contain interesting records of the Irish and Scotch citizens of Adams county. Some show that large estates and handsome dwellings came into existence through their efforts and supervision. Others, not so wealthy, but having possessions of enough importance to leave a written will wherein relatives of their native country were bequeathed the whole or a portion of their property. For instance, the will of one Patrick Kelly, whose name is found among the grantees of 1779, during British occupancy of the Territory reads in part:

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A great many of these Irish and Scotch settlers were merchants, carpenters, blacksmiths and laborers. The former were principally of the Roman Catholic faith (which still predominates in Natchez), the

latter, Protestant.

There is in Adams county today a small percentage of Scotch and Irish citizens of pure lineage. This applies, ofcourse, to the older generation as intermarriages of their descendants have practically eliminated pure blooded Scotch and Irish in the county.

The families of Burns, Byrne, Cole, Burke, Murphy, McCrea, McClure, McClutchie, McLean, O'Ferrall, Bowie, Feltus, McCamley, Sayers, Kiernan, O'Brien, Kennedy, Grady, Greany, Fagan, Garrity, Lambert, McGaughey, McGivaren, McLaurin, Meath, Moriarity, Mulvihill, O'Kelly, are extant in Natchez, including others.

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DEPARTMENT OF
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STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
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Because of the diversity of sources and of the fallibility of human memory, it is suggested that documentary material be consulted in verifying data in this volume, as much of the information was obtained through personal interviews.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
For
Mississippi

Source Material
For
Mississippi History

Preliminary Manuscript

Adams County

Volume I

Compiled by
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
Susie V. Powell, State Supervisor

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was captured, and kept a prisoner on Johnson's Island and other places for twenty-two months, and was paroled at Richmond shortly before the surrender, and at the time of the general surrender was in a hospital at Macon, Ga. He entered the army as a sergeant, and at the time of his capture, wore the epaulets of a lieutenant. After the war was over he returned to Natchez, and engaged in hard labor, for he was utterly without means, but his many sterling qualities and honesty soon became well known, and in 1873 he borrowed sufficient money to start a bakery on a small scale. He was very successful in his enterprise, soon extended his business, and shortly after bought out a store on Commerce street. Three years later he established himself at his present stand, in the angle of Pine and St. Catherine streets, where he put in a full and choice stock of general merchandise, which is now valued at about $10,000, his annual sales being very large. He started a shoe trade on three dozen shoes, but now has the largest stock of boots and shoes in the city of Natchez. His store is commodous, and as he has at all times dealt very fairly with his patrons, his trade is very large. He has a fine cotton storehouse and two warehouses, for he is very extensively engaged in speculating in cotton, He has shown himself to be an excellent financier, for he commenced with absolutely no capital, and by his own push, he is the owner of a good plantation in the country and other valuable town property. But his honorable conduct through life has won many friends, who respect and esteem him for the many worthy traits of character he has shown. The family are members of the Catholic Church. " (15)

The Mulvihill family is another familiar name in Adams county. Descendants of the immigrant father and mother still reside in Natchez.

P.W. Mulvihill,deceased, was the son of Michael and Mary (Creagan) Mulvihill, natives of Ireland. The father was born in County Kerry and the mother in Limerick. Having married in Ireland, the young couple sailed for Canada in 1848. They later went to New York and remained there two years, afterwards going to Illinois. In 1858 they moved to Natchez, Adams county , Mississippi. At a later date they made their home in Vicksburg until the time of their deaths. Their son, P.W. Mulvihill, was a small boy when he came to Natchez with his parents. "He secured a liberal education at the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, in Natchez, and in 1866 learned the tinners trade, at which he worked for seventeen years. In the meantime, he established himself in the hardware business". (16)

Mr. Mulvihill held various public offices, serving for four years as alderman; was a director in the Natchez Safe Deposit and Trust Co., President of the Benevolent Society, President of the Phoenix Fire Company No. 7, and City Treasurer during the early 1900's.

His son, P.W. Mulvihill Jr. is a resident of Natchez and has also held several public offices in the county, having been elected Sheriff for two terns and Chancery Clerk , one term. He also served as deputy Sheriff for two full terms.

All of the foregoing Irish and Scotch families have left a definite mark in the history of Adams county. They have been a colorful and valuable part of its history and their children and grandchildren continue to be good and useful citizens.

In the oldest part of the Natchez Cemetery are found a large number of monuments erected to the memory of natives of Ireland. Some of them bear interesting inscriptions and others tell a tragic story of yellow fever victims. For example, a few are given in the following:

In memory of
Michael Tiernan
Who was born Aug. 12, 1794
Who departed this life March 15, 1850
His native country was Ireland
Manor Hammilton, in the County of Litrimm.

William Donovan
A native of the Co. Cork
Ireland
" He died in Natchez,
A victim of the epidemic
September 2nd., 1853
Aged 28 years."

Sacred to the memory of
Hugh McTaggart
A native of Co. Donegal
Ireland
Who departed this life
Sept. 1st, 1853
Aged 27 years.

Sacred to the Memory of
Charles J. Howley
Who departed this life
Sept. 17th, 1853
Aged about 16 years
A native of Mayo County
Ireland.
Erected by the Young Catholic
Friends Society of Natchez.

To the Memory of
Walter R. Atchford
A native of Weyford
Ireland
Who departed this life
Oct. 10, 1827
Aged 10 years.

In memory of
Thomas Culhane
A native of
Bally Langford Co.
Kerry Ireland.
Died June 13, 1851
Aged 52 years.

Sacred to the memory of

Michael Rodden

A native of Galway Co.

Ireland

Died May 7, 1841

Aged 33 years

He was a citizen of Natchez

11 years.

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 10--SUPPLEMENT
MARCH 12th., 1937.

PROJECT NO. 2986
DISTRICT SIX

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1. Folksongs of Mississippi- A.P. Hudson. P. 6.

2. Chancery Records, Natchez, Miss.,-Will Bk.1-P. 129

3. Miss. Ency. Vol. I.- P. 858

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5. Chancery Records,Natchez,Miss.,-Will Bk. 1- P. 294

6. Miss. Ency. -Vol. I- P. 995

7. Ibid-P. 1000

8. Ibid- P. 1001

9. Memoirs of Miss. Vol.II- P. 818

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11. Miss. Ency. Vol.I-P. 445

12. Chancery Records- Will Bk. I- P. 48

13. Ibid- Will Bk. I.-P. 360

14. Ibid- Will Bk. I. P. 22

15. Memoirs of Miss. Vol.I. page 466

16. Memoris of Miss. Vol.II page 485

Lelia H. Mulvihill

(Mrs.) Lelia H. Mulvihill
Supervisor
Adams Co. Historical Research Project

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
MISCELLANEOUS
MARCH 12th., 1937
MISS ALLIE MARSH

PROJECT NO. 2986
DISTRICT SIX

LOUIS NELSON

Louis Nelson aged 82 years was owned by Mr. Gerard Brandon who owned and lived on Cedar Grave plantation about 12 miles from Natchez.

Louis Nelson was quite a young boy during the war, but could run errands for his mother and bring in wood. He says his owners were kind to him . He now lives on Mr. Leslie Kaiser's place, drives a patched up buggy and drives a poor old bay horse. The old man seems very happy and satisfied with his surroundings.

Interview with Louis Nelson- Picture attached.

DAVID PORTER

David Porter was owned by Mr. Tom McCowan who had a palatial residence on Greenfield plantation about 9 miles from Natchez. David was a good useful slave and old enough to be of assistance to his "white folks". He says he was kindly treated and speaks highly of his owners. He still lives on or near Greenfield. Uncle David is still active and able to work. His memory is better than most old slaves of that age.

Interview with David Porter-Picture attached.

SMYLIE GENEALOGY.

Sarah Ann, daughter of Alexander M. and Ann C. Smylie was born July 27, 1847.

Benjamin Smith, son of Alex M. and Ann C. Smylie was born May 28, 1848.

Charles McDermot, son of Alex M. and Ann C. Smylie was born Sept. 2,1849

Ann Amanda, daughter of Alex M. and Ann C. Smylie was born Oct. 2, 1851.

James Watson, son of Alex M. and Ann C. Smylie was born Oct. 25, 1852.

Alexander Bisland, son of Alex M. and Ann C. Smylie was born June 6,1854.

Philander Courtland, son of Alex M. and Ann C. Smylie was born Arpil 5, 1855.

Mary Erna daughter of Alex M. and Ann C. Smylie was born March 24,1860.

Thomas Batcheler son of Alex M. and Ann C. Smylie was born June 25,1862.

Matt Shaw, son of Alex M. and Ann C. Smylie was born Dec. 3, 1863, at 11 o'clock A.M. and died the same day at 2 o'clock P.M.

The following are the children of Nolan Stuart Dickson and Sarah Ann Smylie:

Pattie R. married J. P. Speaks

Wm. P. married Claudia Cole , first wife;Lula Johnson second wife.

Winans S. married Rosa Price

Sarah J. married J. T. Anderson

Katie C. married R.W. Clayton

Lafayette A. married Thelma Mathews first, Mattie McCreight second.

Charles S. married Florence Newman.

Maude B. married W.H. Hudnall

Benjamin H. married Ethel Kinball.

Bettie R. married H. F. Hodge first, R.H. Driggers second.

Lucy Ann married Dr. P.E. MaGoun.

J.P. Speaks and Pattie Dickson's children are Beatrice who married D.C. Newman -their children are Juanita and D.C. Jr., William, Betty and Gladys.

Second daughter of J.P. Speaks and Pattie Speaks,Gladys, who married William Newan-their children are Ann Catherine and Edward.

Third daughter of J.P. and Patty Speaks is Louise, who married Kenneth Watson. She died shortly after her marriage.

Harry Speaks, son of J.P. and Pattie Speaks.

William P. Dickson, first married Claudia Cole. Their children are Ferd S., Alen A. , Mable. His second wife, Lula Johnson. Their children; Mary Myra Mulvihill, Myrtle Mildred, Paul and Harry.

Winans S. Dickson married Rosie Price, one son Earnest.

Sarah Janette Dickson married J.T. Anderson. Their children are Sarah Ann, Ikey D., Hettie, Maggie Lee, Maude, Mary and LaFayette.

Lafayette Dickson-first married Thelma Mathews. Their children are: Albert, Whitman and George. His second marriade was to Mattie McCreight. Their children are Gertrude, Robert and Juanita.

Katie C. Diskson married Robert W. Clayton; one son Robert W. Jr.

Charles S. Dickson married Florence Newman. Their children are Charles Jr., William, Harry , Lucille and Alice.

Maude B. Dickson married W. H. Hudnall. Their children are Cornelia E., Henry C., James G. and Smylie.

Benjamison Dickson married Ethel Kimball, their children are Ethel E., and Geraldine.

Bettie P. Dickson married first Harry F. Hodge, their children are

Harry Jr., William C., Benjamin E. and Mary E. Second marriage to R.H. Driggers.

Lucy Ann Dickson married Dr. P.E. MaGoun. Their sons are Nolan and Peter E. Jr

Peter E. MaGoun married Lois Wall, one son born to them Peter E. III.

From Family Bible.

Fib under 700 - Natchez

Page 1- 2242- Words
~~S-670~~ 250 - Growth and Development - Negro Natchez and Vicinity
FC.
Ethel L. Fleming

Achievements and Social Conditions of Negroes of Natchez and Vacinity

It was indeed fortunate for the negroes of Natchez and vacinity that the highest type of white people settled here. That culture and refinement of the Masters and Mistresses is still reflected in the lives of the descendants of their slaves as well as in the descendants of the free negroes who lived here.

The negores of Natchez have always been firm believers in education, for they realize only by educating can the standard attained be kept and a higher one gained. They know one must have some degree of education to secure even the most menial of jobs.

We find in Natchez among the better class of negroes, men and women who compare very favorably with those of urban centers in attainments.

In the early history of Natchez, we find many negroes holding responsible positions with credit.

John R. Lynch was born on Tacoma plantation in Concordia Parish, Louisiana in1847, of slave parents. His family moved to Natchez when he was quite young. After attaining manhoood Lynch filled the following positions with credit: Justice of the Peace in Natchez in 1869; elected to the State Legislature from Adams County in 1870, and re-elected in 1871. He served as Speaker of the House. Elected to the 43rd and re-elected to the 44th and 47th Congresses as a Republican Representative. He was the fourth auditor of the Treasury under President

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FC
Ethel L. Fleming

Benj. Harrison. Was temporary chairman of the Republican Convention in 1884 at the Palmer House in Chicago. He had the distinction of nominating Cabot Lodge for President of the United States and received a second by Theo. Roosevelt. John R. Lynch is now retired on pension and resides in Chicago. He is the uncle of Dr. Wm. R. Johnson of 210 State street.

There have been only two negro senators in the United States and both came from Mississippi. They were Hiram R. Revels, former president of Alcorn College and Natchezian and B. K. Bruce of Water Valley.

Felix Corey of Natchez was a member of the State Legislature.

Louis J. Winston, born in Natchez October 22, 1844, was one of the best colored lawyers in the State. He was an eloquent orator. At one time he held the position of County Clerk and Collector of Customs. He was the founder of the Colored Building and Loan Association and maintained an office on Main street. A large number of persons wre given employment in this organization. He was also Supreme President and founder of the Woodmen of Union. He owned considerable porperty on St. Catherine street, known as Winston's Hill.

Colonel G. F. Bowles, lawyer, member of many fraternal organizations, was one of the founders of the Colored Building and Loan Association. Died December 26, 1899.

Winan Bowie was for amny years the jailer. He was the first jailer in the present jail building.

Robert Woods was Sheriff and Postmaster. Wm. McCary was Mayor and Postmaster. Minor Davis owned and operated a large bakery.

Ella Henderson owned and perated a millinery store on Pine street. Her husband familiarly known as "Bully" was a carpet-layer and interior decorator.

Coming down to the present era we find the teaching profession almost wholly dominated by the women. The principal of the largest Public school in Sadie V. Thompson, a graduate of Wilberforce University.

In the churches women serve as organists. Esther V. Whitfield and Julie Walker Harrison serve elective positions (Trustees), in Zion Chapel, A.M.E. church.

The Womens Clubs take the lead in dispensing charity in the community. The fore-most are the Matrons Club and the Reapers Club. The Reapers Club and Women Workers of Adams County, (Baptist organization), jointly own and operate an Old Folks Home, three miles beyond the city on the Pine Ridge Road.

Eliza V. Powell is a member of the Executive Bord of the National Federated Clubs of Colored Women.

Cornelia Harrison Dumas was the first State President of the P.T.A. She has also served in the capacity of local president.

Nancy L. Davis, a graduate of the Howard School of Music, Washington, D.C., teaches music.

Julie Walker Harrison studded music in the Chicago Musical College.

She was organist for Zion Chapel A.M.E. church for 8 years. Is now associate organist and music teacher. She also taught in the Public school for 7 years. Received her literary training at Tuskegee Institute Alabama.

Helen Payne Woodfolk received her training in Beauty Culture under Madame C. J. Walker, of St. Louisi, Mo. She now owns and operates a a Beauty Parlor at 661 S. Canal street. She also manufactures and sells beauty preparations, hair goods, etc. under the patented name "Lure".

Ruth Crossley Smith owns an 82 acre tract on Irvine Ave., adjoining the Briars. The house, of Spanish architecture, was build in 1870 by Pat Murphy of Ireland.

Blanche Ridgeley finished her business course in Atlanta, Ga., and is very proficient.

The Business and Professinal men of the city rank very high in their respective spheres.

Dr. A. W. Dumas, Sr. was born in Houma, La. Received his literary training at home and then entered Illinois Medical College, (now Loyola), of Chicago. After graduation he came to Natchez in 1899. By hard work and the scientific practice of medicine he made rapid strides and soon became one of the leading physicians of this community. He now owns six buildings on Franklin street in the 700 block and a home on N. Pine. Dr. Dumas has won for himself a much deserved reputation as a first class physician in the professinal world. He is associated with the State and National Medical Societies. Was president at one time of the

State Society and chairman of the Medical section of the National organization. He has also served on the Executive Bord and is at present on the Editorial staff. Dr. Dumas is a member of the John A. Andrew Clinic of Tuskegee Institute and attends regularly. He is also one of the leaders in the civic and social life of Natchez, his opinion being respected by persons of all races. He married Cornelia Harrison of Vicksburg. Drs. A.W.Dumas,Jr.and Sr. maintain offices at 709 Franklin street.

Dr. Wm.R.Johnson is a native of Natchez. He comes from a distinguished family whose early history tells of the part played by some of its members in the making of this State and in National affairs. The family home,210 State street has been in their possession 105 years. Dr. Johnson now resides there. After finishing his medical course at Howard University,Dr.Johnson practiced in California,but finally came back home where he enjoys a large practice. He married Sally Feltus whose vocatim was dressmaking.

Dr. J.C.Mazique comes of an old and very large family. All were great lovers of sports,especially horse-racing. The story is told of big races and much gambling in the White Apple Village. Upon one occasion, Mr. Rainy,Master and owner of many plantations won a negro girl who had been put up as a bet. This girl was reared in the "big house". So was Alex Mazique. Later this girl became the wife of Alex and the mother of Dr. J.C.Mazique.

After the war Alex Mazique became the owner of Oakland,formerly owned

by Mr. Rainey,his master. Today Dr.Mazique and family live in the home. It is situated twelve miles beyond the city limits on the Woodville road. Situated on a high spot of land it presents a very picturesque scene from the road a mile away. Its wide veranda runs the entire length of the home,the rooms of which are very spacious. Dr.Mazique is a graduate of Howard University Medical school,has a large practice and also maintains a home in the city on Claiborne street. He married Clara Ligon of Montrose plantation.

Dr. T.B.Coleman, Dentist,is a native of South Carolina. Came to Natchez to practice in 1910. He is a graduate of Mehany Dental College. Owns the building at the northeast corner of Franklin and Union streets and maintains offices in the same. He has an excellent practice. Dr. Coleman married Eliza Meekins,daughter of the former principal of the Public School.

Dr.R.W.Harrison,Dentist,native of Vicksburg, Mississippi,received his literary training in the Episcopal school of Vicksburg and Tougaloo College. Entered the Mehany School of Dentistry and graduated in 1913. Began practice in Natchez. By taking advantage of the new courses offered from time to time,affiliating himself with the Dental Organizations and practicing scientific dentistry,he has built up a luerative practice from people in all walks of life. His offices in the Dumas building are modernly equipped. Dr. Harrison is also very active in the civic and social circles. He was a charter member of the local Negro Business League of

Natchez,member of the local Professional Club,served as State president of the Dental Society for seven years and chairman of the Dental section of the National Organization two years. He is now district chairman of the Colored Boy Scouts of America, He was married to Julie Walker,graduate of Tuskegee Institute and Public school teacher in 1916 They have two boys,Robert Jr. and Charles Summer and one girl Valeria. Dr.Harrison owns his home at No. 3 New Street.

Dr. H.J.Dumas,Pharmacist,is a graduate of Mchany College. He operates the Dumas Drug Store. Owns his home on St.Catherine street. Married Ida Page. A boy,Henry Page and girl Althea, bless the union.

Prof. S.H.C. Owen,graduate of Rodger Williams College Nashville,Tenn. was President of Natchez Colored College for more than thirty years. He married Sarah Mazique,daughter of Alex Mazique of Oakland plantation. They had five sons. The youngest met a tragic death while hunting. Henry is one of the leading surgeons of Detroit,Mich. James is a practicing physician in Cleveland Ohio, Lee M. is a practicing physician of Vicksburg,Miss., and Mannie,a dentist is located in Detroit,Mich. All of them exemplify the highest type of citizens.

The Undertaking business is represented in Natchez by two companies, both founded by Simon Carraway,deceased. The Bluff City Undertaking Co., is owned and oeprated by the two heirs of Robert Mackel - Robert Jr. and Chas. This funeral home is located at the corner of Jefferson and Pine streets. Both young ment are members of the National Funeral Directors an Embalmers Association.

The Natchez Colored Undertaking Co., is located at the southeast corner of St.Catherine and Pine streets. The business is owned and operated by C.Williams and Robt. Johnson Jr. They own the building and have modernly furnished show rooms,chapel and morgue.

Sullivan Morris,Tuskegee graduate operates a shoe repairing establishment on Pine street. It is equipped with modern machinery and expertly handled by two men.

W.J.Cates,the Tailor,has an up-to-date business at 719 Franklin street He serves the surrounding territory as well as Natchez and has the reputation of being an expert fitter. His equipment compares favorably with any in the city. He represents the Scotts Nollen Mills of Chicago is president of the Colored Dyers and Pressers Association.

June Clark operates a pressing establishment at 116 N.Union. He solicits orders for suits and over-coats. Has built a very reliable business.

The Universal Life Insurance Co., of Memphis,Tenn. is ably represented in Natchez by S.H.Baines, Tuskegee graduate,and District Manager . There are six men and one secretary working in the office at 709 Franklin street.

There are a number of Meat Markets operated throughout the city by negroes,but the most modernly equipped and operated in strict compliance with the sanitary laws are owned by Mann Davis, Pine street, John Marrom Franklin street and Jas. Smith,N.Pine street.

not know how to treat us well enough." (2)

After LaSalle's brief visit to the White Apple village of the Natchez, their thread of history is broken until the arrival of those faithful missionaries--the Recollects in 1699. Their coming meant the establishment of Christianity among these red men who were ardent worshippers of the sun.

In a letter dated Aug. 25, 1699, De Montigny, a French missionary wrote that he had reached the Natchez nation and found them warring with neighboring tribes throughout the valley. However, the Natchez gave him "a very good reception." He explained that he had come to teach peace and not war. He gave them presents, and he states "we separated very well satisfied with each other." (3)

Shortly afterwards, St. Cosme', another missionary, came to acquaint himself with the natives. It is evident that friendly relations existed among the Natchez and these French missionaries, for here Father Cosme' planted and maintained his little mission for nearly six years. He endured great hardships and suffered bitter discouragements, and in the end was brutally murdered by a Chitimacha party, allies of the Natchez, when on his way to Biloxi. In 1701 he wrote, "I have past the winter among the Natchez; I have applied myself a little to the language and I find myself in a position to compose something of the Catechism and prayers." (4)

The origin of the Natchez tribe has ever remained a mystery. Where they came from or whether they were of Aztec origin is a speculative subject. Their advanced stage civilization compared to other tribes has led some historians to believe that there was a close affinity between the Natchez and Aztec nations.

References

(2). Swanton's Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 43- 1911- Page 187
(3). Swanton's Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 43- 1911- Page 22
(4.) Swanton's Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 43- 1911- Page 22

Du Pratz, the French historian, claimed that he learned of the origin of the Natchez from one of the old men who attended the perpetual flame that burned in their temple of worship.

"Before we came into this land we lived there under the sun (he pointed towards the southwest, and having consulted my compass and a map, I recognized that he spoke to me of Mexico). We lived in a beautiful country, where the earth is always good." (5)

The Natchez Indians have been described as 'tall, strong, robust and of a proud air.' Fairly handsome in the face and their women also. They are neat in their dress and pride themselves on extreme cleanliness." (6)

They were considered one of the most estimable tribes in the colony and were a source of envy to their neighbors. Union reigned supreme among them. If one of their brothers fell into trouble with an enemy, the whole tribe sought revenge in his behalf. Right or wrong they stood together.

Chastity among the unmarried women was ignored. The Natchez were noted for their looseness and caused a good deal of comment from the early missionaries. These young women gave themselves out willingly to the Frenchmen in the capacity of slaves and mistresses. This was not condemned by their nation as there was no law against it. (7)

The Natchez had no beard or hair on any part of the body. From their youth they took great pains to pluck it out. The men wore the hair of the head differently, according to difference in nationality. Some cut it entirely, leaving a small tuft on top of the head. Others cut it on only one side. Sometimes the head was shaved completely.

The women had beautiful black tresses, very long, and usually worn in two braids. They were often interlaced with strings of beads of various colors. These were presents from the French and were a great delight to the Indian

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(6)&(5) Swanton's Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 43-1911- Page 182
(7) " " " " " " " " - Pages 48 and 94

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women and girls. The older ones wore a short petticoat, but the girls who kept their virginity were not permitted to wear this. Both the men and women wore little or nothing to cover their bodies, the men wearing a king of belt through which was passed a piece of cloth. This cloth, fastened in front to their belt was passed between the thighs and reached the belt behind. Little children wore no clothes at all, but when girls were about ten years old they were covered from wist to ankle with a fringe of mulberry threads.

Mocassins were seldom worn, only being used when traveling a long distance. These were made of deer skin and fit the foot like a sock. Both men and women used paint on the face. Red, blue, black and white were the favorite colors. Sometimes half the face was a solid color and the other half marked with strips of a contrasting hue. Paint was generally applied more fantastically during a ceremony of some kind.

When babies were born, the mother lost no time in "flattening" its head. This painful and barbaric procedure was religiously adhered to and it is unbelievable that an infant could survive. "She lays the child on a cradle which was nothing more than the end of a board over which is spread a piece of the skin of an animal; one extremity of this board has a hole where the head is placed and it is lower than the rest. The infant, being laid down entirely naked, she pushes back its head into this hole and applies to it on the forehead and under the head a mass of clay, which she binds with all her strength between two little boards. The infant cries, turns perfectly black, and the strain which it is made to suffer is such that a white, shiny fluid is seen to come out of its nose and ears at the time when the mother presses on its forehead. It sleeps thus every night until its skull has taken on the

shape which custom wished it to receive." (8) (Luxembourg Memoir)

The great chief of the Natchez, whose domicile was that of the great White Apple Village, bore the name of the Sun. He ruled supreme and his least wish was obeyed without complaint. His subjects were his slaves; their lives, their property were his. They were given no wages for their services and when the French were in need of hunters and guides for their long voyages, they always applied to the great chief for their services.

The cabins were square pavillions, built very low and without windows. The tops were rounded and usually covered with leaves and stalks of corn. That of the Great Chief was neatly plastered, larger and higher. It was placed on an elevation and removed some distance from the lesser cabins. Inside this cabin were a number of beds ornamented with different figures. These beds were made of canes and reeds with a log of wood for a pillow. (9)

The buildings for religious purposes were set apart from other dwellings and were called "temples." The Natchez were more conspicuous for their religious ceremonies more than any other tribe. The "temple," placed on a mound, faced the sun. Probably one of those seen at White Apple Village today was used for this purpose.

These people were sun worshippers. Every morning at sunrise the great chief came to the door of his cabin, turned to the east and howled three times, bowing down to the earth. His servants brought his calumet and he smoked, blowing it towards the sun; he does the same thing towards the other three directions.

References

(8) Swanton's Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 43-1911-Pages 51-52-53-54-55
(9) " " " " " " " " Pages 59-61

He acknowledged no superior but the sun, from which he claimed to have derived his origin.(10)

A perpetual fire burned in the temple. "Guardians" were appointed to guard the sacred flame. These were usually the wise old men of the tribe. If one should let the flame die it cost him his life.(11)

Inside the temple the Natchez interred the bones of their chiefs. These were placed in baskets, while beneath were piled the bones of the dead Chiefs' favorite followers.

The mother and sisters of the Great Sun or Chief were the only persons allowed to enter the temple. The common people dared not approach the sacred edifice.

The Natchez were divided into two classes--the Royal blood and the Stinkards or "common people." These two classes spoke a different dialect but understood each other.

The son of the supreme chief did not succeed his father as ruler, but the son of the chief's eldest sister, or, if she produced no son, the nearest female relative of royal blood. The royal princesses chose their husband as the pleased and dismissed him when they preferred another. She had as many lovers as she wished and the husband dared not complain, or else lose his head. When in her presence he showed the greatest respect and never came to her table.

References

(10) Swanton's Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 43-1911--Page 174
(11) " " " " " " " " Pages 159-162-163

In 1703 one of the royal princesses died and from Claiborne's history one read an interesting description of her funeral. Penicault, who claims to have been among the Natchez at this time relates the following:

"She was really the Great Sun, in her own right. Her husband, who was not of the royal blood, was strangled by their eldest son, so that in death, as in life, he might be her submissive servant, and howl to her ghost! On the outside of her house they placed all her effects on a scaffold, and on these they deposited the two corpses. They likewise put there the bodies of twelve children whom they had just strangled. These children had been brought by their parents, by order of the eldest son of the deceased, who had the right, as her successor, to put to death as many as he thought necessary to wait on her in the land of spirits. It was a privilege and honor to died with the Sun." (Claiborne's Miss. as a Prov., Terr., & State)(12)

This same procedure of human sacrifice was followed when the Great Sun, himself, died.

The hunting customs were similar to that of other tribes. The bear, deer, bison and smaller wild animals were their prey. A bear kill was of great satisfaction to the hunter, for besides the flesh which was good food for them, the skin and the fat from which oil was extracted was profitable. They came to trade this kind of oil to the French for a gun or ell of cloth, or similar things.(13)

The Natchez women made beads of fine shells found along the creek banks. They shaped their pottery from the various kinds of clays found in this vicinity

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References

(12) Claiborne's History of Mississippi as a Province, Territory, & State-PP 25
(13) Swanton's Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 43-1911- Page 69

--some of it beautifully colored. Specimens of their art have been unearthed in some of the large mounds near Natchez. A few of the bowls and vases have been found in perfect condition, except for discoloration. A great number of arrowheads have been collected, and some of these are owned by residents of Natchez. Several years ago an account was given by a Natchez printer of the discovery of Indian pottery on the Warren plantation in the Natchez district near St. Catherine Creek. This was close to the site of the principal village of the Natchez tribe (White Apple Village). This was a great find of pottery. It was in splendid preservation and became exposed by the caving banks of the creek. Some of these specimens were secured, but during the night after the discovery a violent storm occurred and a freshet crumpled the banks, thus carrying most of the remaining specimens into the swollen creek, where it was entirely lost.

The Natchez Indians were agriculturists. They showed the French how to plant corn, and often saved these foreigners from want. The persimmon was used by the natives to make bread, which they kept from one year to another. This bread was used for medicinal purposes as well as for food, being considered a certain cure for diarrhea or dysentry.(14)

The first historical mention of the mounds is found in the narrative of De Soto's expedition.

With the developement of Adams county, valuable information has been lost where the mounds have given way to cultivation. A few of these mounds, however, have been spared and remain as a monument to the great tribe for which Natchez is named. One of the largest mounds in Adams county is located

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References

(14)Swanton's Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 43 - 1911-- Page 77

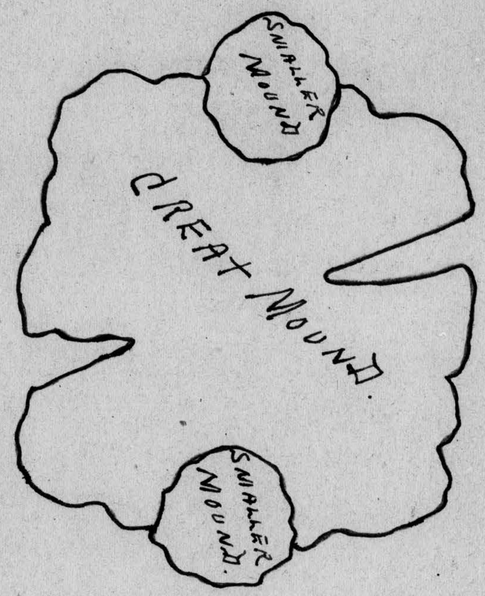
at Selsertown. The following description of this mound is found in "Ancient Mounuments of the Mississippi Valley."(15) (By E.I. Squire, A.M. & E.H. Davis.)

"The great mound at Selsertown, near Washington, Miss., is one of very singular construction. It consists of a truncated pyramid six hundred feet broad at its base, covering nearly six acres of ground. Its sides correspond very nearly with the four cardinal points, its greatest length being from east to west. It is forty feet in perpendicular height, and is surrounded by a ditch at its base, of variable dimensions, but avering perhaps ten feet in depth. It is ascended by graded avenues. The area on the top embraces almost four acres. Near each of the ends, and as nearly as may be in the longitudinal centre of the elevation, is placed a large conical mound. The one towards the west is represented to be not far from forty feet in height, and truncated with a level area at its summit of thirty feet in diameter. The opposite mound is somewhat less in size, and also truncated. Eight other mounds are regularly placed at various points; they are comparatively small size, measuring from eight to ten feet in height. The large mound was surveyed in 1844 by B.L.C. Wailes. His illustration given below fits the above description. At the time of the Wailes survey this mound was on the property of Mr. Walter Irvine.

References

(15) Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley---By E.I. Squire, A.M. & E.H. Davis, M.D.--Vol. I, Page 117, ----1848

Diagram of Selsertown Mound:



From Wailes: " It stands in sight of the road leading from Natchez, on the plantation of Mr. Walter Irvine. It is cultivated to the top and is grown up on the sides with a thicket of young wood, and its figure is not fairly presented to the sight; indeed, an examination closely, it is so imperfect in the outline that persons would differ in their ideas of the shpae it originally had."(16)

References

(16) Southern Planter of 1842

Excavations were made on this mound by M.W. Dickeson, who has been quoted in "The Progress of Ethnology" by J.H. Butlett. Mr. Dickeson remarks:

"On digging into it, vast quantities of human skeletons were found; also numerous specimens of pottery, including vases filled with pigments, ashes, ornaments, etc. The north side of the mound is supported by a wall of sun dried bricks, two feet thick, filled with grass, rushes and leaves. A shaft has been sunk in the mound to the depth of forty-two feet without reaching the original soil."(17)

Sometime in the early 1800's a duel was fought on the Selsertown mound. The principals involved in this unfortunate affair were Francis Smith, a well known planter of that neighborhood and one Nicholls who was sheriff of Adams county at that time. Smith was killed and Nicholls was accused of treachery. Public sentiment was so strong against him for the killing of Smith that he finally left this part of the country.(18)

Two miles from the Selsertown mound is located another known as Emsrald Mound in which have been uncovered quantities of human bones at various times. Above Giles bend on the Mississippi River are the remains of an old Indian fortress.

In the southern part of the country, near Beverly, is another mecca of Indian remains. At White Apple, hereditary residence of the Natchez chief, there are two large mounds. They stand near the banks of St. Catherine's

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References

(17) Natchez Democrat, July 2, 1884
(18) From Diary of B.L.C. Wailes

Creek. On the most commanding of the two stood the domicile of the Great Sun. White Earth (Terre Blanche), brother of the Great Sun, lived near what is now known as Ellis Cliffs. At this point are two more mounds. From their summits the chiefs paid tribute to the Great Spirit. Claiborne says that on the death of the Great Chief his cabin was destroyed and another mound raised for the new ruler of the tribe.

Several small mounds are scattered throughout the county; two on the Thornton Green plantation and three on the Minor property along the Woodville road a short distance from Natchez. The latter are practically gone due to cultivation, digging, etc. Excavation on these mounds has revealed both Indian and French pottery, buttons from French uniforms, ceremonial stones and a few beads. These were probably accumulations of debris, which according to archaeological investigators, grew up near old centers of population, through gradual increase of dump heaps.

Bertram, writing in 1791, referring to the ossuary or bone temple, states that as soon as the building is filled with bones of the royal chief and those sacrificed, a general inhumation takes place. The bones, coffins, ashes of sacred fire and debris being taken to some location, piled up and a conical earth mound constructed over it all.

Among
Prominent Indians of the Natchez tribe was the Great Sun himself, who bore no other name; "The Bearded", who was a bitter foe of the White man. A long legend in the following pages is associated with him. Tatooed-serpent and the Little Sun, brothers of the Great Sun, were minor chiefs. White Earth or Terre Blanche was instrumental in the slaying of several Frenchmen. Iberville demanded his life of the Great Sun, but White Earth made his escape before this could be accomplished. Another war chief of the Natchez, named Alahoflechia, was a part of the conspiracy against the French.

The French officers, who were cantoned among the Natchez, coveted their soil; the Commander Chopard, who at one time was in charge of the French Fort Rosalie, was noted for his unfair and brutal treatment of the Natchez. He demanded as a plantation the very site of their principal village. This the Great Sun and their warriors resented. They sought the allegiance of the Chickasaws and other neighboring tribes to assist in the destruction of the French. This was accomplished in 1729 at the horrible massacre of Fort Rosalie.

Shortly before the massacre he called his warriors together and in the following eloquent words addressed them:

"Children of the Sun, old traditions and oracles have long informed us of the approaching doom that awaits our nation. We have had ancestors, but we are destined to be the ancestors of no human beings. If those traditions and oracles are true, nay, if portentous signs and appearances are to be believed, soon this nation, which was once so powerful, will cease to exist. We have been gradually shrinking up into a small and weak population, and our once broad domain, which it required many moons to travel over, has fast escaped from our grasp as water oozes through the fingers by which it is clutched. Diseases, frequent human sacrifices in honor of our dead chiefs, and long wars with some of the red tribes by which we are surrounded, had contributed to diminish our numbers, when, on a sudden, there came upon us this hotile race, the pale-faced warriors, who had been announced to us as our future destroyers. Bowing to the decrees of the Great Spirit, and yielding to the sup superior powers which we recognized in this strange men, we tried to conciliate their good will, and we granted them land and all sorts of supplies. What has been the consequence? Every year they have become more greedy, ex-

acting and overbearing. Every year, between them and our people, quarrels have sprung up, in which blood was shed, and we had to make atonement, sometimes at the cost of the heads of our most illustrious warriors. The vicinage of these men have become at last an intolerable curse upon us. With their merchandise and new wares, they have introduced new wants among our people, corrupted their morals, and changed particularly the manners of our young men, who now despise the rugged virtues of their forefathers to ape the frivolity of the French, and have become effeminate and worthless drunkards. As to our women, their heads have been turned by the silver tongue and the gaudy plumage of these loose strangers. What is the result? Why, that debauchery has crept into every bosom, and that the very blood of the Natchez is tainted in its source. Which of us is sure now of the affection and the purity of his daughter or of his wife, when yonder thieves are prowling about our dwellings? Before the French settled near us, we were in the full enjoyment of the greatest of blessings, boundless freedom! What are we now? Hardley better than slaves! Are we not controlled in every thing, and dare we move without asking leave from that haughty chief who sits in yonder fort with the white flag? Are they not stripping us every day of the poor remains of our ancient liberty? Do they not frequently strike us with clubs, as they do their black slaves? Depend upon it, they will soon seize upon us, put us in irons, force us to work for them in their fields, tie us to posts and apply the lash to our backs, as they do with the black faces. Shall we wait for that moment, or shall we no not prefer to die before, but satiated with blood and surfeited with revenge?"
Here the impassioned orator was greeted with a subdued howl of indignation from the elder, and a furious brandishing of their tomahawks by the younger and more impetuous warriors. Waiving his hand, as if to demand silence, the

White Apple Chief continued his address:

"Have we not met now to deliberate on a peremptory command which the French have ventured to send to us? Have we not before us a sample of their audacity, and the harbinger of their future daring? Have they not ordered us to relinquish to them the harvests which grow around us, and which are the results of our labors? Do they not order us away from the village of the White Apple, to shift for ourselves in the woods like wild beasts? Will they not soon drive us out of the other villages? What then will become of the tombs of our ancestors and the cradles of our children? The white faces will run their plows over the bones of our dead, and put their cattle in our temples. Shall we consent to such profanation? Are we not strong enough to prevent it? WE ARE! Shall we wait until the French become so numerous that we shall not be able to resist oppression? For my part, I say, NO! We can destroy them all, if we choose, and act with proper courage and skill. Should we be doomed in our turn to perish all, and leave none of our race behind, let it not be without having struck a blow worthy of the children of the Sun. Let us not be immolated like bleating sheep, without resistance, but let us die like warriors, after having done a deed that will make the name of the Natchez famous among all the red tribes, however distant they may be from our native hills. I pause to put this question: Shall we yield our birth-place, our beautiful valleys, our temples, our sacred mounds, the tombs of our ancestors, and everything we hold dear, without a struggle? And shall we only utter impotent wailings like babes when deprived ot their playthings? Shall we move away like a nation of cowardly beggars, to steal from some weaker tribe the land that we all want for our support? War or submission! Which do you choose? I wait for your answer!"

A wild, fierce war-cry, was the immediate response to this impassioned

appeal of the orator, the warrior-chief of the White Apple Village, who soon resumed his address in the following words:

"I see with pride that the contact with the French has not yet turned the Natchez into mean-spirited women. Now, listen to what I propose for the full and secure accomplishment of our design. We have always been reputed to have more mind than the other red nations. Let us show it on this occasion. All the Indians, the Yazoos, the Chicasaws, the Choctaws, and other,s have equally suffered like us from French insolence, and must be tired of their oppressive domination. Let us invite them to forget our past hostilities, to join with us in a holy alliance against the common enemy, and to free our fatherland, with one blow, from the hated presence of strangers. Let ambassadors be forthwith sent to them, to lay our proposition before their council of wise men. If they adopt it, let bundles made up of an equal number of small sticks be remitted to them and let one stick be removed every day. The last remaining one will designate the day when this combined attack shall be made against the French, over the whole face of the country. Thus assiled by surprise, and isolated, cut off from the reciprocal succor which the several settlements would give to each other, if this plan be adopted, the French must succumb under the vastly superior numbers that we shall bring against them. But, for the successful execution of this combina tion, we must gain time, and we must humbly entreat our august sovereign, the Great Sun, here present, to enter into negotiations with the hungry French wolf, the crocodile-hearted chief, in yonder fort, to obtain, by dint of presents, that our removal be postponed, and that the delay be sufficient to ripen to maturity the food fruit of this day's deliberations. The Chief of the White Apple, children of the Sun, has but one more recommendation to make, with a view to secure the success of our enterprise: That is,

the observance of secrecy. You know that women are never to be trusted in any thing, much less with designs of importance. They are fickle and indiscreet, and they can no more keep a secret than a seive will hold water. Besides many of them love the French, and would certainly betray us. Therefore, let us swear before we separate, to keep our lips sealed, and not to say one word which might give to our women the slightest intimation of what we intend. The Chief of the White Apple has done, children of the Sun, and waits for better advice." (19)

The arrival of boats from New Orleans with merchandise hasten the rising of the Natchez. On the morning of the 28th of November 1729 thw work of blood began and before noon nearly every Frenchman in the Colony had been murdered.

The Great Sun, taking his seat under the store house of the Company, smoked the Calymet in complacency while the hand of Chopart was laid at his feet. One after another, the hands of the principal officers at the post were ranged in order around it, while their bodies were left abroad to be a prey to dogs and buzzards.

Le Seur was the first to arrive in the vicinity of the Natchez after the Massacre. Not expecting an attack, they were celebrating festivities, which were left gladdened by spoils of the French. Mad with triumph, and exulting in their success, they gave themselves up to sleep, after the careless fashion of the wilderness. On the following morning at daybreak, the Choctaws broke upon their village, freed their captives and took nearly twenty prisoners.

References

(19) McCardle's History of Mississippi----Page 72

In February Lubois arrived and completed the victory. Of the Natchez some fled to neighboring tribes for shelter. The remainder of the nation crossed the Mississippi to the vicinity of Natchitoches. They were pursued by and their place of refuge taken. Some fled still farther to the west. Of the scattered remnants, some remained with the Chicasaws; others found shelter among the Muskhogees.(20)

The Great Sun and more than four hundred prisoners were shipped to St. Domingo and sold as slaves.

Prof. Jno. R. Swanton of Wmithsonian Institution has written the following favorable words of the Natchez tribe:

"Thanks to their peculiar manners and customs and the romance and tragedy surrounding their last war with the French they have probably attained a fame which many existing tribes will never enjoy. By students of the American Indians they have often been given a position entirely apart from their neighbors, and at one time no theory attempting to account for the origin of our Indian races, whether based on supposed Polnician, Greek, Norse or Celtic voyages, on the existence of an island of Atlantic, or on migrations from Asia, was complete without some reference to them."(21)

There are no Indians in Adams county today. The remnants of the Natchez tribe were absorbed long ago among the Chicasaws and Creeks with whom they sought refuge after the Massacre of Fort Rosalie.

In 1907 Prof. Swanton located five persons who could still speak the Natchez language. They were living near Braggs, Oklahoma in the Cherokee nation

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References

(20) McCardle's History of Mississippi---Pages 80 and 83

(21) Swanton's Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 43, 1911--Page 257

They spoke Creek and Cherokee as well. Their names were Creek Sam, Wat Sam, Charlie Jumper, Lizzie Rooster, and Nancy Taylor. They, of course, were of mixed blood, and no longer considered themselves of the Natchez tribe. In the spring of 1908 Creek Sam died at the age of eighty.(22)

The Natchez Democrat of Nov. 15, 1931 published an article from the Daily Phoenix, Muskogee, Okla. Newspaper, concerning the two remaining Indians that spoke the Natchez language. It relates, "The two survivors, Watt Sam and Nancy Raven, live near the town of Braggs, scarcely concious of the heritage that is theirs."

A student of Indian languages from the University of Chicago sought to record this rapidly vanishing tongue and accomplished a great deal toward this end. From the aging Watt Sam he obtained interesting data on tribal customs and legends.(23)

Many legends and mythical tales have been associated with the Natchez Indians and the best known of these have been recorded in Rowland's "Heart of the South."

"THE LEGEND OF ATALA"

"The tale of romance among the natives of the South which most grips the heart is that of the Muscogee maiden Atala and her lover Chactas of the Natchez tribe, as recorded by Chateaubriand, the earliest of the French romanticists. When the proud tribe of the Natchez were routed by the warlike Muscogees, Chactas, son of their chief, escaped to St. Augustine and remained there for some time before attempting a return to his people. Soon he was

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References

(22) Swanton's Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 43, 1911---Page 256

(23) Natchez Democrat, Nov. 15, 1931

captured by his enemies, who intended taking him to their village for torture. On the march Atala, daughter of the chief and a christian through the teachings of her mother, fell in love with him arranged his escape and fled with him into the wilderness. Past danger of pursuit, they began the long journey to Chactas's Mississippi home, but the brave, strong maiden soon began to blench and grow weak. Finally overcome, she was rescued with her lover from a howling tempest by the pious hermit Father Aubry. The next morning Chactas walked out with the father, and at the sight of his good works among the neighboring Indians was ready to embrace Christianity and by united to Atala in her faith; on returning, they found her in mortal illness. Her mother, Atala explained, had made her take an oath to dedicate her life to the queen of the virgins. Never, before seeing Chactas, had she felt the power of love. But once fled with him, she was torn between the desire of her heart and filial love, between passion and a solemn oath. This it was that caused her weakness and decline. Comfort, however, came from the good Father Aubry, who explained that true Christianity could not cause such a tragedy, that she could be released from her unwise vow. Too late, too late it came. Torn by pain and remorse, Atala told the father and her anguished lover how in the storm, fearful that she was near breaking the oath, she had taken poison. After the last sad rites over the body of the Christian maiden, Chactas returned in sadness to his own people."

"THE ROMANCE OF STEL-O-NA AND THE SIEUR DE MACE"

"J.F.H. Claiborne, in his Mississippi as a Province, Territory and State, has preserved the story of Stel-o-na, daughter of White Apple, the Great Sun of the Natchez nation, and the Sieur de Mace, a gallant lieutanant of the French detachment at Fort Rosalie. The details of the romance which led to a determined effort on the part of Stel-o-na to save the French from the Natchez, who had fixed a day for a general massacre of the garrison at the fort and of all colonists, were left by Colonel Anthony Hutchins, the grandfather of Claiborne, in some historical notes found after his death in his papers. In referring to Colonel Hutchins, Claiborne says:

"The quiver of the Natchez was deposited in the Temple of the Sun, and it was the duty of the guardian to withdraw an arrow every morning and consume it in the sacred fire. Only the great chiefs and the princesses of the blood royal had the privilege of entering this consecrated edifice. One of these princesses, Stel-o-na, the beautiful daughter of White Apple, loved the Sieur de Mace, a lieutenant of the French, and hoping to save his life and not dreaming of the destruction she was bringing upon her people, she disclosed to him the fatal secret. He communicated it to the commendant, who rejected the story, and put de Mace under arrest. The princess then entered the temple, and clandestinely abstracted two arrows from the quiver. This precipitated the attack before the Choctaws, who were on the march, could arrive at the point of rendezvous. A general massacre of the French insued. The Natchez monopolized all the rich spoils themselves. This disgusted the Choctaws and they united with the French to exterminate the Natchez."

