

under the supervision of Gen. Washington, where he remained five years, and after the death of McGillivray he was sent to Inverness College, Scotland, by Panton of Pensacola, with McGillivray's son, where he finished his education. He returned in 1800 to the Creek Nation in Ala., and took possession of his property which had been in the hands of Gen. McGillivray. He was a man of stern character, reserved manners, classical education and was a most powerful judge of human nature, and memory of men. He was possessed of an ample fortune and dispensed it with a liberal hand in the way of charity, on those who were in need and worthy. He had a remarkable influence over men whom he desired to bend to his will. The same year he returned from Scotland he married Miss Mary Randon, both of Baldwin Co., Ala. She was of French and Creek blood; the fruits of this marriage were three daughters, Louisa, Elizabeth and Theresa. Louisa married George Tunstall, brother of Col. Thomas Tunstall, who was Secretary of State during Gov. A. P. Bagby's administration of Alabama. He was brother of Dr. Peyton Tunstall, who was the father of Virginia, the accomplished and estimable wife of U. S. Senator C. C. Clay of Ala. From this marriage they had eight children, Thomas Tate, Mary Ann, Peyton Randolph, Lucy, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Geo. Washington and Edmund. Thomas Tate was appointed U. S. Consul to Cadiz, Spain, in 1856, returning to Ala. in 1865. In 1888 he was appointed Consul to San Salvador by President Grover Cleveland, and removed by President Harrison. He was educated at the University of North Carolina and speaks several languages, he resides at Mobile; he married a Miss Crossland and has two sons. Mary Ann married Dr. Wm. L. Tunstall and had four children: Laura, Percy, Thomas and Arthur. Lucy married Alexander Lumsden, a nephew of Frank Lumsden, formerly editor of The New Orleans Picayune, and had several children, one son, Capt. Frank Lumsden of Mobile, who married a daughter of Gen. Van Dorn; Peyton Randolph married Miss Laura Slaughter and had four sons, Peyton and Thomas (now dentists of Mobile), and Edmund and Clay. Rebecca married William Hobbs, they had one daughter, Willie, now Mrs. Neville, of Mobile. Elizabeth married John D. Weatherford of Monroe County, (a nephew of William Weatherford the warrior) and

had several children. The writer was at her wedding which was a brilliant affair. Elizabeth Tate married Elijah Tarvin; two sons now living in the Creek Nation, Geo. W. and Elijah Douglas. Theresa Tate married Elisha Tarvin on the 26th. of Dec. 1825, (he was a brother of Elijah), they had eight children, William, Virginia, Elizabeth, Richard Maiben, Marion Elisha (the writer), Victoria, Miller Tate, Edgar James, all born in Baldwin County, Alabama. Elizabeth married William H. Stidham and had three children, James Emanuel, Elisha and Ross. Marion Elisha married Miss Sophia Frances, the youngest daughter of Pleasant White, of Sumpter County, Alabama, and had two sons, Pleasant Floyd and Beauregard Coats.

John Coats, the grandfather of Sophia Frances White, (now Mrs. Marion E. Tarvin), moved from South Carolina to Alabama at an early date, and settled in Green County, representing that district in the State Senate several terms. Victoria married Frank Lawson, and had two daughters, Fannie and Josephine, (now Mrs. Brown of Choctaw County, Ala.). Marion Elisha, the writer, finished his literary studies under the Beal brothers, at Wilkes Academy, of Maury County, Tennessee, after which he studied medicine, and dentistry, and was graduated from Baltimore College of dental surgery in 1867. He was 2nd Lt. in the 40th. Alabama volunteer regiment, Holtzclaw's Brigade, Withers' Division, Polk's Corps Confederate Army. Miller Tate Tarvin was a Confederate soldier in 3rd. Alabama Cavalry, Ruffin Dragoons, Ft. Gaines, Captain of Escort Company to Gen. A. S. Johnston. He was present on the battle field when Gen. Johnston was killed. Miller came to a tragic end by being waylaid and killed by a cowardly assassin. Edgar James was a Confederate soldier in the 40th Ala. Vol. Regiment. William Tarvin, the father of Elijah and Elisha, came from England and first settled in Burke County, Georgia, was married to Miss Mary Miller, afterwards settled in Baldwin County, Ala., and died there about 1812. David Tate, having lost his wife, who was killed, with her father and mother at Fort Mims (David was at Pierce's, three miles distant at the time) he married Mrs. Margaret Powell in 1819 and had one child, a daughter, Josephine, who married Jas. D. Dreisbach in 1844, both now living. They had fourteen

