidwell
 Vance - Mary Martin

POST OFFICES IN 1825

David Buck was operating a store in 1825 and maintained a post office according to postal records.

Willie Buck was postmaster at Carthage (Moundville).

In the postal records, the names of the bondsmen are given, and it possible to know the exact date of appointment.

Benjamin Fox was postmaster at Fox Locus Grove. Daniel P. Hargrove was listed as Postmaster at a post office bearing the name "Hargrove".

Levin Powell was Tuscaloosa's postmaster in 1825. Samuel Gordon Frierson was postmaster at Tuscaloosa in 1839; William D. Marrast in 1845.

POST OFFICES IN 1830

Buck's Store continued to be a mail stop on the post road. Down at Carthage Toliver C. Gholson was postmaster. Joshua Halbert had set himself up as a center, possibly in a store, and had obtained a post office, named "Halbert" in 1830. He was the Postmaster.

Halbert is the one who drove the first wagon in Tuscaloosa, according to some stories.

It is interesting to note that in Jefferson County, east of Tuscaloosa was filling up with settlers, and needing more post offices. In the newspapers, lists of letters remaining in the established post offices, unclaimed, were published. It is a beautiful dream of the genealogists to find a boxful of those unclaimed letters, many of which, no doubt, contain valuable information about the members of the family left behind! The news items advise that the letters will be "sent to the dead-letter office if not claimed within" a certain number of days.

POST OFFICES IN TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

1839 to 1845

Buck Creek is listed as a post office in 1839, and William Archibald is Postmaster. John Miller and James M. Harvey, at Carthage, swapped around with the office. Evidently each one had a store.

At Fosters, R.S. Foster and John L.S. Foster were postmasters.

Jena had Daniel Teer and Jacob riollana (sic).

At McMath's store, Elisha McMath was postmaster.

New Lexington had A. Robertson in 1839 and F.W. Woodward in 1845.

At Northport J. VanHoose was postmast in 1839, and Lewis Etheridge in 1845.

At Romulus, John Saunders was postmaster in 1839 and John Sanders in 1845. Sipsey Turnpike had William C. Tierce in 1839.

POST OFFICES IN 1851
with Post masters

Buck Creek ---M.B. Meador
Carthage-----D.R. Gladney
Foster-----Arthur Foster
Jena-----Thomas P. Robertson
McMath-----Elisha McMath
New Lexington - Thomas W. Smith
North River---- Charles F. Jay
Romulus----- J.R. Smith
Oregonia----- Wilson Shepard
Sipsey Turnpike--- Samuel W. Archibald
Trion----- George Collins
Tuscaloosa----- William D. Marrast

POST OFFICES IN 1867

Cushing (formerly Buck Creek), changed 1870 to Ralph
Fernvale (between Northport and McConnell's), Wm. Chestnut, P.M., 1882
Fosters
Hickman's
Jena
New Lexington
Northport
Oregonia
Romulus
Trion (from 1872 to 1879, called Smallwood), later changed to Vance
Tuscaloosa (c.h.)

POST OFFICES IN TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

1839 to 1842

Back Creek is listed as a post office in 1839, and William Archibald is postmaster. John Miller and James M. Harvey, at Guntersville, swapped around with the office. Evidently each one had a store.

At Posters, R.H. Foster and John L.H. Foster were postmasters.

John had Daniel Ter and Jacob Williams (also).

At McIntosh's store, Elijah McIntosh was postmaster.

New Lexington had A. Robertson in 1839 and P.W. Woodward in 1842.

At New Liberty, J. Vanhook was postmaster in 1839, and Lewis B. Broughton in 1842.

At Robinson, John Saunders was postmaster in 1839 and John Saunders in 1842. Gipsy Turnpike had William C. Tice in 1839.

POST OFFICES IN 1842
with post masters

Back Creek - H.B. Wender
Guntersville - D.A. Osborn
Foster - Arthur Foster
Jena - Thomas F. Robertson
McIntosh - Elijah McIntosh
New Lexington - Thomas M. Smith
North River - Charles F. Jay
Robinson - J.R. Smith
Gipsy Turnpike - Samuel W. Archibald
Tice - George Collins
Tuscaloosa - William D. Harvey

POST OFFICES IN 1847

Guntersville (formerly Back Creek), changed 1847 to Guntersville (formerly Back Creek) and Guntersville, T.A., 1847.

Farmers - (formerly Guntersville) and Guntersville, T.A., 1847.

Posters - (formerly Guntersville) and Guntersville, T.A., 1847.

McIntosh's - (formerly Guntersville) and Guntersville, T.A., 1847.

Jena - (formerly Guntersville) and Guntersville, T.A., 1847.

New Lexington - (formerly Guntersville) and Guntersville, T.A., 1847.

North River - (formerly Guntersville) and Guntersville, T.A., 1847.

Robinson - (formerly Guntersville) and Guntersville, T.A., 1847.

Gipsy Turnpike - (formerly Guntersville) and Guntersville, T.A., 1847.

Tice - (formerly Guntersville) and Guntersville, T.A., 1847.

Tuscaloosa - (formerly Guntersville) and Guntersville, T.A., 1847.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICES IN 1919

Abernant - Established in 1890.

Brookwood - Established in 1890, with Samuel B. Price, Jr., as Postmaster. (In 1973, Joe Brackner wrote a History of Brookwood.)

Buhl - Manley Cornelius operated a fine saw-mill at this place. Dr. Wilbur Deal bought it.

Coaling - Daniel Black, Sr., born 13 February 1823, in Saluda County, S.C. son of John Black, came to Alabama in 1846. He married Margaret Kyser (1833-1916) in 1848. In 1852 Daniel Black entered 365 acres of land, and later bought more. At one time he owned over 1000 sheep, had a large herd of cattle, operated a store and grist mill. He gave the right-of-way for the railroad, and named the community Coaling. Daniel and Margaret (Kyser) Black had 14 children. (Information from Mrs. Ann Simmons and Mrs. Reuel Black, Coaling. See also Chapter on "Family Sketches" in HISTORY OF TUSCALOOSA COUNTY, Vol. II.)

Coker -

Cottondale - See "Industries in Tuscaloosa County".

Duncanville - Date of establishment not known.

Echola - Date of establishment not known.

Elrod - See Elrod Family Sketch.

Foster's - One of the earliest post offices.

Goethite - Mining town in eastern section.

Greeley - No information.

Hagler - See Family sketch on Hagler.

Holman - In western part of County.

