

Toponymic Lapses: A Case Study

JAMES B. McMILLAN

One practical aim of systematic place-name study is the correction of errors on maps and in records. As Frederic G. Cassidy remarks in his model Dane County monograph, “Even the most dependable sources sometimes go astray,” and detailed search of local evidence is necessary to correct mistakes. But emendation is not necessarily a final goal. We can look for causes of lapses for help in accounting for seemingly intractable names.

In my compilation of a glossary of the place names of Talladega County, Alabama, carried on at intervals since 1940,¹ I have turned up 46 examples of names on maps or in records that are errors or mistaken selections from competing forms. Sometimes, of course, an erroneous form becomes established as the canonical form, but it still deserves explanation.

Toponymic lapses are of two kinds: (1) unetymological forms, and (2) names applied inappropriately. Unetymological forms in Talladega County have resulted from (a) hypercorrection, (b) naive etymology, (c) wrong choice of a heterograph, or (d) orthographic obscurity. Inappropriate names or forms have resulted from the use of inadequate evidence by the namer, such as the U.S. Board on Geographic Names or the State Highway Department, from the preservation of obsolete names, or from the mislocation or omission of names. But officials are not always entirely responsible; sometimes they are misled by uninformed local people whom they interview.

Unetymological Forms

HYPERCORRECTION

An obvious cause of error is hypercorrection: a naive cartographer assumes that a local spelling is incorrect and gratuitously “corrects” it. There is in Talladega County a *Fannin Branch*, a stream named for John F. Fannin, who owned land through which the branch flows.² GNIS Map 0293 (1951)³ and the Highway Map of the county (1968)⁴ spell the name *Fanning*, evidently because a field checker assumed that since some local

informants “drop the g” in the pronunciation they did also in spelling. Another example is *Shelvin* [sic] *Rock Church*,⁵ misspelled *Shelving* on the USGS 15' *Gantt's Quarry* quadrangle (1917) but corrected to *Shelvin* on Map 0343. Well-known analogues are the folk spellings *garding* for *garden* and *mounting* for *mountain*.⁶

Lexical hypercorrection occurs in the substitution of *Periwinkle* Creek for well-established *Penniwinkle* Creek on Map 0368.⁷ *Pennywinkle* is a regional synonym of *periwinkle* listed in the *DAE* and Webster's *Third NID*. The surveyor who made the original U.S. Land Office Map of the county (1832) did not accept the local translation of *Ochoccola* Creek as *Peckerwood* Creek, and put *Woodpecker* Creek on his map;⁸ however, local usage prevailed, and Map 0368 shows *Peckerwood* Creek, conforming to local usage. One other example is *Sleeping Giant*, a mountain with three prominences which resemble the head, abdomen, and feet of a supine human figure,⁹ changed to *Sleeping Giants* (which makes no sense) on Map 0294.

NAIVE ETYMOLOGY

In an 1875 geological report¹⁰ and on the 1907 soil map¹¹ *Shocco* Springs is shown as *Chocco* Springs, assuming a shortening of *Chocco-locco*, the name of a Talladega County creek, a derivation that was accepted by William A. Read in his *Indian Place Names in Alabama*.¹² However, *sh* and *ch* represented different phonemes in Muskogee, and in no other name has initial [č] been changed to initial [š] in the county. The creek names *Shirtee* and *Chartee* are never confused. A much more likely origin of the name is transfer from *Shocco* Springs in North Carolina, a resort frequented by Alabamians in the 1850s.¹³ The geologist (or his informant) substituted the familiar *Chocco* for newly introduced and unfamiliar *Shocco*.

Similarly *Schmidt's* Mill, named for Bernard Schmidt in the 1860s and still spelled *Schmidt's* in the Talladega telephone directory,¹⁴ appears on Map 0270 as *Smith's* Mill; *Monk's* Creek (*Monk's* Run), named for a Monk family that owned land in the vicinity,¹⁵ is *Mump* Creek on Maps 0294 and 0296; *Embry('s)* Bend, named for James Embry,¹⁶ was *Emory* Bend on the USGS *Talladega* sheet (1892), but corrected by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names in *Decision List* 6402 (1964); *Howell's* Cove Church appears on Map 0294 as *Cole* Church; *Flippin* Creek, named for John M. Flippin, a landowner in 1850,¹⁷ is *Flipper* Creek on Maps 0318 and 0293 (1972); *Idalia* School, named for Ida Wallis Elliott,¹⁸ is misspelled *Idelia* on Maps 0244 (1972) and 0269 (1972); *Rushing Spring* became *Russing* Spring on the 1937 Highway Map; *Weisinger* Mine

