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TABLE PILLS



Seddon citizens oppose Sewage treatment plan

BY MIKE MOSER News-Aegis Editor

A small group of citizens presented the Pell City City Council with a petition bearing names of 80 citizens of the Seddon community, opposing a proposal that would call for the building of a sewage treatment plant in their community.

Roy Land, acting as spokesman for the group, told council that citizens objected to plans to locate the plant on the Charles Hannah farm close to their

lake-front homes.

Pell City Mayor Hugh Hardy Williamson told the group he felt there had been a misunderstanding concerning the plant and asked City Engineer Charles Tucker to present a slide report on the city's intentions concerning the plant.

concerning the plant.

Tucker explained that the site had been expected by both the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and by the Alabama Water Improvement Commission (AWIC)

who Tucker said approved the city's plans.

The plant, according to Tucker, needed to be close to the Coosa River where the treated water will be discharged (in the middle of the river).

Tucker said that there would be "practically no odor" from the facility and that the plant, according to his studies, would not be affected by flooding conditions. The plant will not affect wells in the community.

Citizens expressed concern about the plant damaging their neighborhoods and questioned why their neighborhood had been choosen instead of locating the plant "out in the woods,"

Tucker commented that such a move would result in the city having to relocate the plant at a later date. He suggested the city would be saving the expense by locating the plant on the Hannah property.

Citizens also were upset at not being notified about a public hearing that was held March 24, 1977 on the proposal. Tucker said that there were no requirements calling for property owners to be notified.

If all goes as planned, the plant will be ready for construction next summer and it will take eight to ten months to build the treatment plant

build the treatment plant.

Williamson explained to the group that prior to 1972, the city had received correspondence from state agencies ordering sewer improvements to be made. "It might not be on this property and it might be, but I can tell you one thing, we are going to build a treatment plant," said the mayor.

Citizens added they felt it unfair to locate the plant in their community since they do not live in the city limits.

Real estate developer Ed Ash commented that four or five industries were lost by the city in recent years because of a lack of a sufficient sewage system. "I'm not sure this is the best site but I am sure that Pell City needs a

The mayor assured the group that their petition and feelings would be taken into consideration when a decision would be made.

Pell City businessman Jimmy Bischoff appeared before council concerning parking in the downtown area, expressing concern about the lack of parking. Later in the meeting council voted unanimously to make current one hour parking two parking on Cogswell Avenue:

Roger O'Neal appeared before council, representing citizens from the Glenn City community, asking that street lights and fire hydrants be installed on a road referred to locally as the Chicken House Road and that the name of the road be made King Circle.

The later request was granted and the former requests will be studied and presented to council later.

The low bid of \$3.59 per gallon on antifreeze from Auto Parts and Supply was accepted and an off-premise beer license for Stanley Ledlow of Coosa Valley Grocery was approved.

Council also approved a request to rezone a portion of King Circle from residential to residential-light agricultural/on recommendation of the planning commission.

Crumps home place, old Seldon Shores are rich in history

BY KAREN HAND News-Aegis Lifestyle Editor

"Sometimes knowing where you have been determines where you're going". And old saying, yes. But it is something that Charles (Chuck) and Sherry Crump live by. Their clivestyles are reflected in the past generations of Crumps and the now flooded town of Seddon. For over one hundred and sixty years the Crump family planted their roots here in St. Clair County and Chuck and Sherry are determined to continue down the path of past Crumps.

The home they are presently living in is one that they bought from the estate of his grandfather, Walter Scott Crump. When purchased, the home was in bad need of repairs and had to have water run into the house. For two months they roughed it by using well water that had to be brought in by bucket.

The homesite is located on eight acres of land right next to where the town of Seddon was. Only broken structures are left since Logan Martin flooded the area in 1964 and the only time that it is visable is in January and February when the water level is dropped.

The Crump family first came to Alabama, St. Clair County in 1820 when Barton and Elizabeth Crump moved from Virginia to Georgia and then here. One of their children, Henry Green Crump fought in the Civil War

under General "fighting" Joe Wheeler. Henry was taken prisoner until the end of the war and he returned to St. Clair County. He settled in the town of Seddon, and later became a doctor. His home was torn down to make way for the railroad. Henry also opened a mercantile,

Henry's son, Walter Scott, attended Auburn University for four years where he studied law. In 1899 he entered the mercantile business with his father. They also ran a cotton gin.

They also ran a cotton gin.

In 1901, according to the book
"Alabama History" by L. D.
Miller, Seddon had a population
of 229, Ashville had 362 and Pell
city had only 98 people. Coal City had the largest population of
the area at 509 people. This textbook was accepted by the St.
Clair County Commission of
Education. Mr. charles Crump
found a copy of it in his grandfather's papers. It is inscribed
by the author to his greatgrandfather in 1901, just one
year before his death.

that Chuck's grandfather dreamed the town of Seddon would continue growing and even mapped out the future growth of the city including sidewalks and streets. His dream fell apart when an New England Company, the Pell City Manufacturing Company opened a mill in 1902. With the mill came mill houses and people moved closer in to be near the jobs.

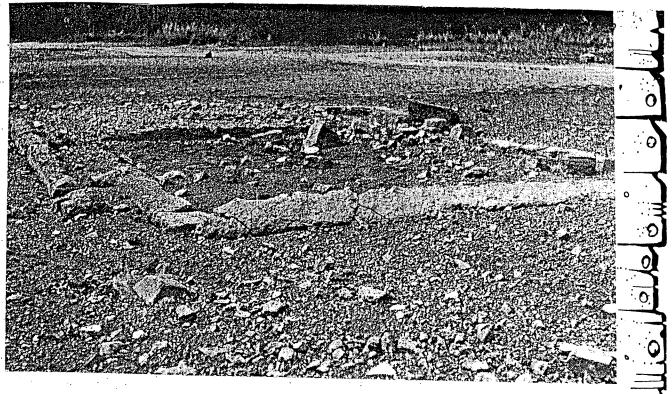
Seddon slowly began dying. A

copy of the map was given to the St. Clair County Historical Society several years ago. Today, during the winter months, pieces of the town can still be seen.

The old Chuck Crump house is being restored by and Sherry. The outside has been reboarded with cedar and the heart pine has been taken down and is being used for the cabinets for the kitchen. Mr. Tom Morton has been helping out with all the remodeling and is making the cabinets. They have also been taking lumber, rich pine, from the an old house located on the property, using it to replace floors and other damaged areas.