children, namely: Ida, Charles Henry, Florence, Percy Webb, Arthur Carroll, Mabel, Viola, Kate, Maude, Lee (Physician), Bertha, Lelia, Annie Moniac, Josephine Tate, Sehoy Rosannah; all born in Baldwin Co., Alabama. Sehoy Tate, the sister of Gen. McGillivray, after the death of her husband in 1778, married Charles Weatherford, an Englishman who came to the Creek Nation some years prior to 1778 from Georgia. He was a man of means and was a government contractor, and constructed and owned the first race courses in Alabama. From this marriage they had five children; three sons and two daughters, namely: William, (the warrior), John, Elizabeth, Washington and Rosannah. This Sehoy the second, sister of Alex McGillivray, was an extraordinary woman, if only from the fact of being the mother of three very remarkable personages; David Tate (my grandafther), William, the Chief, and Rosannah Weatherford. Rosannah married Capt. Shomo, a gallant officer of the United States army. I well recollect Aunt Rosannah and Capt. Shomo, having often been at their house. She was a woman of great force of character. She was born in the upper part of Baldwin County near where rests the remains of her warrior brother, William, the "Red Eagle." From this marriage, they had four children: David, Joseph W., both of whom were eminent physicians of Monroe and Wilcox counties, Alabama, James Frank, Virginia and Fannie. Virginia now lives with her brother, Dr. Jos. W. Shomo. Dr. J. W. Shomo was twice married; his first wife was Miss Mary Wheadon of Virginia. They had two daughters—Mrs. Dr. Scott, the other, Mrs. King—all of Monroe County, Ala. Sophie, sister of Gen. McGillivray, was beautiful in every respect, she had an air of authority and had great influence for good. She married Ben Durant of South Carolina, a Frenchman, at Little Tallassee in 1779, on the Coosa River, Ala. They afterwards went to live in one of her father's plantations on the Savannah River. They had, by their marriage, five children: Lachlan, Sophia, and Polly and Rachel. One of the children married James Baily who was killed at Fort Mims, he was also a brother of Capt. Dixon Baily who fought so bravely in defense of Ft. Mims and was killed. Sophia married Dr. McCombs, a Scotchman. Lachlan married Miss Hall of Baldwin County in Alabama and had five sons, Jack, Charles, Martin, William

and Constance. Jack lives at Bartlett, Williamson County, Texas. He is a wealthy man and has several children. His son, Arthur, lives at Abilene, Texas. One of his daughters, Milly, married Mark Minter and has five sons. They live at Muscogee, I. T. Charles was a soldier in the Mexican War under Gen. Taylor. Martin was twice sheriff of Baldwin County, Alabama. William was engaged by the U. S. government with ex-Chief Ward Coochman in carrying the last body of 65 Creeks from Alabama to the Nation in 1849. I was present and saw them get on board a steamboat at Sizemur's wood-yard, Alabama River. Polly married Mustushobie (otherwise, Coochman), who was half white, and of the Alabama tribe.

They had one son, Ward Coochman, a well educated and very popular man of the present Creek Nation. He was twice elected Chief or Governor of his Nation, and is now a member of the Council. He lived at Alabama at the house of his uncle Lachlan Durant, until he was twenty-two years of age, when he moved to the Territory. He has been married twice and has four children: Peter, Vicey, Charles and George. Constance Durant still lives in Baldwin County, Alabama, an old bachelor. Neither William or Charles ever married. I was often at the home of Lachlan Durant during my boyhood and heard him talk of his uncle, Alexander McGillivray. Martin Durant married a Miss Bettie Pollard and had several children, the oldest named Norman. Gen. LeClerc Milford, an intelligent Frenchman, mentioned above, lived in the Creek Nation from 1776 to 1796. He wrote a history of the Muscogees or Creeks, and published his work in Paris in 1802. He married Jeannet, the sister of Gen. McGillivray of the Creek tribe. When he arrived in Paris with his wife, Bonaparte, who had heard of this adventurous man, honored him with an audience; he wished to engage the services of this man to help form an alliance with Alabama and Mississippi to strengthen his Louisiana possessions, so he made him a General of Brigade. In 1814 LeClerc Milford died at his home at Rheims. His wife survived him but a short time. John Randon, a wealthy man from Savannah, settled in Monroe County, Alabama on the Alabama River at an early day, at the mouth of Randon Creek, now known as the William Hollinger place,

where the celebrated canoe fight took place with Austill -----.

He married a woman of French and Creek blood and had four children: David, Peter, John and Mary. As already shown, Mary married David Tate and was killed in Ft. Mims with her father and mother in 1813. David married a Miss McNeil. He had only one child, Prosperpine; he died at Ft. Bend County, Texas since the Confederate war. Peter, the gallant officer of Ft. Mims, commanded a citizen's Company; he made his escape with 17 others, he afterwards became a citizen of New Orleans, was a cotton factor. His second wife was an English lady, by whom he had two children, Sylvester and Louisa; after his death she returned to England. I have a pleasant personal recollection of them; he was my grand-uncle, and beloved by all who knew him. John married Miss Lottie Baldwin, of Houston, Texas, and had one daughter, Libbie, now Mrs. George L. Porter of that city. David Tate died in 1829, and was interred at one of his homes, at the beautiful spot of old Montpelier, Baldwin County, Alabama, now owned by Frank Earle, a first cousin of the writer on his father's side. David Tate and William Weatherford, the Chief and Warrior, were half brothers. David was friendly to the United States and opposed the Indian war; he met his half brother in camp the night before the attack on Ft. Mims, and endeavored to persuade William to desist. William made a speech to his 700 warriors; they accused him of treachery, but he assured them that he was true; he told them they must spare the women and children. He had raised the storm, but could not control it. John Weatherford married Patty Dyers of David Tate's second wife, they had two children: John D. and Caroline. Caroline married William and had several children. Edward was a physician who died at Muscogee, I.T. and left one child, a daughter, Lita, now living with the family of George W. Tarvin of Ockmulgee, I.T. Norville married a man by the name of Norman, in Monroe County, Alabama and moved to the Creek Nation in 1867. William Moniac, a Hollander, the father of Sam, married Polly Colbert, a Tuskegee woman who was the mother of Sam Moniac who married Elizabeth Weatherford. He went to N. Y. with Alex. McGillivray; he was presented by Washington with a medal which was buried with him at Pass Christian, Miss., in 1837; they had three children: David, Alexander, Levitia.