appeared as *Weisner* Mine on the 1904 Rand McNally railroad map of Alabama; it was named for James Weisinger, the owner,¹⁹ and is in a Weisner geological formation; the *Heaslett* Spring Branch, named for the Benjamin Heaslett family,²⁰ became *Haye* Spring Branch on the USGS *Talladega* sheet (1892), and *Hay* Spring Branch on the 1968 Highway Map; and *Magie* Mountain mentioned in an 1875 geologist's report evidently got its name from Samuel McGee, a landowner.²¹

Sometimes naive etymology produces a novel form; for example *Emoral* Church is a name on Map 0271 that defied explanation until I visited the site and found a church named *Parker Memorial*. A field checker had shortened and mangled the word *memorial*. The name *Feddisburg* has appeared in the Talladega telephone directory²² for several years, with no apparent etymon. But local records show *Fredericksburg* in the years 1869-1890, named for John Frederick, a landowner.²³

General Andrew Jackson, whose spelling was notoriously free-wheeling, reported to the War Department in November, 1813, that he was setting out to attack unfriendly Creeks at *Ft. Lashley*, misspelling the name of Alexander *Leslie*, a part-Indian trader who was besieged at Talladega, along with a band of friendly Creeks.²⁴ Historian Albert J. Pickett, following Jackson's spelling, called the site *Ft. Lashley*.²⁵ But Thomas S. Woodward, who knew the trading Leslie family, wrote, "That was Ft. Leslie and not Ft. Lashley, as they have given it to you."²⁶ The 1889 U.S. Land Office *Map of Alabama* labeled it *Old Ft. Leslie*, but when a replica of the fort was built in the 1950s, it was called *Ft. Lashley*, and the street leading to the site is *Ft. Lashley* Avenue. The historical marker on the courthouse lawn in Talladega has *Ft. Leslie*. I have not found the surname Lashley in any census or county records.

WRONG HETEROGRAPH

People unaware of the spelling of a name have sometimes chosen a wrong heterograph when two words are homophonic. For example, a voting beat (precinct) in the county was called *Cast* Beat for Thomas A. Cast, an 1835 settler and storekeeper.²⁷ During the late nineteenth century it was frequently spelled *Cass* Beat until a letter to a newspaper pointed out that the locality was named for Thomas Cast, not for Ohio Senator Lewis Cass, the 1848 Democratic presidential nominee.²⁸ Simplification of the cluster [st] had made *Cast* and *Cass* homophonic. Similarly *Hell's Half Acre* was once common for *Held's Half Acre*, named for Harry Held, the landowner, causing a conflict between the Post Office and residents who objected to being addressed at Held's (pronounced [helz]) Half Acre.²⁹ The terminal cluster [ld] in words like *told*, *build*, and *field* is

commonly reduced to [1] in the region. (I was a college student before I learned that the bird called a [' fi , lɑ:k] is a [' fild , lɑ:k].) In 1897 a geologist recorded *Ball* Mountain for *Bald* Mountain,³⁰ so named because a cyclone in the 1870s had denuded the rocky top of the peak.³¹

Other examples of naive spelling are *Fayne* Creek on GNIS Map 0296 (1969) and the 1968 Highway Map for *Fain* Creek, named for William and Isaac Fain, landowners in the 1850s;³² *Heard's* Gap on Map 0371 for *Herd's* Gap, named for four Herd brothers, quarriers and tombstone carvers;³³ *Waters* Branch on the USGS *Gantt's Quarry* quadrangle (1917) and Map 0342 for *Watters* Branch, named for Collins and Larkin Watters, early landowners.³⁴ Two respellings, *Stemley* and *Cyco*, that deviate from original spellings, have become standard. The application for a post office at a new railroad station in 1887 proposed *Stemleyton* as the name, but before approval the application was changed by dropping *-ton* and adding *e* in the second syllable.³⁵ *Stimly* or *Stemly* would have been a more accurate spelling. The place was named for Emily Ware, a sister-in-law of the founder, whose nickname was *Stemly* [' stimli], a blend of *Sist Emly* [sist ' imli], from *Sister Emily*.³⁶ The name *Emily* was and is pronounced [' imli] in the region. *Cyco* is the name of a settlement north of Sylacauga used regularly in the Sylacauga telephone directory.³⁷ Originally it was *SICO*, as on the 1968 Highway Map, an acronym for *Shelby Iron Co.*,³⁸ also spelled *Syco* on the 1968 Talladega National Forest Map.³⁹ I have found no motivation for the variant spellings, but obviously the etymon has been ignored.