A large loft has been added to the front parlor room and closets had to be added also. Ceiling high book shelves have been added to the dinning area and the dog trot (usually an opening all the way through the house) has been closed and made into a bathroom. The couple have used much care leaving as much of the old natural beauty of the house while adding the necessities of modern life.

With the caring of the Chuck Crumps the history of their family and the flooded history of the town of Seddon will live on and on through future generations. What remains with us must be so in the heart and that is where all of this takes us. Back to the heart of our heritage.



Foundation of Seddon

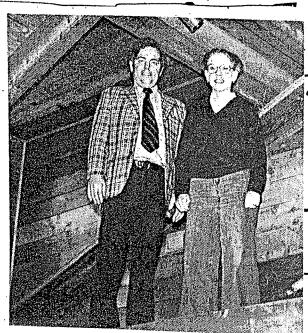
This foundation is usually under water and is one of the few remaining signs that the town of Seddon existed. The town began dying after the opening of what was to become Avondale Mills in Pell city. In 1901 a map was drawn up showing the expected growth of Seddon. It was just a dream that died along with the pioneers that founded other towns that didn't make it.



Sherry loves Seddon

Mrs. Sherry Crump loves to visit what remains of the town of Seddon. Most of the town is under water ten months of the year. Recently, Sherry found an old railroad spike and a large rusty nail, that she is holding. She is sitting one the steps of what is left of her husbands great-grandfather's store.

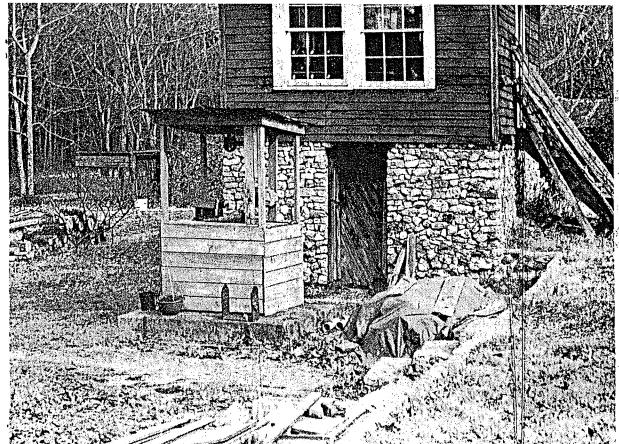
**Loft for While restoring the hand Sherry Crump decrease of what is left of her husbands great-grandfather's heritage of the county.



Loft for Crump home

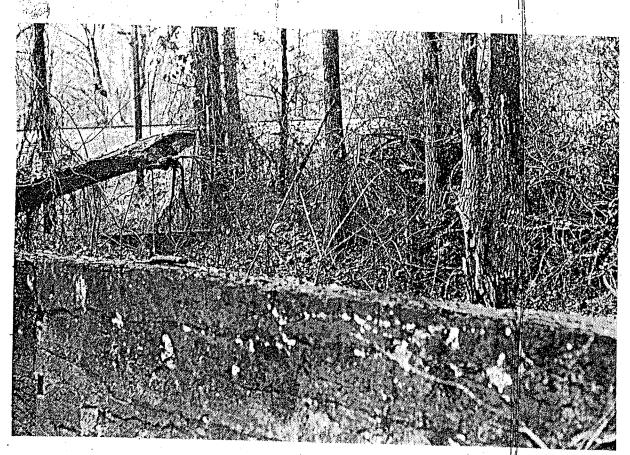
While restoring the home owned by his grandfather, Chuck and Sherry Crump decided to add a loft to the main parlor room. When completed, the home will add much to the heritage of the county.





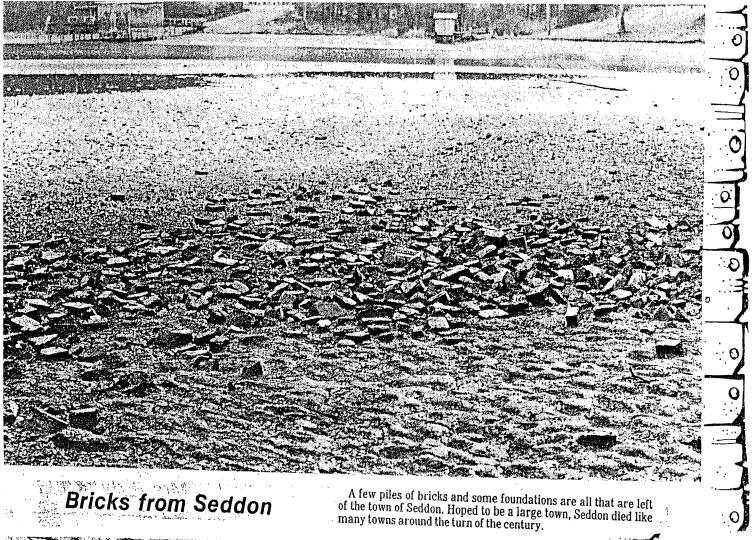
Smoke house still standing

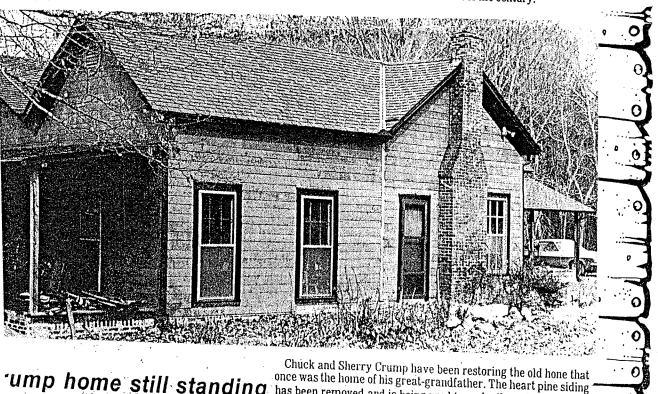
The old smokehouse and well are still standing on the Crump property. They plan on converting the smokehouse into a work shop.



All that's left of dream

All that is left of a cotton gin warehouse is the foundation. The cotton gin and warehouse were part of the development of the town of Seddon. While most of the town with sunk when Logan Martin Lake was built, several building foundations renain all that is left of one man's dream.





'ump home still standing

Chuck and Sherry Crump have been restoring the old hone that once was the home of his great-grandfather. The heart pine siding has been removed and is being used to make the cabinets for the kitchen.

