

The Project Gutenberg eBook of Montgomery, the Capital City of Alabama: Her Resources and Advantages, by Ala. Montgomery Montgomery Real Estate Agents' Association

This ebook is for the use of anyone anywhere in the United States and most other parts of the world at no cost and with almost no restrictions whatsoever. You may copy it, give it away or re-use it under the terms of the Project Gutenberg License included with this ebook or online at www.gutenberg.org. If you are not located in the United States, you'll have to check the laws of the country where you are located before using this eBook.

Title: Montgomery, the Capital City of Alabama: Her Resources and Advantages

Author: Ala. Montgomery Montgomery Real Estate Agents' Association

Release date: January 21, 2012 [EBook #38634]

Most recently updated: January 8, 2021

Language: English

Credits: Produced by The Online Distributed Proofreading Team at <https://www.pgdp.net> (This file was produced from images generously made available by The Internet Archive.)

*** START OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK MONTGOMERY, THE CAPITAL CITY OF ALABAMA: HER RESOURCES AND ADVANTAGES ***



**MONTGOMERY,
THE CAPITAL CITY OF ALABAMA.**

HER RESOURCES AND ADVANTAGES.

Issued under the Auspices of the Montgomery Real Estate Agents' Association, Composed of the following Firms,

KNABE & SCOTT,
J. B. TRIMBLE &
CO.,

R. P. DEXTER &
CO.,
MOSES BROS. &
CO.,

AGEE & LE BRON,
DAVIDSON &
JOSEPH,

CHANDLER
BROS.,
RAMSEY & CO.,

HILL &
McMASTER,

UHLFELDER
BROS.,

J. T. ROBERTS &
CO.

OFFICERS:

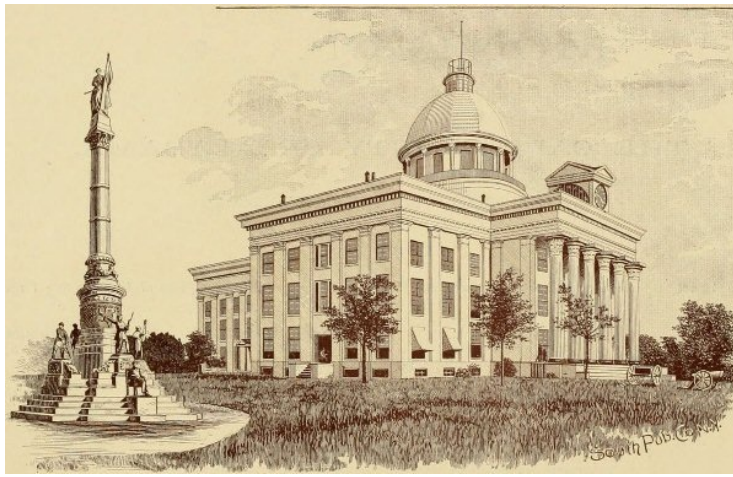
W. T. CHANDLER, Pres.,

W. C. BIBB, Jr., Sec. and Treas.,

W. B. DAVIDSON, Vice-Pres.

1888.

ILLUSTRATED AND PRINTED BY THE SOUTH PUBLISHING COMPANY, 76 PARK PLACE, N. Y.



STATE CAPITOL AND SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

[Pg 3]



RESIDENCE OF W. B. DAVIDSON

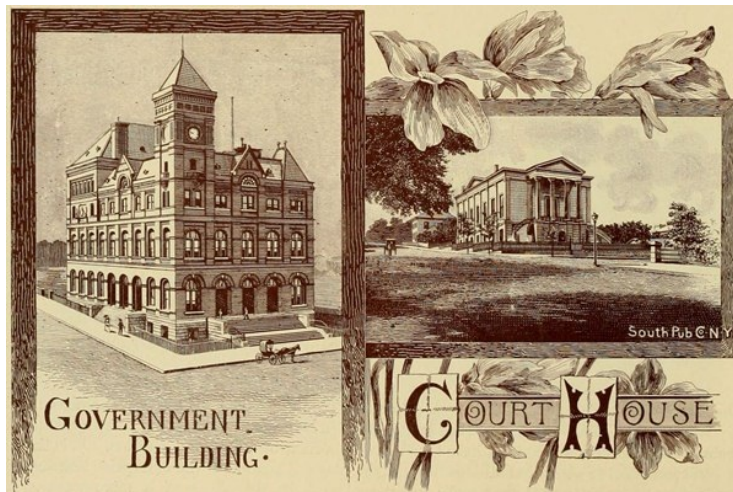
THE year 1865 saw Montgomery an utterly exhausted little town of some six thousand people, with three broken-down railroads.

The year 1888 finds her a city of 30,000 people, with six well-equipped railroads. Her sole resource was trade with the cotton planters of the surrounding country, and such enterprise as men might exhibit who started life over without a dollar. This difference between 1865 and 1888 is stated to show the discerning reader that there is a source of wealth here, and that the people have utilized it as fast as they could accumulate capital to develop it.

Unaided by the influx of capital and enterprise from the East and from Europe, that has so rapidly built other sections of the country, she accomplished so much. What could be done with that aid need not be written to be appreciated. Both enterprise and capital are turning to the South now, and both have found Alabama their best field of operation. It is the purpose

of this little pamphlet to show that Montgomery is the place of places for the enterprise that seeks a field for development, for the capital that seeks investment, and for the citizen of a more northern latitude who desires a change of residence to a prosperous city in a more genial clime.

[Pg 4]



GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

COURT HOUSE



JOS. GOETTER'S Residence.

Montgomery is the capital of Alabama, a State whose area is more than fifty thousand square miles, and whose population is nearly or quite one million and a half. She is near the geographical center of the State, exactly in the center of the three great sources of wealth that are giving such an impetus to Alabama's development, and has such close connection with every part of the State that, leaving her depot in the morning, every station on Alabama's nearly 3,000 miles of railroad may be reached



I. Pollak's Residence.

[Pg 5]

before night. When it is added that the Alabama river, navigable all the year round, connects her with the Gulf of Mexico, it will be seen that her facilities as a trade and business center leave little to be desired.

No city is more completely equipped with all the conveniences that make the modern city than Montgomery. Her water works supply her with 5,000,000 gallons of pure artesian water daily. Her streets are lighted by the Brush electric light, and her dwellings and business houses by the incandescent electric light and gas. She has a complete system of street railway, and is just completing a thorough system of sanitary sewerage. That such a city should



That Montgomery does an annual business of over \$30,000,000; that her manufactures are rapidly becoming an important element of her wealth; that she has recently expended millions in improvements, and that she offers the lowest death rate of any city on this continent, is all hereafter set out in detail. She here invites attention to the claim that she offers the best location for purposes of business, commercial or manufacturing, that the developing South affords.

[Pg 7]

Alabama has three sources of wealth—agricultural, mineral and timber. The Mineral belt lies across the Northern third of the State, and there more than a hundred million of dollars have been expended within the last five years in opening coal and iron deposits that surpass those of Pennsylvania.

The Timber belt lies across the Southern third of the State, and there billions of feet of yellow pine stand untouched in the virgin forest, while a hundred saw mills are humming along the railroads and rivers.

The Agricultural belt lies across the center of the State from East to West. A belt of prairie, fertile as that of Illinois, is separated from the Timber belt on the south and the Mineral belt on the north, by wide stretches of fertile uplands. Along the streams and in the uncleared forests of this central belt are vast quantities of hard woods, suited to every purpose of manufacture.



RESIDENCE OF O. O. NELSON

In the heart of this Agricultural belt, sits Montgomery, with her river and six railroads. She is the commercial emporium of this farming region, while a few miles north or south brings her to the cheap fuel and the cheap lumber of the Mineral and Timber regions of a State more richly endowed in these respects than any State in the American Union.

[Pg 8]

These rich farming lands, already recovered from the revolution in the labor system, are still to be had for from \$3 to \$15 per acre, while vast bodies of timber lands are still in the hands of the government, at \$1.25 per acre.

Montgomery only asks that the man of enterprise and the man of capital shall come and see for himself. Cheap iron, cheap fuel, cheap cotton, cheap lumber and a consuming population of 500,000 farmers hold out inducements to the manufacturer, unsurpassed on the American continent.

MONTGOMERY AS A HEALTH RESORT.

We have long believed, and are now prepared to show by facts, figures and an experience of twenty-one years in the Health Department of Montgomery, that it is entitled to rank amongst the healthiest cities in America. We make this assertion in no boastful spirit, but with security born of experience, and sustained by the following carefully prepared statistical tables, compiled from data furnished by a number of American and foreign cities:

AMERICA.	POPULATION.	ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000.
Baltimore, Md.	400,000	19.63
Brooklyn, N. Y.	600,000	20.46
Boston, Mass.	375,000	19.46
Buffalo, N. Y.	150,000	16.52
Cambridge, Mass.	60,000	23.51
Charleston, S. C.	60,000	28.68
Chicago, Illinois	500,000	14.19
Cincinnati, Ohio	300,000	12.84
Cleveland, Ohio	170,000	21.50
Elmira, N. Y.	20,583	18.69
Erie, Penn.	200,000	13.35
Fall River, Mass.	50,000	20.39
Lawrence, Mass.	40,000	23.80
Lowell, Mass.	60,000	16.73
Lynn, Mass.	35,000	18.96
Memphis, Tenn.	80,000	16.08
Milwaukee, Wis.	150,000	21.55
New Haven, Conn.	80,000	15.50
Norfolk, Va.	25,000	19.82
New Orleans, La.	220,000	22.78
New York City	2,500,000	22.74

[Pg 9]

