*The New Yorker, October 29, 2012...*Faces, Places, Spaces by Adam Gopnik, p.114 -"All nations are shaped by belligerence and slaughter. Their borders are a fretwork of scars; they are the history of violence made legible on earth."

*Alabama, The History of a Deep South State* by William Warren Rogers, Robert David Ward, Leah Rawls Atkins and Wayne Flynt. 1994, The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.

p.322 - "The vast majority of Alabamians were poor people. They had not shared in the profits of cotton cultivation or in the wealth derived from mining coal and making iron and steel. Their taxes were heavily tilted toward property and often property was the only thing of value that they owned.

p. 323 - "not until 1907 did the legislature provide for a high school in every county.'

p. 326 - "The Methodist created the unified Birmingham-Southern College in 1918,"

p. 343 - "Historians have often noted the rising tide of racial prejudice that flooded the white Southern mind at the turn of the century. Slavery had at least fostered familiarity, while segregation bred suspicion through separation. "

p. 365 -"The first Alabama law requiring registration of births and deaths was passed in 1881. It was poorly observed."

p. 372 - "In a poverty stricken land, in a society based on inequality, with than responsive government, prohibition took up a disproportionate amount of money, time, energy and moral outrages. 373- In 1907, Alabama went 'dry' beginning Dec. 31, 1908. p. 374 However in Nov 1909, by a 7 to 5 vote, prohibition was voted down in a public referendum in Alabama.

p. 376-77 - "In 1900, 68.7% of men and 64.5 % of women relied on farming for their livelihoods. In 1920, rural pop. was 78.3% while its urban citizens living in cities of 2,500 or more made up 21.7%. In 1900 3,152 men and 2,743 women were working in Alabama mills. By 1920, the numbers were 7,127 and 6,241.

p. 390 - "In 1900 only 2 women could be found among the state's 582 bank officials and cashiers." "By 1920, 26 female bankers and 828 male counterparts."

p. 411 - "In fact the war (I) had accelerated forces of bigotry, nativism, and exclusion seldom seen before in Alabama. Evangelical Protestants had just won their greatest victory by prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. The moral crusade would soon flounder in the shoals of cultural change and bootlegging. Women bobbed their hair, smoked, let their necklines plunge, went to work, danced the Charleston, attended racy movies and necked in automobiles." (and women began to vote)

"Agriculture remained mired in the world of their grandfathers s- a world of sharecropping, one mule farms, slavish reliance on cotton and ruinous economic cycles. Urbanization and mechanization focused attention on cultural modernization, on automobiles, urban gridlock, construction of skyscrapers, ..."

p. 412 - "Not once between 1876 and 1960 did the Republican presidential candidate carry Alabama...nor elected a Republican governor until 1986." "In many sections of the state during the first decades of the 20th century, a Republican was a rare curiosity and considered a community eccentric."

p. 414 - "In education, Alabama spent only 54% of the national per pupil average. The average annual salary for teachers was only 79% of the national figure."

p. 423 - In 1927 Govern Bibb Graves removed convict labor from the mines ending the system in Alabama.

p. 429 - Number of motor vehicles increased from 3,385 in 1912 to 74,637 in 1920 to 277,146 in 1930 before declining during the depression. By 1930 some 20,000 of 68,000 rural roads were surfaced.