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is with my neighborn with church and Oliver I bearyard Good acon uto Sit my hand mid Seal The 1873. William a Caleman f Alabaria 3 O. De Robinson Judge of Burba Caunty 3 in and for Said County and I certify that James & Caleman a subscribe The Jusging corregarces From to me, Tobrison Judge of Partate TA Coleman the grantor in the consyance Execute the same in his presence, and in nce of the action Subscribing welmisses, Same Leans date; mother attested the same bareenes of the granter, and of the ather sorioning witnesses, and that such arter w nesses Subscribed Their names as witnesses in Given under my hand This the the day of JD. 1878 EJA Chinen Gudge of Port acd for Rucas Mach 312 1878 3 DAA Voice Wed for The con More

Acts of the General Assembly of the state of Alabama

Alabama

ACTS

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-OF THE-

peral Assembly of Alabama,

PASSED AT THE SESSION OF 1888-9,

EELD IN THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

Commencing Tuesday, November 13th, 1888.

THE A SEPARATE INDEX TO THE GENERAL AND LOCAL LAWS.

THOMAS SEAY, GOVERNOR.

A. C. HARGROVE, PRESIDENT OF SENATE.

C. C. SHORTER, SPEAKER OF HOUSE.

that this book, containing the Acts and Joint Resolutions passed at the State of Alabama, do hereby that this book, containing the Acts and Joint Resolutions passed at the General Assembly of Alabama, is published by the autof the State of Alabama.

C. C. Langdon, Secretary of State.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.:
THE BROWN PRINTING CO., PUBLIC PRINTERS AND BOOK BINDERS.

Blount county; within five miles of Townley Coal Mine, Walker county; within five miles of Harkey's chapel, four miles of Deerman's chapel, precinct No. 6; Union church, precinct No. 5; Earley's chapel, precinct No. 5; Pleasant Hill church, precinct No. 4; or within five miles of Fishing Creek Methodist church, at Seddon, beat No. 11; in St. Clair county; and within four miles of Allen's Factory church, in Marion county; and within five miles of Corinth church, in beat No. 15, and township 12, range 13, in Marion county; and within five miles of Wheeler's Chapel church, in Marion county; and within five miles of Camp Ground church, in Marion county; and within the town of Guin, and within five miles thereof, in Marion county; and within five miles of Townley's station, in beat No. 6, in Walker county; and within five miles of Mount Zion church, in section 10, township 15, range 9, in Walker county; and within three miles of Hopewell Baptist church, in Cullman county.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That from and after January 1st, 1889, it Liquor prohishall be unlawful for any person to sell, give away, or bition. otherwise dispose of any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, intoxicating bitters or cordials, or fruits preserved in alcoholic liquors, within five miles of the Village Springs Academy, Blount county; within five miles of Townley Coal Mine, in Walker county; within five miles of Harkey's chapel, four miles of Deerman's chapel, precinct No. 6; Union church, precinct No. 5; Earley's chapel, precinct No. 5; Pleasant Hill church, precinct No. 4; or within five miles of Fishing Creek Methodist church, at Seddon, beat No. 11, in St. Clair county; and within four miles of Allen's Factory church, in Marion county; and within five miles of Corinth church, in beat No. 15, and township 12, range 13, in Marion county; and within five miles of Wheeler's Chapel church, in Marion county; and within five miles of Camp Ground church, in Marion County; and in the town of Guin, and within five miles thereof, in Marion county; and within five miles of Townley Station, in beat No. 6, in Walker county, and within five miles of Mount Zion church, in section 10, town-

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AND

BRMINGHAM

ALABAMA

Historical and Biographical

***1887**

Teeple & Smith, Dublishers



JOHN WITHERSPOON DuBOSE



He married the daughter of Dr. James D. and Juliette Chapron Browder, of the Canebrake. As the result of this union they have two children, Charles and Juliette.

He has since industriously prosecuted his profession, and has been enabled, from its fruits, to maintain and support himself and family in a modest, unpretentious, but independent style.

Dr. Whelan and his family were reared in and are staunch adherents to the Roman Catholic faith.

He is in the prime of life, of strong, mental characteristics, and bids fair for many years of useful and honorable labor.

Albert 5. Henley was born at Demopolis, Marengo County, Alabama, November 29, 1848, and is a son of John W. and Evelina T. Harwell Henley. His father was a lawyer, and a native of Georgia, and his mother a native of Alabama. His grandfather was a member of the first constitutional convention, and of the first legislature of the State. Dr. Henley attended private schools until the age of sixteen, then he kept books for Stephen W. Dorsey, at Demopolis, for one year, after which he began the study of medicine under Dr. W. C. Ashe. After reading medicine one year, he entered the medical department of the University of Virginia in the autumn of 1867, and remained until July, 1868, then entered the medical department of the University of New York, from which he graduated March 2, 1869. After graduating, he returned to Hale County, Alabama, and began the practice of medicine in partnership with Dr. James D. Browder. Two years later he formed a partnership with Dr. Charles Whelan, which lasted seven years, and he then practiced alone four years. Dr. Henley came to Birmingham in 1881, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was recently elected city physician. In 1883 he was appointed by the Governor inspector of the penitentiary, which office was abolished two years later, and he was then appointed inspector of convicts, which position he still holds.

Dr. Henley was married November 27, 1872, to Miss Nannie R. Taylor, and has one child, John W. He is a member of the M. E. Church, South, and his wife of the Episcopal Church.

oaniel Sinkler Savis was born at Trussville, Ala., January 19, 1859, the first child of the lamented Dr. Elias Davis and R. Georgianna Davis. His parents were of Irish and Welsh descent, the Irish predominating. His father, talented and cultivated, enjoyed a fine plantation practice until his entrance into the Confederate service, in which he was killed, near Petersburg, in 1864. His mother, when young, was tall, beautiful, and possessed rare attainments and accomplishments. She now resides in Birmingham with her two sons.

Dr. Davis received his early education at the common schools of the county, spending a year at Montevallo, Ala., and five months at the Pleasant Hill High School. Being unable, for lack of means, to take a regular college course, he pursued his studies at home with his mother.