Holt - Post Office established 1870. Branch station 1977.

Hull - In western part of County.

Jena - Established before 1850

Kellerman - Near Burchfield, in eastern section.

McConnells - John McConnell (1786-1867) and wife are buried in the old cemetery, known today as McGee Cemetery. Solomon McGee (1810-1876) married Jureta French. Their daughter, Alabama, married John Boswell, son of John Samuel (1833-1875) and Martha Caroline (Thompson) Boswell. John Boswell was the grandfather of Mildred Norris Jobson. Henry A. Boswell, born 1868, married Emma Ada Ship, born 1879, and they were the parents of Carrie Boswell Lambert (Mrs. Alton Lambert.)

Moore's Bridge - An early trading point on the upper Sipsey River, where was operated a ferry by Duncan Taney Moore, who later built a bridge.

Northport - Post Office was established 17 December 1832, with Charles Snow as Postmaster, according to W.S. Persinger in his HISTORY OF NORTHPORT.

Olmsted Station - Elisha Sage Olmsted was born at E. Hartford, Conn., 5 April 1826; died at Tuscaloosa, 10 December 1868; married 8 May 1845, Harriett Judson, daughter of Jesse and Jerusha (Alford) Judson. Their son, Charles Bradley Olmsted, was postmaster at Olmsted. Conrad Sage Olmsted served in the C.S.A., married in 1877 Jane Shuttleworth, daughter of John and Rebecca (Bowen) Shuttleworth.

Other children of Elisha Sage Olmsted were:

1. Harriett, born 1855; married 17 June 1874, William R. Copeland, son of Edward and Rhoda (King) Copeland of Bridgeport, Jackson County, Ala.

Had: Edna, who married Rev. Thomas E. Sanders;
Toney Glover;
Marvin, who married, 1905, Mozell Laudadale Lillian
Mamie, who married A.S. Cleeve;
Jessie Judson;
Bertram Rufus;
Annie Lenora
Charles Talmadge
Royal

2. Alasco, born 1859; married 10 April 1881, Leoda Addison, of Eutaw, Green County, Ala.. daughter of Thomas McCoy and Mary (Ayers) Addison.

Had: Alasco Sage;
Leoda McCoy;
Minerva, married Samuel C. Haynis;
Albino Thomas, married Virginia Millican;
Harman;
W.R. Hurst;
Lacey;

3. Lillian, born 25 October 1863; married 21 February 1885 Frederick William Moening, born in Germany, son of Alexander and Johanna (Hoeppel) Moening

Had: Johanna Harriet, married Walter H. Nicol;
Sage Alexander;
Wilhelmina;
Dorothy;

4. Elisha Sage, Jr. (1865-); married Sallie Kennedy, born 1859, daughter of Joseph Mitchell and Olivia (Heard) Kennedy;
Had: Ruth Olive;
Sage Judson

¹ Came to Northport before 1860 and operated a hat factory.

² Parents of Judge Fred Nicol, born 14 March 1911. Paternal grandparents of Judge Nicol were Thomas Walter and Katherine (Pomeroy) Nicol.

Peterson - A post office was opened at Peterson in 1915 with Mr. P.H. Hinds as the first Postmaster. The salary was \$185.00 per year. In 1920 Mr. C.N. Booth was appointed Acting postmaster. In 1921 Mr. John Bookhardt was appointed Postmaster. In 1922, Mr. Hinds was again appointed, and served until 1926, when Mr. C.O. Franklin was made Acting postmaster. He served only a short time, and then Mrs. Ole Cox was made Postmaster. She served until her death. Mrs. Edna McGee was appointed in 1942, and served two years. Mrs. Gladys McGee was appointed by Mr. Pete Jarman in 1944, and was still serving 14 February 1975.

Peter Sanders entered the land in 1822. When the railroad was built, the name given to the "stop" was "Shiras". Mr. C.M. Peterson began buying land at this point in 1903. He deeded land for both a Baptist Church and a Methodist Church in 1917. Rev. Charles Hallman was first pastor of the Methodist Church. He was the father of Rossie Hallman, Mrs. Bessie Hogue, Mrs. Willie Mae Weaver, and others.

Ralph - Formerly Hickman's Post Office. Mr. Polk Park was postmaster at one time. The Highway Post Office, established in 1950, passed through Ralph.

In 1900 Mr. William L. Stewart was postmaster. It is said that his wife was Kathleen Ralf (sic) for whom the office was named, but spelled differently. The Stewarts moved in 1903, and Frank and Holmes Park bought the store. Next Mr. A.P. Patton bought the store and served as Postmaster. Mr. O.W. Phillips served as Postmaster for 30 years, beginning 1 July 1914. Mr. B.E. Ray was first rural carrier from this office.

Daniel Stewart operated a tanyard, sawmill, and brick kiln before the Civil War in the vicinity of Ralph. A pottery was near the B.E. Ray home. For many years Mr. Ray had a clock, watch, and gun-repair shop. He also tested eyes and fitted glasses.

About 1934 Mr. A.R. Taylor built a veneer mill.

A progressive community, in 1949 the Ralph Community was awarded the \$500 "One Variety Cotton" Award.

Rickey - On L. and N. Railroad. At Junction of U.S. 11 and I59.

Rockcastle - On Rockcastle Creek in eastern part of County.

Samantha - In Township 18S R10W, Section 17.

Sandlin - no information.

Searles - Mining town in eastern section.

Sylvan - no information.

Tuscaloosa - See Chapter on City of Tuscaloosa.

University - Post Office at the University of Alabama.

Vance - Formerly Trion, then Smallwood, and then Vance. J. White, P.M.

Yolande - Mining town in eastern section of County.