David Moniac, under the treaty at N. Y. was graduated at West Point. He was a Major and commanded 600 Creeks and Choc-taws against the Seminoles in the Florida war of 1836. He was killed: 13 bullets piercing his body. A braver man never lived. Levitia or Vicey, married William Sizemore of Baldwin Co., Ala., who was a son of Dixon Baily's sister, a mixture of Creek and white blood. He became a wealthy planter on the Alabama River, and has many descendants. Major David Moniac married Miss Polly Powell, (or Mrs. Saunders) and had two children; David Alexander and Margaret. David Alexander was sheriff of Baldwin Co., Ala., and served one or two terms, he died in 1880. Margaret married S. J. McDonald and had several children. After finishing with William Weatherford I will end with the McGillivray family who have married and intermarried into the best families, and constitute some of the best citizens of the South.

Many of them have made gallant soldiers and creditable citizens. William Weatherford, the warrior and Chief, married for his first wife, Polly Moniac, daughter of William and Polly Colbert; by this marriage he had three children; Charles, William and Polly. After Polly's death he married his cousin Raney, daughter of John Moniac. After her death he married Mary Stiggins, by whom he had five children. By his first wife he had several children, the oldest son was named Charles. Alexander McGillvray Weatherford, is the only one of his five children, by his second wife, who is now living. Levitia grew to womanhood and married Dr. Howell, she died and left four children. Weatherford's oldest son Charles, by his first wife, is still living in the lower part of Monroe Co., Ala. He is now ninety years of age. He has a son Charles, who married Margaret Staples. I have often conversed with this noble and venerable old kinsman. He is a handsome old man with long white flowing beard. I have often heard him telling of the McGillivray family, in the war of 1813-14 carried on by Weatherford. The family were unhappily divided. His native land was being encroached upon by the whites on all sides; this was the state to be fought for, he had another reason for fighting against the Americans, which was that he would have been charged with cowardice, which he could not brook. Unlike his brother, David Tate, he had no edu-

cation. Col. Hawkins, the Indian agent, who lived long amongst the Creeks, said a more truthful man than Weatherford never lived. It seemed as if nature had set her seal upon him in fashioning his form, for it was said you could not look upon him without being impressed with the idea that you were in the presence of no ordinary man. He was as perfect in form as nature ever made a man. As you see, he was of Indian, French, Scotch, and English blood. Educated people who conversed with him were surprised to hear with what force and elegance he spoke the English language. He carried on the war from June 1813 to December 1814, when he surrendered to Gen. Andrew Jackson at Ft. Jackson, Ala., an account of which is here given in his own words as related to me by William Sizemore, Charles Weatherford, Col. Robt. James of Clarke County and William Hollinger.

I also refer you to Pickett's history of Ala., and to the Historical Society at Tuscaloosa, Ala. After he had captured and destroyed Ft. Mims, and it's inmates (except the 17 who made their escape) he fought Gen. Jackson at Emukfa, Hilabee, Holy Ground, Horse Shoe and in various other battles in which he (Weatherford) distinguished himself. He fought as long as there was hopes of success. After the battle of the Horse Shoe when one-half of his warriors lay stretched in death upon the gory field and the women and children of his tribe were starving and hiding in the forest, when ruin and want spread throughout the land, he determined to make a sacrifice himself, in order to save the remnant of his tribe. This greater hero than ancient or modern times ever produced, went boldly forward to give his life to mitigate the sufferings of his people. Mounted on the noble steed that had carried him through all the perils of war, he started for Ft. Jackson. As he approached the Fort he met some officers and privates near the Fort who directed him to Jackson's headquarters. He rode up to Jackson's tent in front of which stood Col. Hawkins, the Indian agent, reading a newspaper. As Hawkins raised his head and saw Weatherford he exclaimed in startled surprise, "By Heaven here is Weatherford." Gen. Jackson stepped out quickly, and after looking sharply at Weatherford, exclaimed, "And what do you come here for, Sir?"

Weatherford said "I come to surrender myself to you. You can kill me if you wish to do so. I have fought you as long as I could, and did you all the harm I could, and had I warriors I would still fight you, but you have destroyed them, I can fight you no longer. I come to ask for peace, not for myself but for my people—the women and children who are starving in the forest, without shelter. If you think I deserve death you can take my life, I am a Creek warrior and not afraid to die. My talk is ended." At the conclusion of these words many who had surrounded him said, "Kill him, kill him, kill him." Gen. Jackson commanded silence and said in an emphatic tone, "Any man who would kill as brave a man as this, would rob the dead."—He then invited Weatherford to alight, and drank a glass of brandy with him, and entered into cheerful conversation under his hospitable marquee. Weatherford took no further part in the war except to influence his warriors to surrender. He went to his former residence on Little River, but soon had to leave it as his life was constantly in danger.