At the age of sixteen he began the study of medicine, in Birmingham, with Dr. M. H. Jordan. After a short time he was taken sick, and compelled to return home. On his recovery he traveled for a Cincinnati firm. This he soon abandoned, and returned to the study of medicine. He entered the Medical College of Georgia in 1877, and graduated from that college in the spring of 1879. He located at Ferryville, St. Clair County, Ala., in April, 1879. He was elected censor for one year, at the first

meeting of the society after his location in the county. He was secretary of the board of censors, and was the first to call the attention of the society to the failure of so many members of the profession to register under the new medical law. He was an efficient worker, and did much to perfect the organization of the profession in that county.

At the expiration of his term of office he was re-elected for three years. He did a large practice in that county, and is said to have collected more money from his practice than any other physician in the county during his stay there.

He removed to Birmingham in May, 1881, where he has since enjoyed a large and lucrative practice.

In April, 1883, he gave his only brother, Dr. W. E. B. Davis, an equal partnership in the practice of medicine, and one-half interest in the property he had accumulated himself. He is a hard student and a fine writer. Though always taxed by a large practice, he has found time to give more than one hundred valuable papers to medical literature.

While at Ferryville he began the investigation of the effects of malaria on the eye, which resulted in a paper upon "Malarial Amblyopia" by him. He was the discoverer of the effect of malaria upon the eye, producing amblyopia, and hence he designated it "Malarial Amblyopia."

His paper on typhoid fever was copied very extensively; his operation for the relief of subpericranial cephalæmatoma has been adopted by many surgeons of this country; his paper, with illustrations, of the operation for wry-neck has been noted extensively. He is conclusive in his writings, and makes his deductions clear and logical.

Dr. Davis is a member of the American Medical Association, member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, and a member of the Alabama Surgical and Gynecological Association. He was elected president of the Jefferson County Medical Society for 1887; was elected member for five years of the Judicial Council of the Alabama Surgical and Gynecological Association at its organization, December 15, 1886. He was one of the founders of the Alabama Medical and Surgical Journal, and is one of its editors. He it was who suggested the necessity of a surgical association in Alabama for the advancement of the science of surgery. But, on meeting and discussing the question with Drs. H. N. Rosser and W. E. B. Davis, it was suggested by Dr. Rosser, and agreed to, that a movement be made to organize an association to be known as the Alabama Surgical and Gynecological Association. A temporary meeting was held, and Dr. Davis was made chairman of a committee on organization. This association will be one of the most scientific in the country, and will reflect credit upon its founders. He has been successful in medicine and his investments, so much so that his income is large enough to support him in almost any department of his profession should he desire to so restrict his duties.

Dr. Davis possesses the highest type of manliness, a brave and tender heart, a touch of womanly nature, strength and independence of character, and a bravery which yields and sways not to public opinion. Blended in his nature we find ready response to the suffering and sorrow of others, together with a ready defense to all that he considers right. In his profession he is honorable and just, in private life he is consistent and amiable, and, with the world at large, he recognizes moral equality and observes it.

He is a member of the Baptist Church, and a teacher of a large class of ladies, numbering eighty-five.

TESTIMONY

TAKEN BY

THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE

TO INQUIRE INTO

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS



THE LATE INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

A LABAMA.

Chacked May 1913

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1872. Digitized by Google

By Mr. Buckley:

Question. Courtland, in Lawrence County !

Answer. Yes, sir; it is in Lawrence County. He gives an account of a fight between negroes and disguised men at Courtland, and appends a statement of W. W. Baker, notary public and justice of the peace, and a statement of C. H. Foster, of J. C. Baker, of John Phelan, and of C. J. Simmons, with a diagram of the scene of action. That really was one of the most complete instances where the people took up the case and assisted the officers of the law. It was not necessary for me to send soldiers. The fact that these negroes succeeded in killing one of the disguised men elated them, and they have had no trouble since, I think.

No. 16 is a report of Captain McLoughlin, August 28, 1870, in regard to the murder of Mr. Frank Harrison, a citizen of Ferryville, Saint Clair County, and the supposed reason for his assassination. I was at Patona at the time, and sent word to headquarters that additional troops were needed there, and asked that a company be sent. This

was done at ouce.

No. 17 is a report from Lieutenant Bateman, at Fayetteville, October 24, 1870, in

regard to Ku-Klux depredations in Fayette County, and the organization of a counter party styling themselves "Mossbacks," and their encounters.

I have one paper here, No. 18, which is another report from Lieutenant Bateman, dated October 30, 1870, of his operations in capturing Ku-Klux, while aiding the sheriff. An affidavit by the sheriff is attached. He details the arrest and confessions of six of the Ku-Klux Klan and their captain, and sends two of the uniforms, and states that process could not be issued there.

No. 19 is another report from Captain McLoughlin, Ashville, Saint Clair County, November 20, 1870, in which he states that Jesse Ingram was driven from his house on the 14th, went to Springville, and swore warrants out against some of the parties; some lived in Springville. Upon seeing Ingram, fired at him, shooting him pretty effectually. They were turned loose, as there were no witnesses against them. That concludes the first series of the documents of 1870, consisting of reports by officers in the military service, with documents appended to those reports.

[The committee having taken a recess of one hour for dinner, the examination of

General Crawford was resumed.]

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. You may proceed, general, with the statement of cases upon which you were engaged before the recess.

Answer. I now come to class second, of 1870, of documents which consist of applica-

tions from civilians for military aid, affldavits, statements, &c.

No. 1 is a letter from Judge Haralson, January 8, 1870, applying for troops to be sent to De Kalb County to report to the sheriff, and assist him in enforcing the laws. I sent them, but I do not know what they did. I have previously submitted, in connection with document No. 2, of class first, 1870, a communication from Judge Haralson in regard to affairs in Blount County, in which he requests troops.

No. 2, class second, 1870, is an anonymous letter, referred to me by Governor Smith, and to which I did not pay any attention. It is signed "Many Citizens," and though it has some strange statements, and contained many curious things, using the names of a great many people, there was no respectable name attached to it, and I never took

any notice of it.

The Chairman. I do not think that ought to be received as evidence, and you need

not submit it.

The Witness. No. 3 is an affidavit of Samuel Lawlor, also of Robert Barbee, February 26, 1870; concerning Ku-Klux outrages in Averyville near Stevenson, Jackson County. Troops were sent there and staid till things became quiet; after that they were then withdrawn.

No. 4 is another anonymous communication, February 26, 1870, in regard to Ku-Klux outrages, and asking for guard or arms and ammunition. I did not pay much attention to that, for I had already ordered troops there. The paper is not signed by any name: it is merely "Citizen." He says his son-in-law is a wounded man.