" Legend of the Natchez Chief of the Beard"

Charles Cayarre' in his History of Louisiana tells in rainbow metaphor a beautiful legendary story of the ancestry and death of the Natchez Chief of the Beard, who was executed by order of Beinville for the murder of three Frenchmen in July 1716, a short time before Fort Rosalie was built in Natchez. The Chief of the Beard, according to Cayarre was delivered into Beinville hands by the Great Sun and Stung Serphant and the Little Suns, the three head chiefs of the Natchez Nation as one of the men responsible for the death of the Frenchmen. The condemned chief is described by Cayarre' as a man of commanding presence and athletic form, measuring seven feet high. After the manner of his race the great Chief of the Beard before his execution sand his war song, which is a classic of its kind. It is worthy of the poetic fancy of a Cayarre! and contains a legend of the origin of the Chiefs of the Beard of the Natchez, and it finds a fitting place in this chapter on the legends of Mississippi Indians.

"THE CHIEF OF THE BEARD'S WAR SONG."

"'Let ther be joy in the hears of the Natchez! A child is born to them of the race of their Suns. A boy is born with beard on his chin! The prodigy still works on from generation to generation.' So sand the warriors of my tribe when I sprung from my mother's womb, and the shrill cry of the eagle in the heavens was heard in joyous response. Hardly fifteen summers had passed over my head, when longand glossy my beard had grown. I looked round, and I saw that I was the only red man that had this awful mark on his face, and I interrogated my mother, and she said:

Son of the Chiefs of the Beard,
Thou shalt know this mystery
In which thy curious eye wishes to pry,
When they beard from black becomes red." (24)

(24) Rowland's " Heart of the South"-Vol. I, pp. 78-82-83

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XXII. " " " " " " " " " " 256

XXIII. Natchez Democrat, Nov. 15, 1931

XXIV. Rowland's "Heart of the South"--Vol. I, PP. 78, 82, 83

s Lelia H. Mulvihill
Supervisor Adams County
Historical Research Project

ADAMS COUNTY

The Selsertown earth-work is located on the Emerald Mound plantation in Adams County near the Jefferson County line, about twelve miles north-east of Natchez. It is about three-quarters of a mile or a mile from the site of the extinct village of Selsertown, and twice that distance from the present railroad station of Stanton. The celebrated prehistoric earth-work is unique in that it consists of a vast elevated plateau on which stand the different mounds. The survey of this ancient site was made in March, 1917, and is as follows:

	At base of plateau	On top of plateau
Length on south side	670 feet	.....
Length on north side	650 feet	.....
Length thru middle	700 feet	596 feet
Width on east end,	400 feet	300 feet
Width on west end	500 feet	406 feet
Area of earth-work	7 acres	5 acres

The length thru the middle both at base and on top is greater than on either side. The axis is almost east and west. The elevation of the main plateau varies from 21 to 44 feet, being least on the south side, which ranges from 21 to 23 feet; and greatest on the west end, which reaches 44 feet, not including the tall mound which stands upon the platform at

that end. The elevation at the east end is from 24 to 37 feet, not including the low mound at that end; at the north side from 26 to 42 feet. These variations are not surprising when it is remembered that the level of the base upon which the plateau stands is quite irregular and that the top is by no means level.

The outline of the plateau was no doubt originally more regular than it is at present, for it has long been in cultivation and erosion has been at work. A deep and wide ravine has eaten far into the northern side of the platform and there are smaller ones on the south and east edges. The southern slope and the top of the plateau are now in cultivation; the other three slopes are largely in wood and thickets. On the southern slope near the ravine quantities of burnt earth with cane impressions are to be seen. As already remarked the surface of the plateau is quite uneven.

At present two mounds stand upon the plateau, one at the west end and one at the east end. The one at the west is

of the truncated conical type, measuring 475 feet in circumference at base and 28 feet in altitude. The flat top is somewhat elliptical, with the longer axis north and south. It has been cultivated, but is now grown up in small trees. The top has had a deep hole sunk into it. According to Mr. James D. Middleton, the last digging was made in behalf of Dr. Joseph Jones of New Orleans, who was not however present in person. The depth reached was not more than 15 or 16 feet, about half the distance to the base of the mound. The result is not known with certainty. Adding the height of the circular mound, 28 feet, to that of the plateau at the west, 44 feet, it will be seen that the total height of the earth-work is here 72 feet. The eastern mound is very much smaller than the western and is quite irregular in outline. The main part of it is a rather flat conical mound not more than six or seven feet high; along the eastern edge it takes the form of an embankment and extends at a reduced height some distance toward the south. Here were found the five fine stone pipes and other artifacts. Many fragments of pottery and flint and some small concretions may be seen here.

The Anna or Robson group of mounds is located in Adams County 10 or 12 miles north of Natchez. There are four of these mounds standing in the loess foothills, just above Anna, the tallest being 50 feet high. Bluffs and ravines practically make an enclosure for this group of mounds. These four mounds are all of the truncated pyramid type; all are quadrilateral, tho none is exactly square.

The first mound is deeply covered with canes, bushes and briers, so that exact measurements are difficult; the top is about 28 feet above the level, about 114 feet long, 60 feet wide on the south-west and 80 feet on the north-east.

The second mound is 13 feet high and 100 feet north and south by 90 feet east and west. It has suffered considerably from erosion.

The third mound is 50 feet high on the side away from the bluff, that is, at its lowest. The top is flat and covered with canes and other vegetation; the east edge measures 135 feet and west 127, the north end 72 feet, the south 64. The

surface is thus about one-fifth of an acre, which is about the same as the surface of the first and second mounds. The slope of the sides is very steep. There may still be seen the remains of an approach up the eastern side, 75 feet from the south-east corner. The approach is about 10 feet wide and the inclination is somewhat gentler than that of the rest of the mound. This tall mound stands right on the edge of the bluff and would have made an excellent observation tower. The Mississippi River is about two miles distant and is visible from the mound at high water. Several trial-holes were made in the sides of the mound and showed fragments of pottery and bones.

The fourth is the smallest of these mounds, being only 6 feet high, and measuring about 60 by 75 or 80 feet before being partly cut away by the road. Several trial-holes in this mound as well as the wall exposed by the road revealed numerous fragments of pottery,flakes of flint, and bones. The earth is largely black, and often banded.

In addition to the four large mounds there are two other

small ones covered with canes, bushes, and vines beyond the ravine from the first mound.

This is a mganificent group of m unds, and should be preserved.

On the plantation of Thomas Bernard, three miles east of Natchez and near the margin of the St. Catherine, are several mounds. They are now, after some fifty years cultivation, almost razed to the surface of the ground, with the exception of a few small ones which have been protected by a meagre growth of oak and persimmon.

The Quitman mounds, located 8 miles north of Natchez between the Mississippi River and the bluffs, just opposite the lower end of Fairchild's Island, were investigated by Dr. Dickerson in 1843, and his description and drawings were published by the University of Pennsylvania in 1900. According to his map, there are eight mounds in all, one rectangular, the rest circular or oblong; one stands upon the bluff, the others are in the valley. The mounds, or some of them, seem

to have been entirely obliterated by immense quantities of soil carried down from the hillsides; they were located by the dark rich loam filled with fragments of human bones, teeth and pottery.

Through one of these mounds a trench two feet wide was dug. It contained 24 skeletons, lying on their backs with heads to the east and hands extended along the chests. Their heads were flattened lengthwise. All the mounds in the immediate neighborhood and in the adjoining burial-places. in the same bottom contained crania flattened in conical form .

The Lewis mounds, ten miles from Natchez on the plantation of Mr. F. Lewis, were investigated by Dr. Dickerson in July 1843. Many skeletons and many specimens of pottery were found, as were also shell orhaments and flint projectiles. Good terra-cotta vessels with incised scroll designs and human bones showing that they had been burned.

Other mounds from which Dr. Dickerson enumerated archeological material (now in the museum of the University of Pennsylvania)

were: the Chamberlain group above Natchez, mounds on the plantation of Col. Adam Bingamon near Natchez, Kibby's mounds, Ellis Cliff mounds, Stower's mounds, Elliott's mounds, Race Course mounds, Dr. Dunbar's, William Conner's Gillespie's Allen Grafton's Railey's Minor's, Mrs. Postlewait's, and a mound at Washington belonging to Col. Wailes.

Indian Mounds

ADAMS COUNTY

Sup #9 by Fitt

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from Archeology of Mississippi
by Calvin S. Brown

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
MRS. LULA H. SULVIHILL.
JUNE 9,1936.
ASSIGNMENT SIX..... FOLKLORE.

Project #2201

6

Folk customs have been varied and unusual in the Natchez Country due to this section being the home of several nationalities.

First comes the Natchez Indian who was noted for his unusual religious customs and who stood apart from other tribes in his more advanced state of civilization. Their temple faced the rising sun and upon arising early in the morning the Great Chief took his stand outside his cabin door, faced the sun and howled three times, waving his hand from east to west. He then smoked and blew the smoke towards the same direction. When a Chief died his hut was demolished and a new one erected in its place for a new ruler. His death was followed by their most barbaric custom, the sacrificing of human lives. Their idea of a life beyond was that one would enjoy an everlasting feast of green corn, venison and melons, and the wicked would be punished with a diet of rotten fish and alligators. The great Chief never labored and his subjects considered it an honor to be strangled at his death- to howl for him in the other world. (1)

After a kill in the forest the warrior did not bring the dead animals back to the village, but rather cut off the head of the first killed or the tongue of the last. These dissected parts were brought home and tossed at the feet of his wife. The gesture indicated that she was to go forth and search for the freshly killed food. She was assisted by her slaves or friends in conveying the burden to the village. Her brave took pains to break twigs along the

(1) Claibrone's Mississippi as a Province, Territory and State Pa.84
and Swanton's Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin #43-1911- Pa.174

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Historical Research Project.

route so a clue that she might not lose much time in finding what he had left for her to discover. After the hunt his day's work was done, and the drudgery of cleaning and preparing the food was the squaw's unpleasant task.

The Indians never cooked inside their houses, fearful that steam would saturate their clothing and thus become a target for lightening. One lecturer stated "I know that an Indian wigwam is never struck by lightening, and that no Indian has been killed by lightening in a hundred years."(2)

Hair was plucked from the body and sometimes even the hair on the head was cut or burned off entirely with the exception of a small patch on top.

Both men and women painted their faces and bodies with different colors. Their ears were slit in order to wear ornaments made of shells. When an infant was born, several pearls were placed around its neck and remained there until he was ten years old at which time they were replaced in the temple.

Most of the Natchez women blackened their teeth by chewing ashes of tobacco mixed with wood ashes. This was considered a particular mark of beauty.

The head-flattening was an unmerciful and painful ordeal that new born babies endured. The skull was pressed and forced into a flattened shape on the back of the head regardless of the outcome.

The women delighted in decorating their long black tresses with ornaments and beads. These were sometimes presents from the French.

Medicine was made from herbs of the forests. Some of these were

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(2) Natchez Democrat Aug. 30,1936.

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boiled and the liquid used for a tea; others were burned to produce a smoke, the patient being placed on a raised bed over the smouldering fire. The heat and smoke caused the sick person to sweat intensely, ~~nally~~, ~~also~~ making him very uncomfortable. After this unpleasant treatment and a thorough sweating he is supposed to be absolutely cured.

The Indians derived great pleasure in their ball games. The game consisted in knocking the ball back and forth with the palm of the hand which was done with great skill.(3)

Upon greeting a Frenchman with whom they are acquainted " they grasp the hand and shake it, bowing the head and saying in their own language- 'It is you, my friend.'" If they are going in the same direction they never pass the Frenchman unless in an emergency, this being the case they go far around and come back into the path a good distance ahead.(4)

A marriage celebration was followed by great festivities. Old and young joined in the eating, playing and dancing which lasted all night.

At every new moon a feast was held. The first moon was that of the deer; the second, which corresponds to our month of April, is that of the strawberries; the third moon that of the Little Corn. They become impatient awaiting this month, their corn harvest never lasting from one season to another; the fourth moon, same as our month of June, is that of the watermelons; the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth tenth, eleventh and twelfth are those of the Peaches, Mulberries, Maize, Turkeys, Bison, Bears, Fowl, Chestnuts respectively.(5)

Reference: 3,4 and 5- Swanton's Bureau of Ethnol.B.43-1911 P

ages 91, 92,
100-110

The first fruits of the crop were always deposited at the door of the temple by the male member of a family, usually the father.

The village square was the scene of their dances. This was lighted by pine torches. Married men never danced with young girls or boys with women. The dance feasts often lasted eight or ten days in succession.(6)

There were many other unusual customs among the Natchez tribe. These are too numerous to relate. Though extinct, this race of people with their peculiar manners and the romance and tragedy which surrounded them have ever been an inspiration to the historian and poet.

The name of one of our steepest bluffs brings to mind the tale of "Wife of the Sun."

It is the story of the love of a Natchez Warrior, Asila for a virgin of the Temple of the Sun. As the story goes the old Chief Sun is dead and his wife was in duty bound to appoint another Great Sun. In the Natchez tribe women were highly respected and given great honors. It was Winona's responsibility to appoint from her faithful guards and braves the Indian she wanted to have the title of "The Great Sun." She summoned Asila, one of the youngest of the braves, a royal slave and a perfect type of the Natchez Indian. She told him he had been chosen by her to be her husband and he was to hold the highest title of the tribe. He scorned the woman's offer and infuriated her.

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(6) Swanton's Bureau of Amer. Ethnol. Bul.43-1911- Page 181.

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One night in their secret trysting place, the brave, Asilo and the temple maid, Le-an-noor" were discussing the Great Woman's offer. They decided to leave the Natchez tribe and to flee from them to the land of the Aztecs. They must have help and Le-an-noor suggested seeking the queen Winona for help. "As well might'st thou sue the Eagle," the brave replied. At this moment with fire blazing in her eyes, the Chieftess Winona appeared from behind the foliage. The maiden was sent off in disgrace to prison and the warrior was sent back to his place among the guards.

In the autumn when the day of the trial came around, Asilo now the Great Sun and his wife, Winona, the Chieftess came to witness the proceedings. The high priests were summoned to the Temple of Justice, where the everlasting fire burned and the tribes of the Eagle, Beaver, Serpent, and Tortoise, the great army of the great tribes were to meet on such an occasion. They did not know who the offender was or the deed. Le-an-noor was led in and found guilty of treason, of abandonment of her honor, and her life was to be at the full disposal of her mistress. Found guilty her sentence was death that day at noon, the feast of the Spirits. The old high priest led Le-an-noor to the place of doom, which was surrounded on three sides by armies of warriors and on the fourth side by a deep precipice or cliff. As she was about to be executed she glanced at Asilo, asking him to save her. Asilo prostrated himself before Winona but she scornfully said," as well might'st thou sue the Eagle." Le-an-noor whispered to him to "raise thy manhood- use thy weapon." The chief Asilo then commanded his warriors "Bow your heads." He sprang to his horse, Le-an-noor followed him and together they finally gained the brink of the cliff and went over to their deaths.

The foreign atmosphere does not prevail in Adams County today as it did so many years ago when the Spanish Government assumed control. However, the stranger senses a difference in the general citizenship as a bit removed from the Mississippian of the more northern and eastern part of the state. One does feel a hint of the French or Spanish upon meeting some of those people, and a gradual fusion of several great races could not fail to produce a population somewhat different from the average. The French brought with them the love for gayety and luxury. This no doubt, accounts for their failure in not making a more permanent settlement. They were not farmers as were the substantial English pioneer who came many years later. To France, however, goes the credit for the introduction of Christianity and the establishment of the Catholic Church which is so well represented today. There are many devout Catholics in this community and the old St. Mary's Cathedral is one of the land marks of Natchez.

As the Indians had their own especial customs handed down to them, no doubt, from their ancestors, so the white settlers coming from all parts of Europe to American soil, brought with them customs of their particular homelands. The white settler introduced the Negro races bringing them to America as slaves. Races is used in the plural because we have slaves from Guinea, Ethiopia, San Domingo, the Madingos, the Barbadoes, the Angolans.(7)

It was necessary for these wealthy land owners to have some particular address, hence the custom of naming their estates as the English did, by selecting names with taste or with reference to some particular

(7) From translation of old Spanish Records, Vol. I.

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earlier times was furnished by one old darkie with his "fiddle", but this custom was later changed, the music being furnished by a string orchestra. Dancing continued until midnight when a supper was served, sometimes consisting of oyster gumbo, chicken salad and sandwiches, followed with ice cream, cake, coffee, champagne. The popping kisses were passed around with much fun and laughter as each one read the written verse enclosed. They consisted of a small piece of peppermint candy with a verse wrapped around it, which were enclosed in a colored paper with fringed ends, that upon opening let out the popping sound.

These parties were eagerly looked forward to, but if within two weeks after, ~~you~~ ONE did not pay ~~your~~ a "party call", ~~your~~ His name was dropped from the "list" and ~~you were~~ HE WAS asked no more, as it was considered a breach of etiquette.

CHRISTMAS. What a joyous occasion Christmas was. After the young members of the family had awakened their elders by arousing them calling out "Christmas Gift!" and all had been "caught" they went to the sitting room where the tree was, to inspect the well filled stockings Santa had filled. The servants were never forgotten on this occasion. After breakfast the big plantation bell called all from the quarters to come to the house. Then big boxes were opened and the mistress gave each pair of black hands some very useful article of clothing; the children of the house had their turn, going down the line distributing to each little black girl and boy, who was gayly dressed for the occasion, candies, oranges, apples and toys. Such laughter and clapping of hands, but not one forgot his manners, making his comical little courtesy and saying "Thankee marm, or thankee missy." In the evening some guests to call

characteristic of the donnire. These families residing several leagues apart on opposite sides of the town formed a part of the society that included the wealthy class who entertained on a very elaborate scale. While on the other hand there was a colony of people not endowed with this world's goods, who lived a very simple life.

Upon interviewing Mr. Alex Postlethwaite, a descendant of one of the oldest families, he related the following customs that were observed just after the War Between the States, which he says were handed down from generations.

The early morning coffee in bed is a custom observed in many families here. This custom had its origin with the French.

Once a year each family had an entertainment. The invitations were written by hand "R.S.V.P." in one corner, and were delivered by servants driving in a buggy from one estate to another, sometimes a distance of many miles. It was a grand occasion, preparations being made several days before time. The rooms where the dancing was to take place were aglow with lighted tapers and flowers from the gardens, the back gallery usually enclosed with canvass, was decorated with trailing vines and flowers. The long table was laid out with silver and glass, bowls of candy and popping-kisses down the center, interspersed with stands upon which were cakes, stacked high and elaborately iced.

Promptly at the appointed hour the guests began to arrive, bringing with them any friend who might be visiting them, for whom they had secured a separate invitation. The gentlemen dressed in the usual black frock-tail and the ladies in evening dress. Dancing started with the quadrille, varying with a round dance, then a mazurka or polka and last of all the "Virginia Reel." Music in

ADAMS COUNTY, FOLKLORE

and they were served with eggnog hot or cold, with nutmeg, and cake.

NEW YEAR. A week after Christmas followed the New Year Calls. The hostess making preparations early so as to be ready by noon. Sometimes several gentlemen went together visiting from house to house, or parties of young ladies and men together. The hostess serving them with cake, wine and other drinks.

AT HOME DAYS. Another occasion were the "At home days." This custom has been entirely abandoned. At the beginning of the season each hostess would announce the day and hours that she would be at home to receive her guests. These were informal affairs, guests staying about fifteen minutes and being served a light refreshment, tea or coffee with little cakes.

FAMILY TRIPS. How some of the trips when the entire family were taken in the summer to the mountains of Virginia or Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs or other resorts. The family traveled in coaches drawn by a pair of horses with a footman and driver, the trunks and boxes tied on the back, the servants following in a wagon or carriage. Sometimes they stopped to camp at night, other times staying at small hotels or taverns along the way. After several weeks spent in the delightful country, they returned home in the same manner.

FOURTH OF JULY. The fourth of July was always a holiday on every Southern plantation. Usually consisting of a big barbecue and fish fry. The plantation hands were up at daylight making preparations, digging the pit for the meats, or down at the creek with bait and hook or seine in order to have enough fish for all. Sometimes these preparations required work all the night of July 3rd. The children tired out with their wanderings, climbing over logs, falling into mud puddles or climbing trees when they had succeeded in getting out of sight of the watchful

eye of "mammy", responded happily to the dinner call of barbecued mutton, lamb and squirrel, fried fish, gumbo, vegetables, watermelon and fruit, served on a long plank table placed in a pretty spot under ancient trees. Dinner over the darkies played and danced until quite late. The old white folks enjoyed card games. Granny usually brought her handwork to while away the day.

COTTON PICKING TIME. When the cotton had been picked and the big bales come from the gin, then a trip to town was made. In the early fall cotton was piled in wagons and those possessing no carriages in which to bring their families, brought them on the wagons, sometimes taking two or three days for a trip, and coming from twenty-five to thirty miles or more. These parties camped on the outskirts of the town. After selling their cotton, they purchased a supply of provisions, flour, sugar and molasses bought by the barrel, etc, enough to last six months.

MOURNING CARDS. The custom of sending out printed mourning cards to the relatives and friends of the deceased seems to have come from the Spanish times. After a death a card was printed, a black-bordered folder. On the outside a small bow of crepe, on the inside the name of the deceased and an invitation to assist at the funeral ceremony, giving the date and hour. There was also a black-bordered card similar to this tacked upon the posts through out the town. This latter custom among the whites has only been discontinued in the last few years.

Now a notice of a death is usually printed in the local newspaper accompanied sometimes by a write-up, special tribute to the deceased by some loved one, giving his birth, home, career, hour of death, time of funeral and also naming pall-bearers. And a few days or perhaps a week after the burial, the family usually

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acknowledges the sumpathies expressed in floral tributes, by a "card of thanks." This is always very brief. (an accurate date on the origin of this custom cannot be obtained, but we do know it was being used back in 1913.)

Dress for the family of bereaved in the earlier days, consisted of a long black crepe bordered veil, and all accessories in dull black; the children were even dressed in black, smaller ones in black and white. The men wore black bands on sleeves of their coats and crepe bands on their hats. This style of dress was worn for one year and was followed by one year of "second mourning" of lavender or purple clothing, then by white or colors.

INFANTS. When babies were born the mother was put in a dark room. Her bed was surrounded with heavy, drawn curtains. No daylight or fresh air was allowed. The infant at birth was wrapped in "bands" four to five yards long, and these bands were made with whale bones stitched in them, equally distanced apart. If during the period the infant was required to wear this band, which was usually six weeks, it should cry it was promptly fed fat meat skins, cat-nip tea, or a sugar-tit, which in many cases only served to increase discomfort by causing the abdomen to swell under its heaving wrapping, and often resulted in the infants death. The purpose of the whale bone was to insure the infant of a straight back. As it reached a mature age, the babe was put into clothing. An outfit consisted of the following-

Shirt- smaller band- diaper
Flannel with 10" embroidered border and a deep hem.
Cambric petticoat- having not less than eight rows or tiers of bee-hive tucks up to the wide band to which this tucked skirt was attached.
Dress- elaborately trimmed with lace insertion and embroidery
Sacque
Cap.

All would drag the floor when the babe was held up in arms.

This custom has long been abandoned. The young ~~now are~~ OF TODAY almost as free of clothes as those natives of long ago.

BARN QUILTINGS. In earlier days it was the custom of the farmers to have quilting parties, barnings, hoeing days. At these times, a farmer's neighbors all met in his field or barn and assisted with a "helping hand" toward getting that farmer's harvest ready or gathered. The women gathered in the house at a "quilting party" and all hands were busy with the needle. Gossip flew in all directions, no belle of the village being spared. But the maiden's quilt progressed rapidly and was soon completed by these useful gatherings.

INFANT CUSTOMS. In pioneer days the invitations to a reception were sent out by a man on horseback. The names were written on a long piece of water marked paper (imported and expensive), the old darky would stop at the house and show the invitation list. If they were going to accept the one invited would place an "x" by his or her name.

The "Infair" ~~or infar~~ was a very big reception given to extend good wishes to the bride and groom usually given the day after the wedding. If it was in the morning a big dinner was served, of roast pig, etc., and then drinks to the health of the couple. If in the evening, a big supper was offered.

SURVIVING CUSTOMS. One of the surviving customs is the ringing of the plantation bell at 4 a.m. to call hands from their beds so as to get an early breakfast before making that early start. Some beautiful specimens of bells remain and in some instances a large proportion of silver is cast with the alloy.

A devout French custom that survives is the gesture of blessing oneself when it lightenings.

If smoke does not ascend straight up from a chimney, it is accepted as a sign of rain among old timers.

ADAMS COUNTY, FOLKLORE

Early in September a large amount of plume grass is cut and placed to dry in vases to serve as winter decorations. This grass becomes fluffy and lovely, and if cut before opening, never sheds during the entire winter.

(Two customs which are possibly national are those of burying the dead east and west. It is no doubt a survival of the "sun worshippers," having the feet toward the rising sun, a resurrected person would be facing that deity.) ~~and then~~ the custom of using blinds on houses. Throughout the south, blinds are used differently from those in the north. Due to the heat in the summer, blinds are kept closed during the day and opened at night. This causes the rooms to be delightfully cool in contrast to the heat of the twilight.

HOPE CHEST. In the rush of our age the "Hope Chest" has been forgotten. No more do girls embroidery undervear or tea cosies, mitimes or run endless yards of baby ribbon in the eyelet insertion. Perhaps now a few household linens are monogrammed but not on the lavish scale as formerly.

PORCHAINS. On Sunday afternoons immediately after church all the younger groups of ladies and men promenaded to the bluffs, exchanged bright nothings and leisurely walked home. Later in the afternoon with their beaux or in couples a long walk was taken to the cemetery or to the "Inline." With the advent of the automobile, the bluffs are deserted and the cemetery is visited only when necessary.

MARRIAGE. In marriage ceremonies we too have a "best man" and the name suggests a relic of the "marriage by capture." Formerly the best man was the strong armed warrior who assisted the would be groom to carry off his bride. The wedding ring symbolises the fetter with which

the bride was bound: the jocose slipper thrown after the departing couple adumbrates the angry missels hurled by the outstripped pursurers of the past, and rice is thrown for luck.

During the World War, people of Natchez were called upon to join in the "Prayer of the Bells," the Mayor's Proclamation.

"I, W. G. Benbrook, Mayor of the city of Natchez, by official proclamation do hereby call upon the people of our city to assume a thoughtful and prayerful attitude towards the great problems now facing our President and our Country, and urge that all of the ministers cause the bells of the churches to sound for two minutes beginning at six o'clock each afternoon. It is urged that when the tones float through the air that men, women and children without regard to creed or church connection, stand and repeat the following prayer: God bless our President, our soldiers and the nation, and guide them on to victory."

Such an attitude would be pleasing to God and would bring the people to a more reverend and earnest faith that God is the Ruler of the Universe and that His purpose will prevail. Let everyone in Natchez join in the Prayer of the Bells. W.G.Benbrook."

(Issued at City Hall, Natchez, Miss. July 30, 1918.)

This universal evening prayer is modelled after the famed "Angelus" and has been suggested by the action of a little town in Alabama, sixty miles south of Birmingham on the Louisville and Nashville, called "Verbena" (From Natchez Democrat, Sod. July 31, 1918.)

ADAMS COUNTY, FOLKLORE

Among the Italian and Assyrian citizens of Adams County a few of the native customs are observed by the older members of the families. Very few do not speak the English language. Among the poorer classes the woman's life is hard. She rises with the sun, prepares the meal and is off to the field with her man. There usually follows a string of children from toddling size to "ploughing size". These little ones learn to set plants, "pick up" potatoes, and pull grass almost by the time they can stand on their feet. The homes of these people are about like the average negro shack. They have their peculiar style of cooking- often not so clean. It seems that some of them fairly live on onions. Raviolla is a favorite dish and very delicious when properly prepared. Olive oil is used instead of lard. In fact oil seems to be an essential in the preperation of most of their foods.

The Assyrians and Italians are devout Catholics and are noted for their constancy in religious duties. The Assyrians consider beef a common food, preferring mutton or chicken instead. Bulgo seed is a seasoning for some of their dishes. Wholesale merchants in New Orleans order this seasoning direct from Syria. A substitute is sometimes used in the form of boiled whole wheat, which is then dried and finely ground.

The native dress is not used. The peculiarity of customs is not conspicuous among these people as they are almost entirely Americanized.

There are a few Chinese residents in Natchez. If there are any others located elsewhere in the county it is not known. One particular interesting family live on Franklin Street in this City and there maintain a grocery business. They do not associate with negroes and are of a decidely higher class. The young mother explained that they did not stictly adhere to Chinese customs due to the fact that she was born in Seattle, Washington. She has become a member of the Baptist church since her arrival here. There are no Chinese festivities in this locality. They do, however, make it a point to serve one Chinese meal a day. As usual, rice is the main dish and is eaten with the customary chop sticks. Dry vegetables, seasons, etc., are ordered from San Francisco.

One of the young men of this family has stated he will go to San Francisco to find a wife. She will be selected from a Catholic Institution. He will be required to pay a large price if he wishes to secure a satisfactory mate.

Jewish folklore in Adams County is scarce as no open demonstrations of their native customs are ever shown, other than the usual religious following. An aged Jewish resident tells that where a death has occurred, a Taper Light is usually burned for a year afterward.

Their Day of Atonement begins in the evening and lasts twenty-four hours, some spending the entire time within the temple. The children of this race are carefully brought up and receive thorough religious training. The Confirmation is alluded to as the "Feast of Flowers."

Funerals are not conducted from the Temple. On such an occasion all mirrors in the home are covered. This custom was religiously adhered to by

older Jews but those of the later generations look upon it as quite unnecessary.

The Passover comes early in the year.

An unleavened bread called Matzie is used in some present day families.

Sader Supper is a large celebration in which the children take an active part. This event is marked by the prayers of the Rabbi over certain herbs that have been placed on the table, each herb having a special meaning.

Many folk tales have added a savor to our history which to the northern visitor is amazing and puzzling, but to the native only a casual affair. The percentage of races here is six-thirteenths white and seven thirteenths negro, and as a natural deduction the white race is familiar with many of the customs and superstitions of the negro, but few delve into the origin or cause of these, merely accepting them as daily occurrences natural to the negro races.

Because of their great numbers their effect on our daily life is more apparent than that of any other people.

The negro has always been a great singer, and their thoughts, words and deeds are expressed in their songs usually accompanied by a rhythym, which is the despair of the white race to imitate.

Quoting Newman I. White: "The whole history of the Negro song is ironical. Travellers in Africa have almost universally commented upon the native African fondness for music. The slave coffles coming from the interior to the coast may or may not have indulged in song. Nor have I seen any testimony in the grim accounts left by the slave-traders as to whether or not the resident agents of the Royal

African Company and others encouraged the slaves to sing during their confinement in barracoons, awaiting the arrival of slave ships.. But from that time on, the Negro song saw queer uses. Slave captains were financially concerned to deliver to America as many slaves as possible, and in as sound condition as the horrors of the passage permitted. Accordingly, slaves were encouraged, sometimes forced, to dance and sing during the daylight hours allowed them on deck. There are old prints which show cargoes of slaves being whipped into song. It was thought to have prevented many a slave from jumping overboard or from grieving himself into sickness and death. During the early nineteenth century there is evidence that this strange exploitation of Negro song continued. One Southern slave-holder states that he kept his new African Negroes happy and productive by encouraging 'as much as possible dancing, merriment and dress.' "(8)

Many slave owners at first opposed the religious instructions to their slaves, introduced through the missionary activities of the Baptists and Methodists, which gave rise to the negro religious songs and chants. The missionaries however, persisted and the result was a complete change of the owner's opinion when it was demonstrated to him that the religious instructions of his slaves would be a financial benefit to him as it would keep them content.

Dance songs and other songs of amusement were also encouraged as a means of keeping the Negro happy and contented.

During the period when the river trade was flourishing the "roustabouts" were very strong men (the most picturesque items on the river). It was their custom to single file up the gang-plank before the boat touched the shore and as the plank was lowered to jump to the land

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(8) From American Negro Folk-Songs by N.I.White, Pa.1 thru.5.

ADAMS COUNTY, FOLKLORE

and in a dancing swing accompanied by a rhythmic worksong, commence their work. This consisted of loading up with fire wood which was stacked on the river bank or unloading or loading the various freights. It is doubtful if any work could have been completed in such a short time had the negroes been prevented from singing. Today we seldom see the "roustabout" or his infectious swing.

One of the most standing customs among our negroes is their reverend and all absorbing observance of May 30th or Memorial Day, sometimes called Emancipation Day. This began after the War Between the States and is only demonstrated by the negroes here. Formerly every negro ex-soldier and his wife left their homes early that morning and marched with other groups under the hill to the Ferry and then across the river to Vidalia, Louisiana. Reaching the ferry dock they were met by a large group of Louisiana Negroes and together they came triumphantly back to Natchez. Usually there is a band of one or more drums and several fifes. Flowers are thrown on the river while crossing for the marine dead. The band then begins playing "John Brown's body Lies A'mouldin in the Ground," then a procession is formed and led by a "Flag", the throng moves slowly and swelteringly up the hill. The parade marches east on Main Street to Pearl and turns to the left continuing until the shade of the trees on Oak Street is reached. After a long rest the march to the National Cemetery is resumed. Most of the negroes brought lunch and were permitted to eat in the cemetery and thoroughly enjoy the day. Sometimes a noted speaker holds the crowds attention for a brief period. Toward evening the march home is begun and as in the morning, an escort goes to the Ferry. No one can imagine the music that actually posses these people when they are so excited and jubilant, nor can they imitate the step by which they proceed.

It is more than a march, in fact they dance all the way.

Today, with less than a dozen veterans left, the 30th of May is celebrated by the World War Veterans. The same procedure is followed but the flag bearer and attendants are in Khaki. The school children are a part of the parade. The boys carry make-believe guns and the girls of all ages and sizes, dressed in white, carry bouquets of flowers. No lunches are permitted in the National cemetery today. The graves of friends may have the flowers placed on them during the morning but at two p.m. all celebration must cease and the wilted flowers be removed As in former years the fife and drum furnish the music. However, attempts have been made to have a brass band but this proved too expensive.

During the past few years the negroes have had short quiet parades to the cemetery on Armistice day but these are not as colorful as those in May nor can the public sentiment be aroused to the interest of that of Emancipation Day. Instead of August 8th, May 30th covers all the celebrations.

"Getting Religion" or a "Call" is like "Spring Fever" and very conveniently does not occur during the winter. When the weather is warm the days long, and the chill has left the river or pond, then religion claims many "mohn'ers" and regenerated brethren.

There are three episodes in the negro's religious life that are looked forward to with delight. This trinity is composed of the "shout", the Baptism" and the "Testimony." Let us enter one of their churches in some little country town. The main sermon is over. The preacher so coal black that you dreamily wonder if you could not dip your pen in his mouth and write with the saliva, descends from his pulpit and takes his place within the alter rail. He is followed by the leading brethren in various stages of perspiration and dignified humility. There

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is a strange tremor of excitement in the church. Then a strong, lusty voice takes up a strange wailing hymn. Voice after voice joins in; up to the roof that music soars in wild, incoherent cadences. Through it and over it comes the stentorian voice of the pastor calling for mourners. The audience rise to their feet, and all is excitement. Then a handsome wench, wild-eyed and tearful, takes her place within the circle of the brethren. Others follow her. Hymn after hymn rings out with strange, wild sweetness.

A wild, piercing shriek and one of the mourners drops on the floor as though shot through the heart. The crowd presses nearer. The air is filled with pious shouts and ejaculations. Others are under conviction, and wail and plead for mercy. A convert leaps to her feet and half-crazed with excitement, runs through the church, pleading with others in hysterical incoherent language. She tries to drag her friends up to the mercy seat. Wilder and wilder becomes the scene, until finally it ends in complete exhaustion.

The second commingling of souls is the baptismal ceremony. This always brings a swarm of the negro race to the scene. A small stream, or the shallow portion of a river, or a pond is selected. Amid triumphant singing the preacher walks solemnly into the water until it covers his stomach. Clothed in long gowns the converts enter, are seized by the preacher and plunged beneath the waves, and then allowed to shout. (9)

"The Testimony" is called a "love feast" in the Methodist Church and an "experience meeting" in the Baptist . It is usually held once a week either during the week or on Sunday morning preceding the Communion Service. It is a form of open Protestant confessional. No one is supposed

(9) From Natchez Democrat June 30,1886- "The Negro's Religious Life."

to take communion unless he is on good terms with all the other church members and is free of sin otherwise. The "love feast" gives an opportunity for public expression of good will to the world. There are three set forms with variations:

(1) The person who expects to testify raises a hymn. After a verse or two he or she speaks expressing love for everybody, joy at being present, tells of a determination to stay in the field to the end;

(2) Singing of a hot spiritual giving the right hand of fellowship to the entire church, a shouting tearful finish;

(3) Expresses joy at being present, recites incident of conversion, telling in detail the visions seen and voices heard, expressing determination to hold out to the end. (10)

Customs.

Jack or John (not John Henry) is the great human culture hero in Negro folklore. He is like Daniel in Jewish folklore, the wish fulfillment here of the race: the one who, nevertheless or in spite of laughter, usually defeats Old Massa, God and the devil. Even when Massa seems to have him in hopeless dilemma he wins out by a trick. Brer Rabbit, Jack (or John) and the Devil are continuations of the same thing. (11)

WOOFING is a sort of aimless talking. A man half seriously flirts with a girl, half seriously threatens to fight, or brags of his prowess in love, battle or financial matters. The term comes from the purposeless barking of dogs at night. (12)

The colored preacher in his cooler passages strives for grammatical correctness, but goes natural when he warms up. The "holi" is a breathing device, done rhythmically to punctuate the lines. The congregation wants to hear the preacher breathing or "straining." (13)

(10,11, 12 and 13, all from Mules and Men Zora Neale Hurston Pa. 25,30 37,179.

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Some of the superstitions of the negro have become second nature and custom. At the first twinge of pain in a joint, a hole is made in a silver dime and it is strung on a cord or thread and worn around tither the ankle or neck. Some darkies believe that if they have been hoodooed the dime will become black. Then a "father" or voodoo doctor is consulted.

Another custom is the nutmeg worn around the neck or ankle for rheumatism.

When a baby is born some one in the house writes the word "Easy" on a very fresh egg and then rubs the child's head with the egg. This egg is then buried and the child is supposed to be able to teethe easire. Another way of being assured that the child will cut its teeth easier is to take a live mouse and after threading a needle, pull the needle through the head of the mouse and then tie the thread around the child's neck.

The number of knots in the naval cord of the first born is indicative of the number of children to follow.

Those fortunate creatures who are born with a "Veil" are set aside and supposed to have prophetic powers.

Seeing Buzzards circling in the air-

One is for sorrow,
Two for joy,
Three for a letter
Four from a boy.

If a crowd or group of people walk down the street and one of them goes around a different side of a post, there is sure to be a fuss between them, if one does not retrace his steps and join the others or say "bread and butter."

It is not uncommon among the negroes for a child to be born out of wedlock. In the event there is only one child it is considered

a love child or a child from the heart.

Regardless of the temperature, doors are left open during the day in all cabins. You may see a comfortable fire in the fireplace which heats the room in spite of the yawning doorway.

During the warm summer nights it is pleasant to awaken and hear the strains of a string band. Possibly no more than three or four men constitute the orchestra, but an inexpressible feeling attends a serenade.

"The plantation negro is ever on the alert for omens. He reads meaning into things which the white man ignores or fails to see. He lives in a world apart from the white man's world."(14) Among his superstitions are a few that may prove interesting-

Parsley must never be given to a friend in plant form, but the friend may dig it up and remove it. Otherwise the friendship would cease.

Balsam vines are planted about the house and in rare instances the balsam is used medicinally.

Never borrow salt from a neighbor and make the mistake of returning it. Return instead something else.

If salt is spilled, throw a little over the left shoulder to prevent bad luck.

Do not give a friend anything sharp unless he in return gives you a trivial article, so that the friendship may not be cut.

When an owl hoots, tie a knot in one corner of a sheet and the hooting will cease (perhaps).

Never cut a door in an old house as it is a sure sign of a death in the family.

When a room is swept after dark it is considered very bad luck as one then sweeps in Jesus' face.

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For medicines, Rabbit skins are used for asthma; red oak bark tea as an astringent; sheep sorrel for sick stomach, gizzard linings and pomegranite peel are kept in jars for future tea; blackberry cordial is made yearly for dysentery, and all black watermelon seed are saved for kidney tea. Surprisingly enough, the last mentioned remedy has been successful in many cases.

Plantation Sayings copied from the
Natchez Weekly Democrat, 1883.

1. A man dat kin make a libin' playing de fiddle ain't ap' to pester de hoe handl.

'Casionally a man wid righ smart edication can't find his knife when it gits in de wrong pocket.

De rainbow might be better looking ef 'twa'nt sech a cheap show.

De bee's seed ain't boun to make big water mellons.

De crawfish gits into trouble by building too fine a chimney to a little house.

Green 'simmons ain't 'fraid o' nobody.

Edication don't come by bumpin' gin' de school house.

When de markin's bird try to mark ebrything he boun'd to get out some music dat ain't wuf much.

A hole under de garden polin' am a hard secret to keep.

Too much trablin' an de railroad make some folks lose de right lick fo' de cotton patch.

Among other superstitions held to in this section among some of the whites and blacks are-

1. See a redbird- you'll see your beau before night.
2. Three lights on a match bad luck.
3. If the palm of the right hand itches you are going to shake hands with a stranger, and if the left hand itches you are going to get some money.
4. Make a wish and look away from a grey horse and a bale of hay.

5. See a crosseyed person, spit to keep away bad luck.
6. If the shoestring becomes untied, it is the sign someone is thinking about you.

Reference:
(14) Old Louisiana by Lyde Saxon.

ADAMS COUNTY, FOLKLORE

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CORRECTION

Assignment # 26

"Presbyterian Church"

April 9, 1937

Page 21 - 4th line, last paragraph -

"Pearl and State"-

should be

"Northwest corner Pearl and Washington Streets".

Correction Orig. copy Ad.

EXTRACTS

The Charter of the Mississippi Presbytery

'Synod of Kentucky in Session at Nashville October 6th, 1815.

' The Committee of overtures reported a petition of the West Tennessee Presbytery, praying that a new Presbytery might be formed, having for its eastern boundary the Perdido river, from thence a direct line to Fort Jackson, at the junction of the Coose and Tallapoofe rivers; thence to the line of division between the Chactaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians, and along that line indefinitely forming a division between the contemplated Presbytery and the West Tennessee Presbytery; to be known by the name of the Mississippi Presbytery, and to be composed of Rev. Joseph Bullin, William Montgomery, Jacob Rickhow, and James Smilie, which petition was granted.

Ordered that the said Presbytery hold their first meeting at Pine Ridge Church, Adams County, on the first Wednesday of March next, and that the Rev. Joseph Bullin, or(in case of his absence) the senior member present, preside as moderator.

A true copy from the original records of Synod.
(Signed) Thomas Cleland
Clerk protem/

MINUTES

Pine Ridge, or Salem
Wednesday, March 6th, 1816.

Presbytery met according to the order of the synod ofKentucky, and Rev. Joseph Bullin, after reading audibly the above charter, opened the Presbytery by prayer.
Presbytery proceeded to the choice of aclerk. James Smilie was chosed.
Peter Bisland was chosen treasurer.
Adjourned to meet again at this place, Wednesday, March 13th 1816.
Presbytery met according to adjournment, and Rev. Daniel Smith, a missionary from the general assemby, being present, by invitation, took his seat.
Reverend William Montgomery and John Grafton, having been appointed a committee to draft by laws for the good gove nment of Presbytery, reported the following, which were adopted.

BY-LAWS

1st. When the Presbytery shall be constituted, each member shall take his seat and give due attention to business, avoiding all unneccessary walking, talking, whispering, and every thing else which is inconsistant with becoming order and gravity

2nd. The members shall be particular in attending at the atated hours, and no member shall absent himself during the

2nd copy

Adams Co Presbyterian Churches

Copy of

The First Session of the
Mississippi Presbytery
at
Pine Ridge, Mississippi
1816.

Names of the members composing the

First session of Presbytery.

Rev. Jofeph Bullin Mm. Montgomery Jacob Rickhow	}	James Smilie *Daniel Smith
Hohn Grafton John Bolls Daniel Camton	}	Elders

The fecond feffion compofed of the fame minifters except Rev. Daniel Smith, and of

John Bolls Roger Dunn Peter Bifland Daniel Gilbreath Neil Buie	}	Elders

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* Rev. Daniel Smith fat in Prefbytery only as Correfponding Member.

session without leave from the moderator.

3rd. The moderator may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that putpose; and shall decide questions of order, subject, however to an appeal to Presbytery, but he shall not share in the usual debates.

4th. A motion made must be seconded and afterwards repeated by the moderator, or read aloud, before it be debated.

5th. Any member having made a motion shall have liberty to withdraw it, before any debate is had thereon, but not afterwards without liberty from Presbytery.

6th. On questions of order, adjournment, postponement, commitment, not member shall speak more than once. On all other questions no member shall speak more than three times without leave from the moderator.

7th. The previous question shall be put in this form; shall the main question be now put, and until it is decided shall preclude all amendments and further debates on the main questions.

8th. Every member when speaking shall address himself to the chair, and shall treat his fellow members with decorum and respect; in no cases calling any personal reflections. And if any member act disorderly, it shall be the duty of the moderator, and the privilege of the other members to call him to order. If two members rise at the same time, the moderator shall determine which sahll precede.

9th. The stated clerk shall transcribe the minutes of the Presbytery into a book kept for that purpose, which book he shall produce at the beginning of every stated session.

A call from the Congregation of Ebenezer and petitions from Salem and Port Gibson were presented to Rev. W. Montgomery at Ebenezer.

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of Presbytery be presented to the Reverend James Smilie, for his disinterested, benevolent and succusful exertions, in procuring the organization of this Presbytery.

A present of one thousand religious tracts was presented to Presbytery for liberal distribution, which wasx accepted.

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of Presbytery be presented to Rev. D. Smith, and that he be requested to presen t the thanks of Presbytery to those benevolent persons through whole liberality those tracts were sent to our forlorn country.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock, at this place.

Thursday, March 14th, 1816.

Presbytery met according to adjournment, opened by prayer.

Resolved, That it be required of each member of this presbytery in conformity to the injunctions of the general assembly, to use his best exertionsn in the congregations among which he labours, to make collections for missionary purposes, for the commissioner's fund, and for the education of pious youth for the ministry, and that this be done annually, and a report made at our Spring sessions of Presbytery.

Resolved, That it be enjoined on all the ministers of this Presbytery to say special attention to catechisms in their respective congregations.

Ordered, That each congregation in our bounds be required to make an annual report to Presbytery of the number of communicants and naptized persons, &c. according to the form prescribed by the general assembly.

Resolved, That the stated sessions of Presbytery be on the last Wednesday in August, and first Wednesday in March in each year; and, in the event of so many of the members being absent that a quorum cannot be formed, that the stated session shall continue at the place to which it stood adjourned until altered by Presbytery.

March 15th, 1816.

The committee, composed of Rev. J. Bullin and Rev. W. Montgomery, appointed to draft a letter, praying for missionary labours, reported the following.

L E T T E R

Rev. & Hond. Fathers & Brethren

The Mississippi Presbytery considering the great extent of their limits, and the population they include, find that in their present state it is entirely out of their power to supply any considerable proportion of the inhabitants with the stated means of grace. Impressed with a desire that something may be done among them in a missionary way, to afford occassional instruction, and to learn the real circumstances of the people, particularly in distant parts to which their acquaintance has not extended: and being at present entirely destitute of funds. for such a purpose, they feel it their duty to implore the aid of the general assembly, that a missionary be appointed to itinerate for the term of six or eight months, within their limits. They farther beg leave to recommend the Rev. Jacob Rickhow a member of this Presbytery, who is inured to the climate, and in whole fidelity, Zeal, and ability, they can place confidence as a proper person to be employed in that business.

yours in Christ

JOSEPH BULLIN
Wm. MONTGOMERY
Commissioners

Ordered, that the clerk transmit a copy of said letter as early as possible to the general assembly.