ORTHOGRAPHIC OBSCURITY

Illegible handwriting or faulty type evidently account for several errors. The 1871 Report of the U.S. Army Engineer shows *True's Ferry* on the Coosa River,⁴⁰ and State Geologist Eugene Smith used this name in his 1897 field notes.⁴¹ However, many references to a ferry at the site name it *Truss* Ferry, for Arthur Truss, who is recorded on the 1830, 1840, and 1850 Census rolls.⁴² Mishearing [truz] for [trʌs] is not likely, but misreading *True's* for *Truss* written when "long S" was commonly used in courthouse records is likely. In 1960 the U.S. Board on Geographic Names approved the name *Buzzard* Island, "not Half Island, Hall Island."⁴³ *Hall* is an attested former name,⁴⁴ and it had evidently been miscopied as *Half* in a source used by the Board. *Mary Hole* Branch is a stream shown on Map 0294, but I was told by a former local U.S. Conservation Service officer that it is *Mary Hale* Branch, named for a young woman because she had been baptized in the stream.⁴⁵ This must have come from misreading an *a* as *o*. Several old maps have *Wewokab*

Creek for *Wewokah* Creek,⁴⁶ an obvious misreading of *h* as *b*. *Wewokah* was a variant spelling of *Wewoka*. On several nineteenth-century maps *Choccolocco* Creek is misspelled *Cheekeleeke* Creek,⁴⁷ an understandable wrong reading of longhand *o* as *e*.

Inappropriate Names

Because the Board on Geographic Names, the U.S. supreme court of toponymy, does not publish the evidence for its decisions, we do not know why particular rulings are made. In three decisions on Talladega County names the Board, in my opinion, did not approve the best spellings (but later reversed one of the decisions). *Emauhee* is a name of uncertain Indian origin⁴⁸ applied first to a creek, later to a populated place, a voting precinct, and a railroad station. It is spelled *Eumawhee* on the USGS *Talladega* sheet (1892) and on Maps 0319, 0320, and 0344 (listed in the *Alabama Alphabetical Finding List*⁴⁹ but yet unpublished). However, it is *Emauhee* on Map 0371 and in most local records as applied to the settlement, the precinct, and the railroad station.⁵⁰ It is *E-maw-he* on the U.S. Land Office original map of the county and *Emauhee* on John La Tourette's 1833 and 1844 maps of Alabama⁵¹ and the 1937, 1948 and 1968 highway maps. Because the spelling *Eumawhee* misrepresents the pronunciation, which is [i¹ mɔ̃₁ i], and because the derivative applications have all been *Emauhee*, it seems to me that *Emauhee* should have been preferred.

Similarly, the Board in *Decision List* 6101 (1961) preferred *Weewoka* Creek, rather than *Wewoka*, which is usual locally for the creek and for derivative applications (two railroad stations, a community, and a voting precinct).⁵² The earliest spelling is *we-wo-cau*, recorded by a U.S. Indian Agent, and the earliest county map has *We-wo-ka*.⁵³ The spelling *Weewoka* comes from the Post Office name *Weewokaville* (1838-1875), which was followed by the USGS on its *Talladega* sheet (1892). The difference here is trivial and does not affect the pronunciation, but having different spellings for a stream and the names derived from it is unnecessarily inconsistent.

In a third instance, the Board has reversed an earlier ruling to correct an error. *Eastaboga*, the name of a creek and a village (originally an Indian site), was so spelled locally until the Board changed it to *Estaboga* in 1900,⁵⁴ but in *Decision List* 6801 (1969) ruled that *Eastaboga* is official. *Eastaboga* better represents the pronunciation, [ɪ istə¹ bogə]. The name was a victim of naive etymology when the Alabama Legislature incorporated the town in 1899 as *East Aboga*,⁵⁵ but this misspelling did not survive.