Philadelphia, Pa.	100,000	19.37
Providence, R. I.	105,000	21.20
Richmond, Va.	100,000	18.11
San Francisco, Cal.	350,000	16.04
St. Louis, Mo.	600,000	18.94
Washington, D. C.	175,000	31.12
Worcester, Mass.	55,000	22.07
Yonkers, N. Y.	20,000	15.33
MONTGOMERY, ALA.	30,000	White 9.50
" "	.....	Col'd. 18.00
" "	.....	Total 13.00
FOREIGN.		
Amsterdam, Holland	289,982	33.01
Antwerp, Belgium	150,000	19.07
Basle, Switzerland	49,158	17.
Belfast, Ireland	180,412	28.
Berlin, Germany	200,000	23.9
Berne, Switzerland	40,168	20.2
Birmingham, England	400,436	28.5
Bombay, India		42.7
Breslau, Germany	260,000	25.9
Brussels, Belgium	173,000	20.2
Buda Pesth, Hungary	60,000	39.6
Calcutta, India	892,000	49.4
Christiana, Norway	80,000	21.4
Copenhagen, Denmark	200,500	24.6
Cork, Ireland	580,076	41.6
Dublin, Ireland	334,666	31.7
Dundee, Scotland	145,600	31.5
Edinburgh, Scotland	220,729	28.
Geneva, Switzerland	46,783	19.
Ghent, Belgium	127,653	32.6
Glasgow, Scotland	560,933	24.
Liverpool, England	600,000	32.6
London, England	3,560,802	25.7
Madras, India	397,352	98.6
Manchester, England	360,212	19.8
Messina, Italy	80,136	16.8
Munich, Bavaria	200,000	32.
Naples, Italy	907,000	25.7
Paris, France	2,500,000	25.4
Rome, Italy	286,000	21.3
Rotterdam, Holland	125,097	28.2
Sidney, Australia	60,079	25.5
St. Petersburg, Russia	210,000	45.80
Stockholm, Sweden	165,677	27.2
The Hague, Holland	105,000	29.5
Treiste, Austria	127,936	41.1
Turin, Italy	225,488	32.2
Valparaiso, Chili	111,500	44.3
Venice, Italy	140,796	29.8
Vienna, Austria	1,500,000	32.24
Warsaw, Poland	300,000	21.58

[Pg 10]



It will be seen from the foregoing tables that Montgomery stands first in the list, the annual death rate being only 9.50 per 1,000 of the white population, 18 per 1,000 of the colored population, and 13 per 1,000 of both races. It is from these facts, representing as they do, the vital changes of a people, that values of health are obtained. Hence they are not only priceless to us as citizens, but to representatives of our own and of foreign countries, who, with their families, design making this city their home. These ask and expect what we hope to give them, namely, immunity and protection from all influences prejudicial to health.

[Pg 11]

It would be well, just here, perhaps, to answer the many questions put to us about the location, general appearance and sanitary advantages claimed for Montgomery. This may be done by the following simple illustration. Take an

ordinary soup dish. Cut out one third of the rim, and place the cut surface due north, and you have the city in miniature. Explanation: The bottom of the dish represents the business or commercial center; the rim the hills. From this flat, containing about eighty acres, the ascent is gradual to the crest or water shed. Back of this is a sweep of green, undulating country, which Nature seems wisely to have placed there for the free and unobstructed outlet of storm waste and surface accumulations. Extending from this water shed to the river, is a net-work of large underground water mains and conduits, of sufficient capacity and strength to resist the pressure of the tons of water that flow through them at every heavy rain fall, thus carrying off the debris, closet refuse and other matters to be wasted in the Alabama river. The Waring system of sewerage is now being added to that already in operation. When completed, the drainage of our city will be as perfect as human ingenuity can make it. These natural advantages, aided and controlled by a liberal government and a wise, energetic Health Board, will ever render Montgomery a charming and safe resort for the tourist, and a home for the invalid. How can this be otherwise when Nature has bestowed upon us this gift of position, and invested our city with broad avenues, shaded by endless lines of the water oak, elm and maple. These give charm to our parks and add beauty and attractiveness to the many handsome public buildings and private residences to be seen on every hand.



[Pg 12]

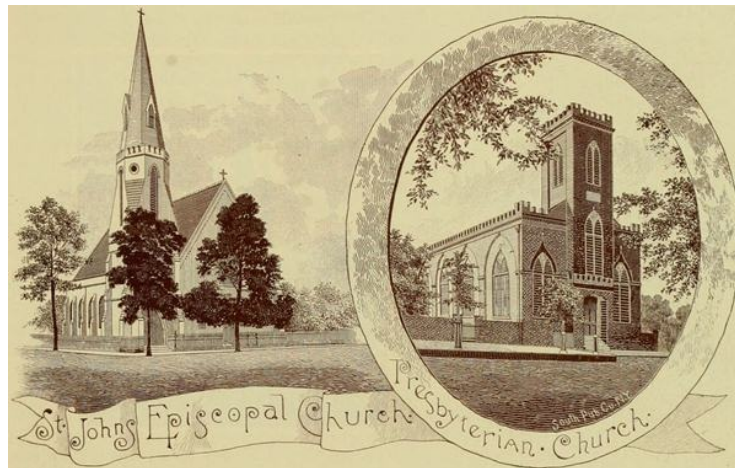
Apart from these attractive features, and above price, is our exhaustless supply of pure artesian water. Its constitution, source and chemically pure composition bear directly and remotely upon the sickness and death rate of our people. That many disorders, some of grave character, are justly due to contagion contained in the water we drink, is an established fact; and we should know this when the question of choosing a home is under consideration.

Again, Montgomery is wholly exempt from those wasting blizzards, cyclones and storms so destructive to life and property in other sections of the country. Such are unknown here, whilst around us, yearly visitations of wind storms are common. No disease, especially of epidemic kind, as small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, etc., takes hold here, and we do not dread them. As a

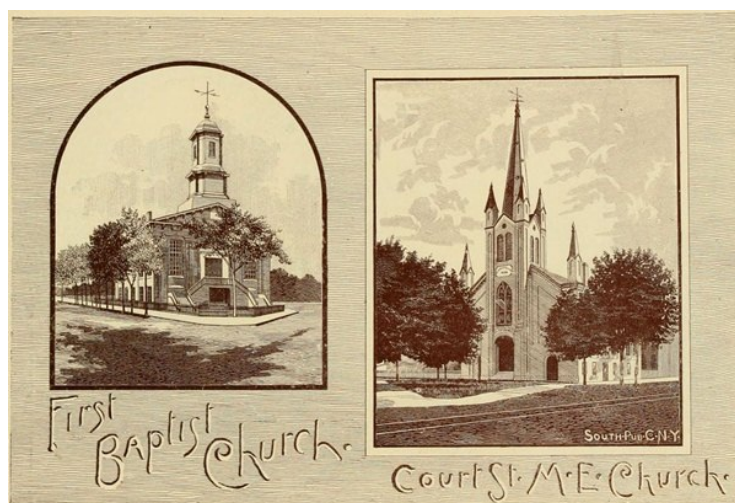
WINTER RESORT,

Montgomery has superior advantages. Our mild winter, our clean bills of health, hotel accommodations, churches, schools, and domestic help—the least annoying of any in the world—are some of the many advantages offered to those in quest of health and homes.

[Pg 13]



[Pg 14]



[Pg 15]

WATER.

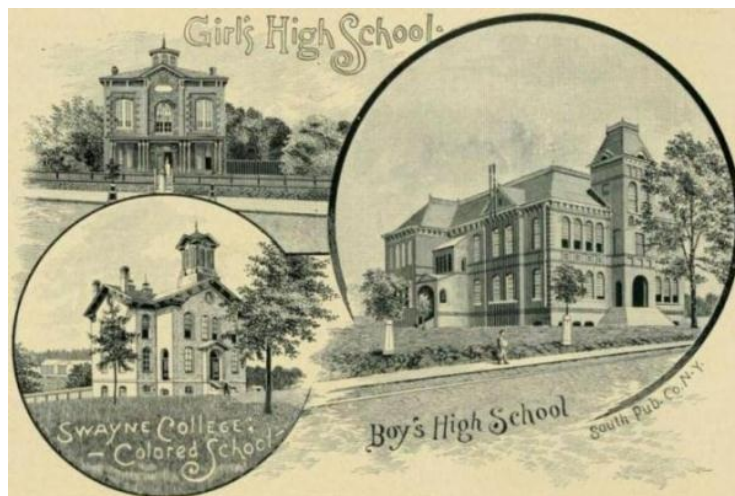
The city is supplied with water, both for domestic consumption and fire purposes, by "The Capital City Water Co.," with whom a contract was made for twenty years, late in 1885. The company completed the construction of this system in June, 1886, and the same was tested to the satisfaction of all in July. The supply, which appears to be ample for all the wants of the city for years to come, is obtained from five artesian wells, which flow into three reservoirs of 4,000,000 gallons capacity. Two of these reservoirs are kept full of water at all times as a reserve, and in case of fire. The pumping plant consists of two duplex pumping engines, having a capacity of 5,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, and a battery of six ninety horse power boilers, together with all the necessary feed pumps, condensers, etc.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	November.	December.	Mea
1872	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....
3	N.W.	8 N.W.	14 N.W.	12 S.	16 S.E.	10 S.E.	6 S.E.	20 S.E.	28 W.	16 N.W.	.. S.E.	48 N.W.	16 S.E.
4	S.E.	20 N.	21 S.	20 N.W.	26 N.W.	18 E.	17 S.E.	14 E.	12 E.	18 N.W.	18 E.	25 N.	20 E.
5	N.	33 N.	33 S.E.	28 N.W.	24 S.	29 S.	28 S.W.	42 S.W.	25 N.E.	27 N.W.	20 E.	25 S.	24 S.
6	N.	25 N.	33 N.W.	36 S.W.	30 S.E.	30 S.E.	20 S.	36 S.E.	24 N.	22 N.	30 N.W.	25 N.	36 N.
7	N.	24 N.W.	24 N.W.	40 N.W.	30 E.	24 S.W.	24 N.	24 N.E.	24 N.E.	25 E.	25 N.W.	27 E.	28 N.W.
8	W.	35 N.W.	35 S.E.	36 S.E.	27 W.	24 N.W.	24 E.	17 S.W.	16 N.E.	18 S.E.	18 N.	20 N.W.	34 N.W.
9	N.W.	30 N.W.	22 W.	30 N.W.	36 S.E.	28 W.	24 W.	36 N.	18 E.	22 E.	25 E.	20 S.	17 W.
1880	S.	20 N.	26 N.	28 S.	28 E.	20 S.	21 S.W.	28 E.	26 E.	25 E.	18 E.	28 N.	24 E.
1	N.	30 E.	32 W.	34 N.W.	28 E.	30 N.	26 E.	24 E.	20 E.	18 E.	20 E.	23 E.	28 E.
2	S.	25 S.W.	34 S.W.	30 S.E.	27 S.E.	28 S.W.	30 S.W.	32 W.	16 N.W.	16 E.	16 N.W.	21 N.W.	19 S.W.
3	S.E.	23 N.E.	18 S.W.	32 S.E.	26 N.W.	20 S.E.	22 S.W.	22 N.	26 E.	17 E.	23 S.E.	20 N.W.	22 S.E.
4	N.W.	22 S.	32 S.E.	28 N.W.	30 S.W.	20 S.E.	28 S.W.	23 N.E.	27 S.E.	16 N.E.	20 N.W.	24 S.E.	22 S.E.
5	N.	29 N.	27 N.W.	23 N.W.	20 N.W.	23 N.	23 N.E.	28 N.W.	24 N.E.	22 N.W.	24 N.W.	23 N.W.	32 N.W.
6	N.W.	30 W.	22 S.	25 E.	24 S.W.	28 S.E.	32 S.W.	16 S.E.	20 E.	20 E.	24 S.	25 N.W.	25 E.
7	S.	31 S.E.	28 S.	24 W.	22 S.E.	40 E.	20 S.W.	28 N.E.	24 E.	23 N.E.	24 N.E.	24 E.	24 N.E.
8	W.	25 E.	25 ..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..
Means	N.	35 N.	35 N.W.	40 N.W.	36 S.E.	40 S.E.	32 S.W.	42 N.E.	28 E.	27 E.	30 N.W.	48 N.W.	36 S.E.