INDEX

- Abbot, James 42
 Acee, Margaret L. 42
 Acey, C.K. 42
 Acker, Alfred 42
 Adair, Isaac 109
 Adams, William L. 10
 Adams, Martin 13
 Adams, Elizabeth 25
 Adams, Rev. Zabdill 20,25
 Adams, John Q. 93
 Addison, Leoda 124
 Adkins, Wm. 42
 Aker, James 42
 Akin, Cyrus 42
 Akin, J.G. 42
 Alabama Historical Society 20
 Alabama Legislators 116-118
 Albritain, Amos 42
 Albritain, James 42
 Alexander Family 39
 Alexander, Thomas 42
 Allen, William B. 42
 Allen, Charlie 119
 Amantasis, Lois 25
 Anderson, Gilbert 42
 Anderson, Gilbert C. 42
 Andrews, Ezekiel 42
 Andrews, H.M. 42
 Andrews, Howell 42
 Andrews, John 42
 Andrews, John 42
 Anthony, Henry T. 11,42
 Aplin, Enoch 42
 Aplin, Lewis 42
 Aplin, William 42
 Archibald, William 25,122
 Archibald, Margaret 25
 Armstrong, J. 42
 Armstrong, William 42
 Arnold, Samuel 42
 Arthur, C.P. 42
 Ashford, Mitchell 42
 Ashford, Thomas 94
 Ashmore, James B. 5
 Avery, Daniel H. 59
 Ayers, Arthur 42

 Bacher, B.A. 93
 Bacon, Capt. 8
 Bacon, Edmund T. 13
 Bagby, J.A. 42

 Bailey, John 11,28
 Baillie, John 13
 Baines, Thomas Rev. 42
 Baird, Alex 42
 Bair, Judge Jerry 119
 Baker, Obed 4
 Baker, James 13
 Baker, A. 42
 Baker, Charles 42
 Baker, John 42
 Baker, George 42
 Baker, Pearson 42
 Baker, R.P. 42
 Baker, John 42
 Baldwin, William D. 42
 Ball, Marie 38
 Ball, Asahel 42
 Bankhead, Senator John Hollis 106
 Banks, John 92
 Banks, Rachel 25,42
 Banks, Willis 25,42
 Banks, Mary 25
 Banks, Marion 42
 Barbee, Elija 42
 Barber, Tarply 42
 Barber, Richard 42
 Barbee, D. 42
 Barker, Asa 42
 Barker, Jacob 42
 Barnett, Joseph 13
 Barrentine, William 42
 Barret, Joseph 42
 Barringer, Mathew 42
 Bates, Mathew 42
 Battle, Alfred 42
 Baugh-Kennedy Co. 59
 Baw, Mitchell 42
 Bayley, Mildred 42
 Baylor, R.E.B. 42,115
 Baze, James 42
 Beale, John S. 17,25
 Beam, Jeremiah 41
 Beasley, Wiley 8
 Beasley, Dillard 8
 Beason, S. 39
 Beck, James 13
 Beck, Wm. 42
 Beel, John S. 42
 Beel, Charles 42
 Beel, John S. 42
 Beemes, Elias 42

Burroughs, Dorothy 119
Burton, William 43
Busby, Stephen 43
Bushong, Stephen 43
Busnong, Jacob 43
Butts, Willson 43
Fyers, Seth 43
Byler Road 109
Byron, Jesse 43
Byrd, Henry 5

Cadell, Andrew 43
Cain, James 12
Caldwell, Samuel 25
Caldwell, Elizabeth 43
Caldwell, Joseph 43
Caldwell, Sarah 43
Calloway, Col. Richard 20
Calvert, William 109
Calvert, Hiram 43
Calvert, James 43
Cameron, Isaac 43
Cameron, J. 43
Cameron, John 43
Cammelt's Settlement 8
Camp, John B. 43
Camp, Williamson 43
Camp, Thomas 43
Campbell, David 8
Campbell, John 11
Campbell, John 13
Campbell, Lemuel 43
Campbell, D.G. 43
Camron, W.A. 43
Cane, Edward 43
Cane, Patrick 43
Cannon, William 13
Cannon, Isaac 25
Cannon, Sarah 25
Cardwell, James 43
Carnes, Philip 43
Carr, George 43
Carr, Sam 64
Carroll, William M. 25
Carroll, J.F. 25
Carroll, John 25
Carroll, Z.D. 43
Carroll, John 43
Carrolls, J.H. 43
Carrodyne, Bird 43
Carroway, Aaron 43
Carson, Col. Joseph 6
Carson, Thomas 106
Carson, Adam Sr. 106
Carson, Davis 106

Carson, Joseph 106
 Carson, Enoch 106
 Carter, Allen 43
 Cateledge, Eliza 43
 Case, J.B. 93
 Casey, John 109
 Cates, Thomas 43
 Cavendish, Deannah 43
 Cavendish, William 43
 Chambers, Elijah 43
 Chamblee, Bill 93
 Champion, John 93
 Champion, Carl 93
 Chancellor, John 25
 Chamcellor, Mary 25
 Chancellor, Daniel C. 26
 Chapell, Humphrey 43
 Chapell, R.W. 43
 Chapman, L.D. 38, 77
 Cherry, Thomas 43
 Childress, James B. 13, 26, 43
 Childress, Mary 26
 Childress, John 43
 Chism, Middleton 43
 Chism, John 43
 Chism, Lewis 43
 Christian, James 43
 Christian, James 43
 Christian, John 43
 Christian, Lewis 43
 Clardy, B. 43
 Clardy, Joseph 43
 Clark, Samuel 43
 Clark, William 43
 Clark, K.D. 92
 Cleeve, A.S. 124
 Clements, Bert 92
 Clements, Hardy 26
 Clemmonds, Hardy 43
 Clemmonds, Joseph 43
 Clemmonds, Elizabeth 43
 Clemmonds, Reuben 43
 Clemmonds, Israel 43
 Clemmonds, Elija 43
 Clemmonds, J. 43
 Clemmonds, Jacob 43
 Clemmonds, G. 43
 Cleveland, Joseph 43
 Click, Matthew 10
 Click, Matthew B. 14
 Cline, Michael 26
 Clinton, Matt 38
 Clinton, M. 43
 Clouse, E.D. 94
 Coal Miner, Life of a 88

Harkie John 46
 Harkie, Alexander 46
 Harkie, Archibald 46
 Harkie, John 46
 Harkness, Benjamin 46
 Harlin, John 46
 Harper, Robbert 46
 Harris, Agnes (Payne) 2
 Harris, Eliza 46
 Harris, Caesar 9
 Harris, Claude Jr. 119
 Harrison, Richard 10
 Harrison, Joseph D. 13
 Harrison, Joseph D. 11
 Harrison, C. 46
 Harrold, James 46
 Harrold, Jacob 46
 Harrold, Abraham 46
 Harrold, Charles 46
 Hart, Velina 46
 Hartgrove, John 46
 Hartgrove, H.W. 46
 Hartgrove, John 46
 Harvey, James M. 122
 Harwood, S.M. 46
 Hassen, Isaac 46
 Hathcock, Charles 46
 Hawkins, Pamela 20 note
 Hawn, William 33
 Hay, John 46
 Heard, Andrew 46
 Hearn, William R. 46
 Heflin, Jesse 5
 Heflin, James 13
 Helms, John 13
 Hemphill, William 28
 Hemphill, J.C. 46
 Henderson, John 46
 Henderson, Lewis 92
 Hendon, Buryman 46
 Hendricks, B.C. 81
 Hendricks, E.L. 81
 Hendricks, James 46
 Hendricks, Nimrod 46
 Hendricks, Lewis 46
 Hendricks, Samuel 46
 Hendricks, B.S. 38
 Henly, Edmund 46
 Henly, Nancy 46
 Henry, Bill 92
 Henry, L. 46
 Henry, L. 46
 Herndon, Sarah 46
 Herring, Andrew 46