OBSOLETE NAMES

Continued use on maps of obsolete names probably should be called a lapse, granted that obsolescence is hard to pin down and that older residents may remember a name that is no longer current. Three place names that have not been used locally for at least fifty years still appear on recent maps made outside Talladega County. The name *McAding* (for a locale) occurs on Map 0272 and on the 1968 Highway Map, but in 1940 and later I found no people in the vicinity who knew the name. They called the community *Buckhorn*, so named because an early justice of the peace decorated trees in his front yard with antlers.⁵⁶ In 1882–1896 there was a crossroads postoffice in the community named *McAding*, with no known eponym, although the name may have been contrived from the surnames of the two postmasters, McClurkin and Aderholt.⁵⁷ The name *McAding* appeared on a 1901 Rand McNally railroad map,⁵⁸ but *Buckhorn* was in use in 1864 and is still in use.⁵⁹

Martin Mill and *Lawson Crossroads* are names on current maps for a locale (or for two sites in the locale) which were not recognized by local people that I interviewed in 1940 and later. The name used by residents is *Patton('s) Chapel*, for a church founded before 1873.⁶⁰ Telephone directories have only *Patton('s) Chapel* as the address.⁶¹ However, *Martin Mill* is on GNIS Map 0244 (1947, 1972) and the 1968 Highway Map. It first appeared on the USGS *Springville* sheet (1892). *Lawson's Crossroads* is found on the 1968 Highway Map, and a Lawson residence is shown at the intersection on the 1906 Lincoln RFD Map.⁶² In my opinion both names are obsolete.

MISPLACED OR OMITTED NAMES

The mislocation of names on modern maps is rare, but it can occur. On Map 0269 (1947, 1972) a church called *Ragan's Chapel* is misnamed *Bethel Ch.* There is a *Bethel Church* about three miles away still at the site where it was founded in 1833,⁶³ labeled *Bethel Sch* on Map 0294. Another kind of misapplication is applying the name of a stream to a tributary that locally and historically has a different name. On Map 0294 and the 1968 Highway Map the name *Kelly Creek* is given to a principal fork that has been called *Dry Creek* locally throughout the history of the county.⁶⁴ Local informants may disagree on the name of the tributary and cause this kind of lapse.

The omission of a well-known place name from a map is a judgment rather than an error, but a judgment is always subject to dissent. *Taylor's Mill*, a populated place, formerly a grist mill and marble works site, does not appear on Map 0294, nor on the 1968 Highway Map, although it has

appeared on many maps since 1856 and occurs *passim* in recent telephone directories as an address.⁶⁵ Arguments could be made for other names missing from current USGS maps, for example *Buckhorn* (mentioned earlier) and *Eureka*, a populated place which was shown on the USGS *Springville* sheet (1892) and occurs *passim* in telephone directories.⁶⁶ But the USGS evidently has criteria for the inclusion or omission of cultural features that did not admit *Taylor's Mill*, *Buckhorn*, *Eureka*, and several other missing names that are in current use. The State Highway Department usually follows USGS practice on the inclusion or omission of names.

PROBLEM NAMES

A few names in the county cannot be explained by evidence in any records I have seen nor by local residents that I have interviewed. Some or all of them may be spelling errors. A geological study published in 1917⁶⁷ shows *Old Algon Station* on the L&N Railroad 1.5 miles north of Sycamore, exactly where an 1886 railroad timetable shows *Adair's Station*,⁶⁸ but the name *Algon* was unknown to local residents that I interviewed in 1940. *Adair's* could have been misread in the geologist's longhand field notes. Similarly *Elbon*, shown as a station on Rand McNally railroad maps at the turn of the century,⁶⁹ was not recognized by residents of the vicinity in 1940. No other maps or records show a station at the site. There is an *Elbon* in Pennsylvania, shown in the 1897 *Century Atlas*⁷⁰ which could possibly have been the eponym. *Andeluvia* is the name on the USGS *Talladega* sheet (1892) and the 1915 U.S. Land Office *Map of Alabama* for a small mountain that has consistently been called *Pope Mountain* locally.⁷¹ *Andeluvia* could have been a misspelling of *Andalusia* (a mountainous region in Spain) by John La Tourette, whose 1856 *Map of Alabama and West Florida* first recorded *Andeluvia*.