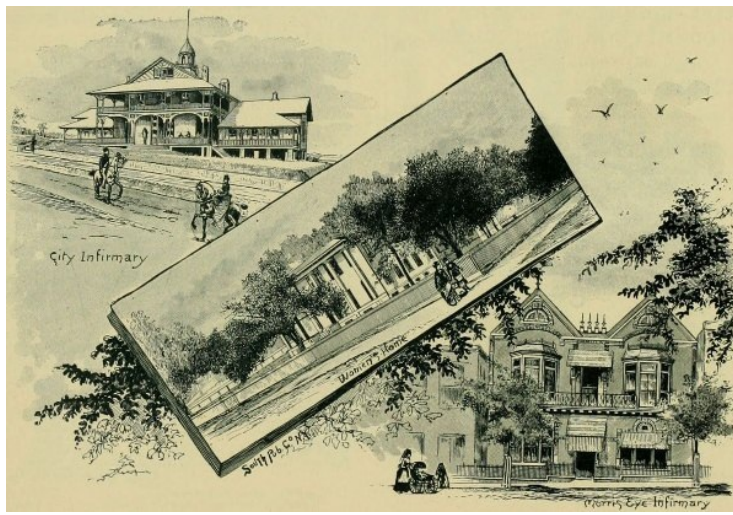
TABLE NO. 4, MISCELLANEOUS PHENOMENA.

Year.	FROST.		THERMOMETER.				PRECIPIT'N.		DAYS.			
	First.	Last.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Date.	Greatest.	Date.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Rainy.
1872	Oct. 15	.....	Observation		Commenced		Sept. 5th, 1872		...	...	...	...
3	" 29	Mar. 6	97.0	July 5	14.0	Jan. 19	3.47	May 1	73	132	129	112
4	Dec. 15	Feb. 11	103.0	Aug. 13	27.0	" 15	4.67	Mar. 16	104	125	136	115
5	Oct. 8	Apr. 3	102.0	July 16	18.0	" 10	3.34	Sept. 27	101	148	116	123
6	Nov. 10	Mar. 13	100.5	" 11	20.0	Dec. 2	5.97	April 2	133	125	108	107
7	" 14	" 11	102.5	" 4	16.0	Jan. 9	4.65	" 7	117	122	126	105
8	Oct. 19	" 5	100.0	" 22	22.0	Dec. 18	4.03	June 13	140	140	85	106
9	" 24	Apr. 6	101.0	" 13	14.5	Jan. 6	3.46	Oct. 17	122	151	92	135
1880	" 24	" 13	100.0	" 4	8.0	Dec. 30	3.33	May 27	75	172	119	132
1	Nov. 4	Apr. 15	106.9	July 7	24.0	Jan. 2	3.63	Dec. 14	123	130	112	120
2	" 14	Mar. 23	97.6	June 28	19.2	Dec. 8	3.13	Feb. 8	105	179	81	124
3	Oct. 26	" 28	98.6	July 17	25.0	Jan. 12	3.41	April 9	137	145	84	112
4	" 17	" 16	97.1	Aug. 29	8.0	" 6	3.62	June 30	141	139	86	126
5	" 14	" 16	98.0	July 31	15.5	Feb. 11	3.13	Jan. 23	114	153	98	140
6	" 28	Apr. 6	97.8	Aug. 16	5.4	Jan. 9	3.66	April 28	125	143	97	99
7	" 31	" 6	102.0	June 19	12.9	" 31	2.25	July 27	139	126	100	103
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...

[Pg 18]



[Pg 19]



FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

CITY—LIABILITIES.

Bonded Indebtedness April 30th, 1888	\$ 572,050	
Bonds issued since for Sanitary Sewerage	<u>150,000</u>	
Total Bonded Indebtedness		\$722,050

ASSETS.

Total Assets April 30th, 1888		\$221,745
Assessed value of Real Estate	5,500,000	
" " " Personal Property	<u>3,090,000</u>	
Total Assessed value of Real and Personal Property		\$8,590,000

COUNTY—LIABILITIES.

Total Bonded Indebtedness		\$35,000
---------------------------	--	----------

ASSETS.

Total Assets		\$100,000
Assessed value of Real Estate	10,063,374	
" " " Personal Property	<u>5,175,133</u>	
Total Assessed value of Real and Personal Property		\$15,238,507

TAXES.

State Tax Rate	50 cts.	
County Tax Rate	35 cts.	
City Tax Rate	<u>\$1.12½</u>	
Total Taxes for all purposes		\$1.97½

INSURANCE.

Basis Rate for Standard Store Building	1 per cent.
" " " Brick Metal-Roofed Dwelling	50 cents
" " " Frame, Shingle-Roofed Dwelling	75 "

Industries rated according to the tariff of South Eastern Tariff Association.

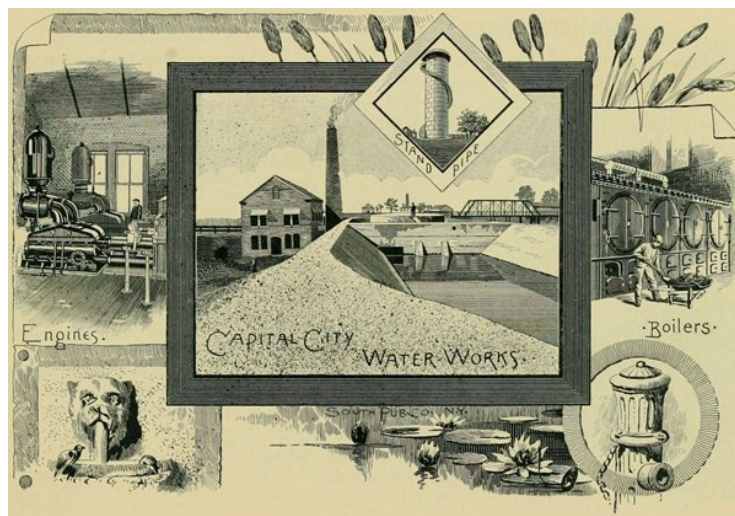
STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF
CAPITAL INVESTED IN MONTGOMERY,
 AND AMOUNT OF BUSINESS DONE, TOGETHER WITH THE TOTAL
 OUTBOUND TICKET SALES AND FREIGHT TONNAGE FORWARDED AND RECEIVED
 FROM JAN. 1, 1887 TO DEC. 31, 1887.

	CAPITAL.	AMT. OF BUS.
Cotton Factors and Warehouses	\$2,490,000	\$6,750,000
Cotton Mills and Factories	1,380,000	2,450,000
Groceries	1,680,000	6,900,000
General Stores	440,000	1,200,000
Hardware, China and Glassware	345,000	850,000
Foundries and Machine Shops	120,000	350,000
Plumbing	60,000	150,000
Carriages and Harness	70,000	220,000
Clothing, Hats, Caps, etc.	90,000	320,000
Dry Goods	960,000	2,850,000
Furniture	140,000	350,000
Paper, Twine, etc.	80,000	175,000
Coal, Wood and Lumber	160,000	750,000
Boots, Shoes and Leather	260,000	550,000
Drugs, Paints, etc.	285,000	450,000
Flour and Grist Mills	245,000	1,200,000
Cigars and Tobacco	80,000	450,000
Builders and Building Material	325,000	1,150,000

Printing and Stationery	140,000	270,000
Jewelry	70,000	100,000
Insurance Companies	300,000	250,000
Sundry Establishments, including Theatres, Hotels, Saloons, Auction Houses, Fancy Goods, Bakeries, Pickeries, Junk, Live Stock, etc.	260,000	2,200,000
Fertilizer Works	75,000	250,000
Residences and Business Houses	550,000	
Oil Mills	250,000	
Street Railroad	130,000	
Furnace	175,000	
Ochre Mines and Mills	20,000	
Highland Park Improvement Co.	600,000	
Riverside Improvement Co.	750,000	
Banking Capital	2,600,000	
Steam Boat Line	50,000	
Water Works	450,000	
Ice Factories	50,000	
	<u>\$15,680,000</u>	<u>\$30,185,000</u>

Total Passenger Ticket Sales	\$272,279.45
" Freight Tonnage forwarded by Rail	151,315 tons.
" " " received by Rail	354,570 "
" " " " " Trade Co's Boats	16,381 "

[Pg 21]



[Pg 22]

MONTGOMERY'S TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.