Herring, Daniel 46
 Herring, Stephen 46
 Herring, Pinckney 47
 Herring, Eliza 47
 Hester, David 47
 Hester, C.A. 47
 Hester, W. 47
 Heustess, Arthur 67
 Hewett, John 47
 Hewett, George 47
 Hewett, Isaac 47
 Hewett, William 47
 Hibbard, Norman 111
 Hickenburg, F. 47
 Hickman, William 47
 Hicks, Josiah 47
 Hicks, James 47
 Hicks, Thomas 47
 Hill, George 5
 Hill, John 13
 Hill, James 11, 13, 47
 Hill, Abram 47
 Hill, Theophilus 47
 Hill, M.M. 47
 Hill, Robert 47
 Hill, Barnard 47
 Hillman, Daniel 94
 Hinds, William 47
 Hinds, P.M. 47
 Hinton, William 47
 Hinton, John 47
 Hobbs, Ann 47
 Hobson, Baker 47
 Hocut, Edward 28
 Hocut, Elzora Traweek 28
 Hocut, Richard 47
 Hocut, George 47
 Hocut, William 47
 Hocut, Osburn 47
 Hocut, Edward 47
 Hocut, Eliza 47
 Hocut, Elijah 47
 Hodge, John 11
 Hodges, J.A. 47
 Hodges, John A. 47
 Hodo, Georgia Mae 119
 Hoeppel, Johanna 124
 Hogg, Joseph L. 16
 Hogg, Stephen 47
 Hogg, Thomas 47
 Holcombe, Hosea 55
 Holland, Major James 29
 Holland, Sarah 29
 Holliday, Jemima H. 29

Kates, Thomas 48
 Keaton, Jesse 48
 Keaton, John 48
 Keaton, Kaider B. 48
 Keaton, Sherrod 48
 Kelly, Moses 48
 Kelly, Hiram 48
 Kelly, Edmonds 48
 Kenida, William 48
 Kennedy, John 14
 Kennedy, Sallie 124
 Kennon, Dr. Robert L. 30
 Kennon, Dr. Robert 95
 Kerr, Margaret 30
 Kesee, Thomas 48
 Kesee, William 48
 Kesee, Milton 48
 Kesee, Thomas 48
 Kesee, Minton 48
 Kesee, Thomas 48
 Kirby, John 48
 Kirby, James 48
 Killingsworth, James 48
 Kindricks, B.L.N. 48
 King, T.T. 48
 King, Willson 48
 King, Wm. M. 48
 King, Philip 48
 Kinney, A.M.H. 30
 Kiriakos, J.G. 93
 Kirk, Robert 30
 Kitchens, G.H. 48
 Kleeschulte, Dave 94
 Knapp, Clarissa C. 30
 Knapp, Rev. Nathaniel P. 30
 Knott, James 48
 Knott, F.H. 48
 Knox, James 13
 Knox, Eliga 48
 Krups, George 48
 Kyle, Hamilton 48
 Kyle, Hiram 48
 Kyser, Margaret 123
 Lambert, Luke John 30
 Lambert, Susan J. McElroy 30
 Lambert, Alton 62
 Lambert, Linnie Ida Green 62
 Lambert, Rufus 62
 Lambert, Aster 64
 Lambert, Vaudis 65
 Lambert, Charles Farish 71
 Lambert, L.A.Jr. 71
 Lambert, Freda Elvie 71
 Lambert, John 81
 Lambert, Carrie Boswell 123

Lawden, John W. 48
 LaMoreaux, Philip E. 98
 LaMoreaux, Bunnle 98
 Lang, John 33
 Langford, Lorenzo 48
 Langston, Asa 48
 Langston, Mathew 48
 Lanier, Charles 94
 Larkustam Aaron 10
 Larrance, Georges 48
 Lastly, John 48
 Lathrum, Jesse 48
 Lauderdale, J.H. 48
 Law, John 48
 Lawless, L.B. 47
 Lawless, Hiram 48
 Lawless, Asa 48
 Lawrence, Charity 30
 Lawrence, Josiah 30
 Leach, Sewell J. 59
 Lee, Isaac 30, 48
 Lee, Gilbert 92
 Lee, William 48
 Lee, Thomas 48
 Lee, Lewis 48
 Lee, Benjamin 48
 Lemmonds, John 48
 Lemmonds, Elizabeth 48
 Lemmonds, T.C. 48
 Leonard, Adam 48
 Lenon, Charles 12, 13
 Levin, Charles 13, 14, 48
 Lewin, Charles 13, 14, 48
 Lewis, Hannah 3
 Lewis, James 48
 Lewis, Phillip 48
 Lindsey, Thomas 13
 Lindsey, Lucinda J. 30
 Lindsey, M.A. 30
 Lindsey, David 48
 Lindsey, Abraham 48
 Lindsey, Joseph 48
 Lindsey, James 48
 Lindsey, James 48
 Lindsey, Thomas 48
 Lindsey, James 48
 Lipscomb, Dabney 48
 Little, John 13
 Littlepage, P.W. 48
 Lockhart, Thomas 48
 Lockhart, James 48
 Loftis Wrecking Co. 16
 Loggins, Reuben 48
 Landy, Thomas 48
 Loosing, Joseph 48
 Lott, J.B. 48