Gen. Jackson sent him to a secret place of safety, and after the war was over he accompanied Gen. Jackson to the Hermitage, and remained there several months. His half-brother, David Tate (my grand-father) was the only man in Alabama who knew where Weatherford was during his stay at the Hermitage. He afterwards returned to the lower part of Monroe Co., Ala., where he owned a fine plantation and a large number of slaves. He was generous and kind to all and was highly esteemed and respected by everyone for his strict integrity and manly qualities. He died in 1824, and sleeps by his mother, Sehoy, in the northern part of Baldwin Co., Ala. (near the residence of Col. J. D. Dreisbach, who married his half niece, Josephine Tate (my aunt), both of whom are now living) upon the same spot where he made his speech to his warriors on the night before he attacked Ft. Mims on the day following Aug. 30th, 1813. Though fierce his deeds and red his hand, he battled for his native land. I have had conversations with the following persons concerning the McGillivray family; Old negro Tom, who escaped from the massacre at Ft. Mims. Jonah, a body servant of Gen. McGillivray, who even remembered Lachland McGillivray. This negro

died at the house of my aunt, Mrs. Josephine Driesbach, in Baldwin Co., since the war, at a very old age. Mrs. Sizemore, mother of William Sizemore, William Hollinger, Col. J. Austill, Mobile, Linn Magbee (my father's ranch man). I was personally acquainted with the following old and distinguished citizen of Alabama: Gen. Geo. S. Gaines, he told me about the arrest of ex-vice president Aaron Burr by his brother, Capt. E. P. Gaines and his soldiers, in company with Perkins, Tom Malone and others, 1807. He was at Ft. Stoddard when Burr was brought there, he became fascinated with him and regretted the downfall of this brilliant and distinguished man; Aaron Burr remained in the Fort two weeks when he was taken in a boat up the river into Tensaw lake where they landed within a quarter of a mile of where Ft. Mims afterward stood; he was taken on horseback through Baldwin Co., stopping at the comfortable residence of my grandfather, David Tate, for dinner. They continued their line of march through the wilderness north. I was well acquainted with Judge A. B. Meek of Mobile, who wrote the "Red Eagle," (Weatherford), Gov. A. P. Bagby, S. P. Hopkins, E. S. Dargon, Reuben Chamberlain, Burwell Boykin, Judge Jno. A. Campbell, G. N. Stewart, Mordecai, a son of Abram Mordecai, a Jew who lived in the Creek Nation many years, Ned and Jesse Stidham and Dr. J. G. Holmes of Baldwin Co., the three latter escaped from Ft. Mims the time of the battle, when all were lost. Ned Stidham had a finger shot off. He married my first cousin on my father's side. His sons and I were school mates.

I cannot close without saying something on another remarkable family—the McIntosh family of Ala. McIntosh Bluff on the Tombigbee River was the first place where the first American court was held. Alabama has the honor of being the birthplace of Geo. M. Troup of Georgia. His grandfather, Capt. John McIntosh, Chief of the McIntosh Clan, of Scotland, was rewarded by the King of England, for his valuable services, with the grant of McIntosh Bluff. He had a daughter, who, while on a visit to England, married an officer named Troup. She sailed from England to Mobile and went up to McIntosh Bluff to her father's residence, where, in 1780 she gave birth to a son, Geo. M. Troup, Gov. of Georgia. Roderick McIntosh, grand uncle of Gov. Troup,

was often in the Creek Nation and was the father of Col. William McIntosh, a half breed Creek of high character, who the upper Creeks killed on account of his friendship to the Georgians. They afterwards regretted it. He was fearless in spirit and wanted to raise his people, the Creeks, to a higher degree of civilization. He did his best to put down the hostiles as he knew it would result in their ultimate ruin. He wanted them to emigrate west, to get away from whiskey and the bad influence of white men. He had been instrumental in making a treaty by which was surrendered a large tract of land that Georgia claimed. He was doing what he thought was best for his people, in securing homes and peace, but they took a wrong view of it and resolved to put him to death. About fifty of the Conspirators surrounded his house at midnight. David Tate, his friend, and my grandfather, had heard of the intended assassination and sent a trusty servant to warn McIntosh. The messenger arrived at McIntosh's residence just before the hostile band.

Gen. McIntosh immediately sent off his son, Chilly, to seek aid to defend his home; his son had been gone but a short time before his house was set on fire, and he then resigned himself to his fate. More than fifty rifles broke upon the midnight air and the noble chief fell from his door a lifeless corpse. The above facts were narrated to my uncle by an eye witness and he told them to me. The first emigration to the present Creek Nation was made under Chilly McIntosh, the son of Gen. Wm. McIntosh, in 1827, and still another until finally nearly all were settled in the new Territory, with the exception of a few scattering families who remained in Alabama. A goodly number of their descendants still live there. The Creeks exchanged their lands in Ala. for those they now occupy, with the U. S., these were patented to them by the government, and to their descendants, as long as water runs and grass grows. They are now in a prosperous condition, have a good government, towns, Capitol building, schools, colleges, asylums. They are intelligent and very hospitable. Their Nation contains 14,000 Creek citizens, 5,000 negroes and 10,000 whites. Chilly McIntosh raised a regiment during the war and joined the Confederate army. He has one son, who is now living in the Territory, the Rev. Wm. P. McIn-

tosh, a Baptist preacher, of education and refinement, and much respected by all the people in the Territory.