The CHAIRMAN. You may omit that.

The Witness. No. 5 is an affidavit of Frank Bell, February 28, 1870, in regard to Ku-Klux violence at his house on the plantation of Mr. Frank Bell, Madison County.

No. 6 is an affidavit of James Bell and Joshua Harris, February 28, 1870, detailing outrages on the plantation of Houston Bell, on the Whitesburgh pike, Madison County, Alabama.

No. 7 is a report by H. G. Thomas, sheriff of Morgan County, March 31, 1870, that the disturbance in that county is unsettled; that he is unable to preserve order; and that he is obliged to resign, or at least suspend business for the present. This paper is one to which I desire to draw the attention of the committee. I think that application a very remarkable paper. At that time these people were out and regularly armed against each other in two parties. The sheriff could not and did not do anything.

HISTORY

OF

ALABAMA

AND

DICTIONARY

OF

ALABAMA BIOGRAPHY

BY.

THOMAS McADORY OWEN, LL.D.

Lawyer, Founder and Director Alabama State Department of Archives and History, and author of numerous historical and bibliographical publications

IN FOUR VOLUMES

VOLUME IV

CHICAGO
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY
1921

of 1778, and of Daniel Shipman, captain in the Revolutionary Army, member of a family that was noted in North Carolina for the zeal and ability with which it supported the American cause in the struggle for independence. Colonel Troy was educated in the common schools of North Carolina and when quite young located in Cahaba, making his home in the family of his brother-in-law, William Hunter, in whose office he read law. He was admitted to the bar of the circuit and chancery courts of Alabama, at the age of nineteen and to the supreme court of the state in 1854. In 1860 he removed to Montgomery where, the following year at the outbreak of hostilities between the states he joined the "True Blues" as a private, in an expedition against Ft. Barancas, Fla. He later recruited a company known as the "Gilmer Greys" and went out as its captain. In the fall of 1862, he was promoted to major and in 1863, the infantry branch of Hilliard's Legion, to which he belonged, was re-organized with the 59th and 60th Alabama regiments and he was made lieutenant colonel of the latter. He was wounded at Drewry's Bluff, and on March 25, 1865, near Petersburg, Va., he was shot entirely through the left lung and left upon the battle field for dead. He fell into the hands of the enemy, where he remained to the close of the war. He resumed the practice of law in Montgomery upon his return from the field of honor, in partnership with his father-in-law, Gov. Thomas H. Watts, and the firm was continued until 1873. He practiced alone from that date until 1880, when he formed a partnership with Henry Clay Tompkins and his nephew, Alexander Troy. In 1885 A. T. London was admitted to the firm and in 1888, this partnership was dissoluted and Colonel Troy retired from the practice. He was active in delivering Alabama from the bondage of reconstruction and was elected to the State senate from Montgomery County, 1878, and re-elected, 1882, holding that position until 1886. He was a charter member of the Alabama bar association, and in all that organization's efforts for bettering the laws he was active and zealous. and at the time of his death was president of the association. He was a successful business man and amassed a comfortable fortune. He was president of the Alabama fertilizer company, a director in the Elyton land company, and one of the most sympathetic promoters of the industrial and commercial interests of the city of Birmingham, during its early history. He was a Democrat, and while being nursed in a Federal hospital, was converted to the Roman Catholic faith. Married: (1) at Cahaba, Lucy, daughter of Joel Matthews, (2) in 1860, in Montgomery, Florence Lascelles, daughter of Montgomery, Florence Lascelles, daughter of Thomas Hill and Eliza Brown (Allen) Watts (q. v.) Children: 1. Thomas Watts, deceased, m. Kate Berrien Tinsley; 2. Fanny, died in childhood; 3. Florence Watts. m. Charles Edward Hails, Montgomery; 4. Mary, Mother Mary Agnes, Sister of the Holy Child, a nun; 5. Daniel Watts (q. v.), m. his cousin, Janie Eddins Watts, Montgomery; 6. Robert Edward Troy, m. Marie Mercedes Triay, accountant, Montgomery; 7. Eliza, Mother Mary Theophila, Sister of the Holy Child, a nun, 630 Riverside,

New York; 8. Edward Alexander, died in infancy. Last residence: Montgomery.

TROY, DANIEL WATTS, lawyer, was born July 5, 1873, at Montgomery; son of Daniel Shipman and Florence Lascelles (Watts) Troy (q. v.). He received his early education from private tutors, and in the private schools of Montgomery; took a special course in electrical engineering at the University of Pennsylvania. which he entered in 1893; later read law in the office of Troy and Watts; was admitted to the bar before the Alabama supreme court January 15, 1895, going with the firm the following year for a brief partnership. From 1898 to 1903, he practiced alone, going to New York the latter year, where he was a member of the firm of Stewart and Stewart, with firm offices in New York, Baltimore and Washington, D. C. In 1908 he returned to Montgomery and became the head of the firm of Troy, Watts and Letcher, but two years later dissolved the connection and has since practiced alone, acting for a time, as one of the special counsel for the State. He served as secretary to Governor O'Neal for some months, in 1903. He is a member of the bars of Alabama, New York, and the United States Supreme court, and has been admitted to practice in the Patent office. He is a Democrat. Married: Jane Eddins, daughter of Thomas Hill and Johnness Belle (Eddins) Watts, of Montgomery. Children:
1. Daniel Watts, jr. Residence: Montgomery.

TRUEHEART, DANIEL, major, Trueheart's battalion, Alabama artillery, C. S. Army.

TRUITT, WILLIAMS, soldier of the American Revolution. Williams Truitt lies buried at Teller's Ferry on Lynch's Creek. His daughter married William Chancellor, son of Jerry Chancellor. The Chancellors of Coosa County are descendants.—Alabama Historical Society, Transactions, vol. iv, p. 567.