The moderator concluded the session by prayer.

(Signed)

JAMES SMILIE,
Stated clerk.

Second Session of the Mississippi Presbytery met at Liberty, Amite County, August 28th, 1816.

Rev. Joseph Bullin, moderator, opened Presbytery with a discourse from Hosea, 13th chap. and 9th verse - "Oh Isreal, thou hast destroyed thyself, but in me is thine help;" and with prayer.

Resolved, that a moderator be chosen sémo-annually - Rev. Joseph Bullin was chosen moderator.

Thursday, August 29th, 1816.

Mr. Samuel Royce from Union College, state of New York, offered himself as a candidate for preaching the gospel, producing at the same time testimonials of his membership in the Church of Christ at Clinton, and of his leterary acquirements.

After some deliberation, Presbytery proceeded to the examination of Mr. Royce on experimental religion, and the motives inducint him to the ministry, on which he gave satisfaction.

Presbytery then proceeded to examine him on his knowledge of theology, natural and revealed, and also of ecclesisstical history - his examination was sustained. Then proceeded to hear a discourse from him on Heb. 2 3 verse, as a part of Presbyterial exercise, which was sustained as a part of trial.

Rev. J. Smilie presented the following query to Presbytery: What shall be the conduct of a church session towards a person applying for ordinaces, who partook of them under a deposed minister?

The Presbytery are of opinion, when the knowledge of the fact at the time was manifest to the person so situated, that he shall not be received to ordinances, until public acknowledgement be made by him or her (as the case may be) of pepentance for trespassing on the government of the Church.

Friday, August 30th, 1816

Mr. Hohn Wilkinson of Amite, proposed the following queries: What is to be the conduct of a church session with regard to parents

who apply for baptism to their children, thus professing their faith in Christ and obedience to him, and yet never apply for the privilege of obeying Christ by partaking of the Lord's supper? Shall they, on persisting in the latter disobediance, be considered as fit to have the ordinance of baptism administered to thie infants?

Shall the church session cite such to appear to answer to such a charge?

Presbytery, after considerable deliberation, postponed the answer to said queries until the next stated session.

Presbytery then proceeded to hear a popular discourse from Mr. Royce on the latter clause of the 3d verse of Nev. 2d chap. which was sustained.

Saturday, August 31st, 1816.

Ordered, that the stated clerk transmit a letter to the committee of Missions, praying for missionary labours, and that Reverend J. Rickhow be again recommended.

Ordered,that the members of this Presbytery exert themselves to raise contributions for the Presbyterial treasury.

Ordered, that Rev. S. Smilie and Rev. Dunn elder be a committee to form extracts from the minutes of Pre bytery, to be printed with the pastoral letter.

The Presbytery proceeded in the following manner to licence Mr. Royce.

At Liberty the 31st day of August 1816, the Mississippi Presbytery, having received sufficient testimonials in favour of Samuel Royce, of his having gone through a regular course of education; of his good moral character, and of his being in communion with the Church, proceeded to take the usual parts of trial for his licensure: and he having given satisfaction as to his accomplishments in literature - as to his experimental acquaintance with religion; and as to his proficiency in divinity and other studies, did, and do hereby express their approbation of all these parts of trial: and he having adopted the confession of faith of this church, andsatisfactorily answered the questions appointed to be put to condidates to be licenced, the Presbytery did, and do hereby licence him, the said Samuel Royce, to preach the gospel of Christ as a probationer for the Holy ministry, within the bounds of this Presbytery, or whatever he may be lawfully called.

The committee appointed at last Presbytery, viz. Rev. J. Bullin and Rev. W. Montgomery, to draft a circular letter to the respective

churches, reported at this Presbytery, and after amendment, is as follows:

The Mississippi Presbytery to all the Churches and Friends within its bounds.

Dear Brethern

We congratulate you on the exhilerating prospects of the present period. In Europe, in Asia and America, you cannot but discover that Zion seems to be putting on her beautiful garments - the lands that lay in darkness, beginning to be irradiated by the beams of the Son of Righteousness - the isles of the sea rejoicing in this light, and the wheels of the Redeemer's government already in motion to bear forward the glories of the latter day.

This is not indded a day of small things among all religious societies, but a day replete with visible tokens of the triumps of the Redeemer, when all the children of Jesus like a band of brothers, unite in the vigor of thier might, to send the glad tidings from pole to pole - Jesus smiles on the exertions whether united or alone, and will conquer.

The reign of the Redeemer being glorious, as evinged by your daily supplication, THY KINGDOM COME, we are encouraged to suggest to, and earnestly enjoin on you, attention to the following particulars, which we conceive important.

1st. That you deprive not yourselves the privilege and pleasure of associating frequently, for the special purpose of supplicating the King of Heaven for the out pouring of his spirit; for the spread of the gospel for the success of missionary and Bible Societies, and for all other means which God in his providence may adopt, until the Jews with the fulness of the Gentiles, will be bro't to own their common Lord.

2d. That for the same purpose, and to make known to God you individual wants, you frequently retire in private, with full confidence in the divine promise, that "Those who seek him in secret will be rewarded openly."

3d. That you keep in mind the dearest interests of your families, presenting yourselves and them by evening and morning sacrifice at the throne of grace; bearing in mind this awful denunciation of Heaven - "I will puur out my fury on the Heathen and on the families that call not on my name."

4th. That you neglect not that education of your children which will qualify them for usefulness among men in the different departments of life, but also, and more particularly, that which will qualify them for associating with the brighter orders of the heavenly hosts. To succeed in attaining the latter purpose, permit us to suggest , as the happiest means, reading the scriptures, catechisms, and attending the preaching of the gospel, being well calculated to produce in them, with the divine aid, a knowledge of their duty, their danger, and their remedy.

5th. That you neglect not the observance of God's Holy Sabbath. This, dear brethren, we would especially recommend to you, inasmuch as of late attempts have been made to set aside its morality, and do away its duties - such attempts we deplore. We have no hesitation in announcing in the words of the general assembly, "The Sabbath is constituted a sign between God and us, a visible test of our obedience." Allow their encroachments to be made on its duties, and its obligations infringed, and so far the chords of God's moral government on earth, binding men together, are broken; and one of the strongest ties which bind society, is fatally burst asunder.

6th. That you give diligent attention to reading the word of God. In it you think, nay you know, you have the words of eternal life:- in it alone are revealed the true character of God - the unhappy situation of man, alienated from him, and the glorious constitution of divine grace. It is emphatically, the GOOD BOOK - the valua ble donation of God to man. Read it for yourselves - read it for your children and servants - read it with diligence, preparation and prayer - treasure it up in your hearts, and reduce it to practice in your lives.

7th. That you exert yourselves to form societies for religious worship: endeavouring to obtain the preaching of the word among you; and where this is not practicable, that you nevertheless meet together on the Sabbath to read the word of God - sermons from approved authors, and to attend to other devotional exercises.

8th. That you establish among you, suitable regulations to forward contributions, for constitution a fund to defray expenses, for which will necessarily arise, for the purchase of books for charitable donaions; and for obtaining the preaching of the gospel among you.

9th. That as societies and individuals, you strive to correct an error, which, we lament as too prevalent in our bounds - viz/ the neglect of the ordinance of the Lord's supper, by those who feel the obligation of baptizing their children. Both ordinances are seats of the dame covenane, and equally the duty of believers to comply with.

Finally, we are not satisfied to conclude this address without mentioning something particularly respecting our own denomination. The whole body of Presbyterian professors in the United States, are a band of brothers united in one system of doctrines, to say no more, are those of the reformation - * our dicipline as old as christianity, and our moral system that in which all good men are agreed. Without entering into an enquiry respecting the relative accomplishments or faithfulness of ministers of different persuasions, it will be agreed on all hands, that the means of grace, if important to any, are important to all.

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* L. Tim. 4, 14, Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery.

The population within the limits of our Presbytery is at least 100,000. Hence you perceive the harvest is great, and (including all the ministers of other denominations) the labourers are few. Hence also the importance, dear brethren, of tendering you aid to every lawful measure having a tendency to supply the great deficiency. Such aid we feel ourselves authorised in the name of CHRIS, to solicit; well assured that your readiness in contribution will, at least, equal our confidence in asking.

SIGNED Wm. MONTGOMERY
JAMES SMYLIE,

Committee to examine, amend, and correct the report of the former committee.

August 31st, 1816.

Presbytery adjourned to meet at Ebenezer 1st. Wednesday in March next, where Rev. Wm. Montgomery is to be installed. Revd. J. Smylie to preach the discourse, and Rev. J. Bullin to preside and give the charge.

Concluded by prayer,

Signed Rev. James Smylie
Roger Dunn, Elder,

Committee of extraxts

October 8th, 1816

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT.

COUNTY ADAMS

DATE MAY15,1937

PROJECT 6055-4120

CANVASSER

MRS.AMANDA PHIPPS

AREA SIXTH

CHURCHES.

ASSIGNMENT # 26

Episcopal

Lelia H. Mulvihill

(Mrs.) Lelia H. Mulvihill
Associate Adv.
Historical Res. Proj.

"FIFTY YEARS"

"CHRISTIAN BROTHERS'".

In This Country as Christian Teachers--Anniversary of Brothers of the Sacred Heart.

The Catholic Church has been prolific of Christian workers in all channels of the world where work has been needed - among the poor, the afflicted, the forsaken; as protectors and friends of the orphaned; as bearers of the great Gospel tidings to races shrouded in superstition and degradation. Whither the Divine hand has pointed there has been no lack of heroes and heroines to go. There has been no obstacle erected by man that has long barred the progress of the peaceful soldiers of the cross as they are banded in different legions, but under one commander, within the circle of Roman Catholicism. This is a mighty fact. It is not our province, however inviting the theme to explain it. The space and time to do so are not ours, if the capacity were. As an impartial chronicler we note the truth.

In no sphere has greater glory come to the militant organization than has been achieved by the orders of the church distinctively teachers and instructors of the young-men and women who, severing every tie of home and relationship, and equipping themselves by rigid spiritual and mental training, have found their mission to lie in the pedagogic and scholastic fields. Of these are the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, one of whose flourishing and thorough institutions of learning is an ornament and advantage to this city. In 1847 five Brothers from the mother house in Le Puy, France, arrived in Mobile, Ala., and assumed charge of the orphans left by an epidemic of yellow fever then raging in that city. About the same time these same fearless men laid plans for the establishment of

St. Vincent's College. Not long after the coming of the five Brothers a colony from the order in France was sent to Dubuque, Iowa; a little later a number came to Bay St. Louis, Miss., where they now have a magnificently equipped seminary. In almost uninterrupted succession locations were made by the devoted Brothers in Kentucky, Indiana, Louisiana, Georgia, South Caroline and New England. Now they are found in all portions of the country, and in Canada, faithful, diligent, unwearying in furthering the transcendant mission that is theirs. From five consecrated pioneers the number of the brethren in America has grown to 300 professed members. Of the original five but one survives, Brother Athanasias, now provincial of the order.

The Brothers located in Natchez in 1865, about the close of the civil war. They assumed charge of D'Evereux Hall, The asylum for boys, in the same year. The property was a donation. They also established the Cathedral School in 1866, which has grown to be a leading institution of its kind, training youth of all sects. It is now one of the most flourishing educational establishments in the State. The principal is Brother Celestin- a gentleman well known to this people, whose culture, courtesy and perennial kindness of spirit and manner link him in fervent esteem to all privileged to know him. He is assisted by four other members of the order. There are seven or eight Brothers in charge of the asylum for boys. In connection with the orphanage they conduct a large vegetable garden, and also maintain a school-thus training the boys industrially and mentally.

In honor of the jubilee year Brother Norbert, the head of the order throughout the world, came to this country from France. He will visit all the schools of the Brothers in the United States, and next month is expected to be in Natchez.

Recurring epidemics of yellow fever made fatal inroads on the devoted

community in the South; the dreadful sectional war closed their schools and scattered the teachers; the mutations of time have affected them; but the divine protection has been with them, their zeal has not flagged, th their faith wavered naught, and upon the thresh-hold of another half century they stand united in faith and resolve to make a record even surpassing in grandeur the proud history embraced in the fifty years just closed.

The celebration in Natchez was signalized by a solemn high mass in the cathedral at 9 a.m.; a dinner by the Brothers and local Catholic clergy at D'Evereux Hall; a sacred drama in the Institute Hall at 8 p.m., followed by an address by Bishop Heslin.

The religious service was attended by all the Brothers, their wards and many of the laity. At the dinner, in addition to the members of the community, were the members of the Catholic clergy, and at the hospitable board a still higher honor was conferred by the presence of Bishop Heslin. At the Institute Hall, in the graceful, terse diction he always employs, the bishop commended the grand order of Christian men in whose honor he spoke, and also dwelt upon the cause of education. Ever interesting and forcible in what he says the bishop was especially so last evening. He held the uninterrupted attention of the large audience present.

The drama, of a sacred character, entitled "Judgment at Heaven's Gate" was rendered by the youths of the Cathedral School. It was surpassingly impressive in character, and finely interpreted by the boys. Specially to be commended was the singing. A marvelous feature of the performance was the wonderful self-composure of the small boys. There was not an effort strained-naturalness in movement and voice was to be observed in every detail. We extend a special word of praise to Mr. J.K. Lambert and Masters Goetz and Klein.

A charming and substantial interlude was provided by Mr. Charles F. Engle at the close of the drama. The young gentleman, in perfect voice and language, addressing Brother Celestin, presented that gentleman with a purse of gold. Whilst the recipient was engrossed in the beautiful periods of his grateful acceptance and reply the fire-bells rang out and interrupted him.

Thus closed one of the most perfect entertainments ever presented to the people of this city. We feel that we express the hope of all this populace when we say that we trust long years of usefulness in this community may remain to the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, and that the Divine spirit of light and blessing may ever abide with them.

We annex the programme:

The Magnificat, Chorus.
Judgment at Heaven's Gate.

St. John, the Well Beloved, James K. Lambert; Angel of Vestibule, Clifton C. Goetz; First Angel of Portal, Raphael A. Klein; Second Angel of Portal, Erie F. Whitney; Angel from Throne, Barron P. Murphy; Guardian Angel, Bernard A. Case; Guardian Angel, John H. Davis.

Mortals.

Count of Val de Grace, Marion W. Reily; Felician, Alex. S. Humason; Mr. Chapin, Jos. C. Noonan; Aloysius, Lawrence O'Ferrall; Pancratius, Sam Junkin.

During the course of the drama the Sanctus of Eternity was sung.
Address, Rt. Rev. Thos. Heslin, D. D. Jubilate, Chorus.
Jubilate, Chorus.
Accompanist, Miss Margie O'Cavanaugh.

"The Natchez Weekly Democrat" - Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1897.

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
AMANDA W. PHIPPS
ASSIGNMENT
APRIL 27, 1936

SHORT BIOGRAPHIES OF NOTABLE PERSONS
CONNECTED WITH TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

MR. STEPHEN DUNCAN

This polished gentleman, son of Dr. Stephen Duncan, was among Trinity's greatest contributors. Besides being a regular subscriber to the church fund, he was a willing helper to all the church societies. He never failed to respond when called on.

The records show that in the early part of 1899 the Vestry was compelled to negotiate a loan of $5000.00, giving as security a mortgage on the rectory property. This money they secured from Mr. Stephen Duncan, with the distinct understanding that the debt should not be paid by negotiating another loan but must be paid by the voluntary subscription of the congregation. Long before the note became due, Mr. Duncan, with his usual generosity, agreed to accept $2,000.00 in full settlement, provided the amount was subscribed by the congregation. This was done and the debt cancelled. The debt being thus satisfied, the Vestry at its meeting held April 10, 1900, adopted the following: Resolved,

That the sincere and profound gratitude of the Rector, Wardens, and Congregation of Trinity Church is due to Mr. Duncan for his kindness and generosity.

That in token thereof these resolutions be adopted by a rising vote and spread upon the minutes of this Vestry meeting.

Among his many donations we may mention the beautiful Chancel Window, the present "Brown" organ and last but not least the handsome Parish House.

These gifts were highly appreciated by the vestry and at their

meeting on April 29, 1936, appointed Messrs. Carpenter and Wade a committee to deliver to him in person the following address:

Mr. Stephen Duncan,

Natchez, Miss.

Dear Sir:--

Appreciating the motive which prompted the desire that the public should not recog ize in you the author of the magnificent donations which Trinity Church has recently received, we have hitherto forborne to make an official acknowedgement of the deep gratitude felt by ourselves and the congregation. But since you have been unable to preserve your incognito, we deem it our pleasure and duty to express in a formal letter the high appreciation in which we hold your gifts of the handsome Parish Building--an ornament to the city and a lasting monument to your munificence.

Permit us to refer also to the beautiful chancel window with which our late beloved rector, Rev. Alex Marks, through your generosity was enabled to adorn the temple of God.

We shall always think of you as one who loved to glorify the Great Giver by dedicating to his service an ample share of those gifts, which He in His Wisdom has bestowed upon you.

Yours sincerely and respectfully,

(Signed):

F.A. DeROSSET, RECTOR

JNO. WADE, SENIOR WARDEN.

GEO. S. MARSHALL, JUNIOR WARDEN

J.N. CARPENTER.

CHAS. STIRTENROTH.

GERARD BRANDON.

R.C. CAIN.

F.M. SHAW.

AMBRUS COOK.

GEO. W. GREEN.

R.S. DIXON.

JOHN GARNETT.

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DR. STEPHEN DUNCAN

In Dr. Stephen Duncan, "Old Trinity" had its first and greatest friend and supporter. It was at his hospitable home, "Auburn", that the subject of establishing an Episcopal Church at Natchez was first discussed in the fall of 1821, culminating in the formal organization of the church in the spring of 1822. Dr. Duncan was elected its first treasurer and it was mainly through his influence that the Rev. Jas. Tilmore was induced to accept the first rectorship of the newly organized church. Dr. Duncan was born at Carlisle, Pa., in 1787, and graduated in medicine in 1808; came to Natchez in 1808, where he continued to practice his profession. He was twice married, first to Margaret Ellis and afterwards to Catherine Bingaman. Dr. Duncan removed to New York, where he died in 1867.

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JOSEPH EMORY DAVIS

Joseph Emory Davis, brother of Jefferson Davis, the first and only President of the Southern Confederacy, came to Natchez in 1820, and very soon afterwards became the law partner of Thos. B. Reed. In 1824-26 he

was President of the Board of Trustees of Trinity Church. He soon became the owner of 5000 acres of land in the bend 36 miles below Vicksburg, known as the "Hurricane."

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DR. WILLIAM NEWTON MERCER

For more than twenty years Dr. Wm. Newton Mercer was honored Vestryman of Trinity Church, having been first elected in 1824 to succeed his father-in-law, Benj. F. Farrar, who resigned. It was on Second Creek, a few miles south of Natchez, on the Woodville road, that Dr. Mercer owned his beautiful home, "Laurel Hill", and it was here, along in the early forties that he built the beautiful Gothic St. Mary's Chapel, to commemorate " a father's love for his only daughter." Mrs. Mercer, who was the daughter of Benj. F. Farrar and Mary Ellis, died at Laurel Hill in 1839, and Dr. Mercer died in 1874, at New Orleans, in his home on Canal Street, now occupied by the Boston Club. Dr. Mercer's family are all buried at Laurel Hill.

St. Mary's Chapel was quite often visited by Bishop Green before the Civil War, and in his address to the Diocesan Council in 1860, he said, "On Thursday, March 29, 1860, I rode to Laurel Hill, the late residence of Dr. Wm. N. Mercer, and preached in his beautiful little chapel, to a small number of the neighboring families. In the afternoon, I baptized, at one of his adjacent plantations, fifty-four infant children of his servants." Again in 1861, the bishop visited Laurel Hill and assisted by Rev. F.W. Boyd, (an uncle of Mrs. Jas. Surget), confirmed one person and baptized 19 colored children.

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ADAM L. BINGAMAN

ADAM L. BINGAMAN

Among the early Vestrymen of Trinity we may mention Mr. Adam L. Bingaman. He was of a family established in the Natchez District during the British period and resided on what is now known as "Fatherland." He was twice speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the State Senate in 1838-39. He assisted at the reception of Henry Clay on his visit to Natchez in 1850.

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SARGENT S. PRENTISS

Much has been said about this great orator, but we shall confine ourselves to the fact that he was numbered among the early Churchmen and it was in Trinity Church on March 3, 1842, that he was married to Miss Mary Jane Williams, the Rev. D.C. Page, then rector, officiating. His death occurred July 1, 1850, and he was buried in the old family cemetery of the Williams, opposite "Gloucester", Bishop Green officiating.

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HON. GEORGE WINCHESTER

This distinguished gentleman came to Natchez very shortly after the organization of Trinity Church, and in 1833 was chosen a member of the Vestry. At the date of his death in February 1851, he was Senior Warden of the parish, and the Vestry at their meeting the week following his death said "The many excellent virtues of the deceased, as well as his usefulness and devotion to the Church, endeared him no less as a Christian, than a man whose example all will do well to remember and labor to imitate. By the removal of our friend and fellow laborer, a vacancy has been cceated, which we can scarcely hope soon to be filled."

He was a native of Massachusetts and completed his education at

Harvard. He held many important public offices in Mississippi, and was the Whig candidate for Governor in 1829.

That he was a Godly man is fully attested by the beautiful monument erected over his grave in the Natchez cemetery by the members of the bar and numerous friends. The east side of this massive stone bears the following inscription:

A tribute
To purity of life in the
MAN
To talent and integrity in the
JURIST
To disinterested sincerity in the
FRIEND
And unaffected piety in the
CHRISTIAN

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JUDGE EDWARD TURNER

Judge Edward Turner, whose death is recorded in 1860, was a member of Trinity's Vestry as early as 1831, and he was Senior Warden at his death. The Vestry minutes referred to him as being a wise counselor, zealous of good works, benevolent in disposition and one whose example is worthy of imitation. Of him Bishop Green said, "Whilst looking down from the pulpit over that large congregation, I was pained to see the vacant pew of that worthy, consistent and long-tried Churchman, the Hon. Edward Turner, under whose hospitable roof I had so often felt myself 'at home', and in whose bright and unspotted example his family and friends

had so long rejoiced. Few men have lived so pure and upright a life, or have had less cause for self-reproach in a dying hour. The grave may hide his venerable form, but it cannot bury the remembrance of his kind, and gentle, and honest, and charitable spirit."

Like many other Vestrymen in the early history of the parish, Judge Turner filled many civil offices in the state with marked ability. He was a delegate to the first Constitutional Convention of Mississippi; he was made Judge of the State Supreme Court in 1824, and was presiding Judge in 1829. In 1825 he was authorized to compile the Statutes, embracing all the laws in force up to 1816. Judge Turner had the honor of presiding at the dinner on the occasion of Henry Clay's visit to Natchez in 1850.

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GEN. JOHN A. QUITMAN

The minutes show that Gen. John Anthony Quitman, was elected a member of Trinity's Vestry in 1831, just ten years after his arrival at Natchez. In 1824 his marriage to Eliza, a niece of Judge Edward Turner, was recorded and he soon established his home at "Monmouth". Like all the other great men who came to Trinity in her early history he made for himself a fine record. He served in the war with Mexico in 1846, and in the following year Congress voted him a sword "in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his gallantry and good conduct in storming Monterey." He held the office of Governor in 1850 and was elected to Congress in 1855. When Henry Clay visited Natchez in 1850, Gen. Quitman made the welcoming address. He died in 1858.

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JOHN T. M'MURRAN

JOHN T. M'KUNRAN

This eminent lawyer who came to us in 1828 from Pennsylvania was a Vestryman of Trinity Church from 1842 to 1863. He became a law partner of Gen. Guitman and married a daughter of Judge Edward Turner. He represented Adams county in the Constitutional Convention of 1851.

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BREVOORT BUTLER

Probably no man served Trinity Church with greater zeal than Mr. Brevoort Butler. Although he has departed this life more than a half century there are still many here who remember him well. His twenty-one years in the Vestry were marked by a deep sense of responsibility and an exceptional fidelity. Of him the Vestry said at meeting in August 1865, "He was active, efficient, and devoted to the cause of our Church, upright as a citizen; he was amiable and full of sympathy and a friend, devout and humble as a Christian. We will long remember him for his many virtues."

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REV. WM. K. DOUGLAS

This reverend gentleman never was rector of "Old Trinity" but officiated very often at her Altar whilst he was superintendent of the public school of Natchez in 1866. Just previous to this he was professor of Languages at Jefferson College and Rector of the Church of the Advent, at Washington. In October 1857, he was married in Trinity Church to Miss Sarah L. Tucker, a lady of wealth of Adams County.

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DR. ALLEN T. BOWIE

After serving on the Vestry about one year, Dr. Allen T. Bowie, t

native of Maryland, entered into Rest. Dr. Bowie was one whose character deeply impressed itself and endeared him to us all. No better eulogy can be expressed than the memorial adopted by the Vestry in September 1872; "Since the last meeting of the Vestry, one of our number, the late Dr. Allen T. Bowie, has died. Elected to the position of Vestryman in 1871, he was faithful and attentive to his duties and never missed a meeting until the last when he was detained by his own illness. The death of his only daughter less than a year ago seemed to bread the electricity of his spirits and he never wholly recovered from the shock. A social warm hearted, and affectionate friend, he was an ornament to society."

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DR. GUSTAVUS A. COLHOUN

Hardly had the ink dried after recording the death of Dr. Allen T. Bowie, when the Vestry was again called upon to record another break in their ranks--the death of Dr. Colhoun which occurred in 1873. In the minutes of February we find the following tribute to his memory: "Another one of our brothers has fallen since the last meeting of the Vestry--the late Dr. Gustavus Colhoun. For many years he was a communicant and a Vestryman and we can bear testimony to the faithfulness with which he discharged his duties. He was a good citizen, and his life was that of an exemplary Christian gentleman."

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DR. SPENCER WOOD

The following Memorial of the late Dr. Spencer Wood, was spread upon the minutes of the Vestry, March 1, 1875: "Since our last meeting, our friend and Senior Warden, has died. He had been a Vestryman of our

church since 1862, and during this period he had successively been Junior and Senior Warden. In all these positions he had been ever prompt and ready in the discharge of his duties. Naturally of an affectionate heart and benevolent disposition these graces were heightened and enlarged by the spirit of Christianity with which his sould was embued. While we personally and as officers of this church, mourn the decease of our Senior Warden, we are consoled by the reflection that he has illustrated in his life "the beauty of holiness." We are thankful that he was permitted to live to a green old age and that at its close, surrounded by his family and friends in his own home he was permitted to realize the comforts of our holy religion."

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JUDGE JOSEPH DUNBAR SHIELDS

This grand churchman departed this life on August 4, 1886, "in the Communion of the Catholic Church," after having served "Old Trinity" for more than a third of a century. Glowing tributes were paid to his memory by the secular press; but it remained for the Vestry of Trinity Church to record the following beautiful remarks: "Judge Joseph Dunbar Shields became a member of the Vestry of Trinity Church, April 12, 1852. When he was chosen to the position it soon became evident that his heart was in the work of the Church and to the several rectors who have governed the Church since that period, he has been at all times a ready and able helper, and his willing and efficient hand was ever ready to do what he was called on to perform. The confidence he early established in his earnestness and active piety was never for a moment lost, and his sound and discriminating judgment was always consulted in times of difficulty and trial. In the death of Judge Joseph Dunbar Shields,

the Vestry has lost one of its most cherished members, the rector one of his most useful and efficient assistants, and the church of Christ one of its most attached and untiring workers."

It was at the home of Judge Shield's mother that Sargent S. Prentiss was engaged to tutor Judge Shields who in after life wrote the "Life and Times of Prentiss."

The compiler of these memoirs was intimately acquainted with Judge Shields, and can say that he never knew a more devoted churchman, a more faithful follower of his Lord, than Judge Shields.

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ANDREW COOK

The Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, being desirous of placing on record an expression of their deep sorrow at the death of the late Mr. Andrew Cook, a communicant of the church and at one time Junior Warden of the parish, adopted the following memorial-minute at an adjourned meeting, held Monday, Feb. 21, 1898.

"Resolved; That in the death of Mr. Andrew Cook the church has lost a quiet and unassuming member and a devout and consistant communicant, the community a most worthy citizen, and a happy home a devoted husband and father.

"His life was pure
He gave it pure to God."

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HON. GEORGE R. MARSHALL

Departed in peace, at "Lansdowne", his country home, in June, 1899, Hon. George R. Marshall, who for many years was a valued member of Trinity

Church Vestry, and who served her so well as Lay Reader, particularly during the six months just previous to and after the death of Rev. Alex Marks in 1886, during which period he was absent only one Sunday. For these very acceptable services he was warmly thanked by the Vestry and the resolutions were ordered spread upon the minutes. Mr. Marshall was deeply touched by the compliment thus paid him, and he replied in the following beautiful language:

"The humble and weak (though cheerfully rendered) services of mine which you were so kind as to commend and encourage, if productive of no visible results, have at least been the occasion of establishing some very warm friendships and have bound me with hooks of steel to the congregation of dear old Trinity.

"Warmly appreciating your motives, I tender and give you my most cordial thanks for your kind and graceful words, and stand ever ready to do all that in my power lies, to further the interests of this Church and Vestry."

Mr. Marshall was a man whose character deeply impressed itself and endeared him to us all. In manners always courteous, in judgment always sound, he was a Christian gentleman.

"Rest eternal, Light perpetual
Grant, O good Lord."

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ALEXANDER HENDERSON PEALE

Probably one of the saddest deaths Trinity Church sustained, was that of Mr. Alexander Henderson Peale, who entered into rest, April 15, 1907, after a very brief illness. Mr. Peale was a member of the Vestry

and also one of her choristers, and his death at such an early age cast a gloom over the parish. Only two years previous to his demise he was Rev. Josiah B. Perry's greatest assistant in the organization of the vested choir,--the greatest choir ever introduced in the church. He was its first leader.

"The strife is o'er, the battle done;
The victory of life is won."

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MAJOR JOHN RAULE

Among the many faithful adherents of Trinity Church, was Major John Raule, who fell asleep, on September 1d, 1916, in the eightieth year of his age.

Major Raule was a native of Plaquemines parish, Louisiana, but soon after the close of the Civil War, (in which he served from beginning to end as a gallant soldier and officer in the Confederate army), he removed to Natchez, where he continued to reside till the date of his death.

For many years he was a Vestryman of the Parish and held many important offices. A more beautiful tribute to his memory could not be paid than the following which we find recorded upon the minutes:

"Early in life Major Raule became a confirmed member of the Episcopal Church, and remained devoted to its services to his death, and was active in its business affairs till the infirmities of years caused him to yield his place to younger men. For many years he was an officer of Trinity Church, Natchez, serving at different times as Secretary of the Vestry, as Junior Warden, and as Senior Warden, and frequently as delegate to its Diocesan Councils. Impelled by religious duty and pious pleasure, he never missed a church service, unless his attendance was prevented by

sickness or other unavoidable cause. In support of the church he was ever a free and generous giver in proportion to his means; as a religious counsellor, he was always a valued and loyal friend and supporter of his rector."

"A distinguishing trait in Major Rasle's character was his constant optimism and cheerfulness,--a trait that can have its foundation only in an abiding faith and confidence in Him who doeth all things wisely and for the best."

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MR. ROBT. S. DIXON

For eighteen years Mr. R.S. Dixon was an honored member of Trinity's Vestry, and only resigned on account of his removal from this city to Saint Louis, in which latter city he entered unto rest, "in the confidence of a certain faith and in the communion of the Catholic Church", on Oct. 12, 1893. His remains were brought to Natchez for their final resting place. Mr. Dixon was possessed of all those qualities which make up a cheerful, generous, sympathetic, and kind-hearted man.

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FARRAR CONNER MARTIN

On Sunday, March 16, 1913, Mr. Farrar Conner Martin, an honored and useful member of the Vestry of Trinity Church, finished the battle of life in which as a soldier of the Cross he fought so bravely and so well, and answered the Master's call to receive his crown of eternal life. His services to the Church were much appreciated by the Vestry, and from their minutes of March 28, 1913, we extract the following: "Farrar Conner Martin was a true man in every sense of the word. As a business man he stood for all that was honorable and upright. As a Christian and a

Churchman, he was an exemplar for us all. We shall miss him in the walks of social life,--and in his cordial hand-clasp there was a benediction. We shall miss his presence in our choir, as the anthems of praise ascend to God,--for he has now joined the choir celestial. Above all, we of the Vestry, shall miss his presence at our meetings, his wise counsel and sage advice in all matters, his earnest work in the affairs of our church. Truly, his place will be hard to fill."

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MR. DUNBAR JENKINS

The church lost another good member when the announcement came that Mr. Wm. Dunbar Jenkins had been called to a better world. He served the church most faithfully during his residence here, particularly in 1877-1882 when he was an active member of the Vestry. There are still many who can recall the beautiful lettering, in old English, of the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and the Apostle's Creed and Pulpit, on the east wall, before the building of the recess chancel. Mr. Jenkins, was a son of Dr. John C. and Annie Jenkins. He died at Chattanooga, Tenn., March 18, 1914, and his remains were brought to Natchez and committed to their last resting place in the family burial ground on "Elgin" in Adams county, Miss., a place he loved so well and in his own words:

"Where'er it be my fate to die,
Beneath those trees, in whose dark shade
The first loved of my life am laid
I wish to lie."

Among other Vestrymen of Trinity Church, who have gone to their reward, within the memory of the compiler of these memoirs, may be mentioned: Col. J. Floyd King, Dr. Walter M. Boulware, Dr. J. Stebbins

King, Mr. Geo. W. Koontz, Sr., Henry B. Shaw, Dr. Wm. Harper, Mr. Wm/ H. Forbes, Mr. Chas. E. Byrnes, Mr. Chas. A. Bryan, Andrew D. Campbell, Judge Claude Pintard, Mr. Chas. Parsons, Mr. W.T. Dixon, S. Dryden Stockman, Alfred V. Davis, Wm. L. Wells, Mr. H.S. Beltzhoover, Mr. John Carnot, Capt. Devereux Shields, Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Saml. A. Mason, Mr. Geo. W. Green, Mr. Robt. G. Cain, Mr. John K. Bryan, Mr. Andrew S. Campbell, Mr. Geo. F. Greene.

They were all just and pure men, earnest Christians, faithful and active as officials in the Church of God.

"So He giveth His beloved sleep."

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REV. HENRY CONOVA HARRIS

While in no wise officially connected with Trinity Church, still she can rightfully claim Mr. Harris as one of her products. Probably few men ever entered any ministry under a like incident. Mr. Harris came to Natchez from his native city, Mobile, when only twenty-one years old, and practically up to that period he claimed no particular church as his own. In the fall of 1857, while passing Trinity Church during service hours, - and on hearing the beautiful music, he stopped suddenly, and said to himself, "I wonder what these people are doing in here. I think I will go in and see." While sitting in dear "Old Trinity", listening to a powerful sermon he was converted, and before leaving the building, he resolved that henceforth he would preach this gospel. Furthermore he remarked "I am going to be a minister of this Church." Shortly thereafter he was confirmed in Trinity Church by Bishop Green, and then went to Nashotah, where

he completed his theological studies. He was made a Deacon in St. Andrew 's Church, Jackson, Miss., in 1861, and advance to the Priesthood in 1864. For a short time he was transferred to Vermont, but preferring the Sunny South, he soon came back to the Diocese of Mississippi, where he officiated as missionary in the eastern part of the Diocese, until his death in New Orleans, in 1873. Mr. Harris was a most zealous priest and Bishop Green always spoke highly of him. Besides himself he gave two stalwart sons to the ministry; the Rev. John Augustus Harris and Rev. Normand B. Harris. Both of them attended Trinity Sunday School in 1870-1875, and after their admission to the priesthood, they occasionally officiated in Trinity Church. Rev. Normand Harris filled the pulpit for several months during the absence of Rev. Mr. Hoffman. Rev. Jno. A. Harris died in Redlands, Cal., in 1900, while Rev. Normand Harris passed to his reward in 1919, at Reno, Nevada. The present worthy Clerk of the Vestry, and his brother Mr. H.C. Harris, of Jackson, Miss., are the only surviving members of this noted family.

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MRS. AGNES IZOD

Mrs. Agnes Izod, who was familiarly known as "Mother Izod," was a woman of very Christian graces, sterling character and uncompromisingly loyal to the Church. In her strong days and up to her death, she was active in all Church work.

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MRS. SARAH A. DORSEY

This splendid woman, (an authoress of some note), was also a member of Trinity Church. She was the daughter of Thos. G. and Mary South Ellis She was a regular contributor to the New York Churchman, and in 1860 sent for publication the choral service she had arranged for the religious

instructions of the slaves on her husband's plantation. In the preparation of Hon. Jefferson Davis' "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," she was his main assistant. On her death in New Orleans, July 4, 1879, she willed her home "Beauvoir," (now the home for old Confederate soldiers), together with three plantations to Jefferson Davis. She was buried in the South cemetery on Homochitto street, the Rev. Alex Marks performing the last sad rites. The Hon. Jefferson Davis accompanied her remains to Natchez, and caused a marble monument to be erected to her memory.

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MISS ELIZA MARKS

We all knew this remarkable woman, as "Aunt Liza" and "Old Trinity" never had a more indefatigable worker or more regular attendant than Miss Marks. In the days gone by, the church was profusely decorated during the Christmas season, and the greater part of this work was done by her deft hands.

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MISS EVA CHAMBERS LOVELL

No loss could have so moved the congregation of Trinity Church, as the death of this loved and estimable lady which occurred May 9, 1919. Apparently strong, healthy, and active, she did not seem a likely mark for the insatiable archer. Abounding good works, growing daily in the consciousness that she was a steward, she was making advance in all Christian graces.

"Death found her prepared;
'Twas a message of peace,
A mandate of mercy
To give her release."

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MRS. ERNEST BROWN

Surrounded by those she held most dear on earth, Mrs. Georgia Wicks Eckford Brown, gently "fell asleep," July 14, 1921, at Natchez, Miss., closing her eyes upon the joys of earth to open them upon the immortal joys of heaven.

Mrs. Brown was the beloved wife of Judge Ernest E. Brown, of Natchez, and daughter of Mrs. Gertrude Eckford, of Aberdeen. Her loveliness of character made for her hosts of friends. In the home circle, of which she was an ideal mother, and in the Church she loved so well and served so faithfully, she is greatly missed. Just a few months before her death she read a most remarkable paper before the Lenten Study Classes of Trinity Church, her subject being, "Religious Education," showing as she did the urgent need of Church Schools and religious education for our children by pointing out the sad results that have obtained owing to the lack of these advantages. They were noble words from a noble woman.

Her lamp was trimmed and burning, and she was ready for the summons from Him who doeth all things well.

"She came to the Cross when her young cheek was blooming.
And lifted to Jesus the glance of her eye;
And when o'er its beauty, death's darkness was glooming,
The Cross still sustained her—her Savior was nigh."

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Taken From

"ONE HUNDRED YEARS WITH OLD TRINITY CHURCH--NATCHEZ MISS.

BY---------CHAS. STIRTHROTH

NEGRO BAPTIST.

In the Central Association of the Baptist of Natchez, In all the minutes, there was one matter that was reported at every meeting, namely:

The amount of time and effort spent on evangelizing the Negro slaves. It is interesting to note that during all the arrangements for and against slavery before the "Civil War" or after, there is not recorded any abuse towards the Negroes by Baptist leaders.

The Pastor's of the Baptist Churches saw to it that the servants had the gospel preached to them and aroused the slave owners to their responsibility and duty in furnishing the means for their spiritual development.

In 1822 the above named Association met in a church called Ebenezer, in Natchez, and the kind spirit of these early Baptists is revealed in an effort made by them to have repealed a law in the State Legislature which curtailed the religious liberty of the Negro Churches.

As early as 1829 the churches began to provide accomodations in their own churches for the "Black People."

Some churches built special balconies to seat them, others provided seats in the same building with the white people.

The negroes were members of the same churches with their white masters and in many instances there were more negroes than whites.

In 1846 the Natchez Church had four hundred forty-two members and only sixty-two of them were white.

Some of these Negroes were free, others were slaves. There

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were so many of them later that the white members decided something had to be done about them; so, instead of erecting a balcony in the same house, or building an adjoining "shed" as some churches did, Wall Street Church built a separate church for the Negroes, on Madison Street between Union and Rankin Streets, which took the name of "Rose Hill Church."

This Church was built from contributions from both white and colored members of Wall Street Church and deeded to a free Negro named "Marshall."

The Negroes, still considered members of Wall Street Church, worshiped in Rose Hill Church always with several white men in the congregation.

The Pastor of the Wall Street Church conducted the services as at this time there were no licensed Colored Baptist preachers in the state.

W.W. Keep was called to the pastorate of the church in 1858. At that time there seemed to be a general revival of religion throughout all the meetings of the churches, the Association, and the convention.

The late Rev. Randolph Pollard was the first colored Baptist Preacher of the Rose Hill Church, later Steve Young, John Cole, and C. P. Hunter.

Under Rev. C. P. Hunter's administration the frame structure was destroyed by fire in the year of 1907. Arrangements was made to rebuild and a brick structure was erected in 1908 at the cost of $14,750.

The Rose Hill Baptist church was given to the Colored Baptist in 1834 an old Historic church 102 years old now stands as a faithful sentinal in this our old historic Natchez.

"Natchez, beautiful Natchez, so stately and old, with its moss covered trees and its castles bold.

Its baronial halls hidden away in the trees, that tremble and sway with this soft Southern breeze." (1)

GREATER MACEDONIA BAPTIST CHURCH.

Organized Oct. 1905, Cedar Street, Natchez, Miss. Pro tem pastor Rev. Marshall, elected pastor Rev. D. Lewis under whose administration the church purchased a lot for a new location on Brandon Ave. Rev. D. Lewis died before the erection of the new building. Rev. F. Drake was accepted as pastor pro tem. The congregation built a very small building on the lot purchased. Rev. J. J. Bell, D. D. was elected and began to conduct a series of revivals and as a result the membership was greatly increased to about 200. Rev. Bell with the congregation rebuilt the church edifice, and continued revivals, building the church stronger spiritually, numerically and financially. Under his administration a new lot was bought on the corner of William and Minor streets of which is the present location. He built the present beautiful church edifice which is now named Greater Macedonia, Baptist Church. Rev. J. J. Bell has served as pastor for twenty one (21) years and is still pastor.

Educational.

Rev. J. J. Bell received his early training in the Vidalia school, Vidalia, La. He afterward improved his education by attending Natchez College. He received his degree as Doctor of Divinity Sept. 18th, 1912 from the Princeton University, Ind. He is now also serving as Educational Secretary of the General Missionary Baptist State Convention of Mississippi. He lives in his own home, #11 Garden Street,

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THE BEULAH BAPTIST CHURCH.

It was organized Dec. 3, 1896 in Oak Street Hall, but was built on Bee Street its present seat. Its first pastor was the late Rev. S.D. Young, Second was the late Rev. A. D. Davenport, third was the Rev. J.N. Christmas, its fourth and present pastor is the Rev. B. D. Sims, who received his early training in the schools of the rural district of Adams county and after having been licensed to preach he attended Natchez College under the leadership of Prof. S. H. C. Owen. The Beulah Church was remodeled in 1921. It is valued at $9,000.

(Rev. B. D. Sims, Pastor)

MT. OLIVE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Mt. Olive Baptist Church was organized in 1871 in a stable on a plantation at Sibley, Miss. Its location is about 14 miles from Natchez. It has its own property now and is valued at $1,000. Its present pastor is Rev. B. D. Sims, its first pastor being Rev. H. Williams.

NATCHEZ COLLEGE.

This institution of learning was established on Jan. 5th, 1885, by the Negro Baptists of Mississippi, under the authority of their Baptist State Convention. The first president was Prof. P. A. Wardlaw, B. S., who wrought well for two years. Then came Prof. S. H. C. Owen, A.M., who for more than thirty years presided over the college as president, and under his leadership the college did its greatest work and

reached its highest standing. Following Prof. Owen's retirement Prof. E. L. Washburn, A. B. served as president for two years. His leadership was also successful and the work of the institution was kept on par with others of its class. Prof. J. H. Mosely, B. S., was elected president of the college in 1929 and started off his work under very bright prospects. However, at the beginning of 1930 the best two buildings on the campus burned, which gave the school a setback which will take a long time to overcome. President Mosely labored hard and during his administration a fine two-story brick building was erected and much ground recovered that was lost by fire.

In 1934 President Moseley resigned and Dr. A. A. Cosey, B. S., was elected to the presidency. Because of the "depression" the credit of the school had become very much depreciated. By the practice of strict business methods and by everlasting working, it is conceded on all sides that he is fast bringing the college back to its former high standing as an educational institution.

The college is supported by the colored Baptists of Mississippi and by popular gifts from both white and colored. The school offers the regular high school work and a four year collage course, leading to the A.B. and B.S. degrees for both male and female.

The school has a faculty of twelve well-trained teachers and a plant valued at more than $50,000. While Natchez College is a Christian school, yet it is non-sectarian in its teaching. The Y.M.C.A. the Y.W.C.A. and various other literary societies are organized in the college.

A regular business course, including typewriting and shorthand is taught those who desire to take. Cooking and sewing are taught the girls. The school operates its own farm, which gives the boys opportunity to pay part of their expenses as well as learn to grow foodstuffs, raise poultry raise hogs and also learn the science of doing many other things on the farm. It costs about $15,000.00 in addition to what is produced on the farm, to operate the college a term. (2)

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Rev. James Drake.

The son of Frank and Catherine Drake was born on the old Dunbar plantation between Pine Ridge and Selma in 1872. He was baptized in 1886 and began preaching in 1891. He pastored for 40 years and had been a member of the Church for 50 years. At the time of his death he was pastoring 3 churches in Natchez, one in Vicksburg, and one in New Orleans. He had been treasured of the A. M. B. Association of Adams county for about 16 years. He died Aug. 8, 1936 at 10:43 P. M., at his residence which he bought in 1912.

He leaves three uncles, one brother, and sister, one daughter and a host of other relatives.

He was a successful Pastor and Farmer until his death. (3)

An interesting item concerning the Baptist Church on Pine Street reads; *1871*

"The act incorporating the Pine Street Baptist Church, of Natchez, has become a law. It names as incorporators, S. S. Meekins, James Carter, Isaac Higdon, E. Clayton, Byrd Fisher, Peter Bowen, Fauntain Ballard, George Morris, H. P. Jacobs." (4)

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COLORED BAPTIST CHURCHES IN ADAMS COUNTY. 1936

1.	Zion Hill	Farmer Drake	Upper Woodville Road, Linwood, 4 miles.
2.	Pilgrim	" "	Cemetery or upper River Road.
3.	Shiloh	" "	In town.
4.	Bethlehem	W. M. Franklin	Beyond Washington, Highway 61.
5.	Mt. Pilgrim	" " "	Liberty Road, Duck Pond.
6.	LaGrange	" " "	La Grange Plantation.
7.	Second Union	J. B. Sanford	Robinson's Bottom, Near Stowers.
8.	Second Friendship	?	Quitman
9.	New Zion No. 2	Curtis	St. Catherine
10.	Rose Hill	Robert Hinds	Madison St.
11.	Beulah	B. D. Sims	Bee St.
12.	St. Mark No. 2	" " "	Lower Kingston Road, 9 miles.
13.	Mt. Ollie	" " "	Woodville Road, Lower, Below Beverly, 15 miles.
14.	Sinai	A. M. Drake	Below Beverly-4 miles near Homochitto.
15.	Milford	A. M. Drake	14 miles on Pine Ridge Road.
16.	Mt. Bethlehem	Henderson	Canal St.
17.	China Grove	C. R. Anderson	St. Catherine St.
18.	St. Peter Rock	" " "	Roxie Road, 19 miles, Leesdale.
19.	Mt. Zion	F. L. Winchester	Washington Road, out of city limits, Ann Holden's Lane.
20.	Antioch	C. R. Anderson	6 miles on Liberty Road.