Love, Drennon 48
 Lovell, Thomas 10, 11
 Lovell, Benjamin 48
 Lowe, James 48
 Lucas, Charles 48
 Lucky, William F. 13
 Lucky, William 48
 Luke, J.W. 48
 Lunkford, Matthew 13
 Lyon, Edmond 5
 Lyon, Castleton 48
 Lyon, Wyatt 48
 Lyon, Martha 48
 Lyons, W. 48
 Lyons, J.D. 48
 Lyons, John 48
 McAdams, James 48
 McAdams, John 48
 McAdory, Nancy Lucretia 3
 McAuliffe, P. 30
 McBryde, Malcom 30
 McCane, George 48
 McClendon, Bright 13
 McCone, John 48
 McCollister, Francis 48
 McConnell, John 30
 McConnell, Mary 30
 McCory, Hugh 5
 McCoy, Jacob 48
 McChester, Allen 48
 McClendon, knight 48
 McCleroy, Aquilla 48
 McCollister, Francis 48
 McCollester, Francis Jr. 48
 McCollum, Judge Hardy 119
 McConnell, John 123
 McCown, James 48
 McCoy, J.W. 48
 McCrary, Nancy 30
 McCrary, Samuel 30
 McCray, Mory 48
 McCray, Jane 48
 McCrimin, Marcum 48
 McCrory, S. 48
 McCrue, Daniel 8
 McCuller, James 48
 McCuller, Samuel 48
 McDaniel, William A. 49
 McDaniel, G.H. 49
 McDowell, James 49
 McDowell, Joseph 49
 McDowell, A.G. 49
 McDuff, Elizabeth 30
 McElroy, Aquila 13
 McElvaby, Robert M. 11

Love, Drennon 48
 Lovell, Thomas 10, 11
 Lovell, Benjamin 48
 Lowe, James 48
 Lucas, Charles 48
 Lucky, William F. 13
 Lucky, William 48
 Luke, J.W. 48
 Lunkford, Matthew 13
 Lyon, Edmond 5
 Lyon, Castleton 48
 Lyon, Wyatt 48
 Lyon, Martha 48
 Lyons, W. 48
 Lyons, J.D. 48
 Lyons, John 48
 McAdams, James 48
 McAdams, John 48
 McAdory, Nancy Lucretia 3
 McAuliffe, P. 30
 McBryde, Malcom 30
 McCane, George 48
 McClendon, Bright 13
 McCone, John 48
 McCollister, Francis 48
 McConnell, John 30
 McConnell, Mary 30
 McCory, Hugh 5
 McCoy, Jacob 48
 McChester, Allen 48
 McClendon, knight 48
 McCleroy, Aquilla 48
 McCollister, Francis 48
 McCollester, Francis Jr. 48
 McCollum, Judge Hardy 119
 McConnell, John 123
 McCown, James 48
 McCoy, J.W. 48
 McCrary, Nancy 30
 McCrary, Samuel 30
 McCray, Mory 48
 McCray, Jane 48
 McCrimin, Marcum 48
 McCrory, S. 48
 McCrue, Daniel 8
 McCuller, James 48
 McCuller, Samuel 48
 McDaniel, William A. 49
 McDaniel, G.H. 49
 McDowell, James 49
 McDowell, Joseph 49
 McDowell, A.G. 49
 McDuff, Elizabeth 30
 McElroy, Aquila 13
 McElvaby, Robert M. 11

McFarland, Dugald 12, 49
 McGee, Edna 125
 McGee, Gladys 125
 McGee, David 30, 49
 McGee, Peter 49
 McGee, Willy 49
 McGee, Joseph 49
 McGee, William 49
 McGee, Thomas 109
 McGlothlin, Robert 49
 McGuire, William 2, 5
 McGuire, Elijah 30, 49
 McGuire, Everett 30
 McGuire, Abner 49
 McHan, Thomas 49
 McKey, John 3
 McKee, John 115
 McKinney, Alfred 31
 McKinney, Harris 49
 McKinney, Jesse 49
 McLester, Nancy 31
 McMaster, Thomas 49
 McMath, James H. 31
 McMath, Elija 49
 McMath, Media 49
 McMath, Zedekiah K. 49
 McMillan, James 8, 31
 McMillan, A. 4
 McMillan, Amon 56
 McMillan, William 49
 McMillan, James 3, 49
 McMillan, Jerry 32
 McMillan, Alexander 49
 McMillan, James 49
 McMullin, Sarah 119
 McNeel, Neel 49
 McPhail, Christian 49
 McKeamer, Robert 49
 McRight, Robert 13
 McRight, William 49
 McRight, Anna 49
 McRight, Joseph 49
 McKunnells, T. 49
 McWright, S. 49
 Madison, Dolly Payne 3
 Mallory, Sarah 31
 Mallory, James 31
 Manderson, John W. 49
 Manderson, G.W. 49
 Manderson, C.W. 49
 Mangrum, Zacharian 49
 Mann, J.W. 49
 Mansell, Levina 49
 Marquis, John 49
 Marlow, A.P. 49

Love, Drennon 48
 Lovell, Thomas 10, 11
 Lovell, Benjamin 48
 Lowe, James 48
 Lucas, Charles 48
 Lucky, William F. 13
 Lucky, William 48
 Luke, J.W. 48
 Lunkford, Matthew 13
 Lyon, Edmond 5
 Lyon, Castleton 48
 Lyon, Wyatt 48
 Lyon, Martha 48
 Lyons, W. 48
 Lyons, J.D. 48
 Lyons, John 48
 McAdams, James 48
 McAdams, John 48
 McAdory, Nancy Lucretia 3
 McAuliffe, P. 30
 McBryde, Malcom 30
 McCane, George 48
 McClendon, Bright 13
 McCone, John 48
 McCollister, Francis 48
 McConnell, John 30
 McConnell, Mary 30
 McCory, Hugh 5
 McCoy, Jacob 48
 McChester, Allen 48
 McClendon, knight 48
 McCleroy, Aquilla 48
 McCollister, Francis 48
 McCollester, Francis Jr. 48
 McCollum, Judge Hardy 119
 McConnell, John 123
 McCown, James 48
 McCoy, J.W. 48
 McCrary, Nancy 30
 McCrary, Samuel 30
 McCray, Mory 48
 McCray, Jane 48
 McCrimin, Marcum 48
 McCrory, S. 48
 McCrue, Daniel 8
 McCuller, James 48
 McCuller, Samuel 48
 McDaniel, William A. 49
 McDaniel, G.H. 49
 McDowell, James 49
 McDowell, Joseph 49
 McDowell, A.G. 49
 McDuff, Elizabeth 30
 McElroy, Aquila 13
 McElvaby, Robert M. 11