Two kinds of variation have not been treated in this study: (1) occasional misspellings in such sources as deed records, voter lists, and census rolls, and (2) well-established variants. A Coosa River ferry established in the 1830s is referred to in county records as Robertson's, Robinson's, Robison's, and Robeson's,⁷² reflecting a frontier attitude toward spelling typified by Andrew Jackson's practice.⁷³ Members of a family that operated another ferry and a fish trap have spelled their name both *Griffith* and *Griffitt*, and telephone directories show as an address both *Griffith's* and *Griffitt's Ferry Rd.*⁷⁴

Established variants have several causes; the largest number in Talladega County have occurred because such referents as ferries, grist mills, mines, quarries, stores, and springs have been referred to by noun phrases

with an owner's name as the specific element, and ownership has often changed with the passage of time. Some ferries (which are no longer operated) had as many as five or six different owners or operators, with older names being preserved in deeds and road descriptions after newer names were applied. These variants were obviously not toponymic lapses.

University of Alabama

Notes

¹James B. McMillan, *Dictionary of Place Names in Talladega County, Alabama* (unpublished ms).

²Talladega County Deed Records, HH (1884) 327; letter from Hank Fannin, Attorney, of Talladega to the author dated April 25, 1983.

³The GNIS (Geographic Names Information System) is a program developed by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to locate and identify the several million names used in this country. The system is keyed to USGS maps. To simplify map reference, each published 7.5 minute-map and each unpublished "cell" is assigned a sequential number, beginning with 0001 in the northwest corner of each state and progressing east while moving south latitudinally. (Donald J. Orth and Roger L. Payne, *The National Geographic Names Data Base: Phase II Instructions* [USGS, Open File Report 84-036, 1984], p. 4.

In this study the maps are cited by number. The following list gives the numbers, quadrangle names, and dates of publication: 0244 (Ragland 1947, 1972), 0269 (Riverside 1947, 1972), 0270 (Eastaboga 1972), 0271 (Munford 1972), 0272 (Oxford 1972), 0293 (Laniers 1951, 1972), 0296 (Ironaton 1969), 0318 (Childersburg 1972), 0342 (Wilsonville 1980), 0343 (Sylacauga West 1975), and 0368 (Talladega Springs 1979), of the 7.5' series and 0294 (Talladega 1943) and 0371 (Goodwater 1947), in the 15' series. Older quadrangles and sheets not coded in the GNIS lists are cited by USGS titles.

⁴*General Highway and Transportation Map of Talladega County, Alabama* (Montgomery: State Highway Department, 1937, 1948, 1968).

⁵The original deed to the site, recorded in Talladega County Deed Records BB (1881) 355, reads *Shelving* Rock, but the spelling became *Shelvin* soon thereafter, as reported in *Newsletter* of the Talladega County Historical Association, No. 110 (December, 1981), p. 6. The church notice board reads SHELVIN ROCK (seen by the author, November, 1983).

⁶Harold Wentworth, *American Dialect Dictionary* (New York: Crowell, 1944), pp. 243, 399.

⁷Talladega County Commissioners Court Minutes 3 (1875), p. 22 and 9 (1921), p. 89.

⁸Thomas H. Reynolds, *Original Survey of Talladega County, Ms* (Montgomery: Department of Archives and History, 1832).

⁹Otis Nickles, in *Northern Alabama* (Birmingham: Smith and DeLand, 1888), p. 451; E. Grace Jemison, *Historic Tales of Talladega* (Montgomery: Paragon Press, 1959), p. 74.

¹⁰Eugene A. Smith, *Report of Progress for 1874* (Montgomery: Alabama Geological Survey, 1875), p. 135.

¹¹*Soil Survey Map of Talladega County, Alabama* (Washington: U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1907).

¹²Louisiana State University Studies, Number 29 (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University, 1937), p. 58.

¹³G. G. Johnson, *Ante-Bellum North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1937), pp. 188–189.