TRUSS, JAMES DAVIS, of Birmingham, representative in the legislature, 1919, from Jefferson County, was born October 21, 1861, at Ferryville, St. Clair County; son of James Davis and Martha Cordelia (Coleman) Truss, the former who was a major in the Tenth Alabama regiment, C. S. Army; grandson of Enos and Tabitha (Bradford) Truss, and of William A. and Mirana Coleman, the former who came from South Carolina. The paternal great-grandfather came to this country from England, first settled in South Carolina, but came to Alabama in early manhood, settled on a farm and reared a large family of boys. Trussville being named for his youngest son Capt. Thomas K. Truss. Mr. Truss was educated in the common schools of Cropwell, Trussville and Lincoln, and graduated from the University of Alabama, 1886, with the degree of B. E. and C. E. Since graduation he has followed his profession of civil engineering: has served one term as city commissioner of Birmingham, 1916-17, and was elected to the legislature in 1918. He is a Mason. Married: on December 26, 1887, at Cropwell, to Annie. daughter of Col. John W. and Anne (McLeod) Jones. Children: 1. Lawrence W., m. Litta Emmons, Kansas City, Mo.; 2. Laura, m. George L. Williams, Birmingham; 3. Tom J.; 4. Martha, m. B. E. Duke, Birmingham. Residence: Birmingham.

TUBB, CHESTER, lawyer, was born May 7, 1887, at Days Gap, now Oakman, Walker County; son of James Madison and Dorothy (Hamilton) Tubb, the former who was a native of Days Gap, and physician at Bessemer; grandson of Samuel and Malinda (Cranford) Tubb, the former who was a member of Col. Patterson's regiment, Rody's brigade, Fifth Alabama cavalry, C. S. A., was captured in 1864 and sent to Rock Island, and the latter who was an aunt of Capt. Jack Cranford of Jasper, and of Elbert and Susan (Vanselt) Hamilton, the former who died just before the outbreak of the War of Secession; great-grandson of Daniel and Matilda (Sanders) Tubb, and of John and Elizabeth (Wilkes) Cranford, both of the great-grandfathers served in the War of 1812 and were in the final battle at New Orleans. Mr. Tubb received his education in the schools of Bessemer; graduated from the Bessemer high school in 1903; was graduated LL. B., from the University of Alabama in 1912. He began the practice of law at Haleyville; has been city attorney of that place for two terms, of one year each; and is the secretary of the Winston County fair association, which he inaugurated in 1914. He is a Republican, was a member of the committee from Winston County to the state convention of his party in Birmingham, 1914, and a member of the congressional delegations in the same year; and is a Presbyterian. Married: on April 2, 1915, to Ethel, daughter of Walker W. and Martilia (Taylor) Haley of Haleyville. Residence: Haleyville.

TUBBS, JOHN, SR., soldier of the American Revolution, aged 76, and a resident of Perry County; private S. C. State Troops; enrolled on June 17, 1834, under act of June 7, 1832, payment to date from March 4, 1831; annual allowance, \$26.21.—Revolutionary Pension Roll, in vol. xiv, Sen. doc. 514, 23rd Cong., 1st sess., 1833-34.

TUCKER, EPPES, lawyer, was born September 19, 1845, near Starrsville, Newton County, Ga.; son of Rev. McKendree and Eliza (Rakestraw) Tucker, the former a native of South Carolina, who removed to Newton County, but located in Mt. Jefferson, Chambers County, in 1857, president of the Georgia conference of Methodist Protestants; grandson of Rev. Eppes Tucker who lived at Mt. Jefferson, one of the promoters of the Methodist Protestant church, and of Robert and Martha Rakestraw of Starrsville, Ga. He received his education in the public schools of Starrsville, Ga., and Mt. Jefferson, Chambers County. By private study of the law he was enabled to enter upon the practice in 1887; removed from Alabama to Florida in 1881 and his professional career has been confined to that state. He joined the 45th Alabama infantry regiment in 1862 but on account of disabilities was assigned to post duty where Vol. IV-44

he rose to the rank of captain in the quartermaster department. He was mayor of Lakeland, Fla., 1886-87-88; president Polk County board of health, 1887-1893; attorney Polk County, 1889-97; ordained elder of Congregational Methodist church, 1873; secretary general conference, 1873-77. Author: edited "Congregational Methodist," organ of the C. M. church, at Opelika; edited the "Discipline of the C. M. Church." He is a Democrat; Mason and Odd Fellow. Married: April 27, 1865, near Thomasville, Ga., to Mary E., daughter of Hon. James H. and Georgia Hayes. Children: 1. Eppie, m. Charles M. Evans, Troy; 2. Gussie, m. Thomas Griffin, Atlanta, Ga.; 3. Pierce, m. Maggie Johnson; 4. McKendree, m. Maymie Kilgore, Catulla, Texas; 5. Annie, m. Reed W. Weaver, Lakeland, Fla.; 6. Eppes, Jr., m. Mamie Bivens, San Antonio, Texas. Residence: Lakeland, Fla.

TUCKER, GARDINER C., Episcopal clergyman, was born October 1, 1851, in Boston, Mass. His father and grandfather were both Baptist ministers. When he was three weeks old, his mother died, and his father placed him in charge of Mrs. Willett, of Boston, Mass. Two years later, his father died, and he went with Mrs. Willett to Madison, Wis., and six years later, to Alton, Ill. When he was sixteen years old, he went to Columbus, Miss., where two of his elder brothers resided at the time, and entered the employ of Humphries, Hudson and company, merchants. He withdrew from the mercantile business in 1873, and purchased the Columbus "Index," a Democratic paper, published weekly and tri-weekly, of which he was editor and proprietor for three years. In 1876, he moved to St. Louis, Mo., and in the fall of that year, entered the Baptist ministry. In the spring of 1877, he was ordained, and remained in the Baptist ministry at St. Louis until 1879, serving during that time as secretary of the Baptist association of the City and County of St. Louis. At the end of that time, his religious beliefs having changed, he applied to Bishop Charles F. Robertson, of Missouri, for holy orders in the Protestant Episcopalian church. He was accepted and ordained deacon, March 27, 1881, and was ordained priest, July 7, 1882, in the Church of the Holy Communion at St. Louis, by Bishop Robertson. He was rector of Christ church, Collinsville, Ill., for eighteen months, when he was called to St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, West St. Louis. In 1885, he was called to St. John's Protestant Episcopal church at Mobile, and has continued as rector of that parish. He was for several years review editor of the Mobile "Register," was chaplain and a commissioned officer of the First regiment, Alabama State troops; is a member and treasurer of the Gulf City Guards: is a Democrat; is chaplain of his commandery of Knight Templars; grand chaplain of the order of Odd Fellows in the state; is a Knight of Pythias; and is past protector of the Knights and Ladies of Honor. Married: in December, 1873, to Melville L. Eckford, of Columbus, Miss. Children: five sons and three daughters. Residence: Mobile.