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21. St. James.....C.R. Anderson.....Kingston Road, 8 miles, Hedges.
22. Marble Stone....." " " .....Off Cemetery Road.
23. St. Peter....." " " .....Ext. Commerce.
24. Sinai....." " " .....St. Catherine St.
25. Southwood Lodge.....W. M. Tucker .....13 miles on Liberty Road.
26. Morning Star.....R. A. Mayes .....Near Southwood Lodge.
27. Wilderness.....E. P. Pettiway.....Pine Ridge, Wilderness.
28. New Bethel..... ? ..... ?
29. New Zion.....Curtis .....Homochitto St.
30. Jerusalem No. 1..... " .....Silver St.
31. Jerusalem No. 2..... " .....Kingston
32. Union..... " .....Canal, across bridge, Simons
33. St. Mark No. 1..... " .....Near Stanton, Brandon Hall
34. St. Paul..... " .....Washington, Miss.
35. Forest Aid.....W.M. Franklin .....Lower Woodville Rd., 6 miles, toward River.
36. Zion Flower.....J. S. Franklin.....Robertson's Bottom, Anna.
37. Tates Magnolia.....Willie Young.....Tate place, 84 highway, 8 miles from Washington.
38. King Solomon.....E. W. Rhone.....Natchez, near Prince
39. Daughter of Zion.....S. H. Williams.....9 miles on Pine Ridge Road.
40. Bright Star....." " " .....Cemetery, burned, recently built.
41. St. John.....F. L. Hayes .....Morgantown Road, just across St. Catherine 4 miles out.

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42.	United Baptist	J. B. Sanford	Morgantown Rd., just across St. Catherine, 5 miles out.
43.	St. Mary	W. M. Drake	One mile north Selma, #61 highway.
44.	Mt. Bruin	W. M. Davis	Selma & Pine Ridge Rd., 10 miles out.
45.	Prize Temple	J. J. Perry	Below Ford's, near Hutchin's Landing.
46.	Morning Pilgrim		
47.	Mt. Plain	Elijah Minor	Beyond Sandy Creek-Old Liberty Rd., near Knoxville.
48.	Robinson Chapel	" "	About 2 mi. from Fenwick, S.E., Robinson Plt.
49.	St. Charles		Disbanded-amalgamated with Robinson Chapt.
50.	Pine Grove		
51.	Providence		Providence Plantation.
52.	Macedonia	J. J. Bell	Minorville.
53.	Windy Hill	Elijah Minor	Windy Hill Plantation.
54.	Fatherland	B. S. Newman	Fatherland, 3½ mi.
55.	Bright Morning Star	R. A. Mayes	Lower Woodville Road, 6 miles out.
56.	Sunflower	Geo. Minor,	Overflow Ford's Plantation.
57.	Ebenezer	C. Ellis	Canal-Behind Swift's Plant.
58.	Friendship No. 1	?	Disbanded.
59.	Clermont	J.A. Briscoe	Clemont Plantation.
60.	Zion Watch	J. S. Reynolds	Liberty Road, 7 mi.
61.	New Hope	?	Disbanded.
62.	Kingling Alter	J. J. Perry	Kienstra. On Miss. River, about 25 miles.

63.	Pleasant Green	G. G. Washington	E. Franklin St.
64.	Mercy Seat	" " "	Lower Woodville Road, 12 miles out.
65.	Egypt	D. Wood..	14 mi. out on small road from Kingston Rd. through by Mt. Carmel Church to Hutchin's Landing.
66.	Mt. Ollie No. 2	F. R. Butler	Pine Ridge, about 6 miles out. (5)

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1. History of Colored Baptist Church
2. Personal interview Rev. B. D. Sims
3. " " " Drake
4. Natchez weekly Democrat May 17, 1871
5. Personal interview Rev. W. C. Rhone.

Lelia H. Mulvihill
County Historian

Historical Research Project.

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 26
KATRINA PERRAULT
JUNE 25, 1937

PROJECT NO. 6055-4120

THE ISRAELITE HOUSE OF DAVID.

The Israelite Society was started in Natchez in the fall of 1918 by Rosie Burrell who came from the vicinity of Columbia Mississippi. She had formerly lived in Natchez. Her daughter, Nathaylure Newsom and husband John soon joined her. They have a small group of eight colored people, no particular one being leader or head as all are Brothers and Sisters. They have Fireside Readings taking passages from the Scripture. Their meetings are at different homes or in churches to which they are invited.

The Israelites are a branch of the "House of David" of Benton Harbor Michigan and occasionally a group of white people from there pass through Natchez bringing news from their leader.

Their diet consists strictly of vegetables and fruits and in seasoning only butter or vegetable oils are used. A special cook book is published for their use.

In abstaining from meat they quote a passage from Romans - 8-23 which says "We from a faith standpoint see meat feeds lust and corruption, shortens life and is altogether cruel." They also quote the fifth commandment "Thou shalt not kill" as a precept.

Their home is at 208 St. Catherine Street, Natchez, Mississippi. Adjoining is a store which they operate. Some of the members work out and Henry Burrell owns two trucks with which he takes care of his trade and sells wood to help with their livelihood.

They have numerous publications of which the eight page paper called "The New Shiloh Messenger" is the most popular.

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JUNE 25, 1937.

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SPIRITUALISM.

Organized Bands of Spiritualist are traced back to the early part of the Eighteenth Century, but Spiritualism itself finds its origin in the Bible, and it teaches that death is not the cessation of life, but a mere change of conditions. It teaches not that man has a soul, but that man is a soul and has a body, that man is a spiritual being now even while incased in flesh. That communion between the living and the dead is scientifically proved. It thus brings comfort to the bereaved and alienates sorrow.

Spiritualism is the Science, Philosophy and Religion of continuous life based upon the demonstrated fact of communication by means of a medium with those who live in Spirit World. It brings to the surface man's spiritual gifts such as inspiration, clairvoyance, clairaudience and healing powers. It teaches, the spark of divinity dwells in all. Spiritualism is God's message to mortals declaring that "There Is No Death, That all who have passed on still live. That there is hope in the life beyond for the most sinful. That every soul will progress through the ages to heights, sublime and glorious when God is Love and Love is God."

As the Sunflower turns its face to the light of the sun, so Spiritualism turns the face of humanity to the Light of Truth.

The National Spiritualist Association of the U.S.A. was organized in Chicago, Ill. in 1893. The first convention was held at No. 77 Thirty-first Street, Chicago, on Sept. 27th, 28th, and 29th, 1893. The convention was called to order by Milan C. Edson of Washington, D.C., at 12:40 P.M.

Harrison D. Barrett of Lily Dale, N. Y., was elected President by acclamation.

The Helping Hand Christian Spiritualist Mission was organized in Natchez in June 1930 with Rev. N. Rhodes as Superintendant and Pastor.

Rev. Rhodes came to Natchez in November, 1927 and had been holding Spiritual Services from house to house weekly until the present Mission was organized in 1930. The very first Spiritualist Meeting was held by Rev. Rhodes in Natchez in the home of Johnnie Wilkerson on Broadway Street in 1927 and the second meeting at the home of Virginia Ennis, and from there to Alex Stone.

This Mission has as its headquarters, the Helping Hand Christian Spiritualist Mission of New Orleans, La., pastored by Rev. L. Crosier, organized on Aug. 28th, 1925, and holds membership in the Southern Spiritual Protective League Inc. - also has membership in the National Spiritualist Association of U.S.A.

Rev. Rhodes possesses certified credentials authorizing him to practice Spiritualism according to the Spiritualist Faith and Principles in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas, and Florida.

SOME BIBLE QUOTATIONS.

1 John 4:1: 1 Thesa. Verses 19, 20, 21; 1 Cor. 12: 1, 7, 10, 28;
1 Cor. 14: 1, 3, 31, 32, 39; Matt. 1: 20; 3: 13, 16, 17; 17: 1, 8
Acts 5: 19; 10: 10; 12:7: 8: 29

Rev. Nathaniel Rhodes.

What Rev. Rhodes has meant to this community is better expressed by the people themselves. There are hundreds of living witnesses today both white and colored who can tell how wonderfully they have been blessed through Spirit and Spirit power. We ask no better evidence than the living witnesses themselves as so often we have heard Rev. Rhodes say that he never brags or boasts because after all he can do nothing but it is

Spirit that works through him, using him as an instrument, and says he always lets the work speak for itself.

The Bible teaches that the only true way to serve God is to serve our fellow-men, then truly Rev. Rhodes must be serving God because no one Knows of a single instance that he has turned any one from his door.

All creeds and colors appeal to him and he sends them all away rejoicing. Praise God.

"As we enter upon the field we do not expect to find a path strewn with roses for truly every true follower of Jesus must bear a Cross if he would wear a crown.

The prophets and teachers of old encountered many dangers and persecutions, Jesus himself when here on earth was snubbed and persecuted. He was not received nor welcomed every where, we are not as good as He so we are not expecting to be welcomed or received every where we go , but to those who desire help of us, we will do our best for them in Jesus name."

Services are conducted at 5:00 A.M. every day except Saturday and at 7:30 P.M. almost daily. On Thanksgiving and on St. Joseph's Day chicken and turkey dinners are served free to all who will come.

Courtesy Eliza Meekins Coleman,

Lelia H. Mulvihill
County Historian
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COLORED CATHOLIC CHURCH.

"In 1842 the year after Bishop Chanche came to Natchez, he began a mission among the Negroes and seemed very much encouraged by their attendance. We find him in 1844 endeavoring to get another priest for Natchez, that more time and attention be given to them. This seemed a work very dear to his heart.

Bishop Elder also busied himself a great deal in caring for the Negroes of Natchez and throughout the diocese and during those years we find a number of records in the Baptism register for Negroes." (1)

"At the close of the civil war, Father Grignon, Vicar-Gen. of the reverend and never-to-be-forgotten Bishop Elder, third bishop of Natchez, gathered the Catholic colored children of the city together and established a school for them in the basement of the Cathedral. He procured teachers, taught them the Catechism and finally, as early as 1868 established the "Society of the Holy Family" a kind of benevolent society to help the poor among the colored Catholics of Natchez. This society still exists, but is now called the "Holy Family Aid Society," with fixed dues for the purpose of assisting its members when sick and defraying funeral expenses at death.

While Bishop Janssegns was in charge of the See of Natchez, the Third Plenary Council was held in Baltimore. In its chapters on the "Pastorial Care of the Negroes and Indians," it declares that its certainly from experience that the salvation and Christian education of the colored people cannot be successfully procured unless by missions, instructions and other religious exercises accomodated to their intelligence and character. Hence, the Plenary Council decided "that the Bishops shall do all in their power to provide for them, wheresoever

it can be done, separate churches; schools and asylums for their orphans and poor.

In compliance with this decree of the august assembly the zealous Bishop of Natchez looked about anxiously for an opportunity and the means to establish a separate colored congregation. His hope came very near being realized through the prospects of a royal donation from a wealthy friend of the colored people among our Northern brethren; but at the last hour disappointment came and the removal of his lordship to the See of New Orleans put, for a short while, an end to the proposed good work." (2)

"In 1890 Bishop Heslin bought a lot on Beaumont Street and built on it a modest but spacious school house which on Sundays was used as a Church. This was the beginning of Holy Family parish for Negroes, which was founded on September 25, 1890. The first Mass was offered there on October 4, 1890. The first pastor was Rev. A.N.J. Peters, a secular priest, native of Holland, and he volunteered to work exclusively for the Negroes. The Sisters of Charity taught in the school temporarily until the Franciscan Sisters came to take it over in 1891." (3)

"It is interesting to note that the old church building on Beaumont street as well the former convent which stands close by are both changed into dwelling houses and rented out to families for a modest sum which contribute towards the support of the parish.

During his pastorate, Father Morrissey erected several other cottages on this same property with the church and convent and all told the revenue derived from the rentage, which is collected monthly, is a boon to the struggling parish. The houses, with one exception, are rented out to colored families, a part of both the old church convent being occupied by old people who are unable to pay any rent, hence allowed them

gratuitously.

For some years this property was exempt from taxation on account of the revenue derived there-from being used for charitable purposes; the authorities, however, placed the property on the tax rolls again curtailing in no small measure, the little help the proceeds afforded the parish.

With the foundation of the new parish for the colored Catholics of Natchez which is, perhaps, the mother church of the colored missions in the far South, one of the priests of the diocese, Rev. A.N.J. Peters; volunteered to work exclusively for the colored people. Bishop Heslin appointed him the first pastor of the newly organized parish. It was a happy choice, for Father Peters was truly one of God's noblemen, who loved God with a great generous love and his fellow men for God's sake. In the midst of contradiction, he took up the work that needed a man. The Sisters of Charity kindly consented to care for the school until the pastor was able to secure the services of the Franciscan sisters of Glen Riddle, as permanent teachers.

"Rev. Father Peters sought and obtained permission from the Rev. Bishop to go to other parts of the U.S. to collect the necessary funds for the erection of the proposed new church and for the furtherance of the Gospel and the saving of souls. With a tinge of sadness in his voice he bade farewell and set out on his journey to Chicago, Philadelphia, New York; Boston, and other large cities where, from the pulpits of many churches, he made known the needs of his little mission away down south on the bank of the great Mississippi.

It took just one year to do this work for God. Who alone knew that this was the second last act the great souled missionary was to play in

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the chosen part of the mission field.

At last, after months of weary waiting, a letter announced the day on which Rev. Pastor hoped to be again in the midst of his devoted people. Accordingly he arrived and to his surprise a great crowd of men, women and children met him at the station and escorted him to the Cathedral residence where he made his home.

Now came the glad tidings that God had again showered His blessings upon the work for souls so dear to his heart. Father Peters told his flock that he now had sufficient funds to build the church and school, a structure that would combine both, and that work thereon would be begun in the near future. Alas, he was destined to sip from the cup of bitterness, and tears were to flow from his eyes as he carried his cross to Calvary. On several occasions his work was stopped and he was on the verge of leaving for other parts of the Lord's vineyard when the dark clouds rolled by and smiles of encouragement were seen on his sunny face.

Amid difficulties, the desirable site at the corner of St. Catherine St. and Orange avenue had been purchased. This property the Rev. Pastor had then cleared and in a short time was begun the erection of the present edifice that now graces one of the prettiest parts of the town. During the progress of the work, preparations were made for the blessing of the bell and the dedication services, which were very elaborate." (4)

"It was dedicated in honor of the Holy Family on July 1, 1894, by Bishop Heslin. The convent for the Sisters was built near by in the same year. Less than two weeks after the dedication of the church, Father Peters died - July 11, 1894." (5)

"His work was finished, he returned to his Maker to be crowned with eternal glory, while the orphaned church still an infant of only a few

days, was shrouded in deep mourning.

A slab in the Church bears the following inscription:

Rev. A. N. J. Peters, First Pastor of this Church

Born in Holland Jan. 17th, 1847. Ordained Aug. 15th, 1871.

Died at Natchez, July 11th, 1894.

May he rest in peace."

Rev. J. McMANUS, SECOND PASTOR 1896-1897

For nearly two years after the death of the beloved Father Peters, the RT. Rev. Bishop and Rev. Clegy of the Cathedral served the Holy Family congregation in turn. It was not until May 5th, 1896, that a permanent pastor was appointed, the Bishop selecting the Rev. J. McManus for the post.

As the new parish had not yet acquired a rectory and the good pastor wanted to reside at his post, Father McManus took up his residence in one of the school rooms in the basement of the church. As the first pastor had erected the physical structure, the second pastor set about to build up the spiritual side of the congregation. During his short pastorate he increased the congregation considerably by making crowds of converts; on one occasion baptising as many as thirty in a class.

Rev. W. DERMODY, THIRD PASTOR. 1897-1899

With the resignation of Father McManus scarely a year after his appointment Bishop Heslin appointed the Rev. W. Dermody, another priest of the diocese to administer to the Holy Family congregation. His appointment, in the church records, is dated May 10th, 1897.

The present spacious rectory stands a monument to the zeal of the third pastor of the parish. Father Dermody remained in charge less than two years, when he was changed to St. Mary's Cathedral to give place to the Josephite Fathers who were soon to take charge. (6)

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"After the death of Father Peters, the work was carried on for nearly two years by the Most Reverend Bishop, and the Cathedral clergy. On May 5, 1896, Rev. J. McManus was appointed pastor but he resigned a year after, and Bishop Heslin appointed Rev. W. Dermody, a diocesan priest, as pastor, May 10, 1897. Father Dermody, built the present rectory and after two years, was transferred to the Cathedral." (7)

"By a joint memorial drawn up in 1891 between Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Vaughan, the Superior General of the Josephites in England, St. Joseph's Society of the Sacred Heart for Colored Missions officially became a distinct American community. It was to this society, better known as the Josephite Fathers, that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Heslin appealed in the summer 1899 to take charge of the Holy Family parish at Natchez.

St. Joseph's Society responded favorably to the good Bishop and in Sept. of the same year (1899), Father St. Laurent S. S. J. appeared in Natchez to assume charge of the struggling parish. The young missionary, but a short time ordained, was received with the utmost kindness by the Rt. Rev. Bishop and clergy of the Cathedral, and with enthusiasm on the part of the people of his new charge. This same spirit of kindness and enthusiasm has greeted each succeeding Josephite pastor upon his taking charge of Holy Family Parish. Father St. Laurent soon attracted attention in Natchez by his eloquence and administrative ability. When he was promoted to the pastorship of St. Francis Church Baltimore, two years later, he left the Holy Family parish on a firm footing, with activities spreading out and progressing in every direction. According to the records the following Fathers of the Society Rev. Chas. Rielly, S. S. J., Rev. P. J. McCafrey; and Rev. John Glancy, S. S. J. each in turn served as assistant during the pastorship of Father St. Laurent.

Next in the succession of pastors came the renowned Father Morrisey, who was appointed the fifth pastor of Holy Family Church on Nov. 17, 1901. One of nature's noblemen and a true disciple of Jesus, Father Morrisey generously and without stint, gave the best years of his life to uplift of the church and people at Natchez. He was pastor of H. Family church for 18 successive years, coming to the charge a young priest; handsome in appearance with long busy locks as the older parishoners described him; and leaving after 18 years of toil and hardship, with health shattered and spirit broken from long years of labor and exposure." (8)

"He established four missions in the surrounding territory. One of his assistants, Father J. P. Pierce, S. S. J., died and was buried beside Father Peters." (9)

"After having charge of the missions at Pass Christian, Miss. for about 8 years Father Plunkett was sent to Natchez to succeed Father Morrisey who was changed to Dallas, Texas, in Sept. 1919. The first day of the following month found the sixth pastor in charge with Rev. Matthew A. Donahuee. S.S.J. as assistant. Father Plunkett was an old and seasoned missionary, having spent fifteen years on the missions in Africa, with the English Josephite Fathers, afterwards coming to America and taking a place on the mission in this country. Both Father Plunkett and his assistant Father Donahue remained in Natchez until Aug. 1920, When the Superior of St. Joseph's Society, Very Rev., Louis B. :Pastorelli, S.S.J. decided that, on account of the scarcity of priests brought on, the Society taking a number of the missions elsewhere, the Natchez Parish should have to fight life's battle under the charge of one priest alone. Rev. Father M.J. O'Neil, S.S.J. of Pascagouola, Miss., was selected for the task, and was appointed to Natchez accordingly in the summer of 1920.

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Father O'Neil states that during the summer 1920 he was asked by the Very Rev. Pastorelli, superior of St. Joseph Society, to leave St. Peter's parish at Pascagoula and take charge of the Church at Natchez, the episcopal city of the same diocese. The change to Natchez was unexpected. He was attached, for many reasons, to Pascagoula and the people of that parish. During the stay among them, a disasterous fire had swept three of the parish buildings, and three fine, modest buildings were soon erected in their stead. The people nobly co-operated in all the work done. For six years he had labored at Pascagoula and had come to know most everybody in the town and surroundings, numbering his friends, even outside the congregation, by the hundreds, the staunchest of them all; the saintly pastor of the neighboring parish, Rev. Bernard O'Rielly.

The Superior happened to be in the South, on some business in New Orleans . On his return Eastward, he stopped off at Pascagoula and announced the change to take effect within a few weeks. "Thinking that I might get a chance to run up to Philadelphia on a short vacation I learned that my Successor at Pascagoula was detained in Mobile with a serious illness.

When the time came to set out for Natchez, the ever kind Father Rice, S.S.J. of Mobile volunteered to accompany me. Our stay over night in New Orleans with our Josephite confreres dispelled the blues brought on by my change and the next day found us on the I.C.R.R. Natchez bound.

I shall never forget my advent in Natchez. We arrived at 10:50 p.m. and found Father Donahue, the young assistant awaiting us with a fliver built for two. As the house had only one spare bed room, I found myself spending the night in the dining room, after of course, chattering for a full hour with Father Donahue on the back gallery. Sunday morning I found myself standing before the people in my charge. From that moment I felt

at home. There was a welcome written on every face." (10)

Mission Churches Attached To Holy Family Pastor.

Of the total Negro population of 10,463,131 1931 census; 86.6 per cent live in rural districts. On this account, every practical policy has been adopted by the Josephite Fathers, in the co-operation of centrally located churches with outlying missions. With this plan in mind and with Natchez as a base of operations, Father Morrissey proceeded to dot the outlying hillsides with mission churches.

In 1909 he established the mission and erected a pretty little church and school at Harriston, a little town about 30 miles North of Natchez on the Y. & M. V. R. R. This mission was formerly attended on the 4th Sunday of the month and had a congregation of about 45 souls, and a good number of pupils in the school with Lucille Fleming as teacher.

At present there are 140 members of the Harriston congregation and in St. Anthony's school are 85 pupils taught by Stella Brookings. Mass is said on every second and fourth Sunday.

St. Mary's on Lower Woodville Road about ten miles South of Natchez WAS the next mission established. The Church was built in 1911 and was a very pretty Frame structure resting upon substantial brick pillars. The ground needed for the mission was kindly donated by J. and P. Butler, two well known gentlemen of Adams county who, realizing the great work undertaken by Father Membre, were desirous of aiding in every way.

The entire setting of St. Mary's Mission, surrounded by stately oaks which have withstood the blasts of centuries, takes one back to the time when Father Zenobias Membre, one of the Martyr Missionaries, trod the "Via Cruces" through the valley of the Miss. and offered up the holy sacrifice of the Mass in the virgin forest of the "children of the Sun."

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History repeated itself, and again in the virgin forest the Mass bell rang once more its silver bendiction at the bidding of the Josephite Missionary.

St. Mary's mission was attended on the 2nd Sunday of the month, had a congregation of upwards of forty souls, and a large attendance in the school (many of them non-Catholics, with Anna Mazique as teacher). This mission was closed in 1936.

The year 1912 saw the little St. Joseph's Chapel erected on a plot of ground at Springfield, donated by one of the members of the little congregation. Springfield is a little settlement about seven miles east of Natchez, on the Liberty road.

Services were held at this mission on the 3rd Sunday of the month, the congregation was not a large one and had no school. The chapel was closed in 1935.

St. John the Baptist at Cranfield, fifteen miles east of Natchez was erected by Father Morrissey in Sept. 1916. This mission was attended on the 1st Sunday of the month. There was no separate building at Cranfield for a school, so class was held in the church building with Rosie Washington as teacher. This was a difficult mission, as the congregation was scattered far apart making it almost impossible to get them together for services and the children in line for school. Today the mission is attended on the 1st and 3rd Sundays and the congregation numbers 60. The school has been discontinued.

In point of area, Natchez is perhaps the largest of the colored missions in the South; embracing practically the whole of Adams county.

During his pastorate at Holy Family parish, Father Morrissey was assisted by the following Fathers in turn: Rev. Kelly, S.S.J., Rev. J.S.

Wirsma, S.S.J. Rev. J. P. Pierce, S.S.J., and Rev. P. J. McConnell, S.S.J. The Rev. J. P. Pierce, S.S.J. died at Natchez, Mar. 3rd 1917, and is buried in the Catholic Cemetery, beside Father Peters the first pastor of Holy Family Church. Both graves are faithfully attended by members of the congregation. (10)

- School Sisters -

When after thirty years teaching the pupils of St. Francis School, the Franciscan Sisters were obliged to give up the charge, there came a gloom over the parish at Natchez. Over a thousand miles away from their Mother House at Glen Riddle, the Sisters nevertheless regard as one of their favorite missions and the children of the parish as special charges. It was with regret and with many a heart pang that the Sisters severed the ties that bound them to their Natchez Foundation and amid the tears and cries of those to whom they gave their best without stint, from 1891 to July 1921, they bade farewell.

Be it said, to the eternal flory of that l.st little band of Franciscans, that never did Sisters work harder or accomplish more good than they did during their last year spent in Natchez. They were instrumental in converting to the faith about seventy-three school children, leaving to their successors well over a hundred Catholic children to begin with.

The Franciscan Sisters were succeeded by the Sisters of the Holy Ghost from San Antonio Texas. During 1936 there were 5 Sisters and 1 lay Sister teaching.

CHOIR.

When the church was finished it was necessary to organize a choir

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under the direction of Louisa Pomet Hoggatt. It was composed of fifteen members, male and female, all had exceptionally good voices.

Following are the names of the members of the first choir:

Louisa Hoggatt (directress)	Arthur Carrus
Tallulah Hoggatt (organist)	Willie Brannon
Ruth Hoggatt	M. R. Dixon
Antonia Hoggatt	Minnie Regan
Theodore Hoggatt	Annie Regan
Molly Pomet	Laura Davis Allain
Alphonse Carrus	Irene Davis Miller.

Fanny Duffy

Minor Davis also accompanied the organ with his violin on special occasions.

The present choir composed of thirteen members all have splendid voices under the direction of Violet Montgomery. It has a very good Junior Choir. The church has two large societies, the Knights of Peter Clover and the Holy Rosary.

Beautiful Memorial windows of which the following names were the donors.

1. In memory of Bishop John Gunn
2. In memory of Rev. Father Morrissey
3. In memory of Rev. Father Hayden
4. In memory of Rev. Father Peters and Thomas Bennel.
5. In memory of Mary Jehlin.
6. In memory of Emma Vonnel
7. In memory of William Qually 1919 from Ireland.

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REPORT.

The following report was submitted to the Very Reverand Superior as the status of the parish at the close of 1923: and 1936:

Catholic Population of parish and Missions	600 -	745
Baptisms for the year	38 -	44
First Holy Communion	30 -	32
Confirmations	38 -	40
Number of Children in Schools	232 -	275
Deaths	7 -	8
Marriages	3 -	7

The present pastor of Holy Family Church at Natchez is Rev. John F. Mulkeen, S.S.J., assisted by Rev. Stephen J. Hogan, S.S.J., The Parish plant now consists of a church, factory, convent, high school and auditorium. The school has an enrollment of 219 pupils. (11)

Bibliography.

1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 - Catholic action of the South June 11, 1936
2, 4, 6, 8, 10 - History of the Holy Family Parish 1924.

Lelia H. Mulvihill.
County Historian
Historical Research Project.

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ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES.

PARISH SCHOOL CLUB.

In January 1921 fourteen ladies of the Catholic congregation met and formed the "Parish School Club." The first officers chosen were, Mrs. E. J. Byrne, President, Mrs. Parnell Burns, Vice-President, Mrs. C. Profilet, Treasurer, Miss M. O'Donnell, Secretary, Directors: Mesdames J. Lambert, C. Jungling, J. W. Foggo, Koerber, L. Ogden, G. O. Korndorffer, K. M. Burke, J. Aubic, A. J. Smith, C. C. Goetz.

Miss M. Cooper, Mrs. J. Lambert and Mrs. Laura Montieth were appointed to frame a Constitution and draw up the Rules and By-laws of the organization. At the meeting on March 18, 1921, after being read and discussed, the Constitution and By-laws were adopted as follows:

Constitution and By-Laws of the Parish School Club.

Article 1. The name of this Club shall be "The Parish School Club"; to include in its membership the parents, patrons and friends - the membership to be limited to the interested.

Article 11. Objects of the Club; The avowed object of this Club is to bring together in an organized body, those who take an intelligent interest in school work, and who desire by an interchange of ideas to strengthen and vitalize their views and to endeavor to continue to cultivate a high educational plane and in union with the religious side, to develop the children, who are the hope of the country, into what makes for good citizenship; realizing as we do the vital questions confronting the world today, that they will have to cope with and assume the responsibility and stand as they should 100% American.

Article 111. The Club then in organizing the Association wish to confer with the Sisters and Brothers with the view of ascertaining

what may be helpful or necessary for the fourfold development of the social, physical, mental and religious welfare of the children. We pledge ourselves singly and collectively to work for these needs. Only through active co-operation can this be accomplished and the result be for good Catholic American Citizens.

Article Iv. To contribute whenever possible to the betterment of the schools, strengthning the bonds of the Sisters and Brothers; heartening often their labors by so doing. The Sisters and Brothers will welcome visits from parents and guardians of children at all times, thereby better understanding the mutual relations - and by fair mindedness often relieve misunderstandings.

Article V. The officers of the Club shall be President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, there shall be no continued tenure of office but limited to one year.

Article vl. The dues of the Club to be 10¢ a month. Three dollars a year for Honorary members.

Article Vll. Meetings to be held every third Friday of the month, to be opened by Prayer.

Article Vlll. Then the Social part that the Club would like to emphasize - to promote that feature by bringing together our young people and encourage a unity of feeling in the congregation.

Article IX. Any amendment to the Constitution be proposed at one meeting and acted upon at another.

Article X. In so far as possible Parliamentary Rules should be observed at the meetings, thereby facilitating the work on hand.

"Loyalty and co-operation" to be the slogan of the Parish School Club.

Committee framing the Constitution:-

Mrs. James K. Lambert

Miss M. Cooper

Chairman - Mrs. R. B. Montieth.

Throughout the years from January 1921 to June 1937 the objectives of the Club have been faithfully fulfilled and assistance rendered the Brothers and Sisters in every way possible. Lawn fetes were held annually and the proceeds, together with dues and revenue from rummage sales etc., were used to defray the expenses of one teacher's salary, repairs in class rooms, laboratory supplies, salary of an athletic coach, and other necessary items.

In 1932 Mrs. Montieth was requested to serve as chairman of the committee to revise the Constitution and by-laws with the following being adopted to supercede those first adopted. The committee consisted of Chairman Mrs. Laura Montieth, Misses M. Cooper, M. Pitchford, I. Perrault, Messrs. Jas. Lambert, W. Evans, P. Burns, C. Profilet, Jno. D'Antoni, L. K. Kaiser, C. Goetz, P. W. Mulvihill.

The officers elected for the school term 1937-38 are,

President - Mrs. John Zucarro

Vice-President - Mrs. Duncan Eidt

Secretary - Mrs. John Fowler

Treasurer - Mrs. Claude Hewitt

"Parish School Club"

Constitution.

Article I.

Name: This Association shall be known as the "Parish School Club."

Article II.

Object: The object of this Association is to bring together in an organized body those who are interested in the Parochial schools of the Cathedral at Natchez, in order that by an interchange of idea and an organized effort this Association may co-operate with the Pastor and the school faculties:

(a) in the cultivation of a high educational plane
(b) in the fostering of a deep religious spirit
(c) in promoting the hygienic and physical care of the children
(d) by according such material aid to the schools as the Club may deem possible and expedient.

Article III.

Membership Sec I Honorary Members.

The Bishop and the Pastor of the Cathedral and all members of the faculty of the Cathedral High School and of St. Joseph's High School shall be considered as Honorary members of this Club.
All meetings are open to them.

Sec II Membership.

All past pupils of either school, and also all friends of the schools, even though they may never have been pupils of either of these schools, are eligible to membership.

Article IV.

Officers: Sec I The officers of this Association shall be as follows: President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.

Sec 2 The term of office of each officer shall be one

year, or until a successor is elected.

Article V.

Amendments:

This Constitution may be amended in the following manner: The amendment to be proposed in writing at a regular meeting of the Parish School Club - this proposed amendment to be voted on at the next regular meeting of this organization. A two-thirds vote of the members present is required that the amendment be effective.

By Laws.

Article I

Duties of Officers:

Sec I The Spiritual Director shall be the Pastor of the Cathedral.

Sec 2 The President shall preside at all regular or special meetings. The President also, after having consulted the other officers, is empowered to call a special meeting, if in her judgment business of importance should warrant it. The President shall appoint all committees and shall be ex-officio a member of each committee. At the end of her term the President shall prepare and read a report of the work accomplished during her administration.

Sec 3. The Vice-President, in the absence or disability of the President, shall have all the rights and duties that belong to the President.

Sec. 4. The Recording Secretary shall keep accurate minutes of the proceedings of all meetings, both regular and spe-

cial. Shall be the custodian of all records.

Sec. 5. The Corresponding Secretary shall write such letters and take care of other such correspondence as the President may direct.

Sec. 6. The Treasurer shall collect all dues of this Association, deposit them in a bank, and shall make disbursements only upon a written order from the President. She shall keep an accurate account of all receipts and expenditures, make a monthly report at the meetings, and at the end of her term shall present a detailed report and shall turn over to her successor in office whatever funds of the Parish School Club may be in her custody.

This yearly report must be submitted for audit to a committee appointed for that purpose.

Article II.

Elections:

Sec. I. Nominations for election to vacant offices shall be effected through a secret ballot counted by three members appointed by the President.

Sec. 2. A majority vote of the members present at the meeting shall be necessary for election to an office. In case that, after balloting, there is not a majority of votes, for an office, but a plurality, then the two highest candidates shall again be voted upon.

Sec. 3. Officers ahll be elected for a term of one year and shall be eligible for re-election, but after a second consecutive term there shall intervene one year before they can again be elected.

Sec. 4 The elections for officers shall take place at the re-

gular meeting of the month of April each year. Officers shall be installed at the close of the next business meeting.

Article III.

Meetings:

Sec I The regular meetings shall be held on the second Monday of each month, excepting, however, the month of July and August.

Sec 2. Special meetings may be called when the President, after having consulted the other officers, deems that there is business of sufficient importance to warrant it.

Article IV.

Quorum: A quorum shall be nine (9) members, at least two (2) of whom shall be officers.

Article V.

Dues: Sec. I. Membership dues shall be ten cents (10¢) per month or one dollar twenty cents ($1.20) annually, paid in advance.

Sec. 2. Dues for Contributing members shall be three dollars ($3.00) per year.

Sec. 3. Members who are two (2) years delinquent in dues are automatically suspended and have not a vote. A member may be reinstated by payment of dues of the current year.

Article VI.

These by-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

Article VII.

"Robert's Rules of Order Revised "shall govern the proceedings of this organization, where the Constitution and by-laws do not provide otherwise.

Article VIII.

Order of Business:

Meeting called to order, and prayer.
Reading of minutes,
Treasurer's report,
Communications,
Report of Committees,
Unfinished Business,
New Business,
Remarks by Spiritual Director
Adjourn with Prayer.

Adopted April 11, 1932.
Mrs. Laura Montieth (Chairman)
(by L. H. M.)

From the Minutes of the "Parish School Club."

Lelia H. Mulvihill
County Historian
Historical Research Project.

ADAMS COUNTY
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JULY 23, 1937.

PROJECT NO. 6055-4120.

"TEMPLE B'NAI ISRAEL"

"JEWISH"

The Jews of Natchez are one large family and in no city of our knowledge-especially in one of the same size-will the stranger meet, even early in his visit, so many of the Jewish residents who are related to each other consanguineously. This speaks most highly for the city, proving that the various branches of members of the families have been content to remain for many years, bespeaking both of the stability of the Jews as well as their fondness of Natchez. However, it is not entirely because of this blood correlation that the Jews of Natchez affime with each other, but it is because, besides this affinity, they have the same communal and social interests, uniting on a broad basis of human fellowship and intercourse, which gives the Jewish community the distinct and splendid individuality which causes it to be respected and admired wherever it is known. The Jews of Natchez, though part of the great world, impress the visitor as having a character and a quality peculiar to themselves. This impression is confirmed with time, and if the stranger be of either a philosophical or psychological turn of mind he will attempt to investigate wherein lies this peculiarity. It is not so much because of the fact that the Israelites of Natchez possess a common religion, as the fact that they possess a rare unity of interest; and while they are by no means exclusive or clannish, they yet seem to possess such interest in, and for each other, that they are able to stand alone without outside assistance. This independence in its larger scope has been the cause of the preservation of Judaism, for had the Jew amalgamated and affined through the centuries with the Christians, who were in the vast majority, his religion would have been greatly weakened, if not entirely lost. Thus, in Natchez, the Jews, by their close relationship, have strengthened themselves, and have become looked upon with enviable eyes by the Jewish communities of a number of other places.

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 26
JULY 23, 1937.

PROJECT NO. 6055-4120.

It would be a decidedly interesting, as well as a historically valuable study, if the reasons why the Jews stand higher in some places than they do in others, could be investigated. No doubt that every reader has both heard some one say and has said himself, that the Jews of one particular community do not stand as high as they do in another, or that the Jews of a particular place haven't the power that they have somewhere else.

There are a number of Jews who intuitively feel the importance or unimportance of the Jewish community in which they may happen to reside for a longer or a shorter period, and the question of why the Jewish residents stood so high both locally and in the eyes of the world generally, is presented forcibly to one. The argument about commercial prosperity presents itself amongst others, but is relegated from the solution because there are a number of places where the Jews have accomplished much in an industrial line, and where they donot stand as high as among the Israelites of the country as a community, as they do in other places where their business success has been equally as great. Therefore the question of money practically can be eliminated immediately. The thought of education is also rejected as an answer for a number of reasons which need no explanation to the thoughtful reader; but the question of culture, and of innate refinement, seems to be the bull's eye of the thought . And it is because of the Culture and refinement of the Jews of Natchez that the Jewish community of the city is looked upon with so much respect and almost admiration by the people all over the country.

EARLY JEWS.

By a systematic and painstaking delving into old records, some of which were only discovered after careful searching into old court archives, private paper, etc., Rev. Dr. Seymour G. Bettingheimer, Rabbi

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of Congregation B'Nai Israel, Mrs. Henry Frank, deceased, one of the most prominent ladies in Natchez, who was well known throughout the South, as well, as Samuel Ullman, a former resident, discovered the very spot where the first Jew of Natchez is buried. The results of this work showed that there were Jews in Natchez before the close of the eighteenth century. The tombstone which was discovered by means of the records bore the name of Harris and the date 1828. There were certain things which went to prove that there were several by the name of Harris buried in this particular spot, and that at least one of them had lived in the city a number of years previous to his death. A number of other interesting facts relative to the very early history of the Jews of Natchez were discovered in this investigation. In 1840 the first strictly Jewish cemetery (though not the present place used as a burial ground) was bought; it must be remembered that the tombstone spoken of was not in the Jewish cemetery - so 1840 can be said to be the date of the first Jewish organization of any kind in Natchez. (1)

Congregation B'nai Israel of Natchez, Mississippi, has the distinction of belonging to the oldest organized Jewish congregations of the U. S. According to the City Records, Seligman Stettheimer purchased 13 lots adjacent to the City Cemetery from the City of Natchez as shown by plat number two on October 4th., 1844. The first attempt made at a regular organized Jewish congregation is recorded on September 26th., 1843 under the name of Chebra Kadisha (Burial Association). Jos. Dentsch was chairman, Moses Hassan, secretary. The association numbered 26 members, the names of whom are preserved in the archives of Cong. B'nai Israel. On August 1st., 1844 seven new members joined, among whom Gerson Lemle, Jos. Tillman, David Moses, and A. Beckman have their descendants still faithful and helpful members of the congregation today. (2)

Of those who lived in the city, which, of course, was then only a village, at that early date, we have no absolutely accurate nor even definite information. The first Jew, however, who came to Natchez who has real interest for us was Aaron Beckman, father of Dr. Philip Beckman, who came to the City in 1843 and who died here highly respected and admired by all on June 8th., 1901, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

The names of Wolf Geisenberger and I. Lowenburg complete the list of the three grand old men of Natchez, who were looked upon with admiration and esteem by all who knew them. They were the pillars of the community. All three of these Nestors of Natchez Judaism leave descendants who rank high in the communal affairs of the city, and who contemplate with glory and satisfaction the records of their fathers.

From Sept. 8th, 1861 until Oct. 9th, 1864 no meeting was held of the "Hebrew Kadisha Society". At that time it was reorganized by Jno. Meyer as President, A. Beckman, D. Moses, A. Meyer, S. Dreyfus and H. Silberburg. Mr. A. Beckman was elected Secretary, pro tem. The application for membership was voted on of M. D. Marks, C. Haase, Julius Harris, G. Lemle, M. Schatz and J. Paradise.

The need of a suitable house of worship had been felt for some time and a committee was appointed Nov. 11, 1866 to select and purchase a desirable lot for the erection of a House of Worship. This committee was composed of A. Beckman, S. L. Benjamin, M. D. Marks and M. Lemle. On July 7, 1867 the committee reported "We have bought a house and lot corner Washington and Commerce Sts. belonging to Mr. Sprague for the sum of twenty five hundred dollars. Cash paid down. The house on said lot rents at twenty five dollars per month in advance".

In March 1868 Mr. M. Lemle offered the use of a room above his store

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for the Society as a Synagogue, which offer was graciously accepted. The rent on rooms formerly occupied was twenty dollars per month. On January 3, 1869 at a regular meeting of the "Hebra Kadisha" it was resolved, "that a committee of five be appointed to hold communication to see what the congregation can do toward erecting a "House of Worship" and report in detail at a subsequent meeting". This committee was composed of Messrs. M. Lemle, S. Ullman, Hy Frank, D. Moses and A. Roos, also the Pres. A. Beekman and John Mayer Vice President.

The following communication from the Hebrew Ladies Association was read at the regular meeting of Feb. 7, 1869 and a note of thanks given the ladies for their liberality.

"To the officers and members of the Hebra Kadisha Congregation - Gents, at a regular meeting of the Hebrew Ladies Aid Association held Jan. 6, 1869 it was resolved to inform you that they have on hand the sum of three thousand six hundred and seventy five (3675.00) dollars or any amount which may be on hand is at your disposal at any time that the same may be needed to aid you in erecting the "House of Worship" which you have in contemplation.

Wishing you success, the Society hopes that you may soon successfully accomplish the laudable deed - (signed) Mrs. Sam Ullman Secty."

On June 20, 1869 at a called meeting of the "Hebra Kadisha Congregation" the report of the Building Committee was read and spread upon the minutes; "To the

President and Members

Hebra Kadisha Congregation - Gents - We the building committee appointed at your last meeting take pleasure in laying before you today the proceedings of labors up to this date.

The first step taken was to organize, in order to carry on our work

with some system, by appointing a Secretary, to keep minutes of our meetings etc. to which position P. Wexler was called and accepted.

A meeting was then ordered to take place on the 8th day of June, which accordingly was held, all members were present with the exception of Mr. A. Roos who was prevented on account of sickness in his family.

Mr. Jake Davis, a competent mechanic was called in council to advise with us and we believe we have investigated everything thoroughly and found after due consideration that the first step necessary was to have a plan and Specifications to work by, and the matter was fully discussed by the entire committee. Mr. Davis thought no one in this city competent to make such a plan and specifications and thought best to have it done by a regular architect which brought forth a motion by Mr. John Mayer to appoint a committee of one and proceed to New Orleans and have the plan drawn, which motion prevailed after much debate and the name of Mr. Sam. Ullman, our chairman, was proposed, who, after some objection accepted to undertake it. Mr. Ullman received all the instructions the knowledge of this Board was capable of giving him in the guidance of his work and proceeded to New Orleans. On his return or rather on receipt of the Plan and Specifications which we lay before you, a meeting was called and the plans closely investigated and scrutinized and were found by the board highly satisfactory and its adoption by you is the wish of every member comprising this board, and as soon as it is adopted, it is the intention to proceed at once to put it under roof at as early a day as the labor can be performed. The rest we will speak of hereafter. It is the heartfelt desire of this board to do their duty and to go to work in earnest at once, as you will perceive by the progress made in the short time they have served you, and in order to prosecute this work vigorously

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and faithfully and without delay they would ask the congregation to grant them all the power necessary for the same.

First they would ask that this committee have the power to draw for such sums as they may require by the voucher being countersigned by the President of the congregation, as withoutthat power, delays must arise, for no contract could be made for any part of the work but what this committee would be responsible for said Contract and the congregation might see fit to disapprove it and thereby cause confusion and delay. In the meantime they will be ready to give a full report from time to time of their progress and will spare no means in their power to execute their designs to the best advantage so as to complete the house according to the plan which we lay before you today and which in our opinion will be a fit monument to ourselves and an honor to our posterity.

We also recommend that a voucher for one hundred and twenty dollars (120.50) be drawn an the Treasurer's favor Sam Ullman Esq for outlays on Plans and Specifications etc.

Feeling assured that with the guidance of the Supreme Architect and the hearty cooperation of your body, our mission will be fulfilled

Respectfully submitted.

Building Committee

Sam Ullman
P. Wexler
John Mayer
S. L. Benjamin
A. Roos
I. Lowenburg
A. Beekman

On motion a warrant was then ordered to issue to Sam Ullman Esq for one hundred and twenty dollars 50/100 ($120.50) for outlays on plans and

Specifications etc.

It was then moved and recorded that the plan and Specifications as laid before this meeting be adopted and the Building Committee be fully empowered to act in the premises, so far as to put the house under roof and upon the roll being called of the members being present was unanimously approved.

During the regular meeting of Jan. 30, 1870 the following resolution was read and upon motion unanimously carried.

"Resolved That a note of thanks be tendered to the Masonic Fraternity, Odd Fellows, Firemen, Benuma Benevolent Society, Mayor and City Council and all others who assisted us on the late occasion of the laying of the Cornerstone to our "House of Worship" now in course of erection.

While on a visit in Germany in the summer of 1870 Mr. Lowenburg was presented by the Kahl of Hechingen, Hohen Zollern, Prussia, a "Safer Thora" for the Kahl in Natchez. It was resolved that the "Safer" be accepted and a note of thanks be tendered the Kahl at Hechingen and that a copy of the resolution and a note of thanks be published in "Deborah" - a publication in Cincinatti. At the regular meeting of Hebra Kadisha on Nov. 26, 1871 a committee of five were appointed to be known as the "Burial Ground Committee". Messrs. I. Lowenburg, A. Beekman Hy. Frank A. Wampold, N. Kashland. This committee was empowered to purchase two acres of land at $100.00 per acre for a new burial ground.

The building of the Synagogue was finally completed and on March 14, 1872 the building committee rendered their report.

"To the Officers and Members of
Temple B'nai Israel, Gents, Your committee having accomplished the task assigned and entrusted to them beg leave to report and submit the subjoined for your consideration:-

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The time since your committee was created is full of important events - events that must bind us more closely in our intentions and purposes. The magnitude of our aim, and the happy realization of it, a monument to your zeal an ornament to our city, and the richest legacy to your children. The history connected with the building of our Temple, the determined efforts of our congregation to further the efforts of your committee, is without a parallel considering our small membership.

Your committee are happy to state that the best of feelings always characterized their meetings and councils. As their chairman, I feel it my duty to say, that an untiring industry and faithfulness was always given to further the aim in view. In retiring from the important position with which I was honored and entrusted, I can but say that all the members of the Building Committee were zealous in their duties and all were impressed with the importance of their task. An organization of nearly three years, with a complete harmony in our purposes, is in itself the best assurance that we labored for the good and welfare of the congregation - never losing sight of the question "Will our acts be approved by our congregation"?

Every member of this committee vied with one another, which could best advance your interest. Your committee often consulted with experts, that they might be enabled to profit by their experience., Thus we have succeeded in accomplishing our object.

After consulting with various architects Mr. Charles Hillyer of New Orleans was recommended to and accepted by us, who, in due time furnished us with Plans and Specifications, which being approved we entrusted the construction of our Temple to the Superintendence of Mr. Jake B. Davis of this city, of whose ability, valuable and disinterested services we cannot say too much in praise. He being as competent

as he is faithful, it being only through him that we have been enabled to place you in possession of the beautiful edifice you behold.

The Brick work was given, under contract, to Mr. Geo. M. Brown. The woodwork to Mr. Jake B. Davis. The painting and Glaizing to Robt. S. Dixon - The slating to Messrs. Soudamore and Paine. The tin work and gas fitting to Messrs. McIlwaine and Walker and the Hardware, Iron work etc. to H. M. Castrell, J. C. Schwartz and McIlwaine and Walker all of whom did their work in a workmanlike manner, reflecting much credit to the skill and taste of the mechanics of our city.