¹⁴*Talladega, Ala. Telephone Directory* (Talladega: South Central Bell Telephone Company, 1975, 1978, 1983), *passim*.

¹⁵Talladega County Deed Records, F (1846), p. 98.

¹⁶*Memorial Record of Alabama* (Madison, Wisconsin: Brant & Fuller, 1893), Vol 2, p. 953; P. R. Crump (b. 1848), of Lincoln (interviewed by the author in June, 1940).

¹⁷Talladega County Assessment List (Tax Assessor's Office, 1850); U. S. Census Enumeration of Population, Seventh Census (1850), National Archives Microfilm Publication M432, Roll 15:

¹⁸Talladega County Historical Association *Newsletter* No. 89 (March, 1980), p. 3.

¹⁹George Sawyer, L&N Railroad Station Agent at Talladega (interviewed by the author in August, 1940).

²⁰Jemison, *Historic Tales*, p. 62; Henry McCalley, *The Valley Regions of Alabama* (University, Ala.: Geological Survey of Alabama, Special Report 9, Pt. 2, 1897), p. 596.

²¹Eugene A. Smith, Field Notes (ms in Alabama Geological Survey Library), 1 (1875), p. 364.

²²*Talladega, Ala. Telephone Directory*, 1975, 1983, *passim*.

²³*Talladega Sun*, 15 July, 1869, p. 3; Talladega County Commissioners Court Minutes, 4 (1890), p. 396; Talladega County Deed Records, W (1876), p. 362.

²⁴John S. Bassett, ed., *Correspondence of Andrew Jackson* (Washington: The Carnegie Institution, 1926–1933), pp. 348, 396.

²⁵Albert J. Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Charleston, S. C.: Walker & James, 1851), 2:295.

²⁶Thomas S. Woodward, *Reminiscences of the Creeks, or Muskogees* (Montgomery: Berrot & Wimbish, 1858), p. 62.

²⁷Talladega County Tract Book I (Tax Assessor's Office, Talladega County Courthouse).

²⁸*Talladega Alabama Reporter*, 27 August, 1863, p. 1 and 22 October, 1863, p. 1; *Talladega Sun*, 15 November, 1870, p. 3; *Talladega Our Mountain Home*, 30 October, 1889, p. 4.

²⁹Solon Kimball and Marion Pearsall, *The Talladega Story* (University, Ala.: University of Alabama Press, 1954), p. 171.

³⁰McCalley, p. 575.

³¹Smith, Field Notes, 1, p. 354

³²Talladega County Deed Records, G (1851), p. 298; K (1860), p. 56.

³³Jemison, p. 218.

³⁴William F. Prouty, *Preliminary Report on the Crystalline and Other Marbles of Alabama* (University, Ala.: Geological Survey of Alabama, Bulletin 18, 1917), p. 80; Demps A. Oden (b. 1871), of Childersburg (interviewed by the author in September, 1940).

³⁵*Site Locations of Post Offices in Alabama, 1837–1950* (Washington: National Archives), Microfilm Publication M1126.

³⁶Ida Huston Rogers (b. 1866), of Talladega (interviewed by the author in July, 1940).

³⁷*Sylacauga, Ala. Telephone Directory* (Sylacauga: South Central Bell Telephone Company, 1975, 1983), *passim*.

³⁸George Wendling, Superintendent, L&N Railroad Company, in a letter to the author dated June 5, 1940.

³⁹*Talladega National Forest Talladega and Shoal Creek Districts*, [Map] (Washington: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1968).

⁴⁰"Survey of the Coosa River," *U. S. Engineer Report*, House Executive Document, 42nd Congress, 2nd Sess. (1871–1872), Appendix O, p. 567.

⁴¹Smith, Field Notes 5 (1897), p. 127.

⁴²U. S. Census, Enumeration of Population (National Archives Microfilm Publications), Fifth Census (1830), M19; Sixth Census (1840), M704; Seventh Census (1850), M432.

⁴³*Decision List* 6003 (1961).

⁴⁴"Survey of the Coosa River," p. 567; USGS *Talladega Sheet* (1892).

⁴⁵J. Glenn Williams, of Howell's Cove, in a letter to the author dated February 10, 1983.

⁴⁶For example, "Alabama," No. 31 in G. W. Colton, Colton's *Atlas of the World* (New York: J. H. Colton & Co., 1856).