OFFICIAL REGISTER

OF THE



OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES

IN THE

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL SERVICE

ON THE

FIRST OF JULY, 1885.

VOLUME II.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT

AND

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, BY J. G. AMES, SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS.

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1885.

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THE POSTAL SERVICE.



Post-Offices and Postmasters-Alabama.

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From March 5, 1885.
 From July 1, 1884, to March 31, 1885.
 From April 1, 1885.

From July 1 to December 31, 1884.
 From November 11, 1884.
 From April 1, 1883.

From March 26, 1885.
 From October 1, 1884.
 From July 1, 1884 to March 31, 1885.



Hotel built in 1902 by Hardy & G. P. Cornett

The Pell City Centennial
Hardy Cornett
A Pioneer Citizen

BY:GEORGE WILLIAMS

Hundreds of interesting stories could be written about the early beginnings of Pell City, but none could be more fascinating than were the actual characters who comprised this City's earliest population.

Hardy Cornett was the epitome of the adventurous entrepreneur of the late eighteen hundreds who helped to lead this nation into the nineteenth century. Solomon D. Kilgroe was a "man for all seasons" who combined his many talents to become a farmer, merchant, politician, school teacher, railroad agent, bank director, cotton broker, church and civic leader and ultimately, an elder statesman of local history. Sumter Cogswell was very fortunate, indeed, to have had the able assistance, sheer determination and abundant resourcefulness of individuals such as those two in helping to assure the success of his new city.

Hardy's family moved from Harris County, Georgia in 1862 to settle on the Jim Coleman plantation at Riverside. He was only thirteen at the time, but in later life could vividly recall the difficult years of reconstruction after the Civil War. Almost seventy five years later he would recall the war years, Carpet Baggers, hard times, and especially would he remember the lack of food that was so prevalent. He stated that he was "raised" on buttermilk and cornbread and always

knew when Sunday came because that was the only day of the week when the family had biscuits for breakfast.

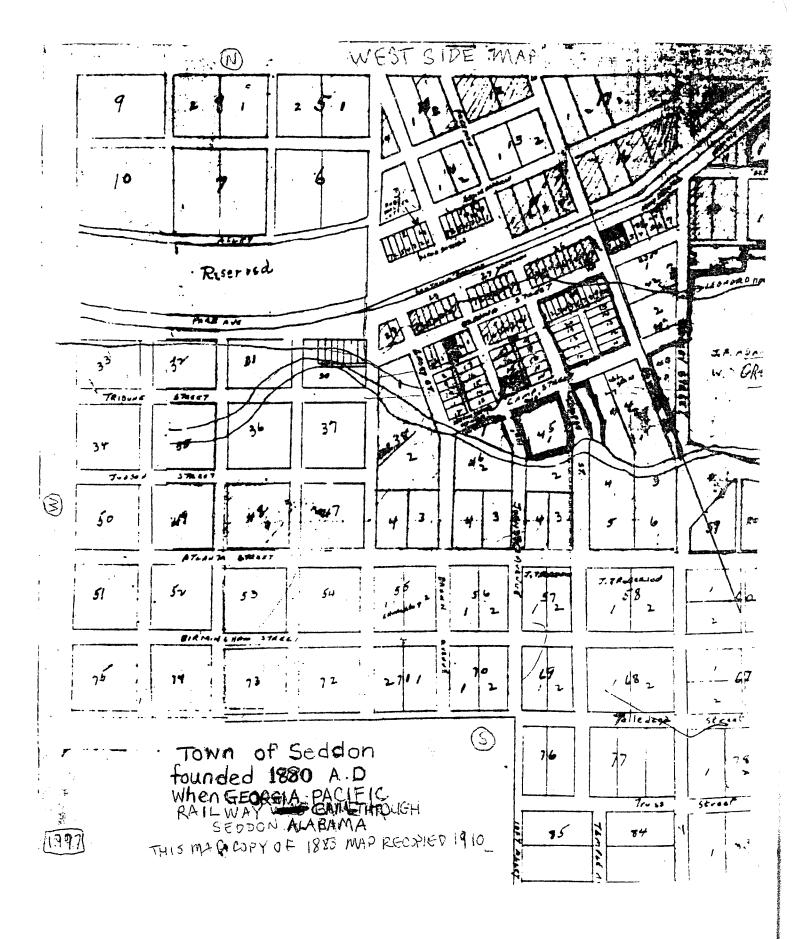
It was fortunate for many St. Clair residents, in that day and time, that wild game was plentiful during those difficult years. The food supply of man families depended upon the marksmanship of the hunter. During the family's first winter in Riverside, Hardy killed enough wild duck and geese to enable his mother to make and fill a large feather bed and two pillows. An abundant deer population also enabled him to kill two large bucks on one morning's hunt. His uncle was hired by Jim Coleman to protect his wheat crop from the geese. He not only paid him for his marksmanship, but also furnished a horse, gun and an ample supply of shotgun shells to accomplish the task. It can be assumed that everyone in Riverside ate wild geese during the winter of 1862.

Hardy's family moved to Seddon, after having lived at Riverside for a number of years, and his

Hardy killed enough wild duck and geese to enable his mother to make and fill a large feather bed and two pillows.

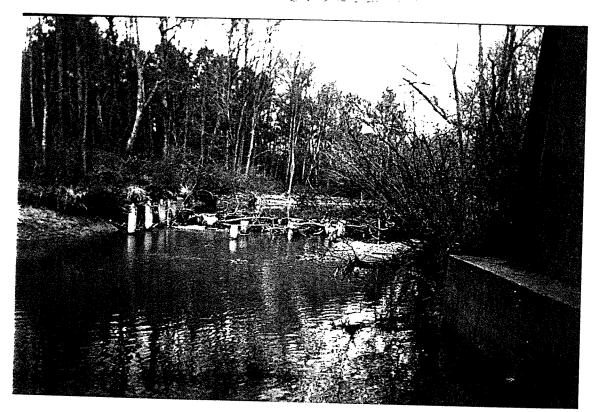
father operated a water powdered cotton gin that had been constructed on Fishing Creek. The family ginned an estimated two hundred bales of cotton per season, and his father's financial prospects were vastly improved, but the unexpected happened. The authorities decided that the impounded water behind the dam was the cause of an outbreak of chills and fever and required that it be destroyed. Ironically, the old mill and dam site have long been covered by the backwaters of a much larger dam. Today, even though the dam and mill cannot be located, the foundation of the old Seddon Baptist Church that was nearby can be seen on the bottom of Fishing Creek slough during the low water lever of winter pool.