I have written this in answer to a letter from Prof. W. S. Wyman of the University of Ala., dated July 20th, 1893. He is engaged in writing a history of Ala. and wished more information of the McGillivray family of the Creeks of Alabama.

In conclusion I will say that Maj. James D. Driesbach, an uncle, of Baldwin Co., Ala., to whom I am indebted for valuable information in writing this history of the McGillivray's, Tates, Durants and Weatherfords. He served in the State Senate of Alabama, was born at Dayton, Ohio, married my aunt, Josephine Tate, in 1844, is of German descent, and one of the best and truest men I have ever had the good fortune to know. He is now School Supt. of his Co., but nearly blind from old age. His wife is a large, fine looking old lady, very intelligent and most estimable.

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 1893

(The statement of Dr. Tarvin set out above is one of the best accounts of these early settled families in South Alabama which is extant. It is published here in order that the many Alabamians who have through the years evinced an interest in that period of our Indian history so intimately tied with the Tensas county may have it available. The close student of our Alabama pioneer life will observe a few minor errors but these can be reconciled and are so obvious that it would be out of order to editorially criticize them. (For example the statement that Weatherford surrendered to Jackson at Fort Jackson in December 1814, which date should be the Spring of 1814.) All in all Dr. Tarvin's story is so very pertinent and full that it is commended to the reader. Ed.)

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES IN ALABAMA, 1803-1879*

Created a Territory by Act, March 3, 1817. Admitted to the Union by Act, December 14, 1819.

Section *North* of Township line 18, on the Huntsville Meridian line, south of Huntsville, was ceded to the United States by South Carolina by Act, August 9, 1787, and added to Mississippi Territory by Act, March 4, 1804. (Township line 18 runs through about where the town of Bessemer is now.)

Section *South* of Township line 18 extended to line 32 Degrees 28 Minutes, North Latitude, about to Township line 16 North of St. Stephens' on St. Stephens' Meridian line. The line running about where the present towns of Linden, Whitehall, and Cahaba (old Girard to York) are located. Was ceded to the United States by Georgia, April 24, 1802, and included in the Mississippi Territory.

Section *South* of line 32 Degrees 28 Minutes, North Latitude, (Township line 16, North of St. Stephens' on the St. Stephens' Meridian line) and north of line 31 Degrees North Latitude, was ceded to the United States by Georgia, April 7, 1798. (Perdido—present town—is located in Township 1, Range 4, East of St. Stephens' on the St. Stephens' Meridian line).

Section *South* of line 31 Degrees, North Latitude, West from the Perdido River to the State boundary line was included in the Spanish Land Grant to the United States, and added to Mississippi Territory May 14, 1812.

*The compiled data fixing the boundary lines of the territory and the state and giving the historical set-up of the several land offices is intended to show facts relative to these offices from 1803 down to the reorganization of these federal land offices subsequent to the re-admission of Alabama after the War Between the States. This data, it will be noted, accounts for the several land districts fixed at different periods in the first 75 years of the state's history.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES IN ALABAMA, 1803 TO 1820

Huntsville Land District

(Old Madison County) extended South two Townships south of the original division line, and East to about Range line 5 east of the Huntsville Meridian line. This District embodied all the Northern section of the State except the Cherokee and Creek Nations on the east, and the Chickasaw Nation on the west. Provided for by Act, March 3, 1807. The Huntsville Office was opened July 27, 1810. Originally established at Nashville, Tennessee and subsequently at Twickenham. Office removed from Nashville by Act, February 11, 1811.

Cahaba Land District

(Conecuh Court House): Extended North from line 31 Degrees North Latitude to Township line 22 on the St. Stephens' meridian line. The Southern boundary from Range line 4 east of the St. Stephens' Meridian line on line 31 Degrees North Latitude to the Chattahoochee River. The Northern boundary line extended from Range line 4 east of the St. Stephens' Meridian line on Township line 22, on the St. Stephens' Meridian line, to Range line 15 East of the St. Stephens' Meridian line, (where it touches the Coosa River) thence down the Coosa River to the falls at Wetumpka, and from there along the boundary line of the Creek Nation as fixed by the treaty of Fort Jackson, August 9, 1814. Provided for by Act, March 3, 1815. Office opened October 20, 1818. (Originally located at Milledgeville, Georgia.) Moved to Cahaba on June 1, 1819. Date of first entry at Milledgeville, August 4, 1817.

St. Stephens' Land District

(Part of Land District East of Pearl River): Embodied all the land north from the line 31 Degrees North Latitude to Township line 22 on the St. Stephens' Meridian line, and West from the Cahaba Land District boundary line to the State boundary line. Provided for by Act, March 3, 1803. Office opened September, 1811.