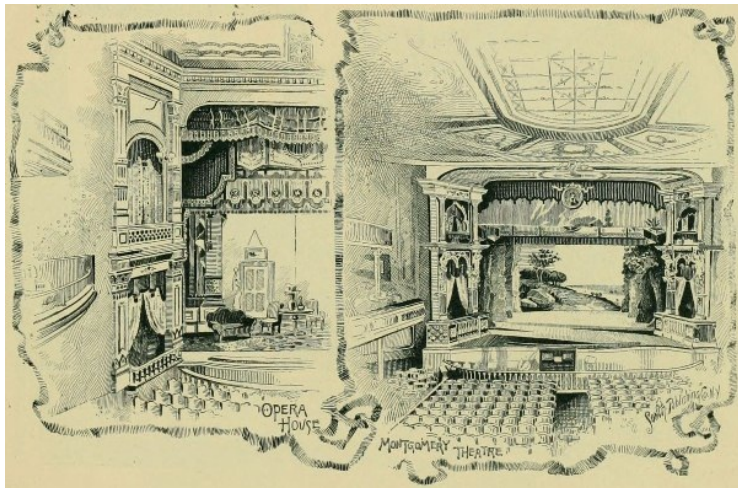
A glance at the State map must convince even the most casual observer that Montgomery possesses rail and water transportation facilities, which not only bring her in easy reach of the varied resources of the State, but also connect her with the large commercial cities of this land, and with foreign ports.

The Alabama river, which is navigable from Montgomery the entire year, is her water way to the Gulf, and is an important factor in the question of freights. Connecting her with New York and foreign ports, it is a perpetual check to freight discriminations against her by railroads. When the obstructions to the Coosa river are removed, a matter now engaging the attention of Congress, Montgomery will have water communication as far north as Rome, Ga., which will open up to her a country rich in mineral and agricultural wealth.

The great Louisville and Nashville system, which has contributed so largely to the development of the State, reaches out from Montgomery in two directions. It connects her with the markets of the entire country, north, northeast, northwest and south, and supplies her with coal and other products of the mineral districts of the State, and lumber from the timber belts.

The Western Railroad of Alabama, from Montgomery to Atlanta, connecting with the Kennesaw and Piedmont Air Lines, is a link in the great line from New York to the Gulf. At Atlanta it connects with the Georgia Railroad, giving it a through line to Charleston, and at Opelika with the Central Railroad system, forming a direct route to Savannah, two of the most important ports on the Atlantic.

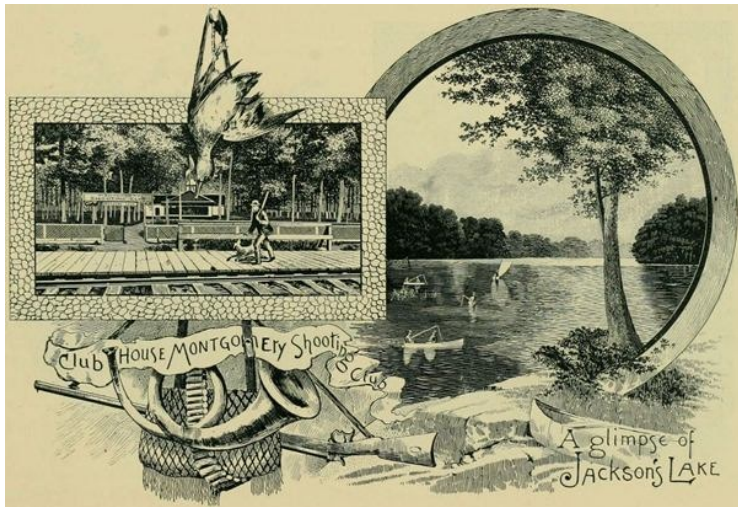
[Pg 23]



[Pg 24]



[Pg 25]



[Pg 26]



The Montgomery and Selma division opens up to her the rich agricultural districts of West Alabama and Mississippi, giving her a valuable trade.

The Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, runs southeast from Montgomery, through rich, black prairie lands to Eufaula, where it connects with steamers on the Chattahoochee river. This road is a part of the Georgia Central system, and forms a direct line from Montgomery to Savannah. It offers unsurpassed facilities to Montgomery shippers, giving through bills of lading over its own rail and steamship lines, to New York and Europe. It is the most popular through route from the West to all Florida resorts.

The Florida and Northwest Railroad is being built south from Montgomery, and is now running fifty miles through a rich agricultural section to Luvern. From Luvern it will pass through the finest timber belt in the country, to some point on the Chattahoochee river. While this road will be a great feeder to Montgomery, it will also form the most direct route to Florida. Its extension from Montgomery, northwest to Maplesville, is generally conceded, where it will connect with the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia system, that great artery of commerce, that stretches its arms of steel from the Atlantic to the lakes, and from the mountains of Virginia to the plains of Texas. This system now enters Montgomery over the track of the Louisville and Nashville road.

The above is but a meager statement of Montgomery's transportation facilities.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Our public schools consist of the Boys' High School, the Girls' High School, the Capital Hill Grammar School and the Sayre Street Grammar School for white children, and Swayne College and Cemetery Hill School for colored children.

There are employed in the white schools, twenty-six regular teachers and one supernumerary, and in the colored schools, ten teachers.



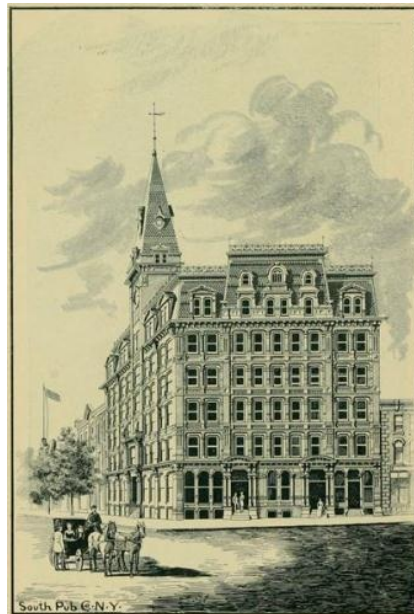
There has been an attendance during this year of about nine hundred and fifty white children, a larger number than ever before, and about four hundred and fifty colored children. The expenditures for the session 1887-8 have been about twenty-three thousand dollars, besides about four thousand dollars for buildings and repairs.

The income of the schools is derived from an annual appropriation by the city, an annual appropriation from the State, regulated by the number of school children in this school district, and from the poll tax collected from the citizens in this district.

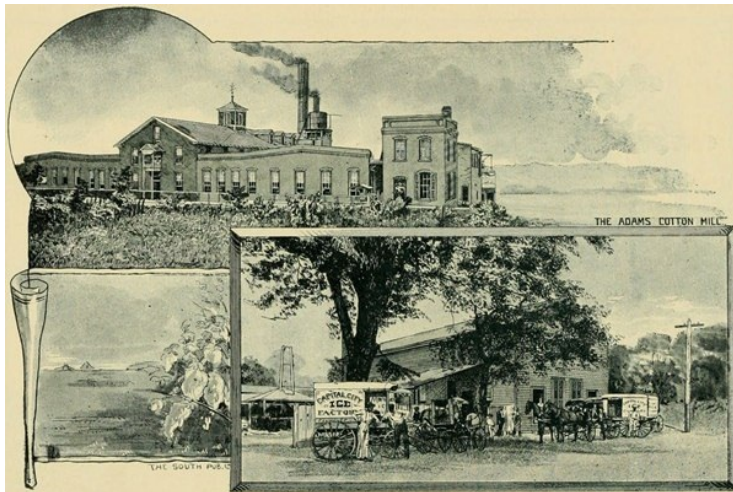
The schools are in a flourishing condition. The Superintendent is a competent, painstaking gentleman, and his assistants are for the most part well adapted and fitted to be his coadjutors in the good work.

The schools begin on the first Monday in October and end on the last Thursday in May, thus having an eight months' session. The children within the district who are able to pay it, are required to pay a fee of two dollars per session of eight months; those who are unable to pay this fee are admitted free. The students in the Boys' High School and in the highest class of the Girls' High School pay a fee of ten dollars per session of eight months, if able to do so.

We have every prospect of continued prosperity in the schools.

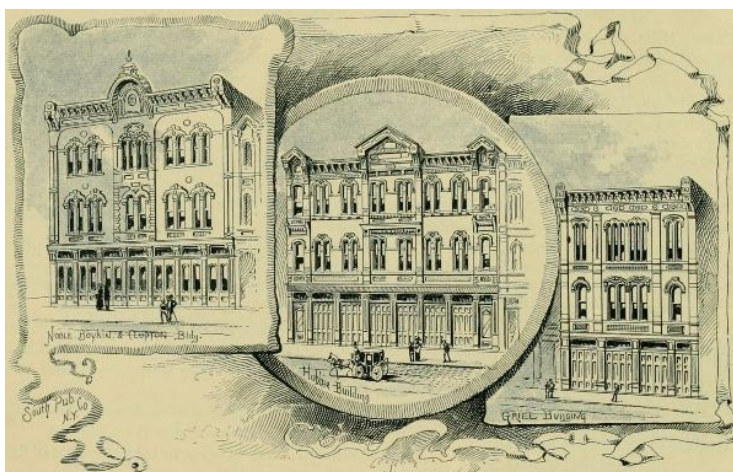


MOSES BUILDING.