Moore, Archibald 49
 Moore, William 50
 Morphy, Richard 50
 Morphy, Jerry 50
 Morphy, J.M. 50
 Morris, Newton 50
 Morris, Jesse 50
 Morrison, William 50
 Morrow, Samuel 32
 Moses, Samuel 32
 Moses, Meredith 50
 Moses, Tilman 50
 Moses, Joshua 50
 Mosely, Joseph 50
 Mounce, Robert 50
 Mullinax, James 50
 Mullins, Francis 50
 Myers, Ed 38
 Napier, J.W.S. 50
 Nash, Abner 11
 Nasn, Matilda 20 note
 Naugher, Mary 32
 Naugher, Thomas J. 32
 Naugher, Eula 32
 Naugher, Nancy 32
 Needham, Winsey 32
 Neal, L.B. 3
 Neal, Harriet 3
 Neal, Maria 3
 Neel, Benjamin 50
 Neel, David 50
 Neel, William 50
 Neel, W.R. 50
 Neighbors, Jolly 50
 Neighbors, Pryor 50
 Neighbors, Jolly 50
 Neighbors, Buryman 50
 Neighbors, John 50
 Neighbors, John Jr. 50
 Nelson, Ed 94
 Nemo, Francis 50
 Nevens, J.P. 16
 Newman, Thomas 50
 Nichols, John 50
 Nichols, James 50
 Nichols, William 50
 Nicol, Judge Fred 119, 124 note
 Nicol, Walter H. 124
 Nielson, John 32
 Niven, William 50
 Nix, John 50
 Nolan, William 50
 Nolan, John 32
 Nolan, Elizabeth 32
 Norris, Andrew 50

Norsworthy, Triston 50
 Norsworthy, S. 50
 Norwood, Isaac 50
 Norwood, John M. 50
 Norwood, David 50
 Nunerly, John A. 50
 Odum, Richard 50
 Oglesby, James 50
 Oliver, William Bacon 106
 Oliver, Rachel Frances 103
 Olmsted, Alasco 124
 Olmsted, Charles B. 124
 Olmsted, Elina Sage 124
 Oswalt, Benjamin 50
 Oswalt, Felix 50
 Oswalt, Jesse 50
 Owen, William Marmaduke 3
 Owen, Hopson, 3, 50
 Owen, Dr. Thomas M. 4
 Owen, Judge Thomas 3
 Owen, Charles L. 12 note
 Owen, Richardson, 32, 50
 Owen, Sarah 32
 Owen, John 50
 Owen, Ann Kealing Silvester 50
 Owen, Robert 50
 Owen, Thomas 50
 Owen, William 50
 Owen, Thomas H. 50
 Oxford, John 50
 Page, Jane 33
 Palmer, Joshua D. 16
 Palmer, Kirk 40
 Pane, Micaja 50
 Park, Polk 125
 Park, Alsey Clements 105
 Park, Samuel 8
 Parker, Orren 33, 50
 Parker, Nancy 33
 Parker, J.H. 50
 Parker, Isom 50
 Parker, T.S. 50
 Parrish, W.G. 33, 50, 109
 Parrish, William L. 33
 Parrish, Ann E. 33
 Pate, Charles 50
 Paterson, T.J. 50
 Pates, Thomas 50
 Pates, Neal 50
 Patrick, Isaac 10, 13, 14, 19
 Patrick, Matilda 50
 Pattent, John 50
 Patterson, Charles 33
 Patterson, Mary Griffith 33

Real, Edward 51
Reasinover, Jourden 51
Reddin, Edmund 51
Reed, George 5
Reel, Joshua 51
Reel, James 51
Remson, Peter A. 13
Rhodes, Samuel 10,13
Rice, James 34,51
Rice, John 51
Rice, Joe 68
Richards, James 13,51
Richards, Green M. 16,51
Richards, J.D. 51
Richards, J. 51
Richey, A. 51
Riggins, D. 51
Riggs, D.M. 51
Riley, John 51
Ringer, F.H. 51
Rivers, J.W. 51
Robb, Margaret 34
Robbins, William 51
Roberts, George 10
Roberts, Nathan 51
Roberts, Isaac 51
Roberts, Isaac 51
Roberts, Jesse 51
Roberts, J.W. 51
Robertson, Fred 105
Robertson, Maj. James 34,51,101
Robertson, Israel Terrell 103
Robertson, John Thomas 103
Robertson, David 105
Robertson, Thomas P. 122
Robertson, Sarah Morris 34
Robertson, William 34,51
Robertson, Bird F. 51
Robertson, Eliga 51
Robertson, Isaac H. 51
Robertson, A. 51
Robertson, Jerome 51
Robertson, William
Robertson, Elbert 51
Robertson, Seth 51
Robertson, William 51
Robertson, A. 51
Robertson, Big Ed 118
Robinson, Alexa. 'er M. 34
Roe, William 51
Rogers, Mary Martin 34
Rogers, Thomas 34
Rogers, Nancy 34
Rogers, Richard 34
Roggers, Thomas 51

Rogers, H.B. 51
 Roling, F.N. 51
 Rose, Jesse 51
 Rossin, Hiram 51
 Rossin, Josiah 51
 Rossin, Josiah 51
 Rouse's Valley 7
 Rousin, John 51
 Rupee, William 10 note
 Rush, James M. 51
 Rush, Sarah 51
 Russel, John 51
 Russell, Hardey W. 94
 Russell, Henry 51
 Russell, Caleb 51
 Russell, Benjamin 51
 Russell, Joseph 31
 Russell, Ephraim 51
 Ryan, Charlie 38
 Saltonstall, Gilbert 14,34,51
 Saltonstall, Gurdon 34
 Sample, Wilburn J. 94
 Samuels J.J. 34
 Sanders, Rev. Thomas 124
 Saners, John 51
 Sanders, Peter 125
 Sandford, Abraham 51
 Sansing, Elenor 51
 Sartain, Jacob 51
 Sartain, James 51
 Saunders, John 13
 Savage, Zebulon, 34
 Sawyer, John 51
 Saxton, Thomas 51
 Scales, William 5
 Scales, Thomas 6
 Scott, David 34
 Scott, Lonnie 39
 Scott, James 51
 Seal, William 13
 Sealy, Furdiman 5
 Searcy, Juli Anne 26
 Searcy, Reuben 34
 Searcy, Susan 34
 Searcy, Julia 34
 Sellers, Hilliard 51
 Sexton, Mr. 63
 Sexton, Paul 70
 Sexton, M. 51
 Sexton, Nace 51
 Shaddoc, John 51
 Shamblin, John S. 51
 Shannon, Aaron 13
 Shannon, Thomas 13
 Shannon, Aaron, Jr. 51