The plastering and cementing was given under contract to Mr. Jas. Cotney of this city. The cementing is beautiful, artistic and satisfactory. The plastering to our cost and disappointment we are sorry to say was done with inferior material in violation of his contract without means of recourse. The Gas fixtures were manufactured to order by Messrs. Cornelius & Sons of Philadelphia, the organ (a good instrument) by Jardine & Sons, New York, Carpets, etc. by A. T. Stewart of New York.

The handsome dampposts that adorn the front of our Temple were kindly loaned to us by Mr. Aylette Buckner, of this city.

The total cost of the Temple is Twenty Two thousand, three hundred and Nine, 57/100 dollars as per statement annexed.

Trusting that we have succeeded in our efforts, and that your expectations are realized we surrender our work and may God's blessings be with it. Respectfully submitted

Saml. Ullman
Chrm. Building Committee
Temple B'nai Israel

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Cost of Material, Labor, Etc.

Lumber and Hauling	3050.17
Brick work	6334.80
Superintendent & Woodwork	5406.05
Painting and Glazing	1076.65
Organ	868.60
Hardware and Iron work	734.93
Gas Fixtures	662.40
Gas Fitting & Pipes	465.95
Tin Work	290.70
Carpets, Rugs & Mats	200.65
Portico Floor, etc.	110.72
Cleaning & Cementing Cistern	105.50
Earth work, digging etc.	44.00
Miscellaneous Items	65.00
Plastering & Cementing	344.00
	2551. 15
	22309.57
Cost of lot and old house on same as per estimates July 7, 1867	2500.00
	24809.57

"To The Officers and Members
of
Cong. B'Nai Israel,

Natchez, Miss., Greetings:

The undersigned, your committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this congregation upon the visit of Dr. Lilienthal of Cincinnati as the dedication of our Temple, beg leave to submit;

It is seldom that the opportunity falls heir to man, that requires them to express their views on a subject that is as agreeable to their tastes and wishes as the object of this.

Too much that is lofty and sublime in connection with the dedication of our Temple on the eighth of March last, remains to ponder over - too much of the leaven that elevated us and our Fellow-Citizens remains to make it possible fittingly to express the sense of our obligation due to Dr. Lilienthal.

We cannot yet feel sufficiently the prominent and important part he took, being satisfied that the limit of his teachings among us is yet in embryo. The imagination is as yet too much and pleasantly occupied with the scenes we witnessed and the bliss it was our lot to be the recipients of, to speak of them as they deserve.

Though it is now of the past we still live in it. Like a pleasant dream - the influence still remains - to it we are too firmly bound to deal with the facts as the object of our commission deserves and demains

Dr. Lilienthal came into our midst not a stranger - the reputation of his eloquence and learning preceeded him. Ours was the privilege to sip honied words of truth from his lips. Our hearts were opened and impressed with a glow of pulpit eloquence that must burn with a brightness which will warm into religious life the hearts of our children.

The Sage, the Child, the Man, the Woman, the youth and the maiden were all spellbound by the matchless exposition of his liberal ideas.

The Jew and the Christians with one accord acknowledge that the promulgation of such doctrines and their adoption by the human family must lead to universal redemption.

How eloquently were we impressed with Dr. Lilienthal's exposition of Religion in Juxtaposition with Theology? How he taught what was religion and what Theology, showing us the beauties of the one and the baneful consequences of the other. But man cannot perhaps entirely free

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himself of his ideas, hence our selfishness would have kept the Doctor somewhat longer in our midst,

Be it therefore -Resolved, That Cong. B'nai Israel of Natchez Miss. bear smiling and cheerful testimony of the Rev. Dr. Lilienthal's beautiful and instructive sermons and Lectures at the Dedication of our Temple.

Resolved, That we gratefully acknowledge the service he rendered us in coming such a distance to advance the interests of Judaism.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish his admonitions and hope that he may be permitted for a long number of years to continue in the sphere of activity and usefulness, and that he may be blessed with health and happiness.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy thereof be transmitted, to Rev. Dr. M. Lilienthal and that they be published in the "Israelite" of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Respectfully Submitted,

Committee.- Sam Ullman
Simon Mayer
A. Beekman
S. L. Binjamin
A., Isaacs
A. Kashland

A special meeting was called on April 14 1872 for the purpose of reporting that the Legislature of the State of Mississippi had changed the name of the congregation to "Bnai Israel" and that the Governor had approved the bill. (4)

Lelia H. Mulvihill
County Historian

BIBLIOGRAPHY-

(1) "The Owl" Aug. 1901 - Official Organ of the
(2) Natchez Democrat Nov. 26, 1925
(3) Young Man's Hebrew Assn. New Orleans, La.
(4) "Minute Records" of B'nai Israel 1937.

THE LADIES' HEBREW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF NATCHEZ.

Natchez, Mar. 22nd, 1865.

The undersigned Ladies of the Hebrew pursuasion of Natchez, having hereby deemed it necessary to form a society for the purpose of mutual Benefit have met this day March 22nd., 1865 to elect officers and appoint a committee to draft Resolutions and draw up a Constitution and by laws for the society

The following ladies were present:

Mrs. M. Haase	Mrs. F. Beekman
Mrs. C. Mendelson	Mrs. H. Greenwald
Mrs. R. Schlassinger	Mrs. B. Marks
Mrs. B. Abrahams	Mrs. B. Moses
Mrs. B.Schatz	Mrs. R. Silverberg
Mrs. A. Lemle	Mrs. M. Crifus
Mrs. S. Lemle	Mrs. B. Paradise

The following officers were elected:

Mrs. C. Haase	Pres.
Mrs. C. Mendelson	Vice-Pres.
Mrs. S. Lemle	Treas.
Mrs. B. Paradise	Sec.

Resolved that the members present pay the sum of $2.50 each for membership that after thirty days from this date applicants will be charged five dollars for admission fee.

The following ladies were appointed to draw up a constitution and by laws and report at the next meeting.

Mrs. F. Beekman-Chairman

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Mrs. R. Silverberg

Mrs. A. Lemle

1st. A motion has been made seconded and carried that the following meeting shall find place on Thursday the 30th inst. at 2 o'clock P.M. Income $37.50 Disbursement none.

2nd. A motion has been made seconded and carried to purchase the necessary books and stationary for the society.

There being no further business to transact the meeting adjourned to meet again on Thursday the Mar.30th. 1865.

B. Paradise Sec.

Approved by C. Haase Pres.

Natchez, March 30th., 1865.

The meeting opened according to the adjournment . The roll being called it appeared that four members were absent of which were Mrs. R. Herman, Mrs. I. Newman, Mrs. G. Levine, Mrs. P. Harris.

The committee on constitutions and by-laws report as follows; that we the undersigned submit the following constitutions and by-laws; which were read and adopted by the society.

Constitution.

Art. 1st. The Society shall be called and act under the name of the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Association of Natchez.

Art. 2nd. The Officers of the society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary who shall constitute the board.

Art. 3rd. Duties of the President.

Sec. 1st. The Pres. shall preside at all meetings, all books, papers or documents belonging to this society shall be in her possession, which

she has to deliver at the expiration of her term unto her successor.

Sec. 2nd. At the request of ten members she shall call a meeting, after three days notice. The request must be made in writing setting forth the cause of such a meeting, and signed by those members- she shall only have a casting vote.

Art. 4th. The Vice President

Shall act in the absence of the Pres. in her capacity, keep account of all offerings, donations, fines, etc. etc. etc. made during the meetings and render it monthly to the Secretary.

Art. 5th. The Treasurer shall keep account of all the moneys received of the Secretary. She shall pay no moneys but on the order of Pres. counter-signed by the Vice Pres. her books shall at all times be open for inspection.

For the compliance of her duties she shall give bond and security in the sum of $200.00

Art. 6th. The Secretary shall be present at all the meetings to keep accounts of all proceedings of this society, and do all its necessary writings.

Art. 7th. This society will keep its regular monthly meetings on the first Wednesday of each month at 2 o'clock P.M.

Art. 8th. No alteration or amendments of this constitution and annexed by-laws shall be made unless it be carried by two thirds of all the members of the society in a general meeting.

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BY LAWS

Art. 1st. Election of Officers.

The Election of Officers shall take place annually in the seventh month (Tishri) on either of the following days from the 17th to the 21st inclusive.

Art. 2nd. The officers chosen shall be for one year at the expiration of which they can be reelected.

Art. 3rd. The members can be elected in any office, unless they have been a full year a member of the society and are not in arrears; also Mother and daughter, sisters or sisters-in-law cannot officiate at the same time.

Art. 4th. Officers are elected by a majority of the members present.

Art. 5th. The society at their last meeting before the election shall make their nomination for the offices namely, two or more candidates for each office, who after having accepted the nomination shall be balloted for at the election.

Duties of the Pres.

Art. 6th. The Pres. shall open all meetings and enforce order or decorum, she shall have the power to fine no lessthan 50 cents nor more than $5.00.

Duties of Vice Pres.

Art. 7th. In the absence of the Pres. the Vice Pres. shall act in her capacity and she shall be Pres. of the standing committee on Sick.

Rules of Order of the Meeting.

Art. 8th. first The Pres. or presiding officer shall call the meeting to order.

Second. Roll being called.

Third Minutes of previous meeting to be read and disposed of

Fourth. Report of Officers

Fifth. Report of Committees

Sixth. Collection of dues.

Seventh. New Members

Eighth. Fill Vacancies.

Ninth. Furth. business & unfinished business.

Art. 9th. No motion shall be discoursed without being seconded

Art. 10th. Seven members shall constitute a Quorum of the society.

Art. 11th. Any member wishing to speak shall rise and address the chair, she shall speak but twice on one subject unless by permission of the chair.

Of Members and Membership.

Art. 12th. Any one wishing to become a member of this society must be no less than 16 years of age.

Art. 13th. Any one not bringing up her children in the covenant of Abraham cannot be admitted as a member . Also if she violate the same after she has become a member she shall be expelled.

Art. 14th. Any one wishing to become a member shall apply to the Pres. in writing enclosing five dollars as her admission fee.

Art. 15th. A member being in arrears longer than six months cannot claim any privileges, rights or benefits in the society, after she has been duly notified by the Sec. and if she has been in arrears longer than twelve months she loses her membership entirely.

Art. 16th. Eligibility to office requires to have been a member of the society on year previous and not being in arrears.

Art. 17th. A member can withdraw from the society after she has paid all

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dues and charges against her by giving notice to the Sec. in writing, and the Sec. to bring it before the society.

Art. 18th. Two thirds of the members of the society are required to exxpel a member for immoral conduct in a meeting.

Art. 19th. A members children have the same privileges as herself.

Dues and Fees.

Art. 20th. Every member shall pay monthly 50 cents for the support of the society.

Standing Committees.

Art.21st. The Pres. shallappoint a committee for one year-first a committee on Sick the committee to be composed of three members.

Fines.

Art. 22nd. Any member elected to any office and refusing to serve shall be fined five dollars.

Art. 23rd. Any member not attending the meetings of the society except with a reasonable excuse shall pay a fine of 50 cents.

Art. 24th. $2.50 Any member refusing to attend a call to nurse the sick shall be fined two dollars and 50 cents or find a white substitute, except illness in their own family preventing.

Benefits.

Art.25th. In case of sickness of a member or one of her children the necessary attention shall be bestowed after duly notifying the Vice Pres. or in her absence the Pres.

Art. 26th. Duties of the committee of sick. Each lady who is of the committee and is informed of any sickness, bpfalling a member or members' children shall immediately report to the Vice Pres., or in case of neglect to be fined no less than $2.50 and no more than $5.00 in cases of

necessity these ladies shall also attend to the call of nurses by day.

Duties of Nurses.

Art. 27th. Nurses will be called according to the roll of names in roll book and shall nurse from 8 o'clock at night till 6 o'clock A.M.

Art. 28th. Duties of the Vice Pres. in case of the aforementioned cause.

In case of sickness the Vice Pres. shall inform such members immediately who are required as nurses- also her duties shall be in case of Death to call together no less than 12 members to prepare for burial.

1st. A motion was made and seconded to adopt the Constitution and by laws, it was adopted and the committee discharged.

2nd. A motion was brought to have the Constitution and by laws printed in the German and English languages and was carried.

3r. A useful book was presented to the society by Mrs. C. Mendelson and accepted.

4th. The following ladies were appointed as a committee on sick; Mrs. A. Lemle, Mrs. B. Abrahams, Mrs. B. Schatz.

Natchez, March 30th., 1865.

Approved C. Haase Pres.

B. Paradise, Sec.

S.P. There being no further business to transact the meeting adjourned to meet again on Wednesday May 3rd. 1865.

B. Paradise Sec.

Approved C. Haase Pres.

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Natchez, May 3rd.,1865.

The Meeting opened according to the adjournment the roll being called it appeared that eight members were absent of which are the following- Mrs. Mendelson, Mrs. Schlassinger, Mrs. Schatz, Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Zerkowsky, Mrs. H. Levy, Mrs. N. Levy, four of whom having sent in a reasonable excuse of which Mrs. H. Levy, Mrs. N. Levy, Mrs. Newman and Mrs. Zerkowsky.

A resignation has been sent in by Mrs. Mendelson as officer and member and accepted by the society.

Mrs. Moses was appointed as Vice Pres. by the society.

An initiation fee by one old member and one new member was collected to the sum of $5.00. Dues were collected to the amount of $8.00 from the members of the society. There being no further business to transact the meeting adjourned to meet again Wednesday June 7th.,1865.

B. Paradise Sec.

Approved C. Haase Pres.

Natchez, June 7th.,1865.

The meeting was opened according to the adjournment the roll being called it appeared that 9 nine members were present and 11 eleven were absent. The Pres. and Vice Pres. being absent Mrs. Wampold took the chair. A motion was made to adjourn the meeting until cooler weather and was carried. The bill for the printing of the books to the amount of $17.50 was ordered to be paid. Dues to the amount of six dollars was collected from the members of the society 50 cents dues from a member of May 3rd. was also collected. $1.10 as charity fund was collected by the society. There being no further business

to transact the meeting adjourned to meet again by order of the Pres.

B. Paradise Sec.

Roll

Mrs. John Mayer	Mrs. W. Geisenberger
" A. Beekman	" S. L. Benjamin
" D. Moses	" H. Frank
" A. Roos	" S. Dreyfus
" S. Ullman	" S. Frishman
" S. Schatz	" M. Schatz
" G. Lemle	" I. Lowenburg
" R. Katz	" C. Coleman
" D. Schaff	" M.D. Marks
" F. Laub	" A. Wampold
" M. Lemle	Miss Emma Roos Mayer
" H. Silverberg Sr.	Mrs. S. Wise
" " " Jr.	" J. Frank
" M. "	" D. Laub
" A. Isaacs	" J. Ullman
" P. Wexler	" F. Levy
" S. Jacobs	" D. Frishman
" C. Haase	

Natchez, Miss. Sept. 20th.,1868.

Agreable to an understanding of the Hebrew Ladies of Natchez, Miss. There was held a preliminary meeting in the Synagogue building for the purpose of organizing a society . There were present,

Mrs. John Mayer

Mrs. A Beekman

ADAMS COUNTY, CHURCHES
Jewish

Mrs. D. Moses
Mrs. S. Ullman
Mrs. A. Roos
Mrs. S. Schatz
Mrs. G. Lemle
Mrs. R. Katze
Mrs. D. Scharff
Mrs. F. Laub
Mrs. M. Lemle
Mrs. H. Silverberg Sr.
Mrs. H. " Jr.
Mrs. M. "
Mrs. A. Isaacs
Mrs. P. Wexler
Mrs. S. Jacobs
Mrs. G. Haase
Mrs. W. Geisenberger
Mrs. S. L. Benjamin
Mrs. H. Frank
Mrs. S. Dreyfus
Mrs. S. Frishman
Mrs. M. Schatz
Mrs. I. Lowenburg
Mrs. C. Coleman
Mrs. M. D. Marks
Miss Emma Roos

It was resolved that this society should be called and act under the name of "The Hebrew Ladies Aid Association".

Resolved that those organizing this society should pay the sum of One Dollar $1.00 to become a member.

Resolved that the Officers should be elected;

The following ladies were elected,

President Mrs. J. Mayer

Vice President Mrs. A. Beckman

Treasurer Mrs. D. Moses

Secretary Mrs. S. Ullman

Managers { Mrs. S. Schatz
Mrs. A. Roos
Mrs. G. Lemle

The sum of 50 cts. was donated . On motion a committee of five was appointed by the Vice President Mrs. A. Beckman to draft a constitution and by-laws, and report at next meeting to take place on Sunday 27th. inst. at 4 o'clock.

Committee of Five, Mrs. S. Schatz, Mrs. P. Wexler, Mrs. H. Frank, Mrs. S. Jacobs, Mrs. S. Ullman.

Received the sum of Twenty-six Dollars fifty cts. $26.50

There being no further business the meeting adjourned to meet on Sunday 27th inst.

Mrs. Sam Ullman
Secty.

Natchez, Miss. Sept. 27th., 1868.

Synagogue Building

Called meeting of the Hebrew Ladies Aid Association of Natchez, Miss.- Present

Mrs. A. Beckman Vice Presiden Presiding

Mrs. D. Moses — Mrs. S. Ullman
Mrs. A Roos — Mrs. S. Schatz
Mrs. G. Lemle — Mrs. M. Lemle
Mrs. H. Silverberg — Mrs. H. Silverberg Jr.
Mrs. P. Wexler — Mrs. S. Jacobs
Mrs. H. Frank — Mrs. M. Schatz
Mrs. M.D. Marks — Miss Emma Roos

ADAMS COUNTY, CHURCHES
Jewish

The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. The committee appointed to draft a Constitution presented it and the Secretary read the same, section by section, which was adopted.

It was moved and seconded that the society would not give any Charity until after the Fair in contemplation.

It was then M. & S. that a copy of the Constitution be sent to the President of the society.

Received of Miss Emma Roos One Dollar for membership, also from Mrs. M. D. Marks. Paid over to the Treasurer $28.50

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Mrs. Sam Ullman Secty.

Constitution.

Article 1st.

Resolved that this Society shall be known as The Hebrew Ladies Aid Association of Natchez, Mississippi.

Article II

Resolved that the officers of thid Society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer and three Managers.

Article III

Duties of Managers or Officers.

President

Sect. I The President shall preside at all meetings when present. She shall hold in custody all the Books, Documents and Papers belonging to the Society, not needed by the Secretary and Treasurer.

Sect.II She shall call or cause notice to be given through the Secretary for all meetings that are to take place.

Sect.III The President is empowered to pay out for the use of the Society, or for charity, any sum not exceeding five Dollars, upon her own order, on the Treasurer.

Vice President.

Sect.I In the absence of the President she will preside at meetings, and when the President is absent from the City, she shall act as President to all intense and purposes.

Sect.II The Vice President shall keep a correct list, of all members, in good standing, and shall appoint nurses, to any member, that may be sick, or her child or children when needed, and called upon to do so. She shall give three hours (3) notice to the nurses. She to decide whether one or two are to be drawn in Alphabetical order.

Duties of Secretary.

Sect.I She shall be present at all the meetings of the society. Take true minutes of all the meetings. Give all the notices to the members to attend meetings. Collect all monies due to the Society, and pay them over to the Treasurer, She giving her a receipt for same and report at the regular meetings, those who fail to pay their dues.

Duties of Treasurer.

Sect. I She shall hold all funds belonging to the Society paying them out on the order of the President, the Board of Managers, or by order of the Society countersigned by the President, Vice President & Secretary.

Sect.II The Treasurer shall be required to give bond in the sum of $1000 One Thousand Dollars, by two securities. Each for $500 Five Hundred Dollars to be approved by the Society.

ADAMS COUNTY, CHURCHES
Jewish

Duties of Board of Managers.

Sect.I The Board of Managers shall consist of the President, Vice President, and three Managers.

Sect.II The Board of Managers shall have full power to appropriate any sum of money not exceeding $25.00 Twenty-five Dollars countersigned by the President, Vice President and Secretary. By drawing on the Treasurer for the same.

Sect.III They shall hold meetings as often as may be necessary for the good of the Society. A majority of them so concuring . And shall report their actions at the next regular meeting of the Society.

Sect. IV They shall have full power to inspect the Books of Secretary and Treasurer at any time.

Article IV.

Meetings.

Sect.I The Society will hold its regular meetings on the first Wednesday of every month. The President appointing the hour and every member to be notifyed one day previous to the meetings.

Sect.II A meeting of the Society may be called at any time, when seven members notify the President to do so, she giving due notice previous to the meeting.

Sect.III The President is empowered to call a meeting of the Society or Board of Managers whenever deemed necessary for the good of the Society.

Article V.

Membership.

Sect.I All Hebrew Ladies, from the age of sixteen and upwards, of good moral character, are entitled to become members of the Association.

Sect.II Any lady wishing to become a member must write out her petition,

and have it presented at a regular meeting of the Society, who shall accept, or reject, by a majority of ballots.

Sect.III Any gentlemen of the Jewish faith may be permitted to become a member of the Society, but shall not be entitled to any vote or take any action in the meetings of the Society, neither can he be called to do any office for the same.

Article VI

Sect. I Fees and Dues

The fees for membership to the Society shall be one dollar for three months from the date of the adoption of this constitution, and therafter two and half dollars. The same to be enclosed in the petition for membership.

Sect.II The dues of the Society shall be fifty cents for each member payable at the regular monthly meetings.

Article VII

Disbursements

Sect.I All disbursements of the Society shall be made through the President, Board of Managers or by order of the Association.

Sect.II The President is empowered to draw on the Treasurer as per Article III Sect.III. The Board of Managers are empowered as per Article III of Managers Sect. II.

Sect.III Any sum needed or to be donated, given, or loaned over Twenty-five Dollars shall be ordered through a meeting of the Society. Two thirds of the members present concurring, and shall be drawn upon an order of the Society, out of the Treasury, Countersigned by the President, Vice President and Secretary.

ADAMS COUNTY, CHURCHES
Jewish

Article VIII

Quorum

Sect.I At every meeting of the Society ten members are necessary for a quorum to legalize their action and make it binding on the Society.
Sect.II No member is permitted to leave a meeting of the Society when such an absence therefrom destroys a quorum.

Article IX

Duties of Nurses

Sect.I Nurses, when called or notifyed by the Vice President to nurse, are expected to comply. Sickness of herself or in her family serving as an excuse only.
Sect.II Every nurse failing to do her duty when notifyed, or furnishing a competent substitute shall pay a fine of Two Dollars and fifty cents $2.50.
Sect. III Nurses will be subject to duty from 8 o'clock P.M. until 6 A.M. and from 6 A.M. until 8 P.M.

Article X

Arrears.

Sect.I Any member failing her or his dues for three months, shall be suspended from membership and be debared from all benefits of the Society.
Sect. II Any member failing her or his dues for six months shall be expelled.
Sect.III The Secretary shall notify members when suspended or expelled.
Sect. IV Any member may be reinstated to membership by paying arrears, without any action of the Society.

Article XI

Eligibility to Office

Sect. I None but married ladies shall be considered competent to serve as Presidem or Vice President.
Sect.II Any member elected to an office must not be in arrears to the Society, and cannot take her office until she pays them.

Article XII

Sect. I Any member guilty of immorality and shall be so found by investigation, shall be called before the Society and tried, and if guilty, shall be expelled, two thirds of the members present consuring.
Sect. II In cases of immorality being charged upon a member, the member or members making the complaint shall bring the specific actions and charges, and the President shall appoint a committee to investigate them and they shall decide whether the charge or charges is or are well founded.

Article XIII

Rules of Order.

Sect.IIThe President or presiding officer shall call all the meetings to order.
2 Roll Call
3 The minutes of previous meeting to be read and to be disposed of.
4 Reports of Committees
5 Collection of Dues.
6 Applications for Memberships.
7 Filling of Vacancies.

Article XIV

Decorum.

Sect.I At all meetings of the Society all members must keep order, and

ADAMS COUNTY, CHURCHES
Jewish

no member must be interrupted when making or offering a resolution, or speaking on any subject relative to the business of the Association.
Sect. II All members wishing to speak shall rise and address the chair, and shall not speak more than twice, on the same subject.
Sect.III All motions must be seconded before they can be considered.
Sect.IV A motion to adjourn is always in order.

Article XV.

Amendment.

Sect.I Any proposition to alter, amend, repeal or add to the foregoing constitution, or any portion thereof, shall be made in writing at any regular meeting and shall lie over for consideration 30 days, and then to be acted upon at the first meeting of the Society, and shall require a majority of two thirds of the members present for its adoption.

Lelia N. Mulvihill
County Historian
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT.

ADAMS COUNTY, CHURCHES
Jewish

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
AMANDA W. PHIPPS, JOSEPHINE WALKER
APRIL 9, 1937.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

SKETCH OF PINE RIDGE CHURCH, ADAMS COUNTY.

The following sketch was written by the Rev. W.C.Grafton, who was pastor of Union Church near Fayette, Miss. for nearly fifty years. He was a man of brilliant intellect and many of his descendants reside in Adams today. This document is kept by the Junkin family of Pine Ridge as a record of the church at that place. The original records were recently sent to Montreat, North Carolina for safekeeping.

No history of the Presbyterian Church in Mississippi would be complete without the story of Pine Ridge Church.

It was organized in 1807. A few other churches were organised a little earlier, but, one by one, they all passed out and their members were absorbed in other churches, but Pine Ridge weathered all the gales, and is now 120 years old. It is the oldest living Presbyterian organization in the southwest. It bore rich fruit in its earlier years and it is still bearing its blessed harvest of precious grain. Men and women, and boys and girls have gone away from the old church to seek their fortunes elsewhere, but there, on its beautiful site, it still stands, a monument, calling every passerby to listen and attend. SILENT AND ALONE it stands during the week days delivering its testimony. And on the Sabbath days the people come.

They have had three church buildings. The first one called Salem was at Washington, which was at that time the capital of Mississippi. Some years after that they moved out across the Creek and located in the present time-honored spot, where they built a beautiful church. This church was built of the finest material the

woods can afford, and there is no telling how long it would have stood, but a wild tornado in 1908 swept it away, root and branch. The raging wind carried some of its material for miles, but when the storm lulled and the people came to survey the mass of ruins, there was but one thought that animated them; that was, the church must be rebuilt. They could not afford to leave this blessed spot. The sainted dead of the ancient fathers lay right around the church and there were the grand old live oaks; out on the ground the older people had played when they were little children, and so they went to work, and in a comparatively short time, the third church building reared its head in the midst of historic surroundings and there it stands today, still bearing its witness.

In 1854 Rev. Benjamin H. Williams, on the eve of his departure for his pastorate at Vicksburg, preached a farewell sermon, and about the same time prepared a printed sketch of the pioneer days of the Presbytery and of the early history of Pine Ridge.

Our readers who are interested in these matters will excuse the writer if we indulge a little in some repetition of the ancient story.

The first pioneer to the country was REv. Joseph Bullen. He came about 1799 as a missionary to the Chickasaw Indians. His first work was in the section of country around Mayhew in Pontotoc County. He was sent by the New York Missionary Society. His commission embraced four years and at the close of it he came to Jefferson County and in 1804 organized the church which has always been known as Bethel, a few miles west of Fayette. The very site of it now is hard to recognize. There is a little red brick dust lying in a certain spot, which is the tradi-

tional place where the earliest elders did their work. A little cemetey is in the neighborhood close by, but they have no marbles to tell their names. Somewhere in that sacred spot the remains of Mr.Bullen rest.

The church had a band of splendid elders headed by the historic name of John Bolls, followed by Alexander Callender, Joseph Farmalee, John Alsworth, Thomas Grafton and Daniel King.

In 1800 the next pioneers came; Rev.William Montgomery from Georgia and REv. Dr. Hall and James Bowman from North CArolina, all three of them under the care and direction of the Synod of the Carolinas. They spent one year in going up and down the land and then all went back hom That part of their mission was successful. They established during that time a splendid line of nine or ten preaching points and so they reported to the Synod that sent them. Dr. Hall was quite aged and did not come back to Mississippi but William Montgomery returned in 1811. Mr.Bowman returned but staid only a short time. Mr. Montgomery spent the rest of his life in connection with the histories of Pine Ridge, Ebenezer and Unio Churches. He died in 1848.

The next in order of time were James Smylie and Jacob Rickhow, who came to the Natchez district and, on Feb. 25th,1807, Mr.Smylie organized Pine Ridge.

It is good to read the venerable names that have always been associated with the memory of Pine Ridge CHurch. John Bolls, John Gra James McKnight, John Bisland, Darius Anderson, Alexander Armstrong, Henry Cassels, John Griffin, Alexander Callender, Janet Grafton, SUs Bisland, Margaret Marshall, Margaret McKnight, Martha Bolls, Hesse Violet Cassels, Mary McEwen, and Elizabeth GRafton were the origin

The church running down through the whole centenary period

has a great many more names on its rolls. But it never has been one of those churches where the names went up into the hundred. It has stood in its place true and loyal to the doctrines of God's kingdom and dutiful and devoted to the spread of the gospel. There was no millionaire among them and never has been. They were generally men of moderate means, tillers of the soil , having some slaves and they would remind you of one of the old neighborhoods in the days of the ancient judges of Israel. They were God fearing and God serving people. It is beautiful to think of their lives. They began in the early part of their career to give liberally to the causes of the gospel and they still keep up that scriptural command and through all these years they have honored God with their substance.

Furthermore, they observed the old practice commanded in the Abrahamic covenant. Every child was looked upon as a member of God's kingdom, carrying the beautiful name of "Child of the covenant." They were most solemnly set apart to God through baptism, and the old families trained their boys and girls as members of that kingdom. They scrupulously honored the Sabbath day. They honored their pastoral relations and faithfully attended the preaching of the gospel.

In the first volume of the old records we glean the following statement: "March 21,1812.

Our reverend pastor (William Montgomery) held a general examination in this church of the different ages and sexes of his congregation, and in order to gratify the people at large and to honor their preceding mode of examination, he complied with the wishes of the people and on the Saturday preceding communion Sunday he issued questions in writing

to the male sex that were of mature age. All the young and the females were to recite the Shorter Catechism. This was preparatory to the communion service. At the date specified on Saturday morning the congregation collected for the purpose, and after solemnly imploring God for his blessing to crown the proceedings, our reverend pastor began the business of the day when he received answers from the men in written form proved by the scriptures. The questions were on points of doctrine and christian experience. Every one's answer was publicly read and very lengthy and stands filed in the church. Then our pastor entered on the Shorter Chatechism and went through the book with the women and children and closed the business of the day with prayer."

Rev. Mr. Williams writing in 1854 says: "The latter part of the forego ing exercise, namely, repeating the Shorter Catechism before communion is continued at the present time and is found to be highly interesting and profitable." Putting the dates together we find that this public honor of the Shorter Catechism continued for over twenty five years and when Mr. Williams wrote, it was still the order of service.

We stand today in wonder at the fidelity of these blessed fathers. This was the genuine Apostolic method of asking and answering questions. This was also the method adopted by the reformers of Geneva, the very plan of Luther and Calvin, preaching the gospel with all the heart from the pulpit to the big congregations, and then in little clusters and circles impressing the truth by the catechetical method. This method bolstered up the Reformation and saved it.

Indeed the bitterest enemies of the Protestant faith, the Roman Catholics, have given their testimony to the value of this method.

On one occasion the Roman Catholic Pope sent out a commission of

able men to the Protestant Communities surrounding to see if by any manner of means they could be induced to turn away from their Protestant doctrines and come into the bosom of Mother Church. The Commission came back and reported it to be impossible. They found that the heretical Protestants were sowing the seed right into the hearts of their young children not only by preaching but by the catechism in their families. They said "They are brought upin these doctrines from their childhood and we cannot do anything with them."

The Catholic Church instituted a great change in their methods when they got hold of this clue to the Protestant success. So the Council of Trent at once went to work and prepared a Roman CAtholic Catechism and in this way they arrested the progress of the Reformation in the Catholic sections of Europe. It was eminently successful in their hands and it gave rise to that famous saying amont the Catholics: "Let us have your children for the first seven years and we've got them. They are safe and sound now." the Catechism does it.

After the lapse of 120 years it is pleasing to look over the public record of all that section of Adams County and, so far as we know, the generations that have risen up have confirmed by their lives the teaching of God's word, "Them that honor me, I will honor." Train up a child in the way he should go and when hêeis old he will not depart there from."

Moses, the man of God, brought down the law to the people of I Israel and he gave forth the command from God to "Teach all these thing diligently to thy children, when thou liest down and when thou risest ; when thou sittest in thy house, and when thou walkest by the way."

It is a joyous thing to note the peace and quiet, the high stand/ the absence

the absence of bickerings and animosities, the high tone of civic honor and the unwearied devotion of the sons and daughters of Pine Ridge in the church of God.

A Frenchman once said of some parts of the United States that he found the "people of the Book" and throughout the whole world if the Bible were loved and honored and the church of God sustained, and the precepts of the moral law proclaimed and obeyed as they have been in the old Pine Ridge church community, then our old world would bid goodby to penitentiaries and jail-houses, to houses of correction, to the offices of criminal law and all other things that follow in the slime of the serpent.

The church has been a paying investment to the whole community and if it had meant nothing else, it would be a good thing to make an investment in the church to save widows from weeping and wailing over their criminal sons and daughters.

May God speed the day when the gospel shall fill the world. The History Committee has three columes of the Pine Ridge records in their hands. We find in them no record of anything startling. At a proper call the session has always been found meeting and attending to their business. They have received continually their sons and daughters to the communion table. A child is born and is recognized at once as a child of the church. It is brought to the house of God and baptized and parents take the solemn vows of training it in God's kingdom.

There have been very few cases of discipline during the whole career of Pine Ridge Church. On one occasion a minister of the gospel who was serving them as pastor became intoxicated. It was a great shock to the old community. But the Presbytery halted him, tried him and found

him guilty and suspended him from the ministry. And this public disapproval of a man in high rank occupying their pulpit was an energetic deterrent of others from strong drink.

We think that every minister of Synod, who is able to do it should visit Pine Ridge Church. Go to the old house of the Lambdins, the Archers, the Bislands, the Junkins, McCalebs, Stowers, Winstons, Fosters, Marshalls and others and when you come ask God's blessing upon your visit.

In reading over the records we observe the great care taken in the ordinance of Baptism. When a child was presented for the ordinance, the session made careful examination as to the status of the parents, as to their good regular standing in the church, and their knowledge of the meaning of the ordinance. Examinations of this kind were far more strict and careful than nowadays for the reception of members into the church. When such care as this was taken over the Baptism of infant children, we may be sure that the Baptism was followed up by the usual care and church discipline. These children would not be allowed to roam hither and thither on the Lord's day. They would be kept within the sacred precincts of the family circle and their taste for good reading cultivated and their devotion to God and his kingdom encouraged.

We observe again the very great care taken about the celebration of the Lord's Supper. In the old days "tokens" were administered beforehand which were a certificate of the good conduct of the communicant. These tokens were used for 25 or 30 years when they were finally laid aside. But the session was always strictly on the watch guarding the conduct of their people. If they did not come to church they must give a reason why. There are two cases on record where two faithful women were criticized for their absence. These women however cleared

themselves by bringing up a few weeks later their little infants to be baptized. These certsinly had good reasons for absence.

For a long number of years the session kept a faithful account of every member that communed and constantly throughout that period we see the names of the communicants on record, their names and number.

We find again the case of a certain woman who had been absenting herself from the church. The session remonstrated with her for it and failing to secure her church attendance, they suspended her from her membership. In these days the people must come to church, they must come to the communion table and they must bring their children for baptism.

The descendants of old members of Pine Ridge Church will read with interest the long list of faithful pastors:

1. James Smylie
2. Jacob Rickhow
3. William Montgomery
4. Samuel Hunter
5. John Patterson
6. Joseph Anderson
7. Abraham Hagaman
8. Silas Hazard
9. William Van Doren
10. William H. Bruner
11. R.L.Stanton
12. Barstowe Baldwin
13. Mr. Templeton
14. Benjamin H.Williams
15. Thomas H.Cleland.

16. S. B. Hall
17. S.I. Lowe
18. Wylie Burgess
19. Alexander Moffatt
20. J.S. SHAW
21. Walter Stuart
22. E.D.Viser
23. Charles Oberschmidt
24. Walter Stuart
25. Mr. Dickey
26. E.W. Ford
27. Wm. S. Stewart.

This list includes those from 1807 to 1903, nearly 100 years. In this list there are some splendid men and it should be said to the great credit of Pine Ridge Church that they tried faithfully to keep a pastor all the time. Now and then for reasons beyond their control there would be an intermission.

The church at Woodville on one occasion desired to call Rev. R.L.Stanton pastor at Pine RIdge. But before they did it, they appointed a committee to make a statement of their reasons to the Pine Ridge people. The statement was that the Woodville church would die out without a pastor and they had found that Rev. R.L.Stanton, pastor of Pine Ridge, was willing to go to them and they begged Pine Ridge to give their consent to preserve the Woodville church. The people generously responded and gave up their pastor to a needy appeal and they themselves went witho a pastor for one or more years.

We read, too, of the death of Rev. John Patterson and his wife.

They died on the same day, June 15th,1829; she in the morning and he in the evening.

The following noted points should be set down to the credit of this ancient church.

First. It has never admitted to its pulpit new and strainge teachings of men. The duties and doctrines set forth in the word of God have been most carefully guarded.

Second. It has most strictly retained the order and simplicity of primitive Apostolic worship, ever laying more stress on the spirit and truth than mere outward forms and ceremonies.

Third. It has always afforded a competent and comfortable support to its pastors, and has never allowed anyone to leave with salary unpaid or with any other feelings than those of tender and grateful affection.

Fourth. It has contributed regularly to all the Presbyterian Boards and to all the various objects of christian benevolence which are presented from time to time. Some of the members have already adopted the plan of systematic benevolence, giving a certain proportion of their annual income.

Fifth. It paid particular attention to the religious instruction of the young and also made most commendable and successful efforts to give the Bread of Life to the slave population. Several most worthy ministers and teachers were employed to assist the pastor in this part of his charge and nearly every plantation in the parish was supplied with intelligent preaching and catechetical instruction in addition to the religious knowledge imparted by the owners.

Rev. Benjamin M. Williams was a very talented man and one

of the most pious and faithful pastors. He said: "I cannot forbear once more imploringly to raise my voice in behalf of the sons and daughters of the negro race, who in the mysterious providence of God are placed in your hands for your training, your counsel and your care. Though I leave this field of labor I feel for them still, and as long as my life is spared, much of my strength shall be spent in their behalf. I believe this to be the great missionary work of our region and our times. And happy they who lend a helping hand. This is the work, I doubt not, that will tell most deeply on our interest in eternity. It affords me pleasure to know that I leave most of the servants who have been under my spiritual oversight in such favorable circumstances and I beseech you, to whom they are specially committed, (not merely as your children for a time, but for all their lives) watch over them and train them for the service and enjoyment of God; and to this end teach or have them taught the great doctrines and duties of christianity. SAYs the word of GOD "If any ~~any~~ man provide not for his own and especially for them of his own household, he had denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." Infidels provide for the temporal wants of those committed to their care; they acknowledge no other wants; but you believe that your servants have immortal souls like yourselves. As you expect therefore to meet and give account for them at the day of judgment, so provide for their souls as well as for their bodies, and, in a word, so deal with and treat them that you may at last meet them in peace and if possible that you and they may receive from the great Master in heaven the welcome plaudit "Well done, good and faithful servant."

ADAMS COUNTY, CHURCHES
Baptist & Presbyterian

The Pine Ridge Church is still very active and contributes generously to every phase of church work. Preaching services are held on the first and third Sundays of every month by the Rev. J.V. Currie of Fayette, Miss. Sunday school classes are held every Sunday morning. The officers of the church are Frank Junkin, A.B. Dillie, J.C. Stowers, Elders; S.H. Lambdin, Jennings Dixon , Deacons.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Natchez,Miss.

The first Presbyterian workers in the Natchez district came about 1799 or 1800. These early missionaries traveled on horseback over the perilous "Natchez Trace" and set up a number of preaching points in and around Natchez.

After the establishment of the Pine Ridge Church, first called "Salem Church", in 1807 the members of the Presbyterian congregation of Natchez became accustomed to worship there. Before the establishment of the Pine Ridge Church and on many occasions afterward services were often held in homes and in public buildings as may be seen from the newspaper of that day which states :

"The Rev. Mr. Smylie will deliver a sermon at the Court House of this city, on Saturday next". (1)

In the same year steps had been taken to erect a permanent place of worship in the town of Natchez and a meeting of the subscribers was called. The results of the meeting were published in the following language:

" At a meeting of the Subscribers for the building of a Presbyteri

Church in the City of Natchez, this day, (agreeable to Advertisement) for the purpose of appointing a Treasurer to collect the Subscriptions, and Commissioners to chuse a site and contract for the erection of said Church the following gentlemen were nominated by an unanimous vote viz- Samuel Brooks, John Steel, Jas. Forman, J.E. Trask, Abijah Hunt, James M'Intosh, Lyman Harding and John Henderson, Commissioners, and Joseph Forman, Treasurer, That said commissioners are requested to meet next Saturday the 7th. instant, to adopt such measures as they may judge most proper to carry the same into effect as soon as possible". (2)

The efforts of these good men and others of the community met with success and in 1812 the corner-stone of the building was laid. It was a brick structure, located on a high eminence on the spot where the present church now stands, and was dedicated in Feb. 1815. It was used until 1828 when it was dismantled, the lot graded and a new edifice erected. The history of this church has been written by Dr. Joseph B. Stratton, the pastor who for sixty years shared the joys and sorrows of this congregation. His sketch states in part:

" The organization of the Presbyterian church in Natchez had been practically effected in 1817 by the enrollment of the following original members: Mrs. Selah Henderson, Mrs. Catherine Forman, Mrs. Dana H. Pearce, Mrs. Mary Henderson, Miss Isabella A. Henderson, J.E. Trask, John Henderson Jr., Noah Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth Hill. The Rev. Daniel Smith, a clergyman from New England, who had been laboring as a domestic missionary in the community for more than a year, was invited to minister to it as a stated supply; and John Henderson, Jos. Forman, Richard Pearce, and Wm. B. Noyes were ordained as its bench of ruling elders. To this body Samuel S. Spencer was added in 1818. The engagement with the Rev.

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Mm. Smith having terminated in 1819, the Rev. Wm. Weir, a native of Ireland was elected pastor, and on the 31st. of March 1820, was installed by the Mississippi Presbytery. This gentleman, was therefore, the first regular pastor of this church. He was spoken of as a man of learning, of great purity of character and eminently zealous in his work. His period of labor was, however a short one, his death occurred on the 25th. of Nov. 1822. The square marble tomb which marks the spot of his sepulcher may still be found in the city cemetery.

The second pastor of the church was the Rev. Geo. Potts, who first visited Natchez as a licentiate of the Presbytery of Philadelphia. Having been subsequently ordained by that Presbytery he was installed pastor by the Presbytery of Mississippi in Dec. 1823. The number of communicants at this time was forty nine. The first donations reported to have been made by this congregation were in the year 1825 and consisted of twenty dollars to the "Missionary Fund" and thirty dollars to the Education Society". In the year 1825, Samuel Postlethwaite was ordained as a ruling elder. In 1828 the church edifice originally erected being found inconvenient, the trustees resolved to erect a new one which work was in the course of the next two years successfully effected. This second building was the original of the one we now occupy, and was dedicated on the first Sabbath of January 1830. The pastorate of Mr Potts terminated in November 1835 having continued thirteen years. He left a communion list of one hundred and thirty five persons. During his incumbency another incumbency had been made to the ruling eldership, in the person of Dr. Andrew Macrery.

The successor of Mr. Potts was the Rev. Samuel G. Winchester, a

native of Baltimore, and previously pastor of a church in Philadelphia. His installation took place on the 24th of December 1837. The bench of elders having been reduced by deaths and removals to two members, the venerable John Henderson and Dr. Macrery, the congregation elected to that office Thomas Henderson, William Pearce and Franklin Beaumont who were ordained on the 25th of February 1838. In the year following the church building was repaired and its means of accomodation enlarged by the introduction of the galleries which are standing at present. Mr. Winchester's labors were brought to a close unexpectedly by his death in August 1841". (3)

During the incumbency of the Rev. Samuel G. Winchester Natchez was devestated by the tornado of 1840 and the First Presbyterian Church did not escape. Its steeple was torn down and the building suffered other injuries. The congregation furnished the means for its restoration, and in a short time the church was restored to its original beauty.

For two years after Mr. Winchester's death the church was without a regular pastor. In the spring of 1843 the pulpit was filled by a young graduate of the Theological Seminary at Princeton. In June he received a call from the church to become its pastor , and was ordained Sunday December 31st., 1843. This young minister was Joseph Buck Stratton, a benign yet forceful character, who was destined to serve the needs, not only of his own congregation, but those of this entire community for more than half a century.

" Joseph Buck Stratton was born in Bridgeton, New Jersey, Dec. 24, 1815. His father, the founder of a prominent mercantile house in Southern New Jersey, was a man of rare ability and firm integrity, and

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acquired extensive property. Dr. Stratton's maternal grandfather, whose name he bears, was an officer in a New Jersey regiment during the Revolutionary War, and subsequently entered into political life and held several public offices.

Dr. Stratton received his academic education at Lawrenceville High School, between Trenton and Princeton, N.J., a famous institution in that day. He entered Princeton College in 1831, and graduated in the fall of 1833. Soon after he began the study of law, which was pursued two years in New Jersey and two years in Philadelphia. In 1837 he was admitted to the bar, and practiced law in Philadelphia for three years. In the meantime he was admitted to membership in Dr. Henry A. Boardman's church, and became deeply interested in Christianity and its truths.

In 1840 he abandoned the legal profession and commenced preparation for the Christian ministry. He entered the Theological seminary at Princeton in the fall of 1840, and closed a full course of study in the spring of 1843. Immediately thereafter he came to Natchez, where he had been previously invited to visit the Presbyterian Church, then without a pastor. At that time he was simply a licentiate in the church, with authority only to preach. He arrived in Natchez May 27, 1843; was soon called by the congregation to be their pastor, which call was accepted during the summer after his return to the North. Dec. 31, 1843 he was consecrated by his ordination as a minister of the Gospel, and his installation as pastor of the Natchez church, by the Presbytery of Mississippi. In 1856 he was honored by his Alma Mater (the College of New Jersey) with the degree of Doctor of divinity." (4)

"In 1880 Dr. Stratton was a delegate from Southwestern Presbyterian

Church to Philadelphia, and presided at one of its sessions. In 1884 he was was the Commissioner appointed by the General Assembly of the Northern Church, which met at Saratoga,N.Y., for the ratification of the fraternal relations which had been established between the two bodies. He contributed largely to the religious periodicals, and published several works of a devotional and historical character. A small volume of "Prayers for the use of Families", has had a large circulation in the south. In 1889 he published his last work, "Pastor's Valedictory."

For full fifty years Dr. Stratton remained the beloved pastor of the church at Natchez, resigning his charge over it in April 1894. His Presbytery, at the request of his congregation, conferred upon him the title of 'Pastor Emeritus'. He died Oct. 14, 1903, after only a few hours of sickness, though in frail health for several years.

He remained with his people in Natchez during the terrible epidemics of 1853, 1855, 1858 and 1871, when the yellow scourge stalked through the fair city, striking down its victims among the high and low. His presence during these periods was a benediction in many a home of sorrow, for he never faltered in his work of ministering to the sick, comforting the dying and consoling the sorrowing among the rich and poor alike. He remained with his people during the Civil War, sharing patiently with them the rigors and privations of those troublous times, thoughtful always of their welfare, never of his own personal convenience and comfort. It is no wonder they loved and reverenced him. A memorial Sunday school building in connection with the church was dedicated three years before his death as "Stratton Chapel".

We quote from a Natchez daily paper:

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' All Natchez joined to-day in the sweet and beautiful tribute of respect to the memory of their beloved and faithful friend, Dr. Joseph Buck Stratton. Around the bier in Stratton Chapel gathered people of all denominations, old and young, rich and poor, white and colored- in life he was their friend and brother. He knew no rank or station, or dividing line. He loved his work and consecrated his life to its full performance. How well and how faithful the service he rendered was amply attested when the people of Natchez laid all else aside to pay feeling tribute to his memory. The public schools closed at noon, and during the funeral service, by common consent, and without an interchange of thought, the business men, moved by a single thought- respect for their beloved dead- closed their doors. There was no exception.'