OFFICERS ADAMS COTTON MILL: J. R. ADAMS, PRESIDENT; J. B. SHERROD, SECRETARY AND TREASURER; W. L. DOLPHYN, SUPERINTENDENT. CAPACITY 5000 SPINDLES AND 150 LOOMS.

[Pg 31]



[Pg 32]

INDUSTRIES THAT WILL PAY IN MONTGOMERY.

Cotton Mills,—As shown elsewhere.

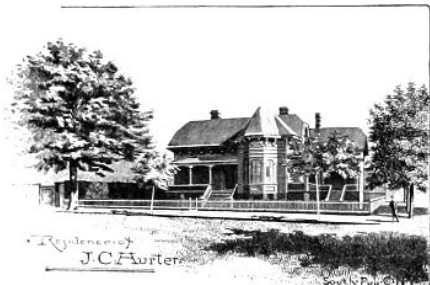
Bagging Factory,—From absence of any here, and the immense trade that Montgomery has in bagging for wrapping cotton, amounting to something like \$200,000 per annum.

Iron Works of all Kinds,—As a furnace of fifty tons capacity will soon be completed in Montgomery, giving cheap charcoal iron of best grade; and unexcelled transportation facilities to reach the home and foreign markets.

Variety Wood Working,—Owing to cheap lumber of every kind, as shown elsewhere.

Paper Factory,—Owing to the large amount of cotton seed hulls to be secured from our three large oil mills, which hulls will make a most beautiful white paper; and unexcelled facilities for securing cotton stalks and other good paper stock, and inexhaustible water supply.

Tan Yard,—Owing to large number of good hides shipped from this point and towns in easy reach, and ease of securing barks, bitter weed and other material for tanning leather.



Plows and Agricultural Implements,—Owing to large home demand and cheapness of raw material, with splendid shipping facilities.

Glass Factory,—Owing to large deposit of excellent sand near Montgomery, and the absence of such a factory in this section.

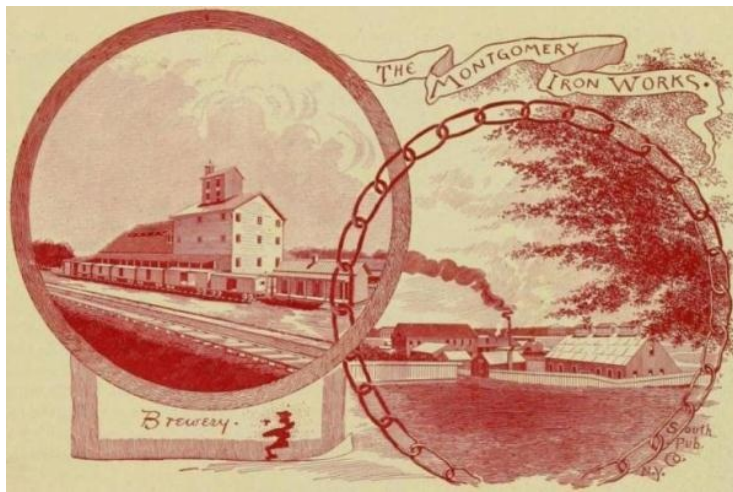
Shoe Factory,—Owing to large trade, amounting to half a million dollars.

Cheap Clothing,—Owing to immense wholesale trade, supplying Middle and South Alabama and part of Florida.

Terra Cotta and Tiles,—Owing to large deposits of fine clays suitable for making such articles.

Flouring Mill,—As this is a large wholesale market for flour, and there is a good opening, with promise of large return, for such an enterprise.

[Pg 33]



Paint Factory,—Owing to the large beds of fine ochre within ten miles of the city, which ochre is now being shipped in the raw state to other points.

[Pg 34]

Paper Box Factory, Wool Factory, Hat Factory and Knitting Factory.

The above-mentioned enterprises are only named to suggest to the minds of business men a few of the manufacturing establishments that will pay a large profit on capital invested in Montgomery, while the field is open for sundry others that are too numerous to give in detail. Montgomery stands at the head of commercial cities of the South, with almost undisputed control of a large territory occupied by half a million consumers, and unequaled railroad and river transportation facilities for collecting all raw material to this point and delivery of manufactured articles to foreign and domestic markets.

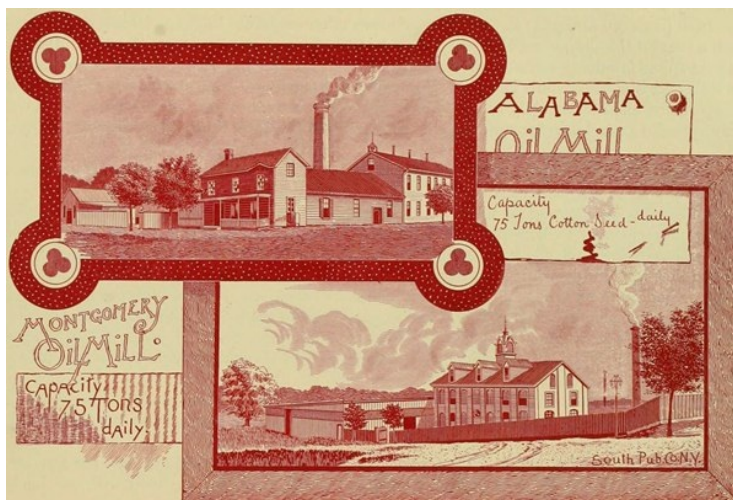
For further information as to facts in detail in regard to the above manufacturing enterprises, write to any member of the Montgomery Real Estate Agents' Association, who will take pleasure in furnishing information and will secure donation of site for plant.

MONTGOMERY'S AGRICULTURAL ADVANTAGES.

The City of Montgomery is surrounded by a greater variety of valuable agricultural lands than any city in the South, being situated on the south bank of the Alabama river, just below the confluence of the Coosa and Talapoosa rivers, all of which streams are bordered by very rich farming lands. Some of the alluvial bottoms are subject to occasional overflows, but the second bottoms are above the effects of freshets and form beautiful flats, in some places several miles wide, of sandy loam with clay subsoil, making a most valuable land for general farm purposes, as it is easily tilled and susceptible of great improvement by manuring and a good system of farming.

The rich black prairie belt touches us on the south and certainly contains some of the finest and most productive lands in the Union. It is just undulating enough to afford good drainage. The prairie soil is naturally so rich that fertilizers have been used very little, and the all-cotton system of farming which has been practiced almost to the exclusion of every other crop since 1865, has impoverished the farmers to such an extent that large prairie farms have been turned over entirely to negro tenants. This has resulted in a complete failure as a system, as the negro without a white man for a director, is not capable of making a living for himself or rents for his landlord. These magnificent lands can now be bought for about \$10 to \$15 per acre, and are certainly better adapted to stock raising than any other section of the continent, being splendid grain lands for such crops as oats and corn, yielding from twenty-five to 100 bushels per acre.

[Pg 35]



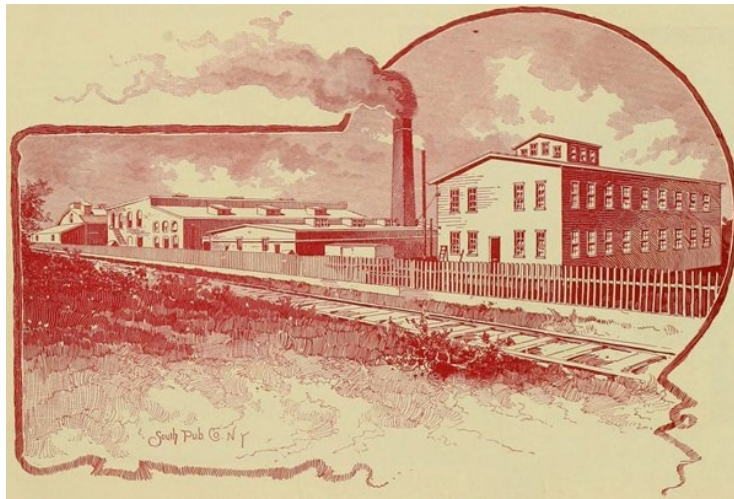
Johnson grass flourishes here as a hay grass, yielding from one and a half to two tons per acre, without any trouble of re-seeding, and sells in home market for \$15 per ton.

[Pg 36]

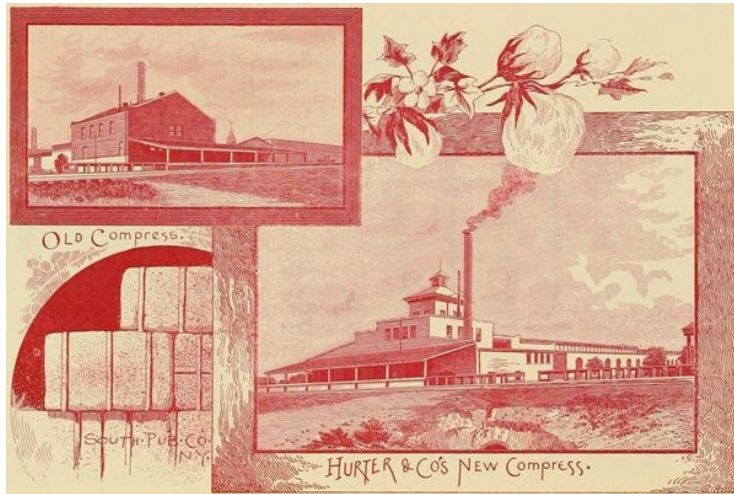
Bermuda grass for pasturage is unsurpassed by any grass in the world, as it affords good grazing for eight months in the year, and will keep fat one horse or cow per acre for that length of time. Another valuable characteristic of the Bermuda grass is that it never runs out as a pasture. Some pastures are now in fine condition that were sodded thirty years ago.