Jackson Court House Land District

Embodied all the land south of the line 31 Degrees North Latitude, from the Perdido River west to the State boundary line.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES IN ALABAMA,
FROM 1820 TO 1832

Huntsville Land District

Embodied all the land North of Township line 14 on the Huntsville Meridian line, East to about Range line 5 east of the Huntsville Meridian line (the boundary line of the Cherokee Nation), and west to the boundary line of the Chickasaw Nation.

Tuscaloosa Land District

Embodied all the land North of Township line 14 on the Huntsville Meridian line to the second Township line South of the original Survey division line, and from the present State boundary line on the west to the State boundary line on the east. Provided for by Act, May 11, 1820. First entry was made July 2, 1821. The Creek Lands east of the Coosa River being ceded to the United States by the treaty of Cusseta (at Washington) March 24, 1832. The land west of the Coosa River was taken from the Huntsville Land District thus forming the Tuscaloosa Land District.

Sparta Land District

(Conecuh Court House); Embodied all the land South of Township line 5 on the St. Stephens' Meridian line—the boundary line extending to Range line 20, east of St. Stephens' Meridian line and North along Range line 20 to Township line 11 on the St. Stephens' Meridian line, then East along Township line 11 to the State boundary line, then South to line 31 Degrees North Latitude. The western boundary line being formed by the St. Stephens' Land District boundary line. The section of land south of line 31 Degrees North Latitude, west of the Perdido River to Range line 4, east of the St. Stephens' Meridian line was

included in this District. Provided for by Act, May 11, 1820. Office opened August 1, 1822.

St. Stephens' Land District

Embodied all the land from Township line 22, North on the St. Stephens' Meridian line, South to the Gulf of Mexico, and West from the Cahaba and Sparta Land Districts (Range line 4, East of St. Stephens' Meridian line) to the State boundary line on the west.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES IN ALABAMA, FROM 1832 TO 1842

Huntsville Land District

Embodied all the land North of Township line 14, South on the Huntsville Meridian line; West to the Chickasaw Nation and East to the boundary line of the Cherokee Nation.

Tuscaloosa Land District

Embodied all the land south of the Huntsville District (Township line 14 on the Huntsville Meridian line) and including two Townships South of the original division line; from the State boundary line on the West to the Coosa River on the East.

Montevallo (Coosa) Land District

Embodied all the land South of about Township line 13, on the Huntsville Meridian line (Southern boundary of the Cherokee Nation) to the original division line, and from the Coosa River on the West to the State boundary line on the east. Office opened, December 20, 1833, was provided for by Act, July 10, 1832. Moved to Mardisville in 1834.

Demopolis Land District

Embodied all the land South of Township line 22, North of St. Stephens' on the St. Stephens' Meridian line, South to Township line 10 on the St. Stephens' Meridian line; East to Range

line 9, east of the St. Stephens' Meridian line, and West to the State boundary line. (This was probably the original boundary lines. Other lines extend from Township line 22, South of St. Stephens' on the St. Stephens' Meridian line, South to Township line 11 on the St. Stephens' Meridian line. From Range line 5 east of St. Stephens' Meridian line, and West to the State boundary line. Note: "See P. 475, Vol. 2, L.I.N.O.") The District being formed out of the Western part of the Cahaba, and the Northern part of the St. Stephens' Land Districts. Provided for by Act, March 2, 1833; first entry made July 15, 1833.

Cahaba Land District

Embodied all the land South from Township line 22, North of St. Stephens' on the St. Stephens' Meridian line, to the Sparta Land District. The boundary lines on the west being formed by the Demopolis and the St. Stephens' Land Districts, and on the east along the boundary line of the old Creek Nation as fixed by the treaty of Fort Jackson.

Montgomery (Tallapoosa) Land District

Embodied all the land in the old Creek Nation South of the original division line. Created by Act, July 10, 1832. Office opened January 1, 1834.

Cahaba Land District

Cahaba Land District Office was moved to Greenville on June 15, 1856.

Sparta Land District

Sparta Land District Office was moved to Elba on April 1, 1854.

St. Stephens' Land District

Embodied all the land South of Township line 10, on the St. Stephens' Meridian line, to the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west from the State boundary line to Range line 4, East of the St. Stephens' Meridian line, on the east.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES IN ALABAMA, FROM 1842 TO 1868

Huntsville Land District

Included all the land West of the Cherokee and Creek Nations to the Mississippi State line as far South as Township line 14, Huntsville Meridian Survey. The section North of the Tennessee River extending from Range line 4, south 12 miles, east 6 miles, thence south 18 miles being added by Executive Order, March 17, 1858. The eastern boundary being the Mardisville Land District line which is formed by the Coosa River, Little Canoe Creek, and the Tennessee River. Provided for by Act, March 2, 1842.

Mardisville Land District

Embodied all the land South of the Tennessee River to the original division line (Township line 22 on the Huntsville Meridian line), and east of the Huntsville and Tuscaloosa Land Districts boundaries, to the State line. Office opened January, 1834. Moved to Lebanon on April 12, 1842—opened April 12, 1842; moved to Centre and opened on August 1, 1856; moved to Huntsville, March 30, 1866 and then to Montgomery, May 26, 1866.

Tuscaloosa Land District

Included all the land South of Township line 14, on the Huntsville Meridian line, extending two Townships South of the original division line; East to the Coosa River and West to the State boundary line. Moved to Montgomery, March 30, 1866.