Oct. 8, 1844, Dr. Stratton married Mary Vemuxem Smith, daughter of Nathan and Louisa (Vanuxem) Smith of Philadelphia. Four years later, Nov. 16, 1852, Dr. Stratton married Caroline Matilda Williams, daughter of Austin and Caroline M. Williams of Natchez. " (5)

Descendants of Dr. Stratton live in Natchez in the home where he spent his declining years and which he so appropriately called "Sunset Lodge".

During Dr. Stratton's pastorate the war between the states occurred and in 1861 the Presbyterians of the Southern States found themselves obliged to effect a seperate organization , which from that time to the present has functioned as the Southern Presbyterian Church.

A continuation of Dr. Stratton's history of the church touches modestly on the principle events of his encumbency as follows:

" In the spring of 1848 Messrs Pearce and Beaumont having removed from Natchez, the former to Louisiana and the latter to Texas, it became necessary to replenish the eldership. Accordingly, the congregation, at a meeting held February 13, 1849, elected to that office Dr. John Ker, Samuel B. Newman, and James Carradine who were subsequently, on the 27th of the May following ordained. Dr. Ker's services were soon withdrawn from the church. He died suddenly, on the 4th. of January 1850, universally respected and lamented by the community.

As early as 1845, in the second year of my ministry, I had begun religious instruction of the colored population of the city, giving a portion of the Sabbath to this work. Previously, with the exception of the occasional services rendered by clergymen of the Methodist Church, nothing had been done, under the auspices of our local churches, for the evangelization of this portion of the community. A service was opened for them in the building formerly standing in the rear of this church, and remembered by many as the "Session-house", and I continued to preach to them on the night of each Sabbath, after preaching twice to my regular congregation, for a period of six years. This effort was attended with the most gratifying success. The congregation increased from year to year, until the place became altogether too strait for them. The increasing size of this congregation made it evident that enlarged accomodations should be provided for them; and accordingly , in 1848, measures were adopted for the erection of a new house of worship.

The wants of the Sunday school, at the same time, indicated the

necessity of this step. The Sabbath-school enterprise seems to have been inaugurated in Natchez in the year 1817 about the time of the organization of this church. It was, at its inception, conducted upon the union plan, most or all of the Protestant congregations participating in it- and the meetings of the school were held in the Baptist Church. The first superintendent was Israel Spencer, a member of this church.

Very soon after the commencement of Mr. Potts ministry- about the year 1824- it was thought best to establish a separate school under the direction of the Presbyterian Church. Of this school Samuel Postlethwaite became the superintendent. He was succeeded by Absalom Pettit; he, by Obadiah Congar; and he, by Alvarez Fisk whose interest in the youth of Natchez was attested by those benefactions which laid the foundation of our excellent "Institute". Mr. Fisk was succeeded in 1829 by Thomas Henderson who continued to preside over the school until his death in 1863. His successor was James Carradine.

The growth of this institution coupled with the wants of the colored congregation suggested the expediency of erecting a building suitable to the purposes of both. With this object in view, the edifice at the corner of Pearl and State known as "the Chapel" was constructed during the course of the year 1848. On the 12th of April 1849 it was dedicated. Since that time this commodious building having twice narrowly escaped destruction by fire,has been the familiar place of resort of the congregation at all their weekly and occasional meetings. It has been identified with the history of the city in its various mitations, having been the spot where the people of all denominations have been wont to gather in their times of public interest, to join

in their thanksgivings or to lift up their cries for deliverance to God.

Two years later, in 1851, the size of the church edifice having become inadequate to meet the wants of the congregation, it was determined to enlarge it. This was done by removing the old "Session-house" purchasing an adjoining lot of ground , and extending the building sixteen feet in the rear; in the course of the next year a handsome iron railing surrounding the church-premises was set up. The expense to the congregation of erecting the chapel and study and improving the church was about $13,000.00. The Fresco work with which the latter is internally adorned was added in 1857.

In September 1851, partly to relieve the pastor of the charge of the colored congregation and partly to supply the destitution of our suburban population, a city mission in connection with this church was established and the Rev. Daniel McNair invited to conduct it. In addition to the colored congregation in this chapel Mr. McNair immediately opened a place of worship and a sabbath school in a hired room on the extreme of St. Catherine street. Mr. McNair's efforts in this field continued until May 1855, and, as a result of them a manifest improvement took palce in the habits of the community among whom he labored, an interesting Sabbath-school was collected, and a number of persons were gathered into the communion of this church. Mr. McNair was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph Weeks in 1855, and he by the Rev. Thomas H. Cleland in 1856.

In this year it was resolved by the trustees of this church to erect a house of worship for the Mission Congregation; and , accordingly,

the tasteful edifice at the corner of Pine and Jefferson streets was built during 1857, and dedicated February 28, 1858. The cost of this building and of a parsonage connected with it was about $10,000.00. In the fall of 1858, the Mission Congregation having beenreceived by the Presbytery of Mississippi as "the Second Church of Natchez", forty persons from this church [redacted] set off to form its membership, ruling elders were elected, and the Rev. Thomas H. Cleland was chosen as stated supply. In 1860 the house of worship and parsonage provided for the Second Church were conveyed as a gift to the trustees of that corporation by the trustees of the First Church, though I may remark, the salary of the minister continued, till the dissolution of the Second Church, to be paid mainly by the First Church. Mr. Cleland retained his position till the close of the year 1862, when he moved to another charge. Subsequently to his departure, owing to the distracted condition of the country, the dispersion of members, and the death and removal of the ruling elders, it was found impossible to sustain the church in active existance; and a year ago, the trustees having reconveyed the property to the First Church, it was declared dissolved by the Presbytery, and the remaining members were directed to connect themselves with the First Church. The property has since been sold, and the Church is now owned and used by a society of the Colored Methodist Church." (6)

In 1889, in view of Dr. Stratton's growing infirmities, the congregation called the Rev. George W. Patterson to assist Dr. Stratton as co-pastor. Dr. Patterson was a graduate of the South-western Theological School at Clarksville, Tenn. He was installed as co-pastor of this

church in January 1890 and continued to serve until April 1893 when he resigned and later accepted a call to the church at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

A later history of the church gives the succession of pastors to the present time as well as other interesting facts regarding the organizations and officers of the church. It states:

" Nine regular pastors have served viz:

1. William Weir, March 31, 1820 to Nov. 25, 1822
2. George Potts, D.D. Dec. 1823 to Nov. 1835
3. Samuel G. Winchester, D.D. Dec. 24, 1837 to Aug. 31, 1841.
4. Joseph B. Stratton, D.D. Nov. 1843 to April 14, 1894.
   Emeritus pastor, Apr. 1894 to Oct. 11, 1903.
5. Geo. W. Patterson D.D. Jan. 3, 1890 to April 12, 1893.
   Co-pastor with Dr. Stratton.
6. Wm. Hanna Neel, D.D. Apr. 21, 1895 to May 24, 1898.
7. James Julius Chisholm, D.D. Dec. 1, 1898 to Aug. 12, 1915.
8. Howard H. Thompson, D.D. Apr. 17, 1915 to Dec. 31, 1921.
9. Geo. D. Booth, D.D. April 1, 1922

Succession of Ruling Elders, April 1818 to April 1936.

Sam'l. S. Spencer.....April 1818
Dr. Andrew McCrery.....
Sam'l. Postlethwaite..... Jan. 25
Thomas Henderson, Feb. '38 ...Mar. '63
William Pearce..... Feb. '38
Franklin Beaumont, Feb. '38...Sept. '88
Dr. John Ker..... Mar. '49 ...Jan. '50

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Sam'l B. Newman..... May '49

James Carradine..... May '49... May '75

L.M. Patterson..... July '55...Dec. '83

Oren Metcalfe..... July '55...Nov. (95

Alex J. Postlethwaite..... July '55...Dec. '66

Thos. C. Pollock..... July '55...June '84

John W. Henderson..... June '17...April '03

Fred J.V. LeCand..... June '71...Dec. '04

James Carson..... June '71...Jan. '89

John A. Dicks..... April '85

John Harper..... April '85

Thos. A. Henderson..... April '85...Nov. '04

T. Otis Baker..... April '85

Thomas Mason..... Apr. '85...July '87

Wm. H. Ker..... Dec. '95...Nov. '02

L. Irving Pollitt..... Nov. '99...Mar. '01

Jas. R. Preston..... Nov. '99

Alexander J. Postlethwaite... July..'04

Thos. C. West

James W. Miller

Charles F. Boger

Archibald Smith

A.M. Darling

Jas. W. Dugan

C. Wilson

Irving H. Anderson

Succession of Deacons, 1872 to April 1936.

William Abbott.....Apr. '72...Dec. '84

Jas. W.H. Patterson.....Apr. '72...May '93

Thomas Mason..... Apr. '72...May '93

John Harper..... Apr. '72...Apr. '85

Hiram B. Baldwin..... Apr. '72...Aug. '72

Dr. W.P. McMillan..... Apr. '85

G.T. Rhen..... Apr. '85

Charles Meeks..... Apr. '85...July '02

Dr. B. D. Chase..... Apr. '85...Nov. '93

Geo. D. Lawrence..... Dec. '95...Dec. '96

Wm. B. Abbott..... Dec. '95

John H. Chambliss..... Dec. '95

J. Coalter Means..... Dec. '95...Feb. '00

Aug. W. Peale..... Nov. '99

Jas. W. Miller..... Nov. '99

Chas. T. Chamberlain..... Mar. '01

Chas. F. Boger..... Mar. '01

C.A. McLain..... Mar. '91...Apr. '02

Alexander J. Postlethwaite... Mar. '01...July '04

Walter P. Abbott

Harry P. Foster

Wm. J. Feltus Sr.

J.P. Watson

L.A. Benoist Jr.

E.W. Blankenstein

Fred Gilbert

Duncan Postlethwaite

Otis Wilson

Thos. J. Reed

Wm. K. Carney

J.M. McLaws

Wm. J. Feltus Jr.

Andrew B. Learned

Dr. L.B. McLaurin

Clarence C. Eyrick

A.M. Feltus

The Ladies' Benevolent Society came into existence in 1833. Donations to some good object ranged from $300 to $1000. This continued to function until the Sustentation Society was organized in 1869 hating for its object the collection of funds for the church.

The Missionary Society was formed in 1873 and reorganized Nov. 1891 and called the Ladies Missionary Society. It was mainly interested inand studied and contributed to the different causes of the church, leaving the local work to other societies. For this reason, when the Presbyterian Union was formulated in Brookhaven, Miss. in 1907, the Missionary Society had two representatives, Mrs.J.J. Chisholm and Mrs. Joseph J. Foard, who assisted in the organization.

Then later when the Mississippi Synodical was organized in Jackson, Miss. in 1912, Miss Lee Crutcher was sent to represent the Mississippi Presbyterial. In this way, through the Missionary Society, our present organization has been connected with woman's work in the General Assembly from the beginning.

Following the Missionary Society in more or less rapid succession were the "Busy Bees" "The Sewing Society" and the "Willing Workers" doing church work.

"The Helpers" organized in 1891 by Mrs. George W. Patterson whose husband was the associate pastor, at that time and was composed of young ladies. Their object was to help in any good word or work.

The Girl's Missionary Society and The Sunshine Band's object was to study the facts of the field, to pray for the laborers and converts and to contribute to their support.

The Woman's League was organized in 1896. The object was to provide for the comfort of the Church.

The Presbyterian Circle was organized in 1896, composed of the young married women. They did fine work.

On Jan. 9, 1919, meeting of the Ladies' Missionary Society, The Helpers, The Women's League and the Presbyterian Circle were merged into one organization and called "The Woman's Auxiliary". Every woman in the church is considered a member.

The Westminister League was organized Dec. 8, 1895. It was to develop the spiritual life of the young people. A few years ago the name was changed to "The Christian Endeavor", Junior, Intermediate and Senior. The Junior and Intermediate have since combined and the Senior disbanded.

It was through the untiring efforts of Dr. Jas. J. Chisholm and the generous gifts of the members of the Presbyterian Church and their numbrous friends that Stratton Chapel at the rear of the church and fronting State street was erected and dedicated March 1901.

The purpose was to make better provision for the worship of God

and the work of the church, as well as some suitable acknowledgment to our Great Head, for the life and labors of our beloved Dr. Joseph B. Stratton who for sixty years ministered unto us.

In the same year that Stratton Chapel was dedicated the brick edifice known as "The Chapel" ceased to be used, then a short while afterwards it was sold and pulled down and two modern residences were built on the site.

It was under Dr. Chisholm's pastorate, that the school was reorganized and graded.

The departments are:

Cradle Roll	Young People-Service Class	
Beginners	Teacher Training	
Primary	Men's Bible Class	)
Junior	Women's Bible Class	) Adult
Intermediate	Home Department	)
Senior		

." (7)

The church has always been actively interested in promoting education , and has contributed generously to this phase of work as well as to the extention of God's kingdom in both the home and foreign mission fields. Today it contributes liberally to the support of Chamberlain-Hunt Academy, Port Gibson, Miss., French Camp Academy, French Camp, Miss., Synodical College at Holly Springs, Miss. and South Western Presbyterian College, Memphis, Tenn.

It has been represented in the mission field by Rev. Samuel Fulton and Dr. Randolph T. Shields, the latter has for more than thirty years

been laboring as a medical missionary in China.

Dr. Shields is a Natchez man and a member of a distinguished family whose names have figured in the history of the Natchez District since the early days. He is the son of Mr. Wilmer Shields of Natchez and New Orleans and the former Miss Evy Tucker of Virginia. He lived in Natchez and Louisiana until the age of fourteen when he went to Lexington, Va. where he continued his education at a preparatory school . He attended Washington and Lee University four years and won two scholarships. He also took an active part in athletics, was a member of the foot ball team and the crew. After graduating from Washington and Lee in 1898 he studied medicine in Richmond, Va., receiving his M.D. in 1901. He then spent two years in New York hospitals.

In 1903 Dr. Shields returned to Natchez to practice medicine but felt so strongly the call to the mission field that he offered himself as a foreign missionary and in 1904 was appointed to the Mid-China Mission.

In Dec. 1904 Dr. Shields was married to Miss Ella Randolph Page of Winchester, Va. and brought his bride to Natchez for a visit before they sailed for China from San Francisco.

A short sketch of Dr. Shields' activities in the mission work of China states:

" Dr. Shields was assigned to Tunghsiang Station, where he and Mrs. Shields lived for three years, learning the language and making their beginning in missionary work. Then Dr. Shields was assigned to Soochow and taught medical students in Elizabeth Blake Hospital. Dr. and Mrs. Shields remained there one year, when he was transferred to the

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Union Medical School,Nanking, later the Medical Department of the Nanking University. Dr. and Mrs. Shields lived in Nanking for seven years. In 1917 he was assigned to the School of Medicine, Shantung Christian University, Tsinan, Shuntung, where he has taken his place as one of the foremost medical educators of China, with the primary aim of training medical men for Christian work.

Dr. Shields is a merber of the Publication Committee of the China Medical Missionary Association, and has translated text books on Histology and Anatomy." (8)

At the present time Dr. Shields is Dean of the Medical School of Cheeloo University at Tsinan, Shantung Province China. Besides his work as a physician and in the hospital,his most outstanding achievement has been his translation and directing of translations of medical work into Chinese for the use of the native medical students.

The work of the medical school is jointly operated by nine missions, and Dr. Shields , accompanied by his wife, was sent to the United States more than a year ago seeking funds for the continuation of the work.

Before returning to China Dr. and Mrs. Shields visited Natchez where they were the recipients of much attention and were given a large reception by the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church.

In speaking of the anticipated visit of Dr. and Mrs. Shields the Natchez Democrat wrote:

"Interesting New Year's visitors to Natchez will be Dr. and Mrs. Randolph T. Shields of Tsinan, China. The doctor, a former resident of Natchez, is dean of the Medical School of the Cheeloo University. He

represents the First Presbyterian Church in the mission field and he and Mrs. Shields will be guests of the church while in Natchez.

Dr. and Mrs. Shields are spending the Christmas season at Mrs. Shields' former home at Winchester, Va. They are expected in Natchez the latter part of next week and Dr. Shields will speak in the First Presbyterian Church on Sunday Jan. 3rd., and on the following Monday evening a reception will be given for them in Stratton Chapel. This affair will be in charge of the Women's Auxiliary.

After a short visit here, Dr. and Mrs. Shields will visit relatives in New Orleans and will sail for China from Vancouver, B.C. about Jan. 14th." (9)

The minutes of the Session Jan. 3rd 1937 speak of this visit from their medical missionary in the following language:

" It is with pleasure the Session records and welcomes at this meeting a fine and interesting visit to the church and its people from Dr. and Mrs. R.T. Shields home on their furlough from Tsinan, China. Dr. Shields spoke at the Sunday school hour to the pupils, occupied the pulpit at the eleven o clock service speaking on the mission work in China, presenting a fine lecture on Sunday evening at seven thirty illustrating his talk with lantern slides showing pictures of China."(10)

On the occasion of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the dedication of the present church in 1929 an editorial describes the faith of the early members thus:

"The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the dedication of the First Presbyterian Church of Natchez is one of the notable events that will usher in the New Year. While of special significance and outstanding interest to the members of the congregation the centennial

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also marks an inportant event in the history of Natchez and the state.

The vision and faith in the future that inspired the members of the congregation to erect this splendid structure of classic beauty one hundred years ago is still a living inspiration.

One hundred years ago the building of such a structure as the First Presbyterain Church must have been a gigantic effort. Doubtless there were handicaps and difficulties to be overcome such as cannot be realized today, but the inspired faith and indomnitable courage of the pioneer ministers and the congregation was such that nothing was permitted to stand in the way.

For one hundred years this splendid church edifice has contributed to the inculcation of the noble purposes and high Christian ideals of the splendid men and women who wrought to give manifestation of their faith in God.

The record of such service cannot be measured. Godfearing children who have grown to manhood and womahood under the influence of the faith of which this fine old edifice is the visible symbol have not only contributed to the advancement of their home community but have gone forth into the world to take a notable part in contributing to its progress.

The centennail of the First Presbyterian Church is a happy harbinger of the New Year for all Natchez.

The faith that inspired the men and women of a century ago to look with confidence to the years to come and build for the future has been justified and the edifice today gives the same message of hope as on the auspicious day one hundred years ago when it was dedicated as a house of God. " (11)

The anniversary was celebrated with appropriate services at both the morning and evening hour, and a reception during the week. The program was published as follows:

" The service this morning at eleven will have as its theme, "One Hundred Years of Service" and the sermon will be delivered by the pastor, Dr. Booth. He will give an account of the early days and of the service the church has rendered.

This evening at seven thirty there will be a union service of all the churches at which time the theme will be "One Hundred Years of Worship". The speaker for the evening will be the Rev. Joseph Kuehnle, Rector of Trinity Church. The pastors of the Baptist and Jefferson St. Methodist churches will also have a part in the service. In addition to the choir and the church organist, Miss Edna Farnham, there will be for the musical portion of the service guest soloists, Mrs. R. Lee Wood, Messrs. G.M.D. Kelly and Eugene Peale and as guest organist, Mr. Ferris Bradley. The public is cordially invited to all the services.

On Wednesday evening from six to eight o'clock there will be a reception at Stratton Chapel to which the public is cordially invited. At this time there will be on display portraits of most of the pastors who have served the church and a number of interesting articles connected with its history. Dr. and Mrs. Howard Thompson of Baton Rouge have been asked as special guests. Dr. Thompson is a former pastor of the church. " (12)

This handsome building which has sttod (stood) for more than a century was designed by Levi Weeks. It is a large brick structure stuccoed and painted, having a Romanesque gallery with Tuscan columns across the front. The building is surmounted by a large square clock tower

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containing a magnificent bell of deep and rich tone. The interior is spacious and attractive having white wood work with mahogany finish. Unusual and interesting features are the built in pews and old time servants galleries. The main floor seats over six hundred people, while with the galleries, the seating capacity is more than a thousand.

Situated on a high elevation on the corner of Orleans and Rankin streets stands the quaint brick Manse which since 1838 has been the home of the pastors of the Presbyterian Church. It is thought to have been built by Thomas McDannold between 1832 and 1836. A study of the old records substantiate this as the deed of Margaret Overaker to Thomas McDannold shows a consideration of $3500 in November 1832, while the deed from Thos. McDannold and wife,Celia, to Thomas Henderson Dec. 30, 1836 shows a consideration of $14,320.88

In 1838 the First Presbyterian Church bought the property from Benj. Wade who had purchased it a short time before from Thos. Henderson. The deed reads:

" Benjamin Wade and Zelia his wife to Presbyterian Church, Oct. 30, 1838 to trustees of first Presbyterian Church for $16,000.00

That Tract or parcel of land situate and lying and being in the City of Natchez. Beginning at the North East corner of Orleans (formerly third south) street, and Rankin formerly Sixth St. and running with the line of Rankin St. 166 feet thence at right angles , 240, thence at right angles 156 ft. to Orleans St. and thence on the line of Orleans St. 240 ft to the place of beginning, being in square number 35 in the plan of s said city, same lot conveyed by Thos. Henderson and wife to Benjamin Wade by Deed of Oct. 20, 1838. " (13)

At the present time the old First Presbyterian Church is still actively serving the interests of God and humanity, with a membership of 438 and a Sunday School membership of over 300. All the departments of the church and Sunday School are fully functioning,with the following church officers:

Rev. George D. Booth, Pastor, I.H. Anderson, A.M. Darling, C. Wilson, A.J.Postlethwaite, Jas. W. Dugan, Elders; Wm. J. Feltus, William B. Abbott, Walter P. Abbott, Louis A. Benoist, E.W. Blankenstein, Wm. K. Carney, J.M.McLaws, Thos J. Reed, Harry P. Foster, Fred D. Gilbert, Andrew B. Learned, Dr. L. B. McLaurin, Clarence C. Eyrick, A.M. Feltus, Otis Wilson , Deacons; Miss Effie Phelps , Treasurer, Miss Edna Farnham, Organist.

ADAMS COUNTY CHURCHES
Baptist & Presbyterian

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1. Miss. Herald & Natchez Gazette- Mar. 18, 1807
2. Miss. Herald & Natchez Gazette- Nov. 5th., 1807
3. Memorial of A Quarter Century's Pastorate by Rev. Jos. B. Stratton pages 17,18,19.
4. Biographical Sketch of Dr. Jos. B. Stratton in Semi-Centennial Discourse of 1893 of Presbyterian Church, Natchez, Miss.
5. Stratton Genealogy
6. Memorial of A Quarter Century's Pastorate by Rev. Jos. B. Stratton pages 36,42.
7. History First Presbyterian Church by Mrs. Anna Rumble Marsh. pages 1-6 , 13-15.
8. Our China Investment by Dr. P. Frank Price
9. Natchez Democrat Wed. Dec. 23, 1936
10. Minutes of Session of Presbyterian Church Jan. 3, 1937.
11. Natchez Democrat Dec. 29, 1929.
12. Natchez Democrat Dec. 29, 1929
13. Deed Book AA Chancery Clerk's office -page 390.

Lelia H. Mulvihill
(Mrs) Lelia H. Mulvihill
Supervisor
Adams Co. Historical Research Project

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT.

COUNTY ADAMS DATE MAY 21, 1937

CANVASSER PROJECT 6055-4120

AREA SIXTH

CHURCHES.

SUPPLEMENT TO FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

ASSIGNMENT # 26

Lelia H. Mulvihill
MRS. LELIA H. MULVIHILL
ASSOCIATE ADV.
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

ADAMS COUNTY, CHURCHES
Baptist & Presbyterian

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

First Presbyterian Church, Natchez.

By An act, to authorize a lottery for the benefit of the first Presbyterian church, in the city of Natchez, passed December 27, 1815, the president and trustees of the first Presbyterian church in the city of Natchez, may raise by lottery a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars for the purpose of enabling the trustees to pay the contractor in full, enclose level and improve the church lot, complete the steeple and complete whatever may yet be undone in and about said church. The trustees may collect and receive donations, and the names of doners, as well as the names of all former doners, with the amount of their donations annexed, shall be fairly inscribed in a book kept for that purpose, and shall be carefully preserved among the archives of the church.

By An act, to enable the trustees and contributors to the first Presbyterian church in the city of Natchez, to acquire and maintain a title to the lot of land on which said church is built, passed December 13, 1816, John Steele, John Henderson, John Bisland, Jeremiah Hunt, Charles B. Greene, Joseph Forman, John Hankinson, and James M'Intosh, are appointed trustees of the First Presbyterian church in the city of Natchez and they and their successors, according to the rules of said church, may receive in their names, as trustees, a deed of conveyance in fee simple for the lot of land on which the said church is erected; they may maintain any action against any person or

ADAMS COUNTY
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MAY 21, 1937.

persons, violating the rights which the said trustees and their successors are vested with by this act, and the deed of conveyance to the said lot of land; and the contributors to the said church, may elect and perpetuate the successors of said trustees, according th the rules of said church, in their own manner, for the purpose of securing the title to the said lot of land, and holding the same for the use of the congregation of the said church and for no other purpose whatever.

By An act, to repeal the second section of an act entitled "An act, to invorporate the president and trustees of the Roman Catholic Society", and etc. as far as it relates to the first Presbyterian church in the city of Natchez, passed February 9, 1821, the contributors to the said Presbyterian church and ministry, may elect nine trustees for the management of the temporal concerns of said church, and perpetuate the successors of the said trustees by election, according to the rules of the said church, in their own manner.

Paondexters Code-Chapter 24,Page 596.

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT.

COUNTY ADAMS DATE MAY 21, 1937

CANVASSER PROJECT 6055-4120

AREA SIXTH

CHURCHES.

SUPPLEMENT TO

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

ASSIGNMENT # 26

Lelia H. Mulvihill

(Mrs.) LELIA H. MULVIHILL
ASSOCIATE ADV.
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT.

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 26
MAY 21, 1937.

PROJECT NO.6055-4120

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Trinity Church Natchez.

By An act, to incorporate the trustees of Trinity church, in the city of Natchez, and for other purposes, passed June 25, 1822, Benjamin Farrar, Jonathan Thompson, Richard G. Ellis, Robert Moore, James C. Williams, John Minor, Joseph E. Davis, John T. Griffith, James Moore, James K. Cook, and their successors forever, are created a body corporate by the mane of "The Trustees of Trinity Church in the city of Natchez". The said trustees and their successors, in their corporate capacity, may purchase, take, hold and enhoy both real and personal estate, in fee simple, or otherwise, for the use and benefit of said church; all subscriptions, donations, grants, gifts, bequests and demises, made for the act and benefit of said church, shall vest in the said trustees and their successors forever, for the use and benefit of said church: and for effecting the intention of donors and grantors, the said trustees and their successors forever, may lease, or release, sell, alien and convey, at pleasure, the property of said church , and shall also be capable in law of suing and bein sued, pleading and being impleaded, in all manner of actions, suits and controversies, both in law and equity, wherein the said church may be interested, and to do all acts and things incident to bodies corporate, in and about the concers of said church as far as corporations are capable, according to the usual course of law.

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Said body corporate shall never, at any one time, hold any real or personal estate, more thatn fifty thousand dollars; said body corporate shall make all such by-laws as they may deem necessary for their own government and for the interest of said church, not repugnant to the laws and constitution of the United States.

Note. Amended and name changed Jan. 30, 1827. See Acts of Laws of Mississippi 1827, page 50.

Poindexters Code Chapter 24, page 601

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 26
JOSEPHINE D. WALKER
JULY 9TH.,1937.

PROJECT NO. 6055-4120

ADAMS COUNTY, CHURCHES
Baptist & Presbyterian

BAPTIST CHURCHES OF ADAMS COUNTY.

The early history of Mississippi Baptist seems to center in and around Natchez. When the Revolutionary War was raging in South Carolina in 1780, and there was much strife between Whig and Tory neighbors, besides the glowing reports of the "Great Southwest" and liberal grants of large tracts of fertile land at the fabulous prices of "from ten to twenty cents per acre", prompted many to take up their belongings and turn their faces toward the land of the setting sun. So a company of emigrants left the Pee Dee River and came to the Natchez country via the Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The caravan (according to Dr. Z.T.Leavells history of Mississippi Baptist) consisted of the following: Richard Curtis Sr. and wife, two brothers, William and Benjamin Curtis and their wives; Richard Curtis Jr. and wife, John Courtney and John Stampley and their wives(nee Hannah and Phoebe Curtis,) respectively daughters of Richard Curtis Sr., John Jones and wife, Daniel and William Ogden and their wives, a Mr. Perkins and wife and others whose names are unknown. These departed from their homes in the early spring of 1780 with their small children, scant supply of food, clothes, tools and furniture mounted on pack-horses. They paused at Holston river in the north east corner of Tennessee for the summer to build flat boats and to raise a crop of corn in preparation for the descent by water.

In the early fall of 1780 after the rivers had attained sufficient depth for their rafts, these adventurers committed themselves and all their earthly possessions to three large, but well built flat boats and started on their perilous journey. The Route lay through the territory occupied by the belligerent Cherokee Indians, who lurked in ambush along the narrow

sholes and sudden turns of the Holston, Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi rivers, determined to allow none of the "Pale Faces" to pass without obstinate resistance. For several days they traveled numolested, but while passing a short bend in the Tennessee river the foremost boat was suddenly attacked by the warlike Cherokess. All hands on board commenced a vigorous and well directed defense. That the husbands might be relieved to use their rifles, the women and a twelve year old son took the oars. Another lady heroically took the steering oar and, with unfaltering courage guarded the boat until disabled by a wound in the back. Courtney was grazed on the head by a ball and Jonathan Curtis was wounded. While the attention of the assailants was mainly directed to the front boat the second floated by unharmed. The exciting and blood thirsty savages however, directed their whole force to capture the third boat which they succeeded in doing and massacred all on board except one lady, whom they retained as a captive for about three years, until, by treaty she was restored to her friends. Those who escaped on the first and second boats continued their journey landing at the mouth of Coles Creek about twenty miles above Natchez. They moved down the South Fork of Colss Creek and filed claims for land under the British government.

Most of these emigrants were members of the Baptist church before leaving South Carolina and judging from the unwavering fidelity and zeal which they manifested in all their wanderings and privations, their religion was that of the heart.

These pioneers in the wilderness wanted and needed the consolation of the Gospel, so in October 1791 the Baptists of the Vicinity of Natchez met by request of Richard Curtis and William Thompson at the home of Sister Stampley on Coles Creek and formed into a body receiving or (adopting)

church rules and church covenant which is very interesting and can be found in Dr. Boyd's History of Mississippi Baptist.

Charter members were seven in number: Richard Curtis,(Pastor), William Thompson(Recording Clerk), and William Curtis, John Jones, Benjamin Curtis, Ealiff Lanier and Margaret Stampley. It is said that this was the first Baptist church organized west of Georgia and south of the Cumberland river.

This first church was situated about eighteen miles north east of Natchez. Properly, they called it Salem, which means "Peace". A small pile of brick mark the place today, where the old church stood, and the place is now located about one mile south of Stampley on the Y & M V RR in Jefferson County. Other churches in the same neighborhood were soon organized.

The first Association in the state, known as Mississippi Association, was organized at Salem Church in 1806. Union Baptist Association was organized at the old Bayou Pierre Church, Sept. 1820. Carey Baptist Association was organized Nov. 14, 1885, at Bethlehem Church in Franklin County. Elder Z.T. Leavell was chosen Moderator, Pro. Tem.

The Sunday School was an infant Benevolence and very little thought of. It was difficult to obtain literature for the school , but this was overcome in time by the establishment of a Sunday School Repository at Natchez, in 1839.

The Baptist State Convention was organized Dec. 24th 1836, at Clear Creek Baptist Church, at Washington, Mississippi, in Adams County, six miles east of Natchez. Ashley Vaughn member of Clear Creek Church was elected President. The time of the organization was in mid winter, the weather was inclement, roads bad, yet there gathered in the above mentioned

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church many delegates from a distance of seventy and eighty miles,traveling mostly on horse-back. The first and second Recording Secretaries of the Convention in 1836 and 1837, lived in Natchez, Steve Dodge and Ira Carpenter.

So it seems, that this distinct stream of Baptists, pushing out from Natchez on the Mississippi river soon became a tidal wave spreading over the entire state and among the results of the work of the past one hundred and forty-two years (1923) since that first little church was organized near Natchez, we find today, 1,519 churches in the state of the same faith and order, with the membership of 177,458. A total contribution last year amounting to $1,421,863. Number of Sunday Schools, 1,050 with an enrollment of 103,799.

Mississippi Baptist now own, control and operate four colleges, for young men and women, a hospital and orphanage at Jackson.

Valuation of church property amounting to $4,197,764.00. Well may the Baptist of Natchez and this district be proud of the above history.

In 1798 when the Natchez territory was transferred to the United States, the people gathered in Natchez in large numbers and built a brush arbor in which to hold services. Rev. Bailey E. Chaney, a Baptist minister, was sent for, and with the flag of the United States floating over him, preached the first Protestant sermon in Natchez under the United States government.

There were groups of Baptist meeting together at different times since 1800, but conditions were probably such that a church could not be organized in Natchez. There were, however, several Baptist churches in the Natchez country and these churches in 1806 formed the "Mississippi Associa-

tion"which held annual meetings in the different churches. The five churches forming the Association were: Salem, at Cole's Creek in Jefferson County; New Hope in Adams county; Bethel in Wilkinson and New Providence and Ebenezer in Amite county.

In the minutes of the meeting of the Mississippi Association in 1817 is written that "five churches asked for admission, as follows: Vermion, New Chapel, Cannan, Green's Creek and the First Church of Natchez." In ths list of delegates to the Association appear the names of B. Davis and N. Robinson of Natchez. There was, therefore a group of Baptists meeting together in Natchez before 1817.

In 1819 eight churches of the Mississippi Association north of the Homochitto River were dismissed at their request to form Union Association. The eight churches were: Salem, Morgan's Fork, Bayou Pierre, Serapta, Clear Creek (Washington), Hopewell, Friendship, and Natchez. The delegate sent from Natchez to this meeting was William Snodgrass. An early historian wrote: "From 1820 to 1825 the strong men in the Union Association were D. McCall, L. Scarborough, John Burch, Elisha Flowers and Nathaniel Perkins. Nathaniel Perkins was at Natchez and was co-worker with John Richards in whose house on Jefferson Street in Natchez the first Baptist Church of that city was constituted."

At this point we lose sight of the Baptists in Natchez, but it is surmised that Nathaniel Perkins either died or left the community. In that case the church body was probably without a leader and drifted apart. At any rate in 1836 Union Association convened and received three churches Mount Bluff, Union and Natchez.

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In 1835 there was a movement to organize a Baptist State convention to be composed of delegates from all the Associations in the State. Ashley Vaughn, a clergyman from the North, who had come to the Natchez country in search of health, began the first Baptist paper in the great southwest which he called the "Southwestern Religious Luminery". He launched the paper single-handed to create an interest in the churches in forming this general body. The old Mississippi Association took the lead in gathering together the forces for the organization of the State Convention at Clinton, Louisiana 1836. Other Associations sent messengers to the meeting, namely: Union, Pearle River, Yazoo and Bethel Associations. This body resolved "That we recommend a meeting consisting of delegates from Associations, Missionary Societies, and churches; also of individuals, to be held at Washington, Mississippi on Friday before the 4th Sabbath in December next, to consider the propriety of forming a State Convention of our denomination."

At the meeting which was held December 23 and 24 in the Clear Creek Church at Washington. The Baptist State Convention was fully organized December 24th and Ashley Vaughan, the President, was directed by the Convention to publish the minutes of the meeting in pamphlet form and to make 700 copies of his constitutional address. This address was "An Affectionate Appeal to the ministers and members of Baptist Churches in Mississippi to "Aid the many churches that are wasting away for want of an under-shepherd to take the oversight of them in the Lord". J.L. Boyd in his "Popular History of Baptists in Mississippi," said "One such church as sorely in need of help from the denomination at large was that at Natchez which was

organized in 1834"

Ashley Vaughan, who was pastor at Washington, is believed to have been instrumental in organizing the church here in 1834. In 1837 he gave up the pastorate in Washington and came to the First Church in Natchez. The church seems to have gone forward under the leadership of Ashley Vaughn. A deed to the First Baptist Church is dated January 19, 1838 and in part is as follows:

"Know ye all men by these presents that the trustees of the First Baptist church in the city of Natchez and in consideration of five thousand dollars to them in hand paid by the Natchez Insurance Company receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged do grant, sell and convey to the said Insurance company, their successors and assigns forever, all that certain lot of land lying and being in the city of Natchez, etc., on the South side of Franklin street and running back at right angles with said street one hundred and twenty feet. It being the premises (a building and its adjuncts) lately belonging to S.H.B.Black and Frances, his wife. "

A second mortgage was given to John P. Walworth the same month for the sum of four thousand dollars.

Notes to mature at different periods were drawn up and signed by Covington Rawlings, President of the Board of Trustees, Richard Carkeet, Ira Carpenter, Q.O. Wadsworth, Hiram Cyrenius, L.A. Besancon, and Ashley Vaughn. These notes were all paid by 1841.

The First Church early realized the value of good books and their general distribution. In the fall of 1838 Mr. Vaughn established a "Book Depository" in Natchez, The committee on Publications of the State Convention the next year reported this and said "There our Brethren can obtain some of the best books now extant in our denomination." This library

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was continued after the death of Ashley Vaughn by a member of his church, William Snodgrass.

Ashley Vaughn continued the editing and printing of his paper "The Southwestern Religious Luminary" along with his other duties until the year 1836. In that year he was in failing health. The last editorial from his pen was written February 1836. At the Baptist State Convention which met that year in the Union Association at Fellowship Church the body gave the "Luminary" to George Felix Heard, editor of the Mobile Monitor and the paper was called the "Southwestern Monitor and Religious Luminary."

Ashley Vaughn was elected President of the State Convention in 1837 and 1838. That he was a deeply religious man is seen in the following resolution made by him in his report on foreign missions: "Resolved that we affectionately recommend to the churches of our denomination in this State to observe the first Monday evening in each month in prayer to God for the spread of the gospel throughout the world."

He died in the early spring of 1839. The Convention met the following May and a committee reported the following resolutions:

"Resolved (1) That in the death of Elder Ashley Vaughn, this convention has lost one of its ablest ministers, one of its firmest supporters and one of its most valued and devoted members. (2) That fervent gratitude is due to Almighty God for the favor conferred on the convention in the services of Brother Ashley Vaughn; and that the sympathies and pecuniary aid of the denomination in this State are due to his bereaved and afflicted family."

After the death of Mr. Vaughn the First Baptist Church called W. H. Anderson, an able man from the North. In listing the prominent men in the Association in 1839 and 1840 Union Association named W.H. Anderson of Natchez with six others from other churches. Dr. Z.T. Leavell said of him , "He was

a learned man and a noble Christian. He possessed a well chosen library of many volumes." He remained with the First Church for several years. About this time there was a bitter discussion among the members of First Church over a question of church policy. The difficulty reached extended proportions and about twenty members withdrew from First Church and organized Wall Street Church.

In the year 1850 a deed to the Wall Street property was recorded in Book H.H., page 185.On April 20 John Murdock and William Young executors of the last will and testament of John G. Greaves (deceased) sold to B. Pendleton and Hezekiah Claggett, trustees of the Baptist Church of the City of Natchez "All that certain lot of ground in the city of Natchez situated on the Southeast corner of Wall street and adjoining the jail of Adams county, fronting one hundred twenty feet on State Street."

The Wall Street Church was organized under Rev. T. J. Freeman who served only five months. The church then called Rev. B. B. Gibbs who served until 1854. In 1852 Natchez was received into Central Association. In July 1854 W. H. Anderson returned to Natchez and served as pastor of First Church until July 1857. He later went to the plantation home of his wife near St. Joseph, Louisiana, where he lived until after the death of his wife following the Civil War. He then went to live with a sister in Missouri and died there at an advanced age.

In all the minutes of the Association there was one matter that was reported at every meeting,namely, on evangelizing the Negro slaves. It is interesting to note that during all the arguments for and against slavery before the Civil War or after, there is not recorded any abuse toward the negroes by Baptist leaders. The pastors of the churches saw to it that the

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servants had the Gospel preached to them and aroused the slave owners to their responsibility and duty in furnishing the means for their spiritual development. In 1822 the Association met in Ebenezer Church and the kind spirit of these early Baptists is realized in an effort made by them to have repealed a law of the State Legislature which curtailed the religious liberty of the negro churches.

As early as 1829 the churches began to provide accommodations in their own churches for the "black people". Some churches built special balconies to seat them, others provided seats in the same building with the white people. The negroes were members of the same churches with their white masters and in many instances there were more negroes than whites. In 1846 the Natchez church had four hundred forty two members and only sixty-two of them were white. Some of these negroes were free, others were slaves. There were so many of them later that the white members decided something had to be done about them. So, instead of erecting a balcony in the same house, or building an adjoining "shed" as some churches did, Wall Street Church built a separate church for the negroes which took the name of Rose Hill Church. The church was built from contributions from both white and colored members of Wall Street church and deed of a free negro named Marshall. The negroes, still considered members of the Wall Street church worshiped in Rose Hill church, always with several white men in the congregation. The pastor of the Wall Street Church conducted the services as at this time there was not a licensed colored Baptist preacher in the state.

W.W. Keep was called to the pastorate of the church in 1858. At this time there seemed to be a general revival of religion throughout all the meetings of the churches, the Associations, and the convention. Evangelism seems to have been the keynote of their aims and purposes. "Their aim

was 'conquest' and their rallying cry 'Victorious for Christ'.& The state convention met at Wall Street Church in 1860 and judging from the minutes it was the greatest and fullest convention held up to that time. The minutes covered seventy-six pages. The convention lasted five days with preaching morning and evening each day. Some of the services held in the Presbyterian and Methodist churches. Two sermons were preached especially to the colored people. W. W. Keep, the pastor, was a prominent man in the convention, serving on several committees.

Even though the spiritual tides ran high and religion seemed to be uppermost in the hearts of the people, all the political unrest and talk of secession cast a shadow over the little church and community. Period Baptists everywhere in the South united in prayer and honest effort to "restore peace in our troubled Zion". But, all the prayers, all the resolutions and all the labors were in vain. The war came and "the armies of our Lord broke ranks for the fratricidal fray of the War for Southern Independence."

Wall Street Church did not escape the ravages of War. All the men that were eligible joined the ranks of the Confederate army with their comrades of other faiths, and at a time when she might have offered consolation to her sorrowing members, the little church was without a pastor and had to close her doors. They remained closed for elevven years. The pastor, W.W. Keep, had been employed by Mississippi College as an agent to secure an endowment as soon as the condition of the country permitted. During the war some of the negroes from Rose Hill church occupied Wall Street Church, but when the men returned from the battle front and took possession of their church and this negro congregation of between four and five hundred people went back to Rose Hill Church they found it too small for so large a con-

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congregartion, and the negroes built a church on Pine street and divided the congregation. The white men had only the kindest regard for these negroes and helped them form their churches and train their leaders. The attitude of the Baptists in the state is revealed in the report of the convention in 1867: "They were once members of our respective families, and many of them, by their faithfulness in their former relations, have endeared themselves to us by ties that are indissoluble. Their relation to us has been changed. They are now to become citizens, enjoying equal rights with ourselves, both in church and state. In order that they may properly fill the new position assigned them, they must be qualified for the change. They must be educated and prepared for the various vocations of life. This duty God in His providence, has committed to the Southern people; and however strongly others may claim to be their friends, the Southern people are their true friends. Let us give them all the aid we can in the organization of churches; andmwhenever a brother is found among them of undoubted piety and aptness to teach, let us encourage such to enter the ministry and engage in the great work of leading souls to Christ."

Following the war the men who returned found the country in a critical state of affairs politically and religiously. The Wall Street church had been deserted for several years, but as soon as possible a small group of Baptists met and tried to hold services. Many of the former members who had gone to the war were killed or disabled, the congregation was scattered, there was little money in circulation, and so the little church could not afford to support a pastor.

The Minutes of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen for 1870-1871 show that-

"City Hall December 10, 1870-
The account of the Wall Street Baptist Church rent for October and November use of Union (negro) school $50.00 was referred to the Committee on Schools." And rent for December and January $50.00 was also paid, showing that the Wall Street Baptist Church was rented and used as a Negro School for the school term of 1870-1871.

In 1871 D. I. Purser, them Missionary of the Union Association, appeared before that body and stated that Wall Street Church was a place for missionary work, as the church was not able to support a pastor and "that the General Association of Southern Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana pledged assistance to the church. It was resolved by the body to contribute two hundred dollars out of the missionary fund for this cause. " In 1871 Rev. T.J. Drane came as a Missionary pastor th this church and served until July 1872. Wall Street church was received into Union Association in 1871. The church extended a call to Rev. Charles M. Gordon. He married Miss Ida Inge of Natchez, "A lady of rare beauty". L. S. Foster said, "As a Minister of the Gospel, hw was studious and prepared his sermons with great care, often writing them out in full." He left this church for the pastorate at Meridian. The church was pastorless again for five years and nine months. Then S.M. Provence came as a missionary pastor. He served until 1882. Dr. J.B. Gambrell, of the Southern Baptist Record, supplied the pulpit until 1884 when the church called Dr. Z. T. Leavell, whose "Complete History of Mississippi Baptists" and "Baptist Annals" have been of invaluable help to historians of the Baptist denomination in Mississippi. Dr. Leavell was a strong and able man and an excellent leader of men. In the spring of 1885 the church reduced the appropriation of the State Mission Board one-half and

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informed the Board that at the earliest possible moment they would declare themselves self-supporting. They had repaired the church and added a new roof. Dr. Leavell closed his labors with this church august 1889. The church then called Vernon H. Cowsert. June 8, 1890.

In 1884 representatives of fourteen churches assembled at New Providence church east of Gloster to form a new association. The body named their association for William Carey and called it Carey Association. It is worthy of note that during forty one years of the history of the Wall Street church including all intervals, it was pastorless for twenty years. During these intervals the pulpit was supplied by ministers from other churches or sent by the State Board. Some of those who served the church in that capacity were: Brethren Synder, Kinney, Hillhouse, Snodgrass, Burns, Roberts and Ayres; Jno. P. Hemby of Gloster, Dr. B. D. Gray of Hazlehurst, Dr. T. J. Walne, of Clinton and Prof. S. C. Mitchell of Mississippi College.

Mr. Cowsert resigned in May, 1895 and in June A. B. McCurdy was called. During his time Tully McCrea and Bryan Simmons, members of the Wall Street church were ordained as ministers of the Gospel, Mr. McCrea went to China as a missionary, and Mr. Simmons has been a leading pastor in Mississippi for a number of years.

Rev. Charles L. Anderson was called to this church January 1896, but resigned in November of the same year because of bad health.

Rev. N. Futrell came in 1897 and remained one year, December 1897 to November 1898.

At this time, the church reached a very low ebb. Many months passed and sad and dark was the outlook. The State Board was asked then to come to their assistance. REV. A. V. ROWE, Corresponding Secretary of the Board aided the church in securing a suitable pastor.

After much prayer, Rev. G. B. Butler was called and accepted in 1899, and did a splendid work. During the years of his administration the church took on new life. The handsome lot on Pearl and Jefferson where the Prentiss Club now stands, was purchased with the intention of erecting a new church building. Strenuous efforts to this end were made, but failing to raise the required amount to build, the congregation decided to sell the lot and remodle the old church. The lot was sold to the Prentiss Club and considerable improvements were made on the old church.

The Womans Missionary Society was organized March 1903, with a membership of twenty. The officers being:-President-Mrs. G. B. Butler, Vice President-Miss Kern, Secretary-Mrs. J. S. Perrin, Treasurer-Mrs. J.M. Shaw. The Ladies Aid Society had been in existence for many years. The women were always found with their shoulder to the wheel actively engaged in all branches of the work.