Another important advantage of this section, for stock raising, is that our winters are so mild that stock does not need housing, except that it is better to provide open sheds for protection from rain, and they feed on the cane which grows on all branches and streams, staying green all the year. When a specialty is made of stock raising it is well to provide some ensilage to feed at night through the winter, in connection with the cane pasturage.

While some of our farmers are paying more attention each year to stock raising, as a general thing the prairie farms are rented to negro tenants, and now is a splendid opportunity to buy them cheap and devote to grass and stock.



THE SOUTHERN COTTON OIL CO.'S MILL AT RIVERSIDE PARK.
HENRY C. BUTCHER, Pres.; JOHN OLIVER, Sec. and Treas., of Philadelphia;
E. W. THOMPSON, Local Manager. Capacity, 150 tons cotton seed daily.



While 250 pounds of lint cotton, twenty bushels of corn and thirty bushels of oats per acre are considered fair crops for our white farmers, below will be shown what can be done with our lands under the intensive system of farming. The figures show the results on a four mule farm of 320 acres of our good land.

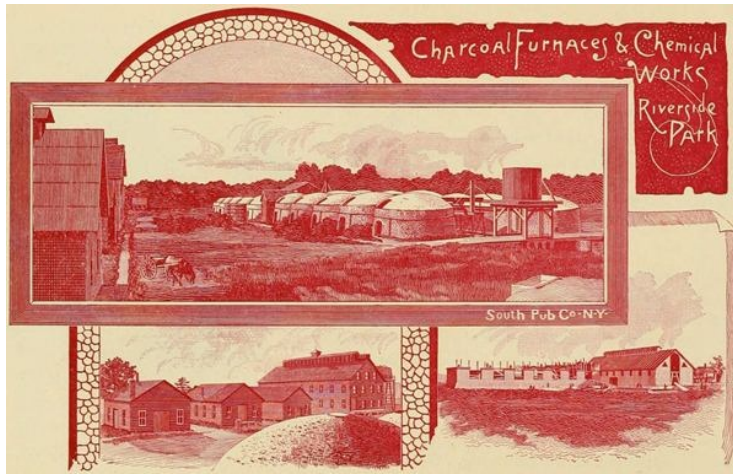
	DR.	CR.
Wear and tear of mules, tools, etc.,	\$200 00	
Feed of mules,	200 00	
Wages and rations 10 hands,	1,250 00	
Extra labor during harvest,	200 00	
Fertilizers, cotton seed meal and acid phosphate as adjunct to home manure,	2,000 00	
Yield of 80 acres of cotton, 160 bales at \$40		\$6,400 00
Yield of 60 acres of corn, 3,000 bushels at 50 cents,		1,500 00
Yield of 80 acres of oats, 4,000 bushels at 40 cents,		1,600 00
Yield of 5 acres of cane, 2,000 gallons syrup at 35 cts.,		700 00
Showing net profit of,		6,350 00
	\$10,200 00	\$10,200 00



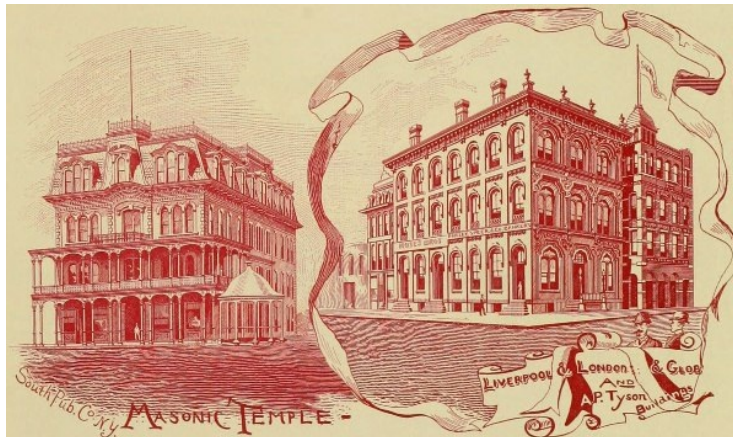
The above estimate shows the possibilities of good farming. It is not overdrawn, as five bales of cotton and one hundred bushels of corn and oats, respectively, have been grown on single acres. These figures show 225 acres under cultivation, leaving ninety-five acres of the farm to be devoted to pasture, orchards, etc.

MARKET GARDENING.

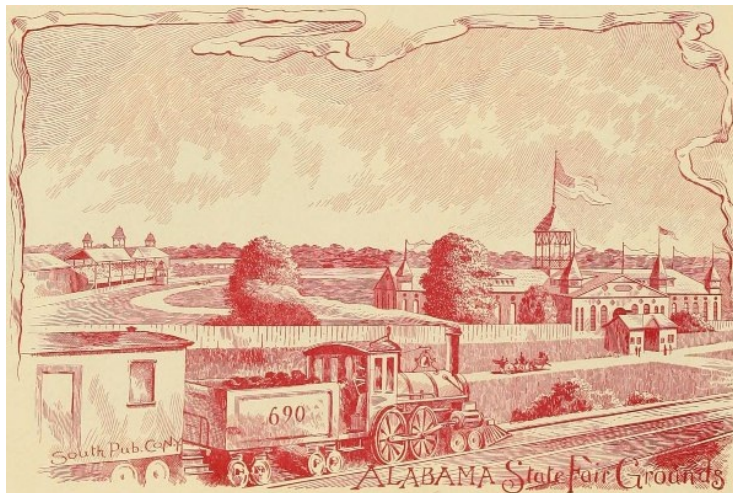
Market gardening, or truck farming, around Montgomery, offers a number of advantages over other sections. As stated elsewhere, we have a great variety of soils that are suited to growing fruits and vegetables, while our climate is all that could be asked, with a mean annual temperature of 64 degrees, the last frost occurring from the 5th to the 25th of April, and earliest killing frost in the fall, in November, with an annual mean precipitation of rain of 55 inches. The conditions are therefore favorable for growing all fruits and vegetables not natives of extreme northern or tropical climates, and we can have some crop growing all the year round for marketing.



[Pg 41]



[Pg 42]



With the good railroad connections that we have with such points as Louisville, Cincinnati and Chicago, and advantage in rates by being two hundred miles nearer to these markets than the Gulf coast, the Montgomery gardener is favorably situated to make his business successful.

[Pg 43]

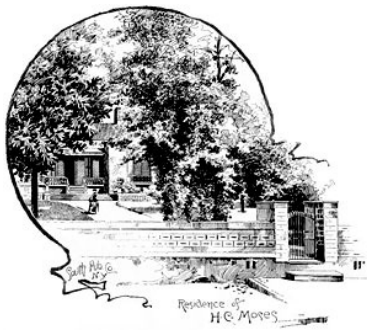
LUMBER AND TIMBER TRADE OF MONTGOMERY.

Montgomery is favorably located for being one of the largest lumber marts in the South, owing to her close proximity to the immense body of long leaf pine in South Alabama, which, with good rail connections in operation and in course of construction, will enable her to control any amount of splendid yellow pine lumber for manufacturing into sash, doors, blinds, etc. On all the rivers and streams in this section abound hard woods of every kind, suitable for manufacture into furniture, wagons, tool handles and for every variety of wood working. These can be laid down in Montgomery at such a low cost that she is destined to become a great center for wood working establishments.

COTTON FACTORIES.

As a financial investment, cotton mills in the South, under proper management, offer as good promise of dividends on capital invested as any industry or branch of business. The average profits from cotton mills South, for years have been fully equal to those of other business, and in many instances, far greater. In selecting a site for a mill, there are localities that offer greater inducements for such an enterprise than others, and among those cities that offer the greatest attractions is Montgomery. We believe a careful review of her facilities will convince capitalists that she is the most available city in the South for operating a cotton mill, and that she must become sooner or later the center for cotton manufacture. In counting the cost of a plant, the question of a site would not have to be considered, as a good railroad site will be donated by either the Riverside or the Highland Park Company. Building

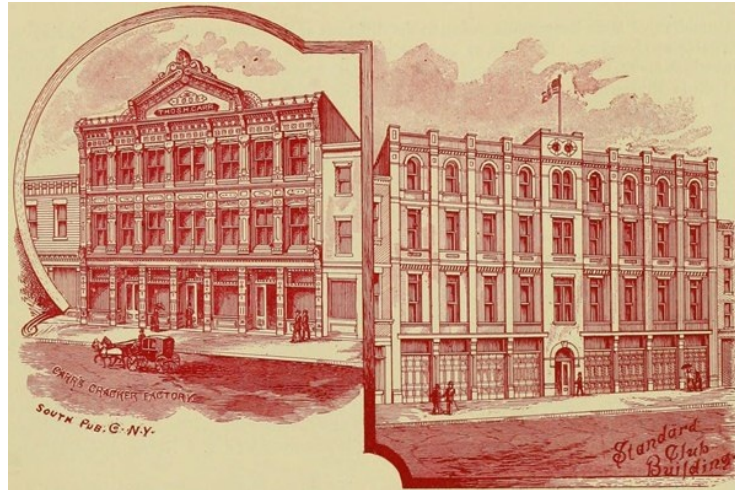
[Pg 44]



material, and skilled and unskilled labor required to convert it into mill buildings, can be secured at a very reasonable rate. The proximity of the city to the Alabama coal fields settles all questions as to the cost of fuel for power. Coal at a little over \$2 per ton affords power to propel a cotton mill, which under the ordinary natural conditions attached to water power, makes it impossible to compete with steam. The city is a trade center for the distribution of large quantities of staple goods of every kind over a large territory, which in turn supplies her with the raw material, and in such quantities that she enjoys great prominence as a cotton market. The supply of cotton for the mills could be readily obtained, and many of the goods produced would find a ready home market, while the competing lines of railway and the Alabama river insure low freight rates for the products and for all material and supplies used in building and running a mill.