Demopolis Land District

Embodied all the land South of Township line 23, on the St. Stephens' Meridian line, to Township line 10, on the St. Stephens' Meridian line, and from the western boundary line of the State East to Range line 9, east of the St. Stephens' Meridian line. Was moved to Montgomery, March 30, 1866.

Greenville Land District

Embodied all the land South from Township line 22, on the St. Stephens' Meridian line, to Township line 5 on the St. Stephens' Meridian line. Bounded on the West by the Demopolis and St. Stephens' Land Districts. The Eastern boundary from the Coosa River along the boundary line of the old Creek Nation to Township line 11, Range line 24, east on the St. Stephens' Meridian line; the Southern boundary line being formed by the Northern and Western boundaries of the Elba Land District, about the head of the Pea River. Includes the old Cahaba Land District. Office opened on June 16, 1856, and moved to Montgomery, March 30, 1866.

Montgomery Land District

Includes all the land South of the original division line extending East from the boundary lines of the Greenville and the Elba land Districts to the State boundary line—much of the old Creek Nation (lower).

Elba Land District

Includes all the land south of the Greenville Land District boundaries, to line 31 Degrees North Latitude. East, from the St. Stephens' Land District boundary line (Range 4, east on the St. Stephens' Meridian line) to the State boundary line on the east. Office opened on April 1, 1854, moved to Montgomery, April 11, 1867. The section of land South of line 31 Degrees North Latitude, bounded by the Perdido River, (State line) on the east to Range line 4, east of the St. Stephens' Meridian line, on the west. Office moved to Mobile March 3, 18—.

The Greenville, Elba, and part of the Demopolis Land Districts were formed out of the old Cahaba District.

St. Stephens' Land District

Embodies all the land South of Township line 10, on the St. Stephens' Meridian line, to the Gulf of Mexico, from the State boundary line on the west to Range line 4 east of St. Stephens' Meridian line,—the Greenville and Elba Land District Western boundary lines. Moved to Mobile in 1867.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES IN ALABAMA, FROM 1868 TO 1879

Huntsville Land District

Embodied all the land South of the Northern boundary line to Township line 14, on the Huntsville Meridian line. Moved to Montgomery by Executive Order December 19, 1904. Effective March 1, 1905.

The Northern section of the old Mardisville Land District (from the Tennessee River boundary, South to Township line 12 on the Huntsville Meridian line, was added to Huntsville January 23, 1872. One and one half Townships of the Centre Land District was moved to Huntsville September 5, 1896.

Montgomery Land District

Embodied all the land South of Township line 14, on the Huntsville Meridian line, to line 31 Degrees North Latitude except Mobile District, and in the Northwest corner 12 miles wide (North and South) and 36 miles wide (East and West), North of Township line 14 on the Huntsville Meridian line.

Mobile Land District

Embodied all the land South of Township line 10, on the St. Stephens' Meridian line, to the Gulf of Mexico. The Eastern boundary running along Range line 4, East of St. Stephens' Meridian line, and bounded on the West by the State line. Office moved to Montgomery March 28, 1879.

Evelyn Bush, Montgomery, 1935

THE FLAG AND THE BIRTHDAY OF ALABAMA

A paper presented to the Dixie Chapter, U.D.C., December 2, 1953

By PETER A. BRANNON

The flag of the State of Alabama was adopted by an Act of 16 February 1895. The bill which subsequently became an Act, was introduced into the House of Representatives by John William Augustine Sanford, Jr. Young John Sanford was influenced to introduce the bill by his father who had served in the Confederate Army as a Captain in the 3d Alabama Infantry and as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d Battalion of Hilliard's Legion, and subsequently as Colonel of the 60th Alabama Infantry Regiment. The details of the physical appearance of the flag as are now set out in the Code, say that the flag of the state "shall be a crimson cross of Saint Andrew on a field of white." The further statement is made that the bars forming the cross shall not be less than six inches broad and must extend diagonally across the flag from side to side. The import of that statement is that they extend from corner to corner and by law, there must be three inches down each corner side to comply with the six inch width of the bar. Colonel Sanford who was known in Montgomery in later years as "General Sanford" because he was a General in the ranks of the Confederate veterans, endeavored to preserve in a permanent form the more distinctive features of the Confederate battle flag. Inasmuch as the Confederate battle flag was square, it was intended by the wording of the Act that the Alabama flag should be square and that it should conform in all lines of measurements to the well known battle flag of the Confederacy, which ensign is credited in its concept to General Pierre G. T. Beauregard. The regulations governing the Confederate battle flag designate that it must be forty-eight inches square or in proportions thereof, and that the arms of the cross must be 8½ inches wide overall, that is the blue arm is to be six inches wide and the white border to these blue arms makes the other total width measurements. In each case it was specified that the bars must cross each other at a right angle and that the bars divide equally at each corner. The proper size of an Alabama flag as now adopted,

is fifty-one inches overall, that is in that measurement they include a border one and one-half inches of fringe.