At the close of the year 1903, Dr. Butler resigned, and Rev. E. F. Lyons was called Nov. 8th of the same year. During his pastorate, there was an awakening along missionary lines. The Sunday School also made advancements. He resigned June 1st. 1905 having accepted a call to a larger field.

The church was then without a pastor for seven months, and never did a flock need the tender care of a shepherd more than at this time; for it was during the summer of 1905 that the yellow fever saddened many homes, by the removal of loved ones. The work suffered a serious relapse.

Rev. John A. Held, of Texas accepted the care of the church Jan. 1st, 1906. Under the leadership of this sweet spirited, consecrated man of God, the church was revived and surpassed any record of its previous history. He was a wonderful organizer along all lines of work. The Sunday School soon grew from 65 in attendance, into a full organized and systema-

ADAMS COUNTY CHURCHES
Baptist & Presbyterian

tized graded Sunday School with 236 enrolled. The B.Y.P.U. was one of the finest in the state. He was a great and wonderful leader among the young people. A MUCH NEEDED PASTORS HOME was purchased, located on Wall and Washington. The Rowe Baptist Church, a mission, was organized and established on Cemetery street. The first effort was made to purchase the lot on Main and Rankin, on which to erect a new church building, but the price of the lot at that time was prohibitive.

The influence of this faithful pastor will ever be felt, but his labors in Natchez ceased, when God called him back to the great state from whence he came. He resigned May 1910. During his pastorate the name of "Wall Street Baptist Church" was changed back to "First Baptist Church".

Rev. T.J. Barksdale was called July of the same year, and served faithfully and fearlessly, striving to place all moral standards on a higher plane. He was called to a larger field and resigned Jan. 1st., 1913, to accept the pastorate of the First Baptist Church at Tupelo, Miss.

Rev. W.H. Sherly accepted a call March 2nd., 1913, and remained until May 1914, when he resigned to finish his course in theology at the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary at Fort Worth, Texas.

Rev. S. J. Parish was called July 1st., 1914 and remained until June 1915.

Rev. Finley W. Tinnin was called July 1st., 1915. He labored faithfully and successfully two-and-one-half years. During his pastorate, another attempt was made to purchase the lot on Main and Rankin, and to raise funds for a new church building, but the Worlds War and increased cost of building material made it impossible, and just at this time the pastor heard a call that he felt was more urgent, more important, and resigned December 15th., 1918 to enter the Army Y.M.C.A. war work at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.

During the pastorate of Rev. Tinnin, all hearts, not only of the Baptist congregation, but of the entire community, were saddened by the passing away of our dearly beloved Dr. A. J. Hall, October 21st, 1917. He was notonly a deacon and trustee for many years, but was the adviser, the guide, the inspiration of the entire church, administering spiritually as well as physically. The memory of this consecrated servant of God will always be tenderly cherished and his influence still live on.

With the loss of this great counselor, and pastor and during the darkest hours of the Worlds War, it seems that the church passed through three of its most trying months. The faithful little flock, however, with their hand in God's went on undauntedly. Many prayer services were held in the church and homes asking God's guidance in the selection of another pastor.

"Prayers were answered, Truly God's crowning blessing came in the sending of the ~~present~~ pastor, Dr. W. A. Borum and his estimable family, April 1st., 1918. Too much cannot be said of his splendid work. All have been faithful, but I am sure it is the unanimous voice of the church, that we would not be standing here today, with our handsome new church so nearly completed had it not been for his wise management and indefatigable labors. It was he who secured the handsome pledges from the State and House Mission Boards, without which, the work could not have proceeded, and just here, the church feels grateful to Dr. B. D. Gray and Dr. L. B. Warren of the Home Mission for the deep interest that they have taken in the Natchez work and their assistance in securing for us, the above pledges.

Dr. Borum has been untiring in his efforts to build up all departments of the church, especially the Sunday School, which now has an enrollment of 350 with an average attendance of 225.

ADAMS COUNTY CHURCHES
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In 1919, five year pledges to the amount of $13, 000 were pledged to the Seventy-Five Million Dollar Campaign. The old parsonage was sold and through his efforts and the very liberal contributions from Mr. Luther CHILDS of Lyons, New Jersey, the beautiful two story brick building on Main and Arlington was purchased for the pastor's home.

The need of a new church took possession of Dr. Borum, as had been the yearning desire of former pastors and the congregation, for many yeam. This subject was given much prayer, and in May, 1918 the answer came, in the purchase of the lot on Main and Rankin for the erection of our new building.

April 18th., 1920 a conference was called to discuss plans for building. A building committee was appointed consisting of the following:

Dr. W. A. Borum	-	Chairman
Mr. E. H. Ratcliff	-	Chairman of Finance
Mr. L. A. Whittington	-	Chairman of Building
Mr. T. J. Seals	-	Treasurer
Miss Willie Allen	-	Secretary
Mr. James Alexander		
Mr. W. H. Braden		
Mr. Chas. Brasfield		
Mr. W. D. Deterly		
Mr. W. H. Hathcox		
Mr. G. M. L. Key		
Mr. F. H. Roberts		
Mrs. McDonald Watkins		

April 11th., 1921, ground was broken starting excavation for the building. The first brick was laid September 16th., 1922 by Brother W.H. Hathcox, a member since June 1889, and an active deacon for thirty years.

The contract for building was given to Messrs. Best and Moss, and the contract for all brick work was given to Mr. J. L. Spencer.

Dr. Borum worked unceasingly for funds to build the new church. Due to his efforts large pledges were made by the Home Mission Board. Without the assistance given by these Mission Boards, the church could not have been built. The building progressed and the exterior was completed. The

Sunday School auditorium and the adjoining rooms were not completed during Dr. Borum's ministry.

On Sunday, May 27, 1923 the corner stone of the First Baptist Church was unveiled with impressive exercises. A large congregation of Baptist gathered outside the building for the services. The cornerstone was unveiled by the two oldest members, Mrs. Angie Pogue and Mrs. Alice Barr. Dr. Borum then addressed the meeting, using for his theme the inscription on the cornerstone, "Jesus Christ Himself, the chief cornerstone". The choir sang "Rock of Ages" and a prayer was offered by W. H. Braden, Superintendent of the city schools. A paper sketching the history of Baptists in the church and community was prepared and read by Mrs. McDonald Watkins.

September 30, 1920 the Carey Baptist Association met with the Natchez First Baptist Church on Wall St. At this meeting Carey Association was dissolved. The associations were forming by county unit and this church became a member of Franklin Association because there was only the one Baptist church in Adams County, the First Baptist Church of Natchez.

In September 1926, Dr. Borum left Natchez to become pastor of the church at Rayville, La.

Dr. W. A. Sullivan, the present pastor came in December 1926. The following year the church paid the Home Mission Board $10,000.00 to redeem a mortgage which the Board held against the church property. At the same time bonds in the sum of $25,000.00 were sold by the church in order that the church building might be carried on to completion. By June of the following year the building was completed, equipped and ready for dedication. The pastor and the church invited Dr. Borum, former pastor, to deliver the dedicatory sermon. The invitation was accepted and the sermn delivered appropriate to the occasion and to the great delight and profit of the congregation.

ADAMS COUNTY CHURCHES
Baptist

The economic depression beginning in 1929 has sorely affected the financial income of the church. Yet although contributions to Missions and Education have decreased, the church has continued to be self-sustaining and fortunately has not defaulted in the payment of any of its bonds and interest. As a feature of the Centenial Celebration this year, 1934, more than 100 members of the congregation have organized the Century Club of the First Baptist church with membership dues of one dollar per month, all of which is to be devoted exclusively to the payment of the principal of any indebtedness against the properties of the church."

Since Dr. Sullivan became pastor the life of the church has been characterized by harmony, th e training of a consecrated, efficient leadership in all departments of the work of the church and a steady increase in the number of membership. During these years 411 members have been added to the church, 147 of whom have been added to baptism. The present membership of the church numbers ~~639~~ 755

MEMBERSHIP

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

NATCHEZ MISSISSIPPI

June 1st., 1937

Officers 1937

Pastor----------	Rev. W.A. Sullivan D.D.
Treasurer----------	H.B. Boutwell
Financial Secre.	Miss Rowena Dorsey
Custodian of the Church Property --	Chas. T. Brasfield
Deacons ----------	L.A.Whittington
	J.R.Oliver
	E.H.Ratcliff
	J.M.Jones
	S.S.Black
	David Deterly

Sunday School, Number enrollment- 372- Superintendent, Mrs. W.A. Sullivan

Baptist Training Union, enrollment- 99- General Chairman, Hugh Avery

Sunbeam Band for girls and boys, age 5 to 12, enrollment 24
Leaders Mrs. Carl Shaw, Co leader Mrs. W. S. Bush.

Royal Ambassador Chapter for boys 12 to 17 (Not organized just now)

Girls Auxiliary, age 12 to 17- Enrollment 16 - Counselor, Mrs. Otis Houston

Young Womans Auxiliary, organized in the home of Mrs. McDonald Watkins, 700 Main St. 1909. Present enrollment, 20 Counselor, Mrs. McDonald Watkins and who has been Coungelor since its organization 28 years.

Womans Missionary Society, enrollment 44 - President Mrs. H. S. McElroy.

Total membership of church 755.

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From manuscript compiled by Mrs. McDonald Watkins

The Natchez Weekly Democrat -- Wed. Nov. 21, 1934.

Lelia N. Mulvihill
County Historian

ADAMS COUNTY CHURCHES
Baptist & Presbyterian

Josephine Walker
Katrina Perrault
Marguerite Swain

Supplement Presbyterian Church.

HISTORY OF CARMEL & FOREST CHURCHES.

"Carmel Church was organized in 1823 with fifteen or sixteen members. The first occupant of its pulpit was Dr. J.N. Vancourt-" A missionary of early times- zealous and abundant in labor. During the latter period of his life he withdrew much from active work in the ministry on account of failure in health". It is probable that Dr. Vancourt occupied the pulpit until 1828 when Dr. Benj. Chase became supply." (1) From materials which his own hand has preserved in a manuscript autobiography;

"Dr. Chase was born in the township of Litchfield, New Hampshire, on the 20th of November , 1789. His ancestors came from England as early as A.D. 1635. There is satisfactory evidence that about that year, Thomas, William and Aquila Chase- immediate descendants of Sir Robert Chase , of Cornwall- emigrated to this country, and settled, two of them, Thomas and Aquila, at Hampton, New Hampshire, and the third, William, at Yarmouth, Massachusetts. The father of Dr. Chase was Simeon Chase, the great-great-grandson of this Aquila Chase. His mother was Mary Bartless, of Newtown, New Hampshire, which was also the birthplace of his father. Of this marriage seven children were the issue- four sons and three daughters. Benjamin was the second child, and the oldest son. His father and two brothers settled in Litchfield, prior to the Revolution of 1776. They lived contiguous to eachother, each possession a good farm, and owning jointly a saw-mill and grist-mill. The rudiments of his education were acquired at the district school. His progress in knowledge was interrupted by

frequent infirmities of defective constitution, and, under the impression that he was not adapted to a student's life, he spent several of his early years in assisting his father on his farm and in his mills; and, for a considerable period, was occupied as an apprentice to a house-carpenter. In his nineteenth year, having formed the purpose to acquire a classical education, he entered the academy at Salisbury, New Hampshire; and in August, 1811, was admitted to the sophmore class in Middlebury College, Vermont. His room-mate at this institution was Reuben Post, afterwards Rev. Dr. Post, of Charleston, South Carolina; and Sylvester Larned, afterwards the first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New Orleans, was a member of the class in advance of him. All three of these young men became subjects of a religious awakening, which occurred while in college, and Mr. Chase was received into the Rev. Dr. Melvill's church, at Middlebury. The change in Mr. Chase was the result of convictions which dated back to an early period of his life. His mother was an eminently pious woman, who, although her death occurred when he was in his thirteenth year, had made impressions upon his mind by her instructions, which were never obliterated. His father was not a member of any church, but was a man of exemplary life, who maintained worship in his family, and was careful in the religious training of his children. Mr. Chase was graduated at college in August 1814. His purpose, at that time, was to devote himself to teaching, as a profession. With this view, he accepted, for a brief period, a position as head of an academy in New Jersey, and subsequently was transferred to a similar position in Philadelphia, which he continued to occupy until the fall

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
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of 1817. On the 17th of December of that year he arrived in New Orleans, having made the passage thither by sea, in the hope of repairing the health of his wife. In this hope he was disappointed. The sufferer lingered till the following spring, and then died. During the winter thus spent in New Orleans, Mr. Chase was associated with Rev. Elias Cornelius, Rev. Sylvester Larned, and Rev. Jeremiah Chamberlain, in efforts to establish institutions of Protestant worship, and to promote, in various ways, the work of Christian benevolence.

After the death of his wife, he yielded to the conviction that the proper calling was the Gospel ministry, and commenced a course of theological study, under the direction of his friend Mr. Larned, at the same time making a support for himself by teaching , first at New Orleans, and subsequently at St. Francisville, Louisiana, He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Mississippi on the 19th of November, 1820. From that time till the summer of 1823 he was, in connection with the charge of his school, engaged laboriously in the work of an evangelist, supplying the destitution of Louisiana, as far as he could reach them, at great sacrifice to his own case, and without a dollar of pecuniary compensation.

Repeated attacks of sickness a t length constrained him to seek a change of climate, and in 1823, he left the South, with the expectation of never returning to it, being, in his own words , "only the wreck of a man, with sight impaired, teeth loose, and jaws stiffened (from salivation), and a cripple, walking with a crutch and staff."

During his sojourn in New England, and under the impression that his stay there was to be permanent, he requested ordination from a Con-

gregational body- the "Association of the Western District of New Haven County, Connecticut,"- and was by them ordained on the 17th of August, 1824.

In taking this step, He followed the counsel of the Rev. Gardiner Spring, D.D., of New York, who was present, and preached the sermon on the occasion of his ordination.

In the fall of that year, having been solicited to return to his old field of labor, he accepted a commission from the General Assembly's Board of Missions, and arrived in Natchez the latter part of December, 1824.

On Christmas-day he preached at the Carmel Church, Second Creek, where a house of worship had been erected, and a church consisting of fifteen or sixteen members, had been organized the year before. This verifying the fact that Carmel Church was organized in 1823. Establishing himself at Pinkneyville, he spent the winter in preaching at a number ofpoints in Louisiana and Mississippi which could be reached from the centre. At the spring meeting of Mississippi Presbytery, in 1825, he was received as a member of that body, the vote, however,being accompanied with a minute, expressive of the disapprobation of the Presbytery of the mode in which his ordination had been obtained, and requiring him formally to adopt the Confession of Faith and Form of Government of the Presbyterian Church.

In the year 1828, he was married to Mrs. Anna W. Smith, daughter of the late John Henderson, of Natchez, a lady eminently gifted with intelligence and piety, with whom he maintained the happiest relations, till her sudden death, in 1845, deprived him of her precious companionship.

Mrs. Smith was the owner of a residence and plantation in the Second Creek neighborhood, ten miles south of Natchez, known as Mantua; and Providence, in leading Mr. Chase into this matrimonial connection, furnished him, for the first time in his life, with the blessing of a home. In becoming a resident at "Mantua", however, he took care to have it understood, as one of the preliminaries of his marriage, that he was not, in his own language, to marry the plantation, in such a sense that the minister of the Gospel should ever become absorbed in the planter. Charge of the property was intrusted to a brother-in-law, who continued to manage it, until, after the lapse of many years, ill health forced Mr. Chase to resign the active work of the ministry.

In July, 1828, he accepted an engagement to supply the Carmel Church, in the neighborhood of his residence. Three congregations were included in this church, that of "Carmel", that of the "Old Court-house, and that of "Cold Springs". To these were added the church at Pine Ridge, and several intermediate congregations, between which and the Carmel Church Mr. Chase divided his time. It was his custom, in filling his appointments, to ride forty miles and preach three times on a Sabbath.

In 1830, he enlisted zealously in the work of supplying destitute regions of the Southwest with the Holy Scriptures. As an agent of the Mississippi Bible Society, he traversed one-half of Adams County, furnished personally a copy of the word of God to the families who were without it. The interest awakened in his mind by the facts disclosed by this excursion led him to devote himself to the work of circulating the Scriptures on a larger scale; and, for the next ten years, under com-

missions from the American Bible Association or the State societies of Louisiana and Mississippi, he was engaged in a series of labors, involving an immense exposure and toil, by means of which the whole territory of Mississippi, Louisiana, and such parts of Arkansas and Texas as were accessible, were visited and supplied with copies of the Bible. The difficulties and perils connected with this enterprise were enough to make it heroic, and the Providence of God, which carried Mr. Chase successfully through it, was as marked as was the zeal for God which prompted him to undertake it.

The effect of the heavy tax upon his physical resources, to which he had thus subjected himself , became apparent in the autumn of 1840, when he was attacked with a bronchial affection, which involved the loss of his voice, and , for a time, threatened to communicate itself to the lungs. During the summer of 1841, he visited Europe, with material advantage to his general health, but with no relief to his organic infirmity. From this he never recovered. Although able to speak and pray sometimes at an ecclesiastical or social meeting, he was constrained to withdraw from the duties of the pulpit.

His interest in the affairs of the church, however, suffered no abatement, and he continued with almost invariable regularity , to attend the meetings of Presbytery and Synod, and occasionally represented his Presbytery in the General Assembly. As a member of several successive committees, to whom this work was intrusted, he took a prominent part in the supervision of the General Assembly's schemes of Domestic Missions and Education in the Southwest.

In the year 1846, in order to obtain better facilities for education of his children, then consisting of two daughters and three sons,

Dr. Chase moved from his home at Mantua to a residence at Natchez.

From the time of his removal to Natchez, troubles may be said to have begun to darken over his house. A severe shock to his constitution, caused by injuries received from the upsetting of the stage in which he was returning from the meeting of the Synod of Columbus, in the fall of 1845, impaired his health, and was the precursor of other more alarming affections in the region of the heart and brain. Soon after, a heavier calamity befell him in the death of his excellent wife. Financial embarrassment at the same time added to his burden of care. His afflictions culminated during the war, which commenced in 1861. In 1863, under the pressure of necessity, and in hope of finding repose and safety, he sold his house in Natchez, and returned to Mantua, only, however, to find his former beautiful home in a state of dilapidation, and to suffer, in repeated instances, violence and pillage from the bands of marauding soldiers who were scouring the country. In the same year he was called to lay in the grave a beloved daughter, whose devotion and strength of character made her the stay of his old age. These dark days of penury and sorrow passed slowly away. The needs and perils which pursued him gave occasion for fresh interpositions of the Providential mercy which he delighted to acknowledge . The ravens of God again brought meat and drink to the prophet in his hiding-place by the exhausted brook, and when he was permitted to come forth again from his retreat, it was evident to all who looked upon the lustre of his white locks and the subdued sweetness of his venerable face, that his sojourn in the desert had been a period of near and special communion with God.

His last appearance at an ecclesiastical assembly was at the meeting of the Presbytery, at Rodney, in the spring of 1870. On this occasion, and that of the meeting of Synod at New Orleans, the preceding fall, he felt that he was holding a valedictory with his bretheren. The event corresponded with his expectation. Just on the eve of the reappearing of these respective bodies, he was removed to the Church of the firstborn in heaven, sending with his dying breath an assurance of his contimued love to his associates in the ministry and eldership, whose faces on earth he was to see no more.

The disease which terminated his life was a species of pneumonia, producing a paralysis of the lungs, and attended by great suffering. His mind was, until near his decease, clear and composed. He talked freely, delighted to dwell upon the loving kindness and faithfulness of God in all his dealings with him, and to bear testimony to the preciousness of those doctrines of grace in the faith of which he had lived, labored and suffered.

His death occurred on the 11th of October, 1870, at Mantua. The funeral service was held in the Presbyterian church at Natchez on the 13th, and his body rests in the family-lot in the Natchez cemetery. His age was one month and nine days short of eighty-one years.

Dr. Chase's connection with the Presbyterian Church in the Southwest dates back almost to the origin of that church. He saw the rise of most of the organizationw which now appear within its territory. He was personally acquainted with most of its pioneers and founders. His history brings him into assosiation with Larned, Chamberlain, Bullen, Smylie, Montgomery, Rickow, Potts, Butler, Hutchinson, and Bertron. As the last but two of this band, he was permitted to stretch his patriarchal hand

in blessing over the host of younger laborers, whom he had seen enter into their fields. In his death, the last link between the present and the past was severed. That Dr. Chase was a Christian is tested by the undeviating rectitude and the unblemished reputation which, through an unusually long period and through a remarkable succession of vicissitudes, attended his life.

In youth and in old age, in affluence and in poverty, the principle that directed his course was the apostolic one, "To me to live is Christ". His preaching was made effective, not by any high order of intellect, but by the depth of his convictions and the intensity of his love for the souls of his fellow-men.

His labors as a consoler of the afflicted were peculiarly appreciated, and these, with those of the peace-maker between the disaffected, and the helper of the friendless and destitute, run parallel with his life.

From a world which had grown strange to him, and which, in its cruel shiftings, had left him in his going-out of it almost as naked as he was at his coming-into it, we cannot doubt he has passed into the rest of that heavenly home of which the Eden at Mantua, in its best and brightest days , was but an imperfect and treacherous type. " (2)

" As a consoler of the afflicted - a peace maker, a friend of the friendless and destitute- his life was inspiring. As a preacher his discourses were made especially effective by the depth of his conviction and the intensity of his love for his fellow men". In 1840 Dr. Chase was succeeded by Dr. James Purviance who preached as stated supply until October 1846 when he was elected and installed regular pastor. In

the spring of 1854 he resigned this charge to accept the presidency of Oakland College. The latter position he resigned in 1866. Dr. Purviance was born in Baltimore Feb. 19, 1807- "and having received a military education at West Point he studied law and afterward adopted the ministry as his life work".

"He was a staunch Presbyterian, a high toned gentleman and a forcible preacher. With an almost chivalric nobleness of character he combined a sound common sense and a well cultivated intellect".

After the resignation of Dr. Purviance the pulpit was supplied for a short period by Rev. Joseph Brown- " a man who was in infirm health and who subsequently removed to Florida where he died. He was a lovely Christian and used his talents as God gave him strength and opportunity, faithfully to the end of his career".

For a short period Mr. Brown was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Fee- a native of Ireland who had received his education in the United States. "Mr. Fee was a good man, steadfast in his orthodoxy, with much of the enthusiasm , and some of the peculiarities of his race. "His history after leaving Carmel and Forest Churches is unknown to me".

" In 1856, Rev. James Stratton- a cousin of Dr. Jos. B. Stratton pastor of the Natchez Church, was called from Summerville South Carolina to the pastorate of Carmel and Forest Churches and in December of that year installed". In 1860 he moved to Jackson, La. where he died Dec. 6, 1884."

"Mr. Stratton was born at Bridgeton,N.J. August 11th, 1810 of an eminently godly stock- was educated at Princeton- was ordained by the Presbytery of Flintview and served successively several churches on the

Southern seaboard prior to his call to Carmel Church. Domestic affliction repressed to some extent the activity of a vigorous and fertile intellect, but sanctified the spirit, which but for Divine grace responding to a simple and steadfast faith, they might have crushed. His memory is affectionately cherished in every field in which he exercised his office."

" Mr. James Stratton was followed by Rev. Joseph Wagght whose pastorate began in May 1860 and was dissolved in June 1861. "Coming probably from Princeton Seminary Mr. Waught filled the pulpit acceptably.. ...but at the opening of the Civil War he felt constrained to return to his family in Pennsylvania of which state he was a native."

From the latter period- the pulpit was supplied by Dr. Purviance who had retired from the Presidency of Oakland College on account of infirmity in health. This was the second time that he ministered to the Carmel and Forest congregations--Just how long the second ministration continued is not certainly known.

In 1866 Dr. G.S. Rondebush became stated supply. This arrangement with the Carmel church continued for several years- but it cannot be determined with certainty just when it terminated.

Dr. Rondebush was followed by Rev. Wiley Burgess - who preached for a number of years- his labors coming to a close in the spring of 1876.

On March 22, 1876 a Congregational meeting was held and it was unanimous act the care of the church property was intrusted to Misses Calvin S. Bennett-J.D.C. Williams and Simeon Chase. From this date until 1886 the church was closed from which date and probably until 1885 or 1886 the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Joseph Weeks.

During the latter year the services of Rev. R.I. Shaw were secured

for one fourth of his time. This arrangement continued less than one year and was followed by a similar arrangement with Rev. John S. Shaw- which was also of short duration.

For a short period in the year 1890 the pulpit was most acceptably supplied by the Rev. Walter Stewart at that time a theological student at Princeton.

In the spring of 1891- Rev. E.D. Visor from Tuscaloosa Presbytery accepted an invitation to supply the pulpit of Carmel Church- and this he did until the spring of 1895 when he resigned to accept a call to the church at Waycross, Ga. Mr. Visor was followed April 1895 by Mr. John W. Henderson.

Roll of Elders.

1825	Mr. Benjamin Smith son of Philander Smith	Mrs.Ogden says
Unknown-	Mr. Joseph W. Sessions	S. L. Grier
	Mr. John Hutchins	John T. Scott
	Mr. Israel Smith	E.R. Bennett
	Dr. Wm. Dunbar	G.N. Clark
	J. O. Hutchins	

Rev. Thos. Anderson Ogden

" A native of Sussex County, New Jersey- Graduated from the college of New Jersey 1821- studied theology at Princeton- ordained by the Presbytery of Abingdon Va. in 1829- served several churches of Virginia as supply and in 1835 came to Mississippi as an agent of the Presbyterian Board of Education".

Soon after his arrival in Mississippi he accepted invitation from Mr.John Hutchins- Dr. Wm. Dunbar-Messrs. A.C. Henderson and

Thos. Henderson to undertake the religious instruction of their slaves.

This work he pursued from that time-faithfully ,earnestly and unremittingly-until the great sorrows and social upheaval occasioned by the war of secession made a continuance impossible. Then almost broken hearted he returned to his relations in New Jersey- where he died on the 8th of December 1878. Says Dr. Stratton "He was a scholar- a catachist and expounder of high order, an oracle in ecclisiastic law , a valuable counsellor in church courts, a genial companion and an affectionate friend. "

Slaves.

Enrolled upon the records of Carmel and Forest Churches are the names of one hundred and fifty seven slaves.

From the wilds of darkest Africa they or their fathers came and in the sphere of slavery they discovered the way to eternal life. On the plantations which surround Carmel and Forest Church they lived and there they first saw the light of the gospel as it came streaming from the family mansion. From the life of Christian masters and mistresses came the story of the cross and from their lives came the examples that recommended and impressed it. Their influences we should know and especially should we know also the names of Dr. Benj. Chase and Rev. Thos. A. Ogden who told the story so long and so well.

In the great day of atonement they will it appear that these labors of our fathers and mothers were not in vain.

Mr. Edwin Ruthven Bennett.

" A son in law of Calvin Smith and a son of Caleb P. Bennett a Revolutionary officer, twice governor of Delaware, was elected elder of

Carmel Church in 1861 and died in 1876 aged 65 years.

From a glowing tribute published at the time by Mr. Bayliss W. Hanna- forty years ago a tutor in Mr. Bennett's family and minister to the Argentine Republic under President Cleveland these sentences are selected".

"His glorious good face- his generous sympathy- the marked simplicity of his every day demeanour- his broad and philanthropic example have kindled an undying light of faith in the hearts of all who knew him. He would have divided the last remaining grain of salt with affliction and sorrow. His death like his life was full of courage, affection and hope."

Benjamin Smith-Elder

First Elder of Carmel Church and one of its organizers in 1825. Was probably a descendant of Rev. Jedidiah Smith, son of Philander Smith.

Joseph W. Sessions-Elder

Second Elder of Carmel Church- " A member of the convention which met to form the State of Mississippi and a member of the first legislature of the State of Mississippi. He was the father of Mrs. Delia Dubuisson Mrs. Judge Maury and of Miss Eliza Sessions. The latter was living in Philadelphia when the Confederate war broke out and there remained. She was however an intense Southern woman- On one occasion she ordered her Presbyterian pastor out of her home because of his intensity on the opposite side.

Dr. William Dunbar- Elder.

"Was of noble Scottish stock- His grandfather was Sir Archibald Dunbar of Elgin. His father was Wm. Dunbar a man of great eminence who removed from England to America in 1771- settled upon Second Creek eight

miles from Natchez in 1792 and engaged in planting.

His plantation was named "The Forest"-

Upon this plantation the subject of this sketch was born June 19, 1793- His residence was a typical Southern home conspicuous for intellectual culture and princely hospitality. His relation to his slaves was strictly patriarchal. He was a Presbyterian from conviction as well as by lineage and was prominent among the founders of th Forest Church.

The gathering of the neighborhood on a Sabbath morning- in the beautiful little church which he had caused to be erected nera his residence- seemed the reproduction of a scene in Scotland on American soil and presented a spectacle that could never be forgotton by those who witnessed it.

In the latter period of his life he was overtaken by sorrows- but these he bore with the manly fortitude of a true Christian. He died on the 8th of December 1847 beloved by his friends and sustained by a good hope of the approbation of his Divine Master.- Of the 157 slaves whose baptismal names are enrolled on the Carmel and Forest records eighty-six belonged to himself or members of his family".

The names of Rev. Jedidiah' Smith's eleven children were as follows-

Ebenezer	William	Sarah
Josephus	Philitus	Israel
Philander	Philomela	Calvin
Luther	Courtland	

The eldest named son remained in Massachusetts.

Suffice it to say that at the present day 1829 these two families of Smiths- descendants of Jedidiah and Elnathan- that suffered so much, are

amongst the most numerous , wealthy and respected families in the states of Mississippi and Louisiana."

Among their descendants of this generation are the Ogdens- of Louisiana and Mississippi-- the Gillespies- the Bennetts- the Ferridays- the Ralstons and the Byrnes of Adams and Claiborne counties.

Members admitted 1847_____1907

	Whites	Negroes	
1847 Miss Mary M. Foster	X		
		of Dr. Chase	x 5
		of A.C.Henderson	x 1
1848 Mr. Horatio N. Smith	x		
1849 Mr. T.B. Gaillard	x		
" Geo. Stier	x		
1850 Mrs. Clarisa Ashford	x		
Mrs. Susan P. Hall	x		
Mrs. A.E.M.Brown	Letter	and servant letter	1
1851 Dr. S.L. Grier	Letter		
Mrs. Matilda Bennett	Letter	slave of Field Dunbar	x 1
Mrs. Mary Louise Bennett	Letter	slaves of A.C. Henderson	x 7
1852 Mrs. Elizabeth Williams	x	slave of Field Dunbar	x 1
1853 Miss Mary Babbitt	x		
Dr. John T. Scott	x		
1854 Mrs. Mary Williams Dunbar	x	slaves of Dr.Jenkins	x 15
Mr. Chas G. McCully	x		
Mr. Robert DeWar	Letter		
Mrs. Mary DeWar	Letter	slaves of Dr. Chase	x 5
1855		slaves of Dr. Dunbar	x 7
		" of A.C. Henderson	x 1

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1857	Miss Charlotte Dunbar	X	
1858	Mrs. Jane Gray	X	
	Mrs. Clarissa Sharp	X	
	Mrs. Mary J. Helm	C	
	Mrs. James Stratton	LETTER	
	Mrs. Joanna Grier	LETTER	
1859	Miss Ella Micky	X	
1859	Mr. E. R. Bennett	X	
	Mrs. Maria Sessions	X	
1859	Mrs. Elizabeth Foster	X	
	Miss Sarah J. Mosby	X	
	Miss Lucy Hutchins	X	
1862	Mr. L. B. Williams	X	slave of A. C. Henderson 5
	Miss Anna Purviance	X	slaves of J. O. Hutchins 1
	Miss Fanny "	X	
	Miss Elisa "	X	
	Miss Anna Mosby	X	
	Mr. Herbert Boxly	X	
1868	Dr. John Hutchins	X	
1869	Miss Frances Mosby	X	
1889	Mr. G. N. Clark	X	
	Mrs. Lisia Clark	LETTER	
	Mrs. M. Louisa Ogden	LETTER	
	Mrs. Bettie A. Vaughn	LETTER	
	Miss K P Bennett	LETTER	
	Miss Louise B. Ogden	LETTER	
	Miss Anna J. Clark	X	
1903	Mr. C. S. Bennett	LETTER	

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1903	Mr. W. H. Winston	X	died Dec 26-03
	Mrs.Dora Elizabeth Underwood	X	
	Mr. James N. Ogden	X	
	Mrs. K. O. Byrnes	X	

MEMBERS DISMISSED

1848 Dr. James Carson and servants to Presby. Ch. Carrol Parish La.
Mrs. " "
Mrs. Horatio N. Smith
Mrs. Mary Shelby
Mrs. Margaret Dunlop and 14 servants to Woodville Miss.
1860 Mr. Wallace Stratton to Red Lick Miss.
1861 Mrs. Alice Gillespie to Texas

ELDER-JOHN HUTCHINS

Was a son of Col. Anthony Hutchins a distinguished officer of the English army-who received much mention in the early history of the Natchez.

His son Mr. John Hutchins was the first white child born in Adam Co. Miss.

ELDER-J ODLIN HUTCHINS

AS illustrating the attention given to the religious instruction of the negroes Dr. Markham says The writer when a guest at the home of Elder J. O. Hutchins found that every Sabbath morning, the mothersn brought their children in Sunday attire to be catichised by their mistress-a custom honored in the observance on other plantations.

ADAMS COUNTY, CHURCHES
Baptist + Presbyterian

From "The Presbyterian" we have the following Minutes which are very important in the history of these churches.

"In one aspect, these two were typical Southern Presbyterian churches, conducted on a plan getting increased observance when the war came separating the races, ecclesiastically.

Upon the records given through the years 1840-1860 appear the names of one hundred and fifty seven slaves, with those of their owners.. Two owners are named as dismissed, with their servants, all at their own request, to other churches. And some of them are named in the church records as under the ministry of Rev. Thos. A. Ogden, a ripe scholar and an able Presbyter, who resided on one of the plantations and preached and administered the sacraments on others.

For that reason, as also following the example set in First Chronicles, and the mention made of Nehemiah's wall@builders in Jerusalem, and of Paul's saluted "fellow-helpers" at Rome, mention is made by name of others besides those of the leaders of this small section of the Lord's sacramental host.

Sabbath, October 12, 1846, Rev. Thomas A. Ogden Presiding, Rev. James Purviance was unanimously elected Pastor. There is no record of his installation in the minutes, but a brief history of ttwo pages at the beginning of second volume states that he was installed October 19, 1847, and resigned in 1854.

In March, 1847, there were 115 enrolled members. In 1847, at Forest, Miss. Mary M. Foster, and at "Mantua" (Dr. Chase's home) six colored women (five, slaves of Dr. Chase and one, of Alexander Henderson) were received on examination.

February 27, 1848, Dr. James Carson, his wife and servants were dismissed

to the Presbyterian church in Carroll Parish, La.

Members reported to Presbytery at Woodville, Miss., March 16, 1848, 115, and records approved, save one meeting "opened without prayer". J. Twichell, Moderator.

In 1848, Mr. Horatio N. Smith was received on examination. Mr. and Mrs. Horatio N. Smith, Mrs. Margaret Dunlap and fourteen of her servants (nine men and five women), and Mrs. Mary Shelby were dismissed, "all at their own request" , to Woodville, Miss.

March, 1849, 98 names reported enrolled.

In 1848, Mr. Thomas Benjamin Gaillard (at the residence of Dr. James Foster) and Mr. George Stier were received.

March 2o, 185o, total membership 99, and records approved at the Plains church, La., - Jahleel Woodbridge, Moderator.

In 185o, Mrs. Clarissa Ashford and Mrs. Susan P. Hall on examination, and Mrs. A. E. M. Brown and Harriet (a servant of Rev. Joseph Brown) from the first Presbyterian church of Memphis.

March 1, 1851, total enrolled 102, Received Dr. Samuel L. Grier from the church of the forks of the B randywine, Pa.; Mrs. Matilda A. and Mrs. Mary Louise B ennet of Natchez; and on examination eight slaves (two, men), seven of Alex. Henderson and one of Field Dunbar, whose father, Dr. William Dunbar, died December 8th, 1747, at "Forest", his plantation home, near the church, aged 54 years.

December 13, 1851, Mr. John Odlin Hutchins, son of Elder John Hutchins, was elected, and December 21st. ordained and installed ruling elder.

March 2o, 1852, 115 members reported, and recordsd apppoved at New Orleans-W. A. Scott, Moderator. In April, at Carmel Parsonage, Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, and at Forest church Broooks, a servant of Field Dunbar, received on examination.

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Baptist & Presbyterian

Minute, Vol.2, pg.3o; " Israel P. Smith, a ruling elder of this church, departed this life February 4, 1853. He was a good man, an exemplary Christian, and a faithful elder. He died at " Independence" his country home in Adams county aged 53 year.

In 1853, Miss Mary Babbitt and Miss Margaret Dunbar were received on examination.

January 1, 1854, Forest church.

" Since the last meeting of the Session, Mr. John Hutchins departed this life. He had been a ruling elder of the Carmel church for fourteen years. He was aged, venerable and pious. A man of prayer, a man of God; useful in the church, beloved by all. He died in the state of Missouri, Oct. 15, 1853, in his eightieth year". Dr. John T. Scott was received on examination.

Carmel, March 1854, total enrolled 112. April 2nd. Mrs. Mary Williams Dunbar, wife of Mr. Field Dunbar, received on examination. (She was also a cousin of Rev. Dr. Markham, of New Orleans-T. R. M.)

July 3oth, and August 13th,. Session met at "Elgin", residence of Dr. Jenkins, son in law of Dr. Dunbar, and fifteen of his slaves (seven men,) were received on examination.

The minute of July 3oth is partly in the handwriting and signed by " John O. Hutchins, Ruling Elder, "the Moderator having resigned the pastoral relation before completing his record."

The minute of August 13th. Dr. Purviance presiding at both, is signed by John O. Hutchins, Clerk of Session.

The records had been signed from March, 184o. by James Purviance, until January, 1841, as Clerk, and since, until1885o,as Moderator, and after that as Moderator and Clerk.

There is no record in the first volume of his engagement as stated supply, his named first appearing as present on March 13, 184o. and his

and his signature as Clerk July 25. Octorber 12, 1846, he was elected pastor, but there is no record of the date of his installation, nor of his resignation, save the note, July 3o, 1854, by Elder John O. Hutchins.

October 14, 1854, Rev. Joseph Brown presiding, at "Woodbourne", the residence of Elder John O. Hutchins (as it had been of his father, John Hutchins) near Forst church, Mr. Charles G. McCulley was received "by certificate from the church in Yale college, New Haven", and Oct. 27, at "Mantua", five female slaves of Dr. Chase, on examination, Rev. Joseph Brown presiding.

At " Locust Lawn" , Rev. Jos. Brown presiding, Mr. Robert and Mrs. Mary Bewar were received from Scotland, and a foot-note made "Transferred to the Mississippi Presbytery". In 1836, the church had been transferred to the Presbytery of Louisianan from Mississippi Presbytery.

April 5, 1855, the total in communion was 112, and the records approved by the Presbytery of Miss-R. Price, Moderator.

During 1855, seven slaves (one a man) of Mrs. Dr. William Dunbar, and three (one a man) of Alexander Henderson, were received on examination, Rev. Thos. A. Ogden presiding.

March 2o, 1856, 12o members reported to Presbytery at Natchez,-J.E.C. Doremus, Moderator.

September, 1856, the record book of the Board of Trustees states that a call was made to Rev. James Stratton, of Summerville, S.C., to become pastor, engaging to pay him (semi-annually in advance) $1500.

January 31, 1857, at the Parsonage, Rev. James Stratton presiding, Miss Charlotte Dunbar was received by certificate. Mr. Stratton's name appears after this as Moderator of Session, but no record is made of his call to the pastorate.

This minute, one of a meeting held July 18, 1856, at "Glen Aubin" (the

ADAMS COUNTY CHURCHES
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church Rev. Joseph Waught presiding. The " History", page 2, of this volume, says he was installed that day, having supplied the church from the May previous Rev. T. H. Cleland presiding and preaching the sermon, Rev. Dr. Stratton delivering the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Thos. A. Ogden the charge to the people. But no record of it appears. Mrs. Alice Gillespie was dismissed to the church near Gay Hill, Texas.

March 9, Mr. Edwin Ruthven Bennett was unanimously elected ruling elder. There is no record of his installation, but from July 5, 1862, his name appears at the meetings of Session.

March 22d, the church reported 144 members, and $191o raised for all purposes, and the records approved at Port Gibson-Jos. B. Stratton, Moderator.

In the years 1859 to 1861, Carmel church reached its maximum in offi--cers (four elders), in membership and in gifts. But the war was at hand, to be accompanied by decline and end in exhaustion.

June, 1861, the Session met in Natchez, in Dr. Strattion's study, he presiding and Elders John O . Hutchins, J. T. Scott and S. L. Grier present, where arrangements were made for a dissilution of the pastoral realation with Mr. Waught; Presbytery afterward granting this joint request of pastor and people. He went back to Pennsylvania,

Since then, the church has had no pastor, only stated supplied.

July 5th and 6th. 1862, Rev. James Purviance moderating, John O. Hutchins, Samuel L. Grier and Edwin R. Bennett present, Mr. Davidi P. Williams and Misses Fanny, Anna and Eliza Purviance(daughter of Dr. Purviance) were received on examination; and Oct. 19th., Miss Anna Mosby, and at a later date, at the house of Dr. Chase, Dr. Purviance and Elder Bennett present, Mr. Herbert Bixby.

residence of Elder John O.Hutchins, on the hills back of Hutchins' landing, on the Mississippi river), and another, November 13, 1857, at "Forest plantation" (the home of Mrs. Dr. Wm. Dunbar, near the church), being the only meetings recorded between May, 1855, and the year 1858. It is stated in the sketch page 2 of this volume, after mention of Dr. Purviance's resignation in 1844, that " Rev. Mr. Fee supplied the pulpit for some months": and also that, Dec. 1856, Rev. James Stratton began to preach and was installed (Dr. Ben Chase, Dr. J. B. Stratton and Rev. T. A. Ogden committee), and resigned in January, 18, 186o.

July 4, 1858, Dr. John T. Scott and Dr. Samuel L. Grier, having been elected, were ordained ruling elders of Carmel church. Oct. 5th., Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Sharp and Mrs. Mary J. Helm wererreceived on examination, and Mrs. James Stratton and Mrs. Johnana Grier by ceertificate.

In 1859, Miss Ella Mickey, Mr. E. R. Bennett, Mrs. Maria Sessions, Miss Elizabeth Foster, Miss Sarah Jane Mosby, and Miss Lucy Hutchins (daugh--ter of Elder John O. Hutchins) were received on examination.

March 3, 186o, 15o were reported to Presbytery, at Rodney, and $2o4o raised for all purposes. Approved, William Niel, Moderator, with exceptions (two slight clerical errors), and " book not before Presbytery since Mar. 1856."

On April 4th., at a congregational meeting moderated by Rev. Thomas A . Ogden, Messrs. Hutchins, B ennett and Williams were appointed a com--mittee to invite Rev. Joseph Waught to preach for three months, to be paid at the rate of $1ooo per annum, "from the times he leaves home" (Pennsylvania)

Nov. 6th., Mr. Wallace H. Stratton was dismissed to the church at Red Lick, Jefferson county, Miss.

Jan. 5, 1861, Mrs. Susan E. Keyser was dismissed to the Vicksburg,

ADAMS COUNTY, CHURCHES
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March, 1863, the enrolled membership was still 15o, but the gifts were only as many hundreds as they had been thousands; Presbytery met at Carmel church-R. Price, Moderator.

For three years there were no records.

In April, 1866, Rev. G. S. Rondebush was called to be stated supply by Elders Hutchins and B ennet, and the records approved at Natchez, April, 6, 1867-A. McCallum, Moderator.

April 18, 1868, Dr. John Hutchins, son of Elder J. O. Hutchins, received on examination.

Sept. 26, 1869, Miss Frances B. Mosby received on examination.

There were no more meetings held until Apr. 1878, when Presbytery (J.B. Stratton, Moderator) approved the records.

Apr. 1875, the church reported to Presbytery, at Natchez (W.Burgess, Moderator) 2 elders, 11 members, 8 baptized non-communicants, and # 25 contributed (save $5 for its own needs) to the benevolent causes of the church.

March 22, 1876, Calvin S. Bennett, J. C. Williams, and Simeon Chase were chosen by the congregation to take charge of the church property.

April, 1876, there were 6 members and 8 non-communicants, who contributed $6.5o, divided among Foreign Missions, Sustentation, Invalid Fund, Education and Publication, and 75 cents to their own contingent find. In the depths of their poverty, they placed themselves last.

For 1o years they had no ministerial supply, and there is no record.

In the summer of 1886, Rev. R. J. Shaw labored two months, his labors " very much blessed" , and then his brother, Rev. John S. Shaw, preaching at Pine Ridge church, gave them one-fourth of his time; Presbytery clothing him with evangelistic power. Sabbath, Nov. 1, 1886, Mr. Shaw having received on examination Mr. Geo. N. Clark, and by

certificate his wife, Mrs. Lizzie R. Clarke, from Pine Ridge church, Mrs. M. Louise Ogden from Natchez, and Mrs. Bettie A. Vaughan from Clinton, La., the members present chose Mr. Clarke elder, and Mr. Shaw then and there installed him.

Apr. 7, 1887, the church reported to Presbytery, at Rodney, 1 elder 11 members, 3 teachers and 3o scholars, and $221.62 raised for all purposes.

In 1887, Miss Katherine P. B ennett and Miss Louise Bennett Ogden daughter and granddaughter of Elder E. R. Bennett (deceased), were received from the church at Natchez, and Miss Annie J. Clarke, a daughter of Elder G. Clarke, on profession.

Apr. 16, 1888, the church reported 1 elder, 1o members, 13 baptized non-communicants, 3 teachers and 21 scholars in the Sabbath-school.

A final minute, signed by George N. Clarke, Clerk, 189o, states that Walter Stewart, a licentitate of Mississippi Presbytery and a student at Princeton Seminary, N. J., preached during his summer vacation at Carmel and Pine Ridge Churches, and that a sunion school was held on alternate Sabbaths in Carmel and in the Methodist church at Kingston, a few miles distant.

T. R. M.

New Orleans, March 5, 1892

JOHN W. HENDERSON CROSSES THE DIVIDE

(3)

Rev. John W. Henderson, one of the best beloved citizens of Adams county, died at his residence in Homochitto street in this city at 6;3o A. M. Friday, A ug. 18, in the 84th year of his age.

Mr. Henderson was born in Natchez, Oct. 16th., 1834. He was a gradu-ate of Oakland College and studied for the ministry, but never completed his studies on account of a serious affection of the eye which compelled him to desist study for several years.

ADAMS COUNTY, CHURCHES
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When the civil war came on he was engaged in planting, and thinking that the war would only a last a few months, he did no enlist at first, but in the spring of 1862, seeing that the South needed every one of her sons, he enlisted in the Breckenridge Guards, under the command of Capt. Edward Blackburn. The company was equipped at the town of Washington, this county and mustered in at Brookhaven.

Lieutenant Henderson participated in the bloody battles around Murfreesboro, when he won the admiration of his comrades for his coolness and fearless conduct.

Among the battles in which his company took a conspicious part may be mentioned Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and numerious fights in the retreat from Dalton, Ga. to Georgia. The company was " with Van Dorn when he captured Coburn's entire force at Spring Hill, Tenn., and with Hood at Franklin and the disasterious battle at Nashville, on Dec. 15th and 16th. 1864.

John W. Henderson came out of the war a first lieutenant and was as clean and uncontaminated in mind and heart as he was on the day when he enlisted. He was an active, vigilant officer. He was popular both with the officers and men and admired by all who knew him for his clean, manly Christian character and loalty to truth and duty.

It was said of him by his comrades in the army that he did not know the meaning of fear, and so clean was his life as a Christian that they refused to yield him much credit for his fearless courage, saying that for him death had no terrors, since to him it would be merely a transition.

When a man could pass through three years of terrible dangers, trials and privations, such as the closing years of the great Civil War presented to Southern soldiers and emerge with such a record of fulfillment of duty, to him a pure, Christian life is surely not a makk shift, but the logical

execution of a great trust.