Fully 80 per cent. of the operatives of a cotton mill are females and minors, and Montgomery has a large class of this population who are now practically without employment, the majority of the industries now in operation here being unsuitable for such labor. In many families the adult males are compelled to support by their labors the remaining members of their households, owing to the difficulty of the class mentioned above finding suitable and profitable employment. For this, at present, surplus labor, there is no fixed value. It seeks employment wherever there is an opportunity, and is satisfied with very moderate pay. Should a cotton mill be built in Montgomery, an ample supply of this labor would be certain to volunteer before the completion of the building.

[Pg 45]



The South is the field for the manufacture of coarse cotton goods, and no other section of the country can compete with it on these products. This has been fully determined, and is no longer an open question. These goods are standard and the demand for them world wide. Thousands of bales of domestic goods have been shipped during the year from Southern mills to China and Japan. As stated above, the South is the field for cotton mills, and Montgomery is the most available point in the South for the establishment of such industries.

[Pg 46]

TALLASSEE FALLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

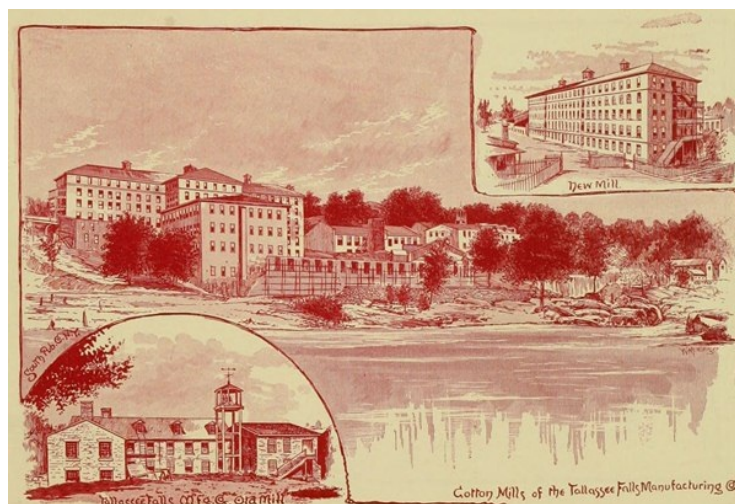
The Tallassee Falls Manufacturing Co's Cotton Mills are situated at Tallassee, a small town contiguous to and contributory to Montgomery. The main building, of stone, is 220 feet long by 50 feet wide, five stories, with an L 60 feet, six stories, and a wing 116 feet by 60 feet, four stories high, containing about 20,000 spindles and 330 looms.

These mills manufacture cotton brown goods, consuming 7,500 to 8,000 bales cotton annually.

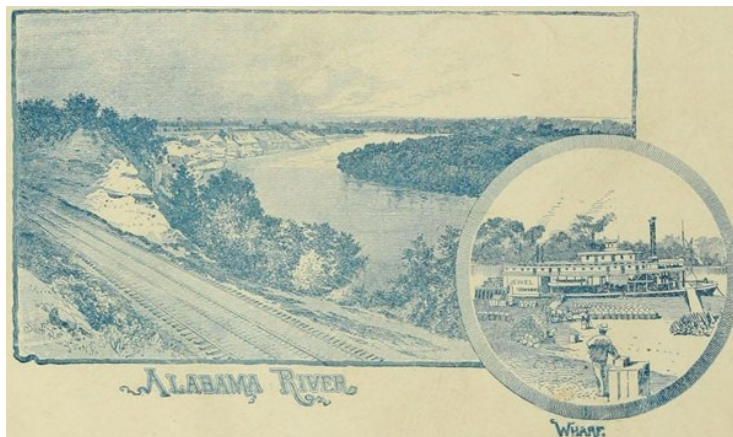
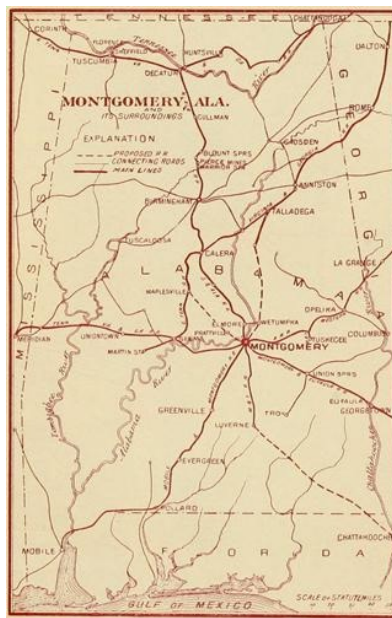
The officers of the company are, John W. Durr, President; James A. Farley, Treasurer, and Wm. H. Micou, Jr., Secretary. Their residences are at Montgomery, where the principal office of the company is located. The officers at the mills are, A. J. Milstead, Superintendent; A. J. Noble, Assistant Treasurer, Tallassee, Ala.

The mills are run by water-power, are equipped with the latest improved machinery, and lighted by an 800 light Edison electric light plant.

[Pg 47]



[Pg 48]



*** END OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK MONTGOMERY, THE CAPITAL CITY OF ALABAMA: HER RESOURCES AND ADVANTAGES ***

Updated editions will replace the previous one—the old editions will be renamed.

Creating the works from print editions not protected by U.S. copyright law means that no one owns a United States copyright in these works, so the Foundation (and you!) can copy and distribute it in the United States without permission and without paying copyright royalties. Special rules, set forth in the General Terms of Use part of this license, apply to copying and distributing Project Gutenberg™ electronic works to protect the PROJECT GUTENBERG™ concept and trademark. Project Gutenberg is a registered trademark, and may not be used if you charge for an eBook, except by following the terms of the trademark license, including paying royalties for use of the Project Gutenberg trademark. If you do not charge anything for copies of this eBook, complying with the trademark license is very easy. You may use this eBook for nearly any purpose such as creation of derivative works, reports, performances and research. Project Gutenberg eBooks may be modified and printed and given away—you may do practically ANYTHING in the United States with eBooks not protected by U.S. copyright law. Redistribution is subject to the trademark license, especially commercial redistribution.

START: FULL LICENSE
THE FULL PROJECT GUTENBERG LICENSE
PLEASE READ THIS BEFORE YOU DISTRIBUTE OR USE THIS WORK

To protect the Project Gutenberg™ mission of promoting the free distribution of electronic works, by using or distributing this work (or any other work associated in any way with the phrase "Project Gutenberg"), you agree to comply with all the terms of the Full Project Gutenberg™ License available with this file or online at www.gutenberg.org/license.

Section 1. General Terms of Use and Redistributing Project Gutenberg™ electronic works

1.A. By reading or using any part of this Project Gutenberg™ electronic work, you indicate that you have read, understand, agree to and accept all the terms of this license and intellectual property (trademark/copyright) agreement. If you do not agree to abide by all the terms of this agreement, you must cease using and return or destroy all copies of Project Gutenberg™ electronic works in your possession. If you paid a fee for obtaining a copy of or access to a Project Gutenberg™ electronic work and you do not agree to be bound by the terms of this agreement, you may obtain a refund from the person or entity to whom you paid the fee as set forth in paragraph 1.E.8.

1.B. "Project Gutenberg" is a registered trademark. It may only be used on or associated in any way with an electronic work by people who agree to be bound by the terms of this agreement. There are a few things that you can do with most Project Gutenberg™ electronic works even without complying with the full terms of this agreement. See paragraph 1.C below. There are a lot of things you can do with Project Gutenberg™ electronic works if you follow the terms of this agreement and help preserve free future access to Project Gutenberg™

electronic works. See paragraph 1.E below.

1.C. The Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation (“the Foundation” or PGLAF), owns a compilation copyright in the collection of Project Gutenberg™ electronic works. Nearly all the individual works in the collection are in the public domain in the United States. If an individual work is unprotected by copyright law in the United States and you are located in the United States, we do not claim a right to prevent you from copying, distributing, performing, displaying or creating derivative works based on the work as long as all references to Project Gutenberg are removed. Of course, we hope that you will support the Project Gutenberg™ mission of promoting free access to electronic works by freely sharing Project Gutenberg™ works in compliance with the terms of this agreement for keeping the Project Gutenberg™ name associated with the work. You can easily comply with the terms of this agreement by keeping this work in the same format with its attached full Project Gutenberg™ License when you share it without charge with others.

1.D. The copyright laws of the place where you are located also govern what you can do with this work. Copyright laws in most countries are in a constant state of change. If you are outside the United States, check the laws of your country in addition to the terms of this agreement before downloading, copying, displaying, performing, distributing or creating derivative works based on this work or any other Project Gutenberg™ work. The Foundation makes no representations concerning the copyright status of any work in any country other than the United States.

1.E. Unless you have removed all references to Project Gutenberg:

1.E.1. The following sentence, with active links to, or other immediate access to, the full Project Gutenberg™ License must appear prominently whenever any copy of a Project Gutenberg™ work (any work on which the phrase “Project Gutenberg” appears, or with which the phrase “Project Gutenberg” is associated) is accessed, displayed, performed, viewed, copied or distributed:

This eBook is for the use of anyone anywhere in the United States and most other parts of the world at no cost and with almost no restrictions whatsoever. You may copy it, give it away or re-use it under the terms of the Project Gutenberg License included with this eBook or online at www.gutenberg.org. If you are not located in the United States, you will have to check the laws of the country where you are located before using this eBook.