Representative John W. A. Sanford, Jr., of Montgomery, never made an outstanding reputation as a politician. His father, the old Colonel, was at one time Attorney General of this state and after that enjoyed a lucrative law practice here in Montgomery until his death. Sanford and Jackson was the law firm which had an interesting contact in Montgomery. General Sanford was a well known character around town. He was an over-sized man, very deaf, with extra large and striking physical features and all old Montgomerians up to the days of the first World War knew him well.

You will see from the Act which created the flag, that the field was white and the cross of Saint Andrew on that field, was crimson. While the intent of the flag was to make it as much like the Confederate battle flag as possible without using the actual colors, the selection of the colors of the Alabama flag was to conform with the colors of the State University, which in turn had always been accepted as the Alabama State colors, red and white. So far as I know, there is no Act of the Legislature which recognizes the selection of those two colors to designate the University of Alabama's colors. It is arbitrarily allowed that the several colleges in the state may select their own colors without being regulated by law.

From time to time the Legislature of this state has passed resolutions to encourage the use of the State flag and to encourage the respect of the flag, but it was not until 26 September 1923, that the Governor approved Senator Randall's bill which required that the flag of the state, as well as the flag of the United States to be displayed every day on which any school is in session in this state. In order that the compliance with this Act shall not be onerous, Section 4, of that Act of 1923, requires the State Board of Education of the County to furnish any pay for the several flags used in the county. Unhappily it must be said that many schools in this state do not display the Alabama State flag on the grounds at least. There is another rather inter-

esting situation which may be called to your attention and that is that the Adjutant Generals of the state insist that a square flag is not attractive and that it does not conform to the rectangular shape of the United States flag, therefore all flags used by the National Guard of this state are oblong and not genuine square Alabama flags. Note the one on the flag pole on the grounds of the State Capitol.

Origin of Alabama Day

In Huntsville in December 1819, the Constitutional Convention drew up and adopted a proposed constitution which was then submitted to the Congress of the United States to determine whether Alabama should be admitted as one of the Union. Congress acted on the submitted resolution of the Convention and on the vote of the people of the Territory admitted Alabama into the Union. This fact became known in Huntsville on 14 December 1819, and by a declaration of that Convention which by that time had already resolved itself into a Legislature, the state was formally declared as admitted as one of these United States.

In May 1898, the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs met in Selma and Mrs. Idyl King Sorsby called attention to the fact that December 14th was the anniversary of the day when the state of Alabama came into being in 1819, and that it had been selected by her as the day for the organization, in Birmingham, December 14, 1897, of the Pierian Club. She thought that the appreciation of patriotic value of public observances of important anniversaries could be stimulated in the state by the recognition of the Women's Clubs of the State of the day of admission of the state into the Union. She suggested that a similar celebration of the event under the auspices of the History Department of the Birmingham Woman's Club should be made on 14 December 1899. From that suggestion and from mail votes, it was decided on. During this agitation it was found that only a few states in the Union had ever instituted similar celebrations.

At the suggestion of Mrs. Sorsby, Alabama Day was unanimously adopted by the Alabama Education Association at its meeting place in Birmingham in June 1903. For a number of

years the Alabama Education Department in conjunction with the Department of Archives and History, issued a small pamphlet program of suggestions to the schools for the celebration of the day.

The first anniversary celebration of the selection of December 14, was held on December 14, 1899, and as a rule, most of the schools and patriotic societies in Alabama have for the past fifty-three years celebrated that day. Alabama Day is not in Alabama an official state holiday. We have official holidays for sundry reasons but this patriotic occasion is seldom thought about by the general public.

Mrs. Sorsby directed the first eight or more annual celebrations and on every one of these, she had an Alabama anniversary cake as one of the features of these celebrations. The Alabama cakes were always decorated with red, white and blue candles, the National colors selected purposely. In later years electric tapers have been in use. The first anniversary cake was presented to the History Department of the Birmingham Woman's Club with the request that such features of it as could be preserved should be saved. The Birmingham Club just previous to that occasion, sent Governor Joseph F. Johnston, a miniature birthday cake with the necessary souvenir candles in order that it might be displayed on his desk at the Capitol on Alabama Day. The second anniversary occasion was an auspicious one and Mr. Thomas M. Owen, destined to soon become Director of the Department of Archives and History, made an address. Being then only two years subsequent to the Spanish-American War, Mr. Owen used as a pointer to illustrate some facts that he brought out, a part of the Merrimac, the U. S. Collier sunk by Captain Richmond P. Hobson, at the mouth of the bay entering Santiago.

Alabama Day is celebrated by the Alabama Society of New York City and the Alabama Society of Washington City and on each of these occasions, the Alabamians living in those cities put on such special demonstrative programs that newspapers in late years have devoted considerable attention to the events.

In recent years the agitation now almost universal, for the celebration of Alabama Day on December 14th, or at least during the month of December, by patriotic societies has been a stimulating factor in the teaching of Alabama history. Obviously the U.D.C. and these patriotic organizations commemorating the days of the Confederacy are the ones to lead this movement. The Educational Department encourages an Alabama Day program and in most schools the suggestion is carried out.

Because our Alabama State Flag was conceived as a memorial to the Confederate Flag, the significance of the day is all the more interesting.

There was for a time an effort to use the flag as a birthday flag, but my investigation has led me to conclude that rather than being a birthday flag, the Alabama Flag should be considered as a Confederate memorial.