Hardy's father then purchased the land now

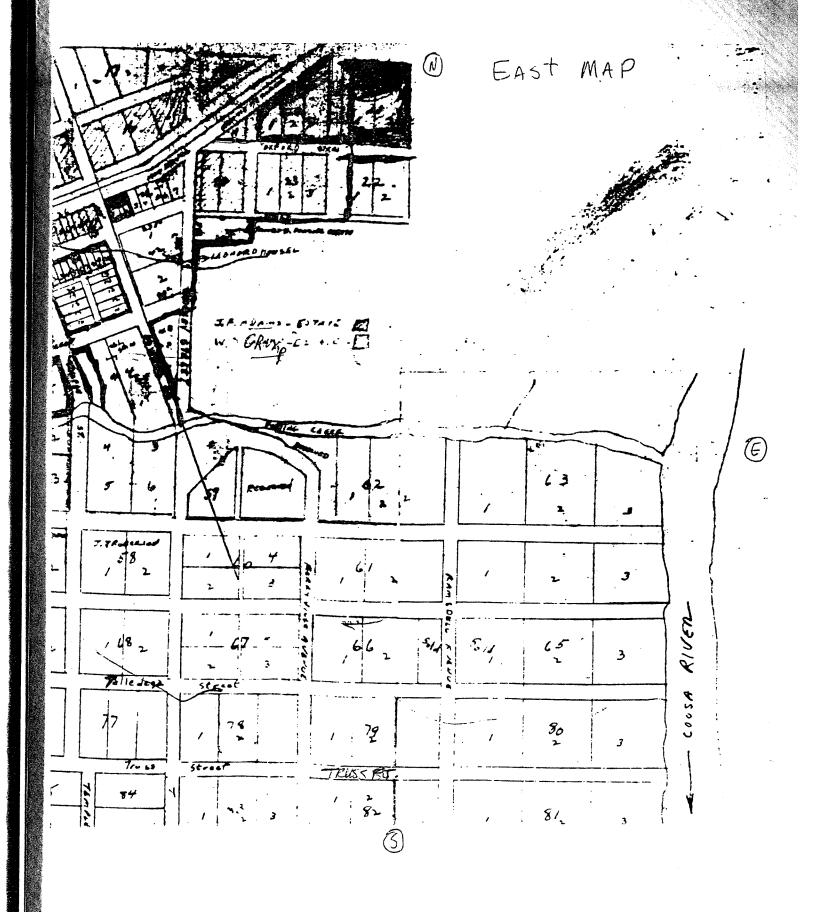




PARK BIGNISE
HIGHWAY DEFOND ICTY
MAN START THOMES
SEDON BOOKS



Charles Charle



SEDDON

Seddon was once an incorporated place, it had polices, a mayor, court, and a justice of peace. Seddon had two churches at that time, but has only one now.

Mrs. Frasea, Mr. Will Roberson, Mr. Dan Carpenter, Mr. Jeff Smith, Mr. John Adams, Doctor Crump, Mr. Tom Killimworth, Mr. Bob Pucket, Mr. Masel Garret, Mr. Dave Griffin, Mr. Hitower, Mr. Dobbins, and Mrs. Allen Garrie were some of the oldest citizens of Seddon.

The railroad was started through Seddon in 1882 and 1883. The first cotton gine was put up in Seddon in 1902.

JEdaun

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 5th, 1965.

My dear Mr. and Mrs. Tucker:

The most enjoyable and rewarding sightseeing trip I have had in many years was the one to your lovely home that refreshed fend memeries of my youth around 1881 (I was born in-1875) Enjoying the trip with me was my niece Mrs. Delia Truss Robert, who was born near there at the old Truss Ferry, and still owns a lot of farming property nearby. Also making the trip was a couple from Kan-

My father and mother were married soon after the Civil Warand moved to this farm and evidently built the home of heart lumber. as my brothers by his first wife were building contractors and later moved to Birmingham during the early boom days. As I recall the building, it had an open or semi-open foyer leading from front to back porch and beyond dining room and kitchen. Dark musty "parlor" on left that rarely saw sunlight- bed room to right and two more on second floor.

Chimneys were of home-made brick or fieldstone daubed with clay. No bath- The rest room, with path leading from kitchen, that was nt a room at all and rarely restful when seated. The laundry was an immense cast iron pot for heating the water and the soiled clothes were paddled clean on an immense stump. The older children went bathing in Trims Pond near by (as is). Milk was lowered in well to keep cool. Had a smoke-house to cure meat in season, and the sweet potatoes buried in hay and pine straw in pit and covered with boards.

My only activities on farm was dropping corn and picking picking cotton (considered playing). The actual farming was done by a negro named Lot Jacob and his wife did the cooking and housework. The cotton was Hauled to gin for baling and then to Talladega for sale and years supply of the extra food bought by this faithful negro.

Dillan - Waiter - Bremster -Jucker /

My clder brother and I would accompany him on these trips to my grandmethers, Mrs. John Donahoe, who owned and operated the Exchange Hotel, that was later sold to Government for Post Office, after her death. I recall building of Railway through Pell City. The grading crews would camp and move forward as work progressed and they camped around the pend in front of home and near drinking water.

They also stripped our orchard of all fruit and anything they could lay hands on. Father was employed at Ashville as clerk of Criminal court at the time. We later moved to Ashville and father passed away in 1885. The property was then sold to Dan Waite of Easonville. My mothers first husband was Milton Brown of Easonville. We are related to the Stone family, Also Bro. Frank married miss Leila Laww of Cropwell, daughter of a Baptist minister.

We all enjoyed making the rounds of Lakes with private boats etc and could visualize the wonderful vacation spots there. Had a luscious fish dinner with all the trimmings at the popular. Big Bull Reseaurant at a nominal fee. All in all it was a thrilling trip, but disappointed that we did not get to meet the owners and inspect the inside of your lovely home. The swimming pool is a show place itself. Was real anxious to meet your daughter Teresa, as she is about the age of my only grandchild ,Janie, who lives in Memphis.

Trust I have not bored you with this "chatter" but thought you both would be interested the background of your home as far as I have any knowledge. Any time you are in Birmingham would love to have you call.

Sincerely, with all good wishes

Barclay H. Dillon

2725 Altadena Road 35243