⁴⁷For example, the Rand McNally "Map of Alabama," in *Report of the Alabama Railroad Commission* (Montgomery, 1882) and the "Railroad and County Map of Alabama," in B. F. Riley, *Alabama As It Is* (Atlanta: Constitution Publishing Company, 1888)

⁴⁸Read, p. 30.

⁴⁹Preliminary print-out, Geographic Names Information System (Washington: U. S. Geological Survey, [1983]).

⁵⁰*U. S. Official Postal Guide* (Albany, N.Y.: J. B. Lyon Company, 1907), p. 288; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register* (Montgomery: Department of Archives and History, 1903–1927), “Population by Minor Civil Divisions,” *passim*; Prouty, p. 47 and map.

⁵¹John La Tourette, *A Map of the Creek Territory in Alabama* (Mobile, 1833); *Map of the State of Alabama* (Mobile, 1844).

⁵²*Report of the Alabama Railroad Commission* (Montgomery, 1907), p. 147 and map; Talladega County Commissioners Court Minutes, 4 (1888), p. 247; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register* (1903–1927), “Population by Minor Civil Divisions,” *passim*.

⁵³Benjamin Hawkins, *A Sketch of the Creek Country in 1798 and 1799* (Americus, Ga.: Americus Book Co., 1938), p. 40; Reynolds, Original Survey.

⁵⁴*Sixth Report of the U. S. Geographic Board* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1933), p. 293; GNIS *Alabama Alphabetical Finding List* [1983].

⁵⁵*Acts of the Legislature of Alabama* (Montgomery, 1899), p. 1571.

⁵⁶Thomas Jenkins (b. 1867), grandson of the first settler (interviewed by the author in July, 1941).

⁵⁷C. J. Aderholt was postmaster 1882–1890, and W. McClurkin was postmaster 1890–1896, according to *Record of Appointment of Postmasters 1832–1971* (Washington: National Archives Microfilm Publication M841).

⁵⁸“Railroad Map of Alabama,” *Report of the Railroad Commission of Alabama* (Montgomery, 1902).

⁵⁹*Talladega Alabama Reporter*, 7 April, 1864, p. 1; Talladega County Historical Association *Newsletter*, No. 90 (April, 1980), p. 14.

⁶⁰*Acts of the Legislature of Alabama* (Montgomery, 1873), p. 90.

⁶¹*Talladega, Ala. Telephone Directory* (1975, 1978, 1983), Lincoln section, *passim*.

⁶²*Map of Lincoln, Talladega Co, Alabama, and Vicinity, Showing Rural Delivery Routes Nos. 1–2* (Washington: U. S. Post Office Department, [1906]).

⁶³Anson West, *A History of Methodism in Alabama* (Nashville, 1893; privately printed), p. 462; Talladega County Historical Association *Newsletter*, No. 109 (November, 1981), p. 4.

⁶⁴Reynolds, Original Survey; Smith, Field Notes, 1 (1874), p. 230; Talladega *Our Mountain Home*, 13 January, 1926, p. 2; interviews with local residents by the author, July, 1940.

⁶⁵*Talladega, Ala. Telephone Directory* (1975, 1978, 1983), *passim*.

⁶⁶*Talladega Ala. Telephone Directory* (1975, 1978, 1983), Lincoln section, *passim*.

⁶⁷Prouty, map.

⁶⁸A&A Railroad schedule in the *Talladega Advance*, 9 March, 1886, p.2.

⁶⁹*Report of the Alabama Railroad Commission* (Montgomery, 1902, 1904 maps).

⁷⁰*The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia* (New York: The Century Company, 1897), VOL. X, Map 42.

⁷¹Smith, *Report*, p. 142; *Sylacauga News*, 9 May, 1957, p. 2A.

⁷²Reynolds, Survey Field Notes, 1832; Talladega *Alabama Reporter*, 1 October, 1863, p. 2; Talladega County Commissioners Court Minutes, 1 (1861), p. 158, 3 (1878), p. 172.

⁷³Jackson spelled the name *Talladega* four different ways in four 1813 letters (reprinted in Bassett, pp. 355, 385, 390, 398).

⁷⁴*Talladega, Ala. Telephone Directory* (1975, 1978, 1983), *passim*.