1.E.2. If an individual Project Gutenberg™ electronic work is derived from texts not protected by U.S. copyright law (does not contain a notice indicating that it is posted with permission of the copyright holder), the work can be copied and distributed to anyone in the United States without paying any fees or charges. If you are redistributing or providing access to a work with the phrase “Project Gutenberg” associated with or appearing on the work, you must comply either with the requirements of paragraphs 1.E.1 through 1.E.7 or obtain permission for the use of the work and the Project Gutenberg™ trademark as set forth in paragraphs 1.E.8 or 1.E.9.

1.E.3. If an individual Project Gutenberg™ electronic work is posted with the permission of the copyright holder, your use and distribution must comply with both paragraphs 1.E.1 through 1.E.7 and any additional terms imposed by the copyright holder. Additional terms will be linked to the Project Gutenberg™ License for all works posted with the permission of the copyright holder found at the beginning of this work.

1.E.4. Do not unlink or detach or remove the full Project Gutenberg™ License terms from this work, or any files containing a part of this work or any other work associated with Project Gutenberg™.

1.E.5. Do not copy, display, perform, distribute or redistribute this electronic work, or any part of this electronic work, without prominently displaying the sentence set forth in paragraph 1.E.1 with active links or immediate access to the full terms of the Project Gutenberg™ License.

1.E.6. You may convert to and distribute this work in any binary, compressed, marked up, nonproprietary or proprietary form, including any word processing or hypertext form. However, if you provide access to or distribute copies of a Project Gutenberg™ work in a format other than “Plain Vanilla ASCII” or other format used in the official version posted on the official Project Gutenberg™ website (www.gutenberg.org), you must, at no additional cost, fee or expense to the user, provide a copy, a means of exporting a copy, or a means of obtaining a copy upon request, of the work in its original “Plain Vanilla ASCII” or other form. Any alternate format must include the full Project Gutenberg™ License as specified in paragraph 1.E.1.

1.E.7. Do not charge a fee for access to, viewing, displaying, performing, copying or distributing any Project Gutenberg™ works unless you comply with paragraph 1.E.8 or 1.E.9.

1.E.8. You may charge a reasonable fee for copies of or providing access to or distributing Project Gutenberg™ electronic works provided that:

- You pay a royalty fee of 20% of the gross profits you derive from the use of Project Gutenberg™ works calculated using the method you already use to calculate your applicable taxes. The fee is owed to the owner of the Project Gutenberg™ trademark, but he has agreed to donate royalties under this paragraph to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation. Royalty payments must be paid within 60 days following each date on which you prepare (or are legally required to prepare) your periodic tax returns. Royalty payments should be clearly marked as such and sent to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation at the address specified in Section 4, “Information about donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation.”
- You provide a full refund of any money paid by a user who notifies you in writing (or by e-mail) within 30 days of receipt that s/he does not agree to the terms of the full Project Gutenberg™ License. You must require such a user to return or destroy all copies of the works possessed in a physical medium and discontinue all use of and all access to other copies of Project Gutenberg™ works.
- You provide, in accordance with paragraph 1.F.3, a full refund of any money paid for a work or a replacement copy, if a defect in the electronic work is discovered and reported to you within 90 days of receipt of the work.
- You comply with all other terms of this agreement for free distribution of Project Gutenberg™ works.

1.E.9. If you wish to charge a fee or distribute a Project Gutenberg™ electronic work or group of works on different terms than are set forth in this agreement, you must obtain permission in writing from the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation, the manager of the Project Gutenberg™ trademark. Contact the Foundation as set forth in Section 3 below.

1.F.

1.F.1. Project Gutenberg volunteers and employees expend considerable effort to identify, do copyright research on, transcribe and proofread works not protected by U.S. copyright law in creating the Project Gutenberg™ collection. Despite these efforts, Project Gutenberg™ electronic works, and the medium on which they may be stored, may contain “Defects,” such as, but not limited to, incomplete, inaccurate or corrupt data, transcription errors, a copyright or other intellectual property infringement, a defective or damaged disk or

other medium, a computer virus, or computer codes that damage or cannot be read by your equipment.

1.F.2. LIMITED WARRANTY, DISCLAIMER OF DAMAGES - Except for the "Right of Replacement or Refund" described in paragraph 1.F.3, the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation, the owner of the Project Gutenberg™ trademark, and any other party distributing a Project Gutenberg™ electronic work under this agreement, disclaim all liability to you for damages, costs and expenses, including legal fees. YOU AGREE THAT YOU HAVE NO REMEDIES FOR NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, BREACH OF WARRANTY OR BREACH OF CONTRACT EXCEPT THOSE PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH 1.F.3. YOU AGREE THAT THE FOUNDATION, THE TRADEMARK OWNER, AND ANY DISTRIBUTOR UNDER THIS AGREEMENT WILL NOT BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR ACTUAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, CONSEQUENTIAL, PUNITIVE OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES EVEN IF YOU GIVE NOTICE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

1.F.3. LIMITED RIGHT OF REPLACEMENT OR REFUND - If you discover a defect in this electronic work within 90 days of receiving it, you can receive a refund of the money (if any) you paid for it by sending a written explanation to the person you received the work from. If you received the work on a physical medium, you must return the medium with your written explanation. The person or entity that provided you with the defective work may elect to provide a replacement copy in lieu of a refund. If you received the work electronically, the person or entity providing it to you may choose to give you a second opportunity to receive the work electronically in lieu of a refund. If the second copy is also defective, you may demand a refund in writing without further opportunities to fix the problem.

1.F.4. Except for the limited right of replacement or refund set forth in paragraph 1.F.3, this work is provided to you 'AS-IS', WITH NO OTHER WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PURPOSE.

1.F.5. Some states do not allow disclaimers of certain implied warranties or the exclusion or limitation of certain types of damages. If any disclaimer or limitation set forth in this agreement violates the law of the state applicable to this agreement, the agreement shall be interpreted to make the maximum disclaimer or limitation permitted by the applicable state law. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision of this agreement shall not void the remaining provisions.

1.F.6. INDEMNITY - You agree to indemnify and hold the Foundation, the trademark owner, any agent or employee of the Foundation, anyone providing copies of Project Gutenberg™ electronic works in accordance with this agreement, and any volunteers associated with the production, promotion and distribution of Project Gutenberg™ electronic works, harmless from all liability, costs and expenses, including legal fees, that arise directly or indirectly from any of the following which you do or cause to occur: (a) distribution of this or any Project Gutenberg™ work, (b) alteration, modification, or additions or deletions to any Project Gutenberg™ work, and (c) any Defect you cause.

Section 2. Information about the Mission of Project Gutenberg™

Project Gutenberg™ is synonymous with the free distribution of electronic works in formats readable by the widest variety of computers including obsolete, old, middle-aged and new computers. It exists because of the efforts of hundreds of volunteers and donations from people in all walks of life.

Volunteers and financial support to provide volunteers with the assistance they need are critical to reaching Project Gutenberg™'s goals and ensuring that the Project Gutenberg™ collection will remain freely available for generations to come. In 2001, the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation was created to provide a secure and permanent future for Project Gutenberg™ and future generations. To learn more about the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation and how your efforts and donations can help, see Sections 3 and 4 and the Foundation information page at www.gutenberg.org.

Section 3. Information about the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation

The Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation is a non-profit 501(c)(3) educational corporation organized under the laws of the state of Mississippi and granted tax exempt status by the Internal Revenue Service. The Foundation's EIN or federal tax identification number is 64-6221541. Contributions to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation are tax deductible to the full extent permitted by U.S. federal laws and your state's laws.

The Foundation's business office is located at 809 North 1500 West, Salt Lake City, UT 84116, (801) 596-1887. Email contact links and up to date contact information can be found at the Foundation's website and official page at www.gutenberg.org/contact

Section 4. Information about Donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation

Project Gutenberg™ depends upon and cannot survive without widespread public support and donations to carry out its mission of increasing the number of public domain and licensed works that can be freely distributed in machine-readable form accessible by the widest array of equipment including outdated equipment. Many small donations (\$1 to \$5,000) are particularly important to maintaining tax exempt status with the IRS.

The Foundation is committed to complying with the laws regulating charities and charitable donations in all 50 states of the United States. Compliance requirements are not uniform and it takes a considerable effort, much paperwork and many fees to meet and keep up with these requirements. We do not solicit donations in locations where we have not received written confirmation of compliance. To SEND DONATIONS or determine the status of compliance for any particular state visit www.gutenberg.org/donate.

While we cannot and do not solicit contributions from states where we have not met the solicitation requirements, we know of no prohibition against accepting unsolicited donations from donors in such states who approach us with offers to donate.

International donations are gratefully accepted, but we cannot make any statements concerning tax treatment of donations received from outside the United States. U.S. laws alone swamp our small staff.

Please check the Project Gutenberg web pages for current donation methods and addresses. Donations are accepted in a number of other ways including checks, online payments and credit card donations. To donate, please visit: www.gutenberg.org/donate

Section 5. General Information About Project Gutenberg™ electronic works

Professor Michael S. Hart was the originator of the Project Gutenberg™ concept of a library of electronic works that could be freely shared with anyone. For forty years, he produced and distributed Project Gutenberg™ eBooks with only a loose network of volunteer support.

Project Gutenberg™ eBooks are often created from several printed editions, all of which are confirmed as not protected by copyright in the U.S. unless a copyright notice is included. Thus, we do not necessarily keep eBooks in compliance with any particular paper edition.

Most people start at our website which has the main PG search facility: www.gutenberg.org.

This website includes information about Project Gutenberg™, including how to make donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation, how to help produce our new eBooks, and how to subscribe to our email newsletter to hear about new eBooks.