Sharp, Edwin 51
 Sharp, Isaac 51
 Snaw, James 13
 Sneyper, J. 51
 Sherrod, Ernest 94
 Shirley, Joel 51
 Shortridge, Ely 51
 Shortridge, Hiram 19
 Simonton, Margaret 34
 Simpson, Daniel 51
 Simpson, T. 4
 Simpson, Zachariah 51
 Sims, Edward 34, 48
 Sims, F.B. 51
 Sims, Sarah 34
 Sizemore, Margaret D. 94
 Skelton, Thomas 60
 Skelton, D. 51
 Skidmore, Edwin Weber 93
 Skinner, T.H.H. 51
 Skinner, Jane 52
 Slaton, Obediah 52
 Sloan, Sam 119
 Slow, Joel 52
 Smith, John 10, 52
 Smith, William Russell 14 115
 Smith, Edward 35, 52
 Smith, Ann 35
 Smith, John M. 35
 Smith, Amasa 52
 Smith, Andrew 52
 Smith, B.B. 52
 Smith, D.W. 52
 Smith, James B. 52
 Smith, J.P. 52
 Smith, Dr. Eugene Allen 96
 Smith, Moses 52
 Smith, Richard 52, 109
 Smith, Solomon 52
 Smith, T.A. 12
 Sneed, Charles 52
 Snider, Jesse 52
 Snider, William 52
 Snider, Lewis 52
 Snider, William 52
 Snider, Joel 52
 Snider, James M. 52
 Snider, John 52
 Snider, Susan 52
 Snider, Job 52
 Snider, George 52
 Snider, Daniel 52
 Snow, H.A. 20, 35, 52, 94
 Snow, Charles 19, 124
 Snow, John 20

Snow, Dr. Peter 20, 35
 Snow, Elizabeth Adams 35
 Snow, Dr. Zabdill 20
 Somerville, John 52
 Sossamon, H. 52
 South, Eliza 52
 South, Ransom 52
 Sparks, John 52
 Spears, John 52
 Spencer, John 52
 Spencer, George 52
 Spencer, John Jr. 52
 Spiller, Sarah 52
 Split Rail Fences 87
 Sprayberry, Charles 119
 Sprigg 38
 Springer, John 52
 Stafford, S.M. Prof. 35
 Stafford, M.B.B. 35
 Stanley, Benjamin 52
 Stapleton, Jourden 52
 Stedman, Samuel 52
 Steel, Larkin 52
 Steel, Ninion 35
 Stewart, William L. 125
 Stewart, Daniel 125
 Stewart, John L. 4
 Stewart, J.P. 52
 Stewart, George N. 52
 Stewart, Benjamin 52
 Stewart, George 52
 Stinson, Joseph 52
 Stoddard, Casius 52
 Stoker, Allen 52
 Stone, John 52
 Story, A.W. 52
 Stradley, Nathan 52
 Stricklin, Allen 52
 Stricklin, Henry 52
 Stricklen, Asenath 52
 Strong, John 52
 Strother, Elizabeth 52
 Stroup, Moses 94
 Stubbs, Tom 94
 Stubbs, Tom B. 94
 Studivant, J. 52
 Suddeth, Parrum 52
 Suddeth, James 52
 Suddeth, Jarred 52
 Suggs, Wm. 52
 Sullinger, James 52
 Sullivan, Margaret P. 35
 Sullivan, W. 52
 Summersell, Dr. Charles 94
 Sutherland, Captain William 94

Thompson, Benjamin 52
Tierce, William C. 22
Tierce, Benjamin 36
Tierce, Susannah 36
Timberlick, H.A. 23
Tindall, Dr. John Lewis 2,3
Tindall, Noah 3
Tindall, Samuel 4
Tindall, Jeremiah 4
Tindall, James M. 4
Tindall, William 4
Tindall, John 52
Tindall, J.L. 52
Tindley, J.R. 52
Tinsley, C.Y. 94
Toles, Suddeth 53
Tombs, William 53
Tool, Elizabeth 36
Toulmin, Harry 7
Townsend, Eliga 7
Traweck, Barnwell 5
Traweck, Otheniel 36,53
Traweck, Sarah Eason 36
Trayweek, Robert C. 13
Trayweek, Burwell 53
Trayweek, Hugh 53
Trayweek, Martha 53
Trayweek, James 53
Tribble, James 53
Trigg, John 60
Trimm, James 53
Tuomey, Michael 95
Turner, Davis 119
Turner, Frank 63
Turner, Eldridge 4
Turner, Ambrose 53
Tyler, Barton N. 53
Tyler, Barton N. 36
Tyner, Richard 53

Vance, Samuel 53
Vance, Lorenzo Dow 53
Vance, L.D. 53
Vance, David 53
Van Hoose, J. 122
Van Hoose, Jesse 36
Vanlandingham, H. 53
Vann, Morphey 53
Vanner, C. 53
VanZeLe, Joan 111
Vaughn, Edward Brissie 36
Vincent, John 53

Walden, Wilson 53
Walden, Jesse 53
Waldrupe, Ezekiel 53
Walker, J.L. 6

TOWNSHIP AND RANGE LOCATIONS OF CEMETERIES IN

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY¹
(See Map in Pocket.)

241
 242
 243
 244
 245
 246
 247
 248
 249
 250
 251
 252
 253
 254
 255
 256
 257
 258
 259
 260
 261
 262
 263
 264
 265
 266
 267
 268
 269
 270
 271
 272
 273
 274
 275
 276
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 278
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 280
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 284
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 286
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 315
 316
 317
 318
 319
 320
 321
 322
 323
 324
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 326
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 330
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 332
 333
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 339
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 348
 349
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 351
 352
 353
 354
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 357
 358
 359
 360
 361
 362
 363
 364
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 368
 369
 370
 371
 372
 373
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 382
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 418
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 424
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 428
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 430
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 432
 433
 434
 435
 436
 437
 438
 439
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 442
 443
 444
 445
 446
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 453
 454
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 737
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 750
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 768
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 800
 801
 802
 803
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Abernant T20 R6
 Abston T21 R8
 Alberta Methodist T21 R9
 Ambrose Family T21 R8
 Anders T19 R12
 Andrews Chapel M.E. T21 R8
 Antioch Baptist T19 R8
 Antioch Baptist T24N R3E
 Appling #1 T17 R10
 Appling #2 T17 R10
 Arbor Springs Bapt. T18 R10
 Austin T20 R11
 Back Bone See Mount Bethel
 Bankston T21 R9
 Bealle T24N R4E
 Beautiful Zion
 Beaver Dam See Mt. Olivet
 Bethabara Baptist T19 R11
 Bethany Baptist T20 R11
 Bethel Baptist T24N R3E
 Bethel Presbyterian T20 R10
 Bethlehem
 Beulah
 Bienville
 Big Creek T21 R11
 Big Hurricane T21 R7
 Big Sandy 24N 5E
 Big Sandy Free Will Baptist
 Black T22 R8
 Bone Camp Methodist T20 R10
 Boone T17 R11
 Boyd T21 R8
 Brookwood Methodist T20 R7
 Brown T21 R8
 Brown T20 R11
 Brown See Hendrix T19 R11
 Bryce Hospital T21 R10
 Buck Family T20 R5
 Bucksville Baptist T20 R5
 Buncomb See El Bethel T18 R11
 Calcedonia T22 R12
 Cedar Oaks
 Center T20 R9
 Chapel Hill T20 R10
 Chesnut T20 R11
 Christian Union T20 R8
 Cleveland T20 R12
 Coaling T22 R8
 Coaling Bapt. Church
 Coker T21 R11
 Concord T17 R11

Cooper T22 R7
 Corinth T20 R12
 Cornelius Chapel #1 T21 R12
 Cornelius Chapel #2 T21 R12
 Cottondale T21 R8
 Cripple Creek T18 R10
 Davis
 Davis Creek T20 R7
 Dry Creek
 Duncanville T24N R6E
 Dunlop T21 R11
 Dunn Family See Whitson T17 R8
 Dunn's Creek #1 T19 R12
 Dunn's Creek #2 T19 R12
 Dunn's Creek #3 T19 R12
 Edmondson T18 R10
 Edwards
 El Bethel Methodist T18 R11
 Enterprise T21 R8
 Espy T21 R10
 Evergreen T21 R7
 Evergreen, Tuscaloosa T21 R10
 Flatwoods Baptist T20 R11
 Fleetwood See Bankston T21 R9
 Fosters #1 T24N R4E
 Fosters #2 T24N R4E
 Fosters #3 T24N R4E
 Freeman T19 R12
 Friendship Baptist T20 R7
 Friendship (Duncanville)
 Frierson
 Gates Family T24N R4E
 Gilgal #1 T21 R9
 Gilgal #2
 Gilliam T19 R10
 Goodwater T18 R9
 Grant's Creek T22 R11
 Greenwood T21 R10
 Guy T20 R11
 Hager T18 R11
 Hagler See Frewitt T19 R10
 Hall T18 R12
 Hardy Clements See Willard T22 R8
 Harkey T19 R10
 Harris T18 R10
 Haygood Methodist T18 R11
 Head of Big Sandy See Willard T22 R8
 Hendrix T19 R11
 Hepzebah T20 R6
 Hepzebah (Abernant) T20 R6
 Herring

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TOWNSHIP AND RANGE LOCATIONS OF CHURCHES IN

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY
(see map in pocket.)

Herring
 Hickman Chapel T21 R6
 Holly Springs
 Holt
 Holt Community
 Hopewell T21 R9
 Hughes T20 R11
 Hughes See Chesnut T20 R11
 Hull See Big Sandy
 Hull
 Jena T22 R12
 Jenkins T20 R10
 Jennings Chapel Methodist T21 R10
 Johnston T21 R9
 Jones T21 R10
 Kellerman See Antioch T19 R8
 Kemp T18 R11
 Langley T20 R10
 Lawley See Lindley T21 R11
 Lawrence See Shamblin T21 R7
 Liberty Baptist T19 R6
 Liberty Baptist (Hagler) T24N R7E
 Liberty Hill Primitive Baptist T17 R10
 Lindley T21 R11
 Little Center
 Little Sandy
 Liverman T24N R3E
 Macedonia Baptist T18 R11
 Macedonia Methodist T20 R10
 McAdory Family T24N R7E
 McConnell T19 R12
 McGee See Bethel Presbyterian
 McGee Family
 McGuire T18 R10
 Memory Hill Gardens T21 R9
 Mills T20 R11
 Mills See Price T20 R11
 Montgomery T19 R11
 Moore's Bridge T18 R12
 Moore's Bridge #2 T18 R12
 Moore's Bridge #3
 Mound State Park
 Mount Bethel T21 R12
 Mount Carman
 Mount Hebron
 Mount Herman
 Mount Olive T20 R11
 Mount Oliveit Presbyterian T21 R12
 Mount Sinai
 Mount Zion T22 R9
 Mount Zion Free Will Baptist T19 R11
 Nature Garden See Cottondale
 Nazareth Primitive Baptist T18 R10
 New Hope Baptist T22 R12

Oak Grove T19 R10
 Oak Ridge
 Old Bethany See Mills T20 R11
 Old Bethel T24N R3E
 Old Salem T21 R9
 Old Sand Springs Methodist T20R10
 Old Wesley Chapel T24N R3E
 Oregonia Baptist T18 R10
 O.S. Brothers
 Park T24N R3E
 Parker Cemetery T21 R11
 Pate T21 R12
 Peterson T21 R8 See Boyd
 Phifer T22 R9
 Philadelphia Baptist T18 R10
 Phillips Chapel T18 R11
 Pine Ridge
 Piney Grove Baptist T20 R9
 Piney Woods Baptist T18 R9
 Pleasant Grove T20 R6
 Pleasant Ridge T19 R8
 Pleasant Ridge T20 R6
 Pleasant Ridge T20 R9
 Pleasant Wood T17 R9
 Pole Bridge
 Poole See Hughes T20 R11
 Poplar Springs
 Pratt T21 R10
 Prewitt-Hagler T19 R10
 Price T20 R11
 Prude's Creek T19 R7
 Ralph See Antioch T24N R3E
 Raulton
 Rice
 Roberts T20 R11
 Robertson T22 R11
 Robertson Chapel T20 R10
 Robertson-Stone T21 R10
 Rock Cliff T21 R7
 Rock Springs T21 R9
 Rosser T20 R9
 Ruhama Baptist T21 R8
 Salem Baptist #1 T17 R11
 Salem Baptist #2 T17 R11
 Samantha
 Samantha See Appling T18 R11
 Sand Springs Methodist T20 R10
 Sardis Free Will Baptist T19 R12
 Sartain T20 R11
 Scales #1 T21 R8
 Scales #2 T21 R8
 Searles T20 R7
 Shakerag T22 R9
 Shamblin T21 R7

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CEMETERIES
OF
TUSCALOOSA COUNTY
ALABAMA

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