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AS A BUSINESS MAN

Shortly after the war closed he took charge of the cotton Factors business of Stockman & Newman in Natchez and this was one of the largest concerns in the city at that time. He managed the affairs of the company with marked ability and success until 1880 when the failure of S. B. Newman & Co. of New Orleans forced the Natchez concern to close its door.

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AS AN EDUCATOR

" THe following year Mr. Henderson was appointed county superintendent of education for Adams county. This position he held continuously by appointment and election for over 34 years, until advancing age warned him to give up too active mental exertion. He retired from office voluntarily at the expiration of 1915, much to the disappointment and grief of his fellow citizens.

Ordained a Minister.

In 1892 Mr. Henderson was ordained as a minister of the Presbyterian church and since that date has devoted much of the time not occupied by his many official duties to preaching throughout this and adjoining counties. This has been the call of Christian duty, whether of sickness or death, to which he has not responded most cheerfully, and he steadfastly refused at all times to receive any compensation for such service, no matter how arduous or inconvenient.

Upon a very wet and dangerous day only a few weeks ago, at the age of almost 84, he conducted funeral services of the child of an old friend who lived several miles from town.

He was a modest and refined as a woman, yet fearless in the defense of

ADAMS COUNTY, CHURCHES
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of right and decency.

He was as generous as the air he breathed, as unselfish as the dews of Heaven. The cry of want never fall upon his ears in vain. His alms far out measured the scriptural tithe of his income.

Since the death of Mr. John W. Henderson August 18, 1816. The Carmel Church has remained active and under the Jurisdiction of the Presbyterian church of Natchez. On the fourth Sunday of every month, in the afternoon, Dr. Geo. Boothe conducts services for the small congregation.

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2. Remi nisences, Sketches and Addresses Selected from My Papers during a Ministry of Forty-Five Years in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. by Rev. J.R.Hutchinson D.D. Houston T exas... E.H.Cushing Publisher 1874.

3. Natchez Democrat 1916.

Lelia N. Medrihill

County Supervisor Historical Research Project.
Adams County.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

First Baptist Church, Natchez.

By An act to incorporate the trustees of the First Baptist church in the city of Natchez, passed June 11, 1822, James Foster, John Richards, Catesby B. Minnus, John Snodgrass, and Nathanial Perkins, and their successors forever are constituted trustees for the management of the temporal concerns of a church, to be called "The First Baptist church in the city of Natchez;" and by that name, they and their successors shall have a common seal, which they may alter at their pleasure, and they and their successors may hold and enjoy any real and personal estate they have already acquired , and in future purchase, take, receive, hold and enjoy real and personal estate in fee simple, for the use and benefit of themselves and the congregation, and all subscriptions, donations, grants, gifts, bequests and devises, made for the use and benefit of said trustees and congregation. The said trustees and their successors may lease or release, sell, alien and convey any estate they may at any time possess; and by the same name, they and their successors, shall be capable, and liable in law, of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, in all manner of suits and controversies in law and equity, or otherwise, and to do all acts and things incident to bodies corporate, in and about the temporal concerns of said congregation. Said corporation shall never, at any one

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time, hold real and personal estate to agreater amount than twenty thousand dollars. The temporal concerns of said society and congregation shall be governed by seven trustees or a majority of them, chosen annually by the contributing members at such time, and according to such by-laws as may be provided for that purpose, by said corporation; and the said trustees may make such by-laws for the government of said church as they may deem necessary, not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States or of this state. The said trustees shall choose from their own body, a president, to preside and keep order at their meetings, and to assign all their official acts, and call extra meetings. They shall appoint a clerk of their board, to hold his office during their pleasure, who shall keep a common seal, the papers, deeds, writings and books relating to the congregation; he shall enter the orders acts and proceedings of the trustees and congregation, and keep the minutes in a book to be kept for that purpose, and he shall affix the common seal, and attest as clerk of the board, all official acts of the trustees; and when required, shall deliver up, without delay, to the order of the trustees, all the books, papers, seal and property belonging to the congregation and trustees, in his care and possession, in such manner, and under such regulations, as they may adopt; and every contributing member of said congregation shall have free access to all the papers, books, and documents of said congregation. No person demeaning himself peaceably and decently shall ever be turned out of the usual place of worship of said society, and congregation, on account of any religious or political sentiments he may have expressed, or my entertain.

Poindexters Code-Chapter 24,page 602.

Early Edu. General

Adams

Part. VIII

LAWS FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LEARNING.

Chapter I.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MISSISSIPPI SOCIETY FOR THE ACQUIREMENT AND DISSEMINATION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE (Passed Nov. 8, 1803).

Whereas certain persons lately associated themselves in the territory, for the laudable purposes of cultivating harmony, and of acquiring and disseminating useful information in natural science, and primarily agriculture; and, whereas, the members of that society have presented a petition to the legislature, setting forth the nature and views of this institution, and praying that the same may be incorporated by law: therefore,

SEC. 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY, AND IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY CONVENED, That Isasc Briggs, Wm. C. C. Claiborne, Wm. Dunbar, John Henderson, John Girault, Lewis Kerr, Joseph Briggs, David Lattimore, Joseph Macrery, Jesse Greenfield, Ferdinanc L. Claiborne, Benjamin Farar, Israel E. Trask, Philander Smith, Adam Tooly, Samuel Briggs, junior, Hore Browse Trist, John Ellis and William Connor, members of the said society, and such other persons as shall from time to time hereafter become members of the same, according to the constitution and laws thereof, as the same may have already been, and shall hereafter be ordained or enacted, shall be, and are hereby constituted and declared to be one body corporate and politic, in fact and

name, by the title of "THE MISSISSIPPI SOCIETY FOR THE ACQUIREMENT AND DISSEMINATION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE", and by that name, they and their successors, aforesaid, shall have perpetual succession. They shall have a common seal, which they may change and altar at their pleasure. That by the same name, they and their successors aforesaid shall be persons capable in law, to purchase, take, receive, hold, and enjoy to the use of them and their successors all manner of real estate, fee simple, or lesser interest in real estate; and the same to lease, release, sell, alien and convey, at their pleasure; and all manner of goods, chattels and personal estate, in like manner, to purchase, receive, and enjoy; and at their pleasure, sell, or otherwise dispose of. That by the same name, they and their successors aforesaid, shall be persons capable and liable in law of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, and in all manner of actions, suits and controversies in law, equity or otherwise; as far as corporations, from their nature may be so capable and liable, according to the usual course of law.

SEC. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the said society shall be in all things governed by such constitutions, by-laws, and resolutions as may have already been and shall have hereafter be ordained, enacted, made, or passed for that purpose, in and by the said society. Provided, that such constitution, bye-laws, rules and resolutions be not repugnant to the constitution of the United States, or the ordinance of laws of this territory, or of such state as may hereafter be erected; wherein the said society shall be.

SEC. 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this shall be,

and be deemed a public act; and notice shall be taken thereof as such, in all courts of justice and elsewhere; and it shall and may be given in evidence on trial of any issue, or otherwise, in any cause, without being specially pleased.

Ref. Misc Statutes 18.07 - Part XIII

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
MISS. ALLIE MARSH, CANVASSAR.
JUNE 19,1936.

Project 2201

ASSIGNMENT ELEVEN....IN CONJUNCTION WITH JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

F A I R A T W A S H I N G T O N.

The Agricultural, Horticultural and Botanical Society of Jefferson College held a meeting in the College at Washington on the 18th ult.- From the proceedings, as published in the Free Trader, we extract some items.

James S.Johnson, Esquire pursuant to appointment, delivered an address. Colonel B.L.C.Wailes was re-elected President.

The committee on horses reported as follows:

To Capt. William J.Minor, for his stallion, Doncaster, (there being no competition,) a Certificate.

Brood Mares,- To John Fulton for "Cornelia," a certificate and a copy of the Southern Planter.

To Nathaniel Hoggatt for "Lisbon Maid," the 2d best mare, a certificate.

Three Year Old Colts,- To Philip January for "Martin's Judy," a certificate and Southern Planter.

Two Year Old Colts,- To Allen Davis for "Poindexter," a certificate.

To Nathaniel Hoggatt for "Sarah Harden," 2nd best, a certificate.

Yearlings,- To Nathaniel Hoggatt for "Red Maria," a certificate and Southern Planter.

To Anthony Hoggatt for "Marshall Ney," 2d best a certificate.

Amanda H. Shipp
Assistant Supervisor Adams County
Historical Research Project.

Sucklins.- To N. Hoggatt for Sorrel Colt, a certificate.
To William J.Minor for brown colt, 2d best, a certificate.
For the best saddle horse, and for the best two year old from Jefferson County, the committee recommend that a certificate be awarded to T.J.Chamberlain; and that a certificate be awarded to Nathaniel Hoggatt for his Jack.

The Committee on hogs as follows.

To T.J.Chamberlain, for the best Berkshire boar, a certificate and a copy of the Southern Planter.
To Thomas Affleck, for Berkshire boar, a certificate.
To T.J.Chamberlain for the best Berkshire sow and gelt, a certificate.
To Samuel Chamberlain, a pair of Berkshire pigs, a certificate.
To Samuel Chamberlain for white China boar, a certificate.

In cattle there was no competition. Mr.Walter Irvine exhibited his fine white Durham bull, and Mr.Thomas Affleck two fine Durham heifers.

Of machinery and agricultural improvements- Mr.John Pierce of Cincinnati, exhibited his family spinning machine, and Messrs. Franklin and Henderson exhibited two Peacock ploughs, manufactured by Messrs. Jacobs and Co., of Maysville, Kentucky. Mr. T.A.S.Donipham exhibited a remarkable fine specimen of Saxony wool, from the flock of Mr. Mark R.Cockrill of Madison County.

Mr. Walter Irvine, from the committee on Agricultural Productions, presented the following report. Committee on Agricultural Productions beg leave to report as follows-

A very fine lot of South American black seed cotton exhibited by Hon. J.F.Claiborne that came from Paraguay thought to be the most superior.

A bunch of Spanish cigars, of tobacco reared by R.Rucket, manufactured by O'Farrell, had the appearance of a very fine article.

The best lot of Bermuda potatoes exhibited by Mr. W.Irvine.

A rare lot of very superior yam do. from Col. B.L.C.Wailes.

A beautiful specimen of honey from the same gentleman.

A good article of yam potatoes from T.J.Chamberlain, worthy of remark for their early maturity.

A good lot cushaws from the same gentleman.

The best lot of beets and carrots from Mrs. W.Irvine.

P.E.H. Lovelace, Esq. exhibited several varieties of very superior silk cotton, well handled and beautifully ginned; the committee think the lightest roan color has the advantage.

A sample of wine was shown by Mr. Andrew Brown, made of the jack grape, (Black Burgandy,) and a certificate was awarded to him.

The Committee of Ladies on Needlework, &c made the following report which was adopted. The Committee of Ladies on "Needlework", would especially report, that they have awarded the following premiums.

To Miss. Mary C.Forsythe, first premium, for specimens of "linen cambric kerchiefs," elegantly and beautifully embroidered and hemstitched.

To Mrs. Bryan, first premium for a sampler" ingenuously wrought and tastefully ornamented, with appropriate devices. This specimen of needlework was presented by a lady at that period of life when such industry and assiduity in the application of the needle, surprises and commands the admiration of your committee.

To Mrs. Ann Harris, first premium, for a beautiful and handsomely made "pea fowl" plume brush". Never have your committee

Adams Co. Early Schools

JEFFERSON COLLEGE

An Act establishing a permanent Site for Jefferson College (Passed November 11, 1803.)

WHEREAS the Board of Trustees of Jefferson College have by their petition, dated the twenty-fifth of July last prayed the legislature to establish by law, the site of Jeffe son College, ~~the~~ such position as is set forth in the said petition:—

Be it therefore enacted by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory, in assembly, convened, That a certain donation of a parcel of land, including a spring, commonly called Ellicott's Spring, presented by John and James Foster and Randall Gibson; to the said Board of Trustees, for the use of the said college: and such other adjoining parcel of land, to be procured by the said Board: situated in the vicinage of the town of Washington, shall together constitute a lot: within the limits of which shall be erected the buildings of the said college; and which said lot is hereby declared and established to be the permanent site of Jefferson College.

Ref. Laws od Miss. Territory. 1803.

Education. Adams Co

1

Educational Beginnings - Sir William Dunbar,

Education under the Spanish Regime:

The Spaniards had no public schools in Natchez, and only one or two private tutors. Not only did that government do nothing for the education of the people, but, on the contrary, its course, rather tended to repress any disposition or effort on the part of the people (largely American and Protestant) to do anything for themselves in that direction. So late as 1803 we find the Board of Trustees of Jefferson College petitioning Congress for aid in their efforts, "attended with peculiar implements in a community but lately emerged from the lethargic influence of an arbitrary government, averse from principle to the general information of its citizens."

Yet barren as this period was of school work, it is here that we must look for one of the most accomplished and interesting characters of our history. This was Sir William Dunbar, youngest son of Sir Archibald Dunbar, of Elgin, one of the most ancient and famous of the Earldoms of Scotland, who settled at Natchez in 1792. He had been thoroughly educated at Glasgow, where he evinced such a faculty for mechanics and mathematics that he was induced to repair to London to pursue those studies.

From Natchez he maintained a correspondence with Sir William Herschel, President Jefferson, Rittenhouse and other learned men, and obtained from London a costly telescope and a complete set of instruments for his observatory and laboratory. From this remote country, then regarded as a wilderness, he traced the course of planets, and made experiments in chemistry, and solved problems in mathematics that were eagerly adopted by the philosophers of Great Britain, and his name became familiar to the Academicians of the Continent. Mr. Jefferson solicited his correspondence at his instance, Mr. Dunbar explored the Ouachita to its source, geologically one of the most interesting fields in America. His reports of that exploration on the delta of the Mississippi; and on the "Sign language" of the Indians, a remarkable medium by which the most remote tribes inter-communicate, and his classification of them are among the most

valuable contributions to American Philosophical Society. This useful and virtuous citizen, the most distinguished scholar in our annals, died at his plantation, the Forest, in 1810, leaving numbrous descendants and a fortune to each of them.

Reference: Claiborne, Mississippi Page 201
Education in Mississippi by Mayes.

Early Schools Adams Co

Department of Archives and History —Notes taken on History of Jefferson College beginning 1803.

Letters written to Gov. W. C. C. Claiborne, president of the board of trustees of Jefferson College. Adam Bingamon, John Steele, Abraham Greene, J. Parnell and J. Girault accept; William Dunbar and James Haggot decline

January 3, 1803 there is an address made to the public but the document is unsigned. It states that the school is created at considerable expense without any available funds as the economical legislature refused to levy a tax for the school. This address given as one reason for not sending young men away was the fact that they will come back strangers and the other reason was that teachers, preachers, physicians and lawyers could be developed at home and importation from the seaboard states would not be necessary.

On January 27, 1803 W. C. C. Claiborne sent out a circular letter to the trustees who had been designated in the Act creating the school as trustees, asking them if they would accept the place. William Dunbar in refusing gives his reason for not accepting as considering himself as capable of so little aid to the institution.

A copy of an Act to amend an Act founding Jefferson College, signed March 4, 1803 by Wm. C. C. Claiborne is in this Archival collection.

John and James Foster offer 12 or 14 acres of land and one half of Ellicott's Spring for school which offer is finally accepted.

Mordicai Shockmorton offers 20 acres of land and the use of his spring. This

letter is the first of many letters making offers of land, which caused ill will among the promoters and delayed the building of the college for nine years and it was finally opened in 1811 as an Academy.

There is a paper containing a long list of names with various amounts donated among the number are: A. L. Duman, $100; James Neilson, $100; Robert Moore, $50; Seth Lewis, $50; Gerard Brandon, $50. Amounts donated were as low as $5. and some donated labor.

One paper shows that the donation of government land at Natchez to the school also caused delay because it involved law suits and surveying. Among the pieces of property donated was a house formerly occupied by priests and late used as a court house.

Anothe r paper gives Wm. C. C. Claiborne as President of the Board of Trustees and Wm. Dunbar as vice-president.

One interesting paper lists subjects to be taught and cost of tuition for each Reading, writing and plain arithmetic , each $20 per year. Latin, Greek, French language, English Grammar. each —— $30 per year. Geometry, triginometry, other branches of mathematics, sciences, Belles Letters, etc. each ——$30 per year.

There was a $10,000 lottery offered, some chances sold but money refunded as it fell through. All this is original material contained is in a box at Department of Archives and History at New Capitol listed as Jefferson College and administration

of Coles Meade

Page 411 - Mississippi Statues - 1807. Mrs Fite. Adams Co Schools

Chapter II

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A COLLEGE IN THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

SEC. 1. WHEREAS education conduces to the happiness and improvement of man, and is particularly necessary to the support and purity of republican government; therefore, BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY CONVENED, That there shall be established in this territory, a College, which shall bear the name of Jefferson College; in honor of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, and President of the American Philosophical Society.

SEC. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the following persons; towit - Wm. C. C. Claiborne, Anthony Hutchins, Wm. Dunbar, of Second Creek, Benjamin Farar, Wm. Vousden, John Ellis, David Ker, Adam Benjamin, David Lattimore, Bernard Lintot, Cato West, John Girault, Thomas M. Green, Samuel Gibson, Daniel Burnet, Felix Hughes, Alexander Montgomery, Drury W. Brazeale, Thomas Cavet, James Caller, Nathaniel Christmas, John Steele, Abner Green, Sulton Banks, Abram Ellis, Richard Butler, Robert Dunbar, John Mac Grew, Jacob Stampley, John Pannill, Isaac Guillard, John Bisland, Abraham Green and James Hoggath, shall be a body corporate, by the name of "The Trustees of Jefferson College"; and by that name shall be capable in law, to receive all donations, and recover all debts, which may become the property of the said College; and may in general, do all acts for the benefit of the institution, which are incident to bodies corporate.

SEC. 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the first meeting of the trustees shall be held on the first Monday in

January next, at the town of Washington, where they shall proceed to chuse, out of their own body a president, and vice-president, shall have power to call extraordinary meetings of the trustees, by giving ten days notice to each member before such meeting shall be held. The ordinary meeting of the board shall be held on their own adjournments. Thirteen members shall constitute a quorum to do business at the first meeting, but all subsequent meetings, seven may constitute a quorum to proceed to business. The president, or in his absence from the meeting, the vice-president, shall preside; or in the case of the absence of both, any member chosen by a majority of the members present, shall preside.

WHEREAS it is necessary, that on extraordinary occasions, the board of trustees of Jefferson College shall be called together on short notice; and, whereas, the mode provided for that purpose would often be attended with great delay; therefore,

BE IT ENACTED, That the president of the board of trustees of Jefferson College, or in his absence from the territory, the vice-president shall have authority to call a meeting of the said trustees at any time; provided, notice shall be given of such intended meeting, by advertising the same in one of the newspapers of the territory, twelve days before the said meeting shall be held.

SEC. 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the board of trustees shall have power, and it shall be their duty, with all convenient speed, to fix on some healthy and central situation, whereat to establish the College, and to contract for the erecting of the necessary buildings. They shall also have power

to engage a president, and other professors; a treasurer and all necessary officers for conducting the civil and literary concerns of the College; and to displace and supercede them at pleasure. They also shall have authority, and it shall be the duty to examine, the proficiency of students, and to confer the degrees of bachelaw and master of arts; to make all laws and regulations which they shall judge necessary for the good government of the College, and for promoting morality and virtue among the students. They shall take effectual care, that students of all denominations may, and shall be admitted to the equal advantages of a liberal education, and to the emoluments and honors of the College; and they shall receive a like fair and generous treatment, during their residence thereat.

SEC. 5. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That in case of death, removal from the territory, resignation or refusal to act of any of the trustees, the board may, at any of their meetings, appoint a successor.

SEC. 6. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That as Jefferson College must be for the present supported by the voluntary contributions of the citizens, the board of trustees are authorized to raise, for the benefit of said College, by a lottery, a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars. They shall also collect donations from the citizens of the territory and elsewhere. The names of such donors, with their donations annexed, shall be inscribed in a book kept for that purpose; and shall be preserved among the archives of the College; in order that posterity may know who were the benefactors of the institution.

SEC. 7. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the president, professors, tutors, and students of the College, shall be exempt from all military duty during their continuance as members of the College; except in a general invasion of the territory.

SEC. 8. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the lands and other property belonging to Jefferson College, are hereby declared to be free from every kind of tax.

(1)

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
Miss. Katrina Perrault)
Marguerite Swain)
Miss. Luna Whitehead) Canvassers.
Miss. Allie Marsh)
Miss. Katie Sayers)

#11 S.L

Project 2201

6.

JUNE 24,1936.
ASSIGNMENT ELEVEN "SCHOOLS OF YESTERDAY." SUPPLEMENT

After the establishment of Jefferson College, smaller academies and schools of various kinds increased steadily. Some of these were far out on large plantations, others were in Natchez and on the outskirts of town.

The Rev. Jacob Rickhow, pioneer elder of the Presbyterian Church, conducted a school for boys in Natchez in 1811 and for several years thereafter. He came from New Jersey and was one of the many tutors who made their way to the Natchez Country to teach southern children.(1)

Dr. John Josmer and wife came to Natchez from Lexington, Kentucky with the intention of opening a female academy " as good as any in the U.S." This school was incorporated in Feb. 1819 with the following men as trustees: Henry Postlethwaite, John Henderson, John Hankinson, James Foster, Elijah Smith, Daniel Elliott, Charles B. Green, James Metcalf, Edward Turner, John Hosmer, Henry Huntington, Lyman Harding, Jonathan Thompson and William Bullitt. All these men were prominent in the community and it is probable that some of them had children who attended this academy. The school did not last long, however, and it was not until several years later that it opened again. In the Spring of 1829 the old charter and same building were used. Classes began in September with Rev. Isaac Demund, principal. Such

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Historical Research Project.

notable men as Edward Turner and John A.Quitman were on its board of trustees. This school came under management of M.Shotwell and S.H.B.Black in 1832 as co-principals. After 1840, it seems to have passed out of existence. (2)

Between 1815-and 1820 Richard Pearce and Israel Spencer conducted a high school in this community. (3) These two men were staunch Presbyterians and the Rev. Jas. B.Stratton says of them in his " Anniversary Discourses, 'published in 1869: "One of the first bench of ruling elders ordained in this church, Richard Pearce, and the first superintendent of the Sabbath school, Israel Spencer, were the principals of an institution of learning, the first of which there is any record in Natchez." (4)

The first female College in the United States was founded at Washington, Mississippi, six miles east of Natchez. This institution bore the name of Elizabeth Female Academy in honor of Elizabeth Greenfield Roach, its donor.

" The school opened November 12,1818, under the presidency of Mr. C.Stiles, and Mrs. James B.Sanderson as governess. Mr.Stiles remained in charge of the Academy until his death in 1822, and was succeeded by the accomplished and eloquent Rev. John C.Burress. At that time Mrs. Caroline M.Thayer became governess and under her administration the institution achieved high destinction and enjoyed its largest prosperity. Mrs. Thayer was a woman of rare scholarship and rather extraordinary executive ability. (6) She was the neice of General Warren, the hero of Bunker Hill. Dr. Winans, President of the Board of Trustees, described her as "a woman of middle size, coarse features, some of the stiffness of Yankee manners, but of an intelligent and pleasant expression of countenance; free in conversation and various and abundant in information." Rev. John C.Burress, referred to her as'a most extraordinary woman!

This academy maintained a thorough course of study including foreign languages, history, chemistry, astronomy, geometry, moral and intellectual philosophy,etc. Rev. B.M.Drake was president from 1828 to 1832 with Mrs. Thayer as governess. Dr.Drake was succeeded by the Rev. J.P.Thomas in 1833. Three years later Rev.Bradford Frazee of Louisville, Kentucky, was made president of the School, and conducted it successfully until 1839. After this date Rev. E.D. Smith was in charge for two years, after which time Lewellyn Campbell was president until it closed its doors.

After repeated epidemics of yellow fever, the Capitol was removed from Washington to Jackson. After a fewyears of "varying fortune" the Academy was suspended. (8)

Until May 30,1926, Mrs. Martha Farrar known throughout the community as "Aunt Martha," was the only surviving student of Elizabeth Female Academy. To this day, old negroes on the place that was once her home speak lovingly of her charity and kindness among their race. One of them recently said: "Miss. Marthy was always good to her niggers."

Shortly before her death, Mrs.Farrar was interview[ed] by a Natchez reporter which he relates in the following article:

"Just beyond the village of Kingston on the Prentiss Highway in a beautiful grove of stately water oaks is the home of one of the most unusual women of the country---Mrs.Martha Farrar.

"Notwithstanding the fact that she is in her ninety-fourth year and her eyesight is badly impaired from cataracts, she lives entirely alone, attends to her household needs and manages her affairs with

sturdy independence that is remarkable.

"In the morning a servant comes to attend to her dairy but other than this Mrs.Farrar requires no assistance. With the exception of her sight, which she hopes to have remedied soon by an operation, Mrs.Farrar is in full command of her faculties, is mentally alert and keenly interested in current events.

"To a representative of The Democrat who made a little journey to her home Mrs.Farrar said that when her sight started failing that she found the greatest handicap was being deprived of the reading of daily newspapers.

"I like to know what is going on and keep abreast of the times so that I can talk to my friends intelligently when they come to see me." and then added naively: "Somehow I seem to have gotten the reputation of being a great politician--anyway whenever an office seeker visits our community, I am always the first to be seen.

Yes, I was the first woman in Kingston, to register to vote when woman suffrage became effective. I did not think that I would ever see the time women would take a real part in government. It is a great thing, a wonderful thing, and women should have been given the right long ago."

Mrs.Farrar is a sincere Christian and is devoutly religious. This was made evident when she was asked if she had any misgivings about living alone.

"Why what have I to be afraid of? Yes, I stay here at night entirely by myself--what is going to hurt me. God has taken care of me for ninety-three years and He will not forsake me now."

Mrs.Farrar is the only living pupil of Elizabeth Female Academy,

the historic institution which was the first in the world to grant a degree to woman, and has accepted the invitation extended by the Mississippi Daughters of the American Revolution to unveil the marker to be placed on the site of the academy. The unveiling ceremonies will take place at Washington in this, Adams County on March 21 as a part of the program of the State D.A.R. Convention.

"I cannot tell a great deal about Elizabeth Academy," said Mrs.Farrar, "for I was only thirteen years old at the time I was a pupil and I was just there for six months and did not graduate from Elizabeth. When my mother died in 1840, my father, who was a man of great determination, was anxious for me to receive the best possible education and sent me to the Convent of the Sacred Heart in St.James Parish, La., and after the session opened he desired to make a visit on the coast and take me with him. Those in charge of the convent refused permission for me to go on what they considered a pleasure trip. This nettled my father, who was as I have said, a man of great determination, so he declared he would take me home--which he did. I was then placed in Elizabeth Academy at Washington. As I recall the Academy it was built partly of brick and the upper structure was frame. It was a very large building and there were many pupils and a large corps of teachers. At this time Dr.Campbell, a Methodist minister, who preached at Washington, Kingston and various other points in Adams County, was nominally in charge of the institution although his wife, who was a woman of great executive ability, was actively in charge. After I had attended Elizabeth Academy for six months, my father again sent me to the Sacred Heart Convent and from there I went to the Bishop Otis

School, an Episcopalian institution at Columbia, Tenn., where at the age of 18 I received my diploma in 1848."

In 1849 I was married to Mr.A.T.Boyd, a native of Adams County, who was a graduate of Oakland College. Mr.Boyd died on the 21st of November 1855.

I was married to Dr.C.F.Farrar, also a native of Adams County on January 1st,1862. Dr. Farrar died on the 4th day of November 1904 and since his death I have lived in our home entirely alone."

Mrs. Farrar was born at Kingston not far from where she now resides. She is the daughter of Daniel Smith, who was a prominent planter and Mrs.Mary Farrar Smith, also a member of one of the leading families of the State."(9)

'Aunt Martha" died in 1926 and a simple marble stone marks her grave in the private burying ground at "Kingston" the family home. Beside her tomb is that of her husband,Dr.Farrar, grandson of Caleb King, pioneer settler of Kingston, and to whose memory has been erected a large monument in the same cemetery.

Within sight of what was once the ancestral home of the Kings and Farrars are buried some of the most prominent of the very early settlers of the Kingston neighborhood or "Jersey Settlement."

During the early 1820's Natchez pprided herself on several "Academies" of good standing. In 1822, the celebrated Audubon taught drawing in Brevoat's Academy. This school had been established this same year, but little is known of its history.(11)

The Ariel of 1825 advertised a number of small schools in Natchez at that time, saying: "A school will be opened on Monday the 14th inst. at the Baptist Church by A. Farnsworth, where all the branches of an English education will be taught. An evening school will commence on the 21st for the benefit of any who may wish to support it." Mr. Farnsworth evidently changed his location shortly afterwards as a later advertisement read like this: "The public are informed that the school opened on Main street by A. Farnsworth, will hereafter be conducted by Cicero Jefferson and Alna Farnsworth, jointly. Terms of tuition as follows: Orthography, Reading and Writing and Arithmetic per quarter, $9.00, Geography, English, Grammar, Moral and Natural Philospphy, Logic and Thetoric $12.00. Latin and Greek Languages $15.00."

The Lancastrian Academy opened its doors on the 14th of November 1825, assuring the public that its faculty would pay strict attention "to the education of the pupils in order that they may regain what has been unavoidably lost by the recent sickness."(13) It is probable that the sickness referred to was one of the many yellow fever epidemics that prevailed in Natchez during those early times. Just about the same time a Mr. Kinsey ran his notice in the Ariel that "The Young Ladies' Academy in Natchez will be resumed on Monday the 14th inst. in the house where it has hitherto been kept."(14)

Miss. Heaney of Boston had come to Natchez and opened a Young Ladies' Academy at "Clifton", the residence of Mrs. Postlethwaite in November 1827. Accompanying the regular subjects of Mathematics, History, Geography, etc, these young ladies were taught "higher English studies, French, writing, needlework, Drawing and painting in Crayon, water and oil colors."(15)

In the fall of 1827, Seargent S.Prentiss, a young school teacher from Maine, was making his way to Natchez to teach school. He had been influenced by friends to go south to seek his fortune. He took the advice, borrowed enough money to make the trip and landed in Natchez nearly a month later by way of the Mississippi river.(16)

Shortly after his arrival in the town he wrote to his mother, "I arrived here yesterday, having been about three weeks in performing the journey. I had letters to some of the first men in Natchez which I have delivered; and they tell me they have no doubt I shall obtain in a few days, such a situation as I wish. They appear very friendly, and offer to assist me in any way I may desire."(17)

A few weeks later he had been fortunate enough to secure a situation with a prominent Natchez family. He wrote to his brother about this on November 21,1827.

"Dear Brother:

You will, no doubt, be glad to hear- at ANY rate I am glad to be able to write you- that I have at length obtained a situation. It is in the family of a widow lady, who lives about twelve miles from here in the country.

She has five children whom I shall have to teach. It is said to be one of the most respectable families in the country. The lady, too, I understand, is very pious, which will suit mother exactly. Her name is Shields. The great advantage of the situation is, that Mrs. Shields has in her house one of the finest law libraries in the State- her husband having been formerly Judge of the Supreme Court. I am to have the entire use of this library; so that I shall be in as good a situation for pursuing my studies, as if I were in a lawyer's office. I made the engagement yesterday, and tomorrow shall go out to stay.

I suppose it is not far from Thanksgiving time now. I would walk a great way to be at home on that day. You must remember me when you carve the roast turkey, and cut the pumpkin pies. I am exceeding anxious to hear from you, having had but one letter since I left home. Remember me, as usual, to my friends and the neighbors. My love to you all.

Your affectionate brother,

S.S.Prentiss."(18)

After having been with the Shields family for three weeks, his letters home revealed that he was "very much pleased." His salary was three hundred dollars a year and board, with the privilege of taking in two or three of the neighbor's children' (pupils)

He gave the names of the children in the Shields family as William, aged eighteen and a'fine young fellow', Gabriel, sixteen

'an excellent scholar,' Francina, Joseph and Elizabeth, thirteen, nine and six respectively. (20)

Prentiss never liked school teaching, but until he could earn enough to establish himself for the study of law, he managed to continue his classes through 1828. He remained with the Shields family nearly a year, during which time he always had his eyes opened for a more profitable 'situation.' At last, in January 1828, Alverez Fisk, wrote to Dr. Rush Nutt, the following letter:

Natchez, Jan. 5, 1828.

Dr. Rush Nutt:

Dear Sir:- This will be handed you by Mr. S.S. Prentiss, a young gentleman of high standing both as relates to character and classical attainments.

Mr. Prentiss is desirus to obtain a situation as a teacher either in a private family or a neighborhood school where he may obtain a more adequate compensation for instruction either in the higher branches, or those merely elementary, as may be desired. He brings recommendations of the most reputable character in relation to his moral worth and qualifications necessary to enable him to instruct others. I solicit for him your kind aid in this respect, and am sincerely your friend,

Alvarez Fisk.

Natchez Democrat May 9, 1883- (21)

The next we hear of Prentiss is that he has taken an 'Academy' several miles from Natchez. This change is explained in a letter to his mother in which he WRITES:

"Natchez, July 26, 1828.

My Dear Mother:

Since I wrote you last, I have, rather unexpectedly, made a considerable change in my engagements and situation. But you need not be alarmed- my move has been but a short one, and the change, I believe, for my advantage. I have left the family in which I resided, and taken an academy about eight miles from Natchez. While I made my former engagement, I reserved the privilege of availing myself of any better offer I might have. I had the offer of the academy about three weeks since, and immediately accepted it. I felt a good deal of regret at leaving Mrs. Shields- I had got to be so much one of the family that it seemed almost like leaving home again. I taught with Mrs. Shields between six and seven months. My salary for that time has enabled me to pay off all my debts and the money I borrowed from Mr. Wright. I have fifteen or twenty dollars left and can now begin square again.

How long I shall continue here I do not know. They would like to engage me permanently, but I have only engaged for a year, and am doubtful whether I shall continue longer. I wish to finish my profession and conclude where to settle as soon as possible....." (22)

At the same time he ran an advertisement in The Ariel published in Natchez in 1828:

EDUCATION.

EDUCATION

"The subscriber has taken the Academy at Second Creek (near the Old Court House), where he will teach branches of a good English or Classical education. The situation makes it extremely convenient for those who might wish to send their children from town during the sickly season.

Terms of tuition per quarter:

For Common English branches,----------$8.00

For Latin, Greek, Mathematics, etc.-----$ 12.00

References: Mr. Alvarez Fisk, Dr.

Andrew McCrery, Dr. Samuel Cartwright.

N.B.- Board in private families for a limited number of pupils can be obtained in the vicinity of the academy."

S.S. Prentiss.

Natchez, July 26, 1828."

The little frame building always known as 'Prentiss Academy' stood in the corner of the yard at "Dunbarton," ancestral home of the Dunbar family. His stay here was of short duration, and judging from his letters he was becoming more and more dissatisfied with teaching. He wrote to his mother again in November saying:

Natchez, November 18,1828.

My Dear Mother:

I have been in daily expectation, for a fortnight, of hearing from you, and have delayed writing some days on that account. My wishes were gratified yesterday, by receiving a letter from you and sister Abby- whom I thank very kindly for writing me again. I need not assure you how glad I am to hear that you are recovering from your illness; the news of which had very much alarmedme.

My school is going on well, but I am perfectly disgusted with the business of teaching; it does not suit either my temper or disposition. Nothing would tempt me to make a profession of it. I shall, next fall, either return to Maine, or settle here as a lawyer. I have been somewhat doubtful on this subject: should I settle in this State, I have no doubt I could make a fortune with the greatest ease, and my friends here urge me very strongly to do it. But you know I never considered wealth as the most important ingredient of happiness; perhaps I look upon it with too little regard. In every other respect I should far prefer the North to the South. The Society is better, the country is more beautiful, and besides, you have, in the North no slaves- a strong objection to the South. But yourself and the rest of my relatives and friends, afford a stillmore powerful inducement for me to return. All these considerations have determined me upon setting my face towards home next autumn. You will, perhaps, think I had much better have staid at home in the first place; but I am of a different opinion, and were I at home now, would make the same trip again. I shall consider the two years that will have elapsed when I return , as far more profitably spent

than any others in my life. I intend to return very leisurely through the interior of the Union, visiting whatever is curious or remarkable, so that when I get home I shall have made a pretty good tour of the United States. You must write me immediately, and tell me what you think of all these plans.

I suppose your Thanksgiving will come on presently-if I were within a couple of hundred miles I would be with you. Next year you may have a few pies extra, for you know I am a tough hand among pumpkin pies, and it would be no wonder if I should pop in upon you about that time. It is growing late- Good night, and my love to you all.

Your affectionate son,

(24)
S.S.Prentiss."

At the beginning of the next year Prentiss was making strides towards being a lawyer, and had given up the little school at Dunbarton. The following letter to his brother is the last in which he refers to his school days there. This quaint little building stood for many years afterwards having been town down not so long ago by new owners of the property. It is said to have been used for a study by Claiborne, the noted historian who lived at Dunbarton for sometime. The letter reads:-

"Natchez,February 4,1829.

"Dear Brother:-

You think, perhaps, that I have forgotten you, by my delaying to write so long beyond my usual time, but you will excuse my apparent neglect when I inform you of the reason. In my last letters

letters, you will recollect, I had come to the determination to return next autumn, to New England. Upon more mature consideration, however, I am convinced that I should act very much against my interest; and, though I had fondly cherished the idea that, in the course of a year, I should revisit the spot which will always be to me dearer than any other, yet I think you will agree with me that it is my duty to remain here. Since I wrote last, I have been making more particular inquiries than I had before done, with respect to my prospects, should I continue here a few years; and I find them far superior to anything the North can hold out. By studying this winter, I can be admitted to practice next July- whereas, in Maine, I should be obliged to study more than a year. I have, accordingly, given up my school, and am in a law-office in the city. The gentleman with whom I am studying ,is a Mr.Walker- the first lawyer in the place; he has promised me every assistance in getting a start. I have money enough to support me, with prudence, till I get into practice- and I have no fear of success afte the first year. I have been several weeks in doubt on this subject; and the reason I have delayed writing was, that I might inform you, with certainty, of the result. Be assured that my feelings towards home have undergone no alteration, and my determination is as strong as ever to come back to Maine. Should I collect a little wealth, I know nothing in the world that would afford me such pleasure as to return and share it with my friends.

Yours affectionate brother,

S.S.P." (25)

By 1829 quite a number of private schools were flourishing in Natchez and its rural section. M. W. Baldwin conducted a boarding school for girls, assisted by the Misses.Rogers and Dunlap and Mrs. Richard Walsh as music teacher.

Mrs. M.F.R.L.Cornell also kept a girls school at this time with John H.Black as co-principal. Others of this period were kept by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Nathaniel AND Hunt.

The Reverend and Mrs. E.H.Bruner were in charge of the Natchez Female Academy between 1832 and 1839. This could have been the school referred to by Ingraham in his description of the various buildings along Main street. The lower part of the Masonic Hall was being used for a school at this time. He says: "The first story of the building is used as an academy- the only one in this state. It is a well conducted institution, and its pupils are thoroughly instructed by competent officers, who are graduates of Northern colleges....." (27)

A report of the examination board in 1838 of the Natchez Female Institute was signed by some of the most prominent men of the district. They were John Van Court, David Page, Elias Porter, G.V.N. Forbes, S.H.B.Black, John Ker, Benjamin Chase, and Samuel V.Marshall. S.G.Winchester, third pastor of the Presbyterian Church was also a member of this committee, but his name does not appear on the report. (28)

"Elva Academy was established in 1829, at Brighton, on Second Creek, in Adams County. It was a flourishing school for a number of years. In 1841, a Mr. John S.Mosby was principal. He was much praised. In 1848, a Mr. Cykoski was instructor in French, music, fencing and gumnastics. In June 1850, the Rev. James Brown of Memphis

Tennessee, was engaged to take charge of the mathematics and the classic, and in November of that year Mr. Mosby added a department of natural science." (29) The fact that this school was situated in the wealthy Second Creek neighborhood accounts for its success. Practically all the families in that community were well-to-do and gave their children the best advantages available. Men who later became leaders of their day were students there. James Surget, descendant of Pierre Surget, the pioneer, received his early education at this academy. A gentleman of the old school, and a graduate of Harvard he became one of the wealthiest men in this part of the country. (30)

The Natchez Courier was high in its praise of this school, its name evidently having been changed in later years to 'Brighton Grammar School.' On December 24,1847 the following article was published:

BRIGHTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL

"This school has justly obtained a high celebrity, not only for the efficiency of its accomplished Principal, Mr. John S.Mosby in teaching, but for rapid advancement, which pupils have made under his charge. We are truly gratified to learn that the institution is in a flourishing condition, and that the augmentation in the number of scholars has compelled Mr. Mosby to erect several new and convenient cottages for their accomodation. These facilities enable the Principal to receive an additional number of fifteen scholars. From the high character which his school has so justly attained, we feel confident that Mr. Mosby's spare room will soon be occupied with pupils." (31)

Nearly three years later Mr. Mosby's school continued to maintain a high rating and he found it necessary to add another member to his faculty at this time. His notice in the local newspaper read:

BRIGHTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

"Permanent arrangement have be n made,with the Rev.Joseph Brown of Memphis, Tennessee, an able, experienced and successful Teacher, to whose care, the Classical and Mathematical department of this institution, will, hereafter, be committed. Mr. Brown brings with him, testimonials of the highest order,---but for the entire satisfaction of the patorns of this school and of the Community generally, reference is made to the Rev. James Purviance of Second Creek, to whom Mr. Brown is, personally, known.

The undersigned pledges himself to devote his time and his talents to the best interests of the youth intrusted to his care; his personal services will be given to the English department of the school. The advantages, now offered to those who intend to take a collegiate course, are greater than they have ever been;-- students will begin and finish their classical course under the same teacher,-- the requisitions, of the different colleges for which they are designed, will be followed out, in strict conformity with the catalogues of the same, thus securing to the applicant, a certain and high standing, in the class for which he has been prepared when he enters college.

Mr. Cykoski has beenrre-engaged to give lessons in French,Music, Fencing, Gymnastic, etc; which are extra charges.

The exercises of this school will be resumed on Monday the 22nd inst.

"Brighton," July 1,1850. John S. Mosby

I have known the Rev. Joseph Brown personally, for many years, and have no hesitation in expressing my entire confidence in his capacity and faithfulness."

(32)
James Purviance.

"The Natchez Institute (Brown's) , a seminary for young ladies, was established near Natchez in 1841, by Thomas Brown,Jr., formerly president of Fayette Academy. General Quitman, ex-Governor Brandon, Hon. Edward Turner, and other distinguished Mississippians were referred to as its patrons. After a period it was suspended by the removal of Mr.Brown from Natchez, but in March 1847, he returned for the purpose of opening the Institute. The Natchez Free Trader, noticing this fact, says that his former teaching was successful."(33)

The school was first located on the Woodville road some distance from town. The following advertisement explains its establishment in Natchez:

NATCHEZ INSTITUTE.

In compliance with the solicitation of many parents this Seminary, for the Education of young Ladies, will be shortly removed from its Present location (Woodville Road) to the city of Natchez. The building selected for the purpose, is situated at the Corner of Wall and Washington Streets and will be opened for the reception of Pupils on the 15th of November. The course of studies as heretofore, will embrace the various branches that Constitute a refined female Education English, French, Italian, Music, Drawing, painting and Dancing. there are few vacancies, which may be secured

by an early application.

In addition to the Teachers already in requisition, the services of two others, Ladies of high reputation have been engaged. The following gentlemen who have daughters in the institution may be referred to." (34)

Thomas Brown Jr.

Dr. Stephen Duncan	Hon. Edward Turner
Dr. Bliss Ogden	Austin Williams, Esq.
Gen. J.A.Quitman	Col. J.C.Wilkins
Levin Marshall Esq.	Fred Stanton, Esq.
Eli Montgomery	C. G.Dalghren, Esq.
Ex-Governor Brandon	Christopher Miller,Esq.
	Robert Dunbar, Esq.

Weekly Courier and Journal)
Natchez, Oct. 28,1841- p.2*
(Brown's)

Shortly after Bishop John J. Chance took up his duties in Natchez as first Bishop of this See, he brought from Baltimore his three neices, Rose, Emma and Zulma Marcilly, who established a fashionable academy for girls on Union and "B" streets about opposite where Carpenter No. 1 school is today. The property occupied by this school was at first rented by the Marcillys but was purchased by them in 1850. This tract, in 1854, ran as far back as Pine Ridge road, consisting of something over twelve acres. It was called

"Rose Hill" in honor of the eldest sister Rose.

Bishop Chance died July 22,1852, and was succeeded by Bishop Van de Velde as Bishop of Natchez. It seems that after Bishop Chance's death the school was discontinued by the Marcillys, and Bishop Van de Velde bought the property for $16,000, hoping that he might be able to make a college of it for boys. This hope, however, was never realized. (35)

The Marcilly sisters were well known in the south and it was said that "Rose Hill" Academy was second to none in its 'complete education of young ladies. (36) Following is an extract from one of her letters to a gentleman in the vicinity of Natchez:

"Miss. M. is French and so are her family. In religion , they belong to the church to which the majority of their Countrymen are attached. But in establishing of education near Natchez, they wish to be clearly understood, that they give instruction in the sciences, and not religion. Whilst they will develope the general principles of Christianity, they will avoid on every occasion, any discussion on these points, concerning the Christian family is divided, upon these points they must, beg the parents to be themselves the instructors of their Children." (37)

It will be remembered that duels were not uncommon in this day. As a result 'Fencing Academies' existed in the Natchez District from time to time. During those years of prosperity when imported wines and fine liquers made men irrational and hot headed, Ropers Sparing and Fencing Academy held its classes at the City Hotel on Main street. An announcement read: "The School will open Monday evening, April 26,1847,

at six o'clock- every day from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. From 6 to 10 P.M. The Inspectors of exercise were Rev. Mr. McAuley, Peter S.Dupoveeen, Hon. Judge Hopkinson and Governor Cadwalder." (38)

In bold contrast to the above, appeared about the same time another announcement: "The Sisters of Charity have opened an Orphan Asylum and a school for girls at the Corner of Union and Orleans streets. Applications of admittance must be made to Sister Martha."

In 1846, Bishop John Joseph Chance, first Bishop of Natchez, was instrumental in obtaining the services of Sister Martha, Sister Philomena and Sister Scholastica. "They came by boat and were greeted at the landing by Rev. William Blenkinsop (Pastor of the Parish) and Mr. Thos. C.Owens; subsequently welcomed and entertained by the Bishop and his two nieces, the Misses Marcilly, who were conducting their well patronized female academy on the site of the present Campbell Dicks, Thompson and adjacent residences." (1897) On January 30,1847 the three Sisters first took the house on the southwest corner of Orleans and Rankin streets. Shortly afterwards they removed to the Mechanics Hall on Main street. This domicile evidently did not meet their need and it was not long before they had chosen a place on Rankin street "in the rear of the Cathedral." Nor did they remain here for any length of time. Finally a permanent home was found, and the little band of St. Mary's Orphan settled on the corner of Jefferson and Rankin streets where it has remained until the present time. (39)

"Ford's Seminary for girls was opened in Natchez in November 1841. The usual higher English branches were taught. Also the Latin, French and Italian languages, music, drawing, painting and perspective." (40)

Natchez society was showing a love for gayety and entertainment as well as 'higher education' during those years of plenty before the war. New dancing Masters and entertainers of various sorts seemed to come on in a steady stream. One would think of this town high on the bluff as 'Little New Orleans.'

The arrival of "Madam Arraline Brookes" prompted a word of praise from the local newspaper on August 15,1848:

"This accomplished lady, so widely and so favorably known all over the south as a graceful artiste and one of the most efficient teachers of the "Poetry of motion," is now in our city where she proposes to remain until the middle of November next. Madame Arraline proposes to commence teaching on the 21st instant, if classes are made up by that time, for which purpose she has engaged the spacious saloon of the City Hall.

Wherever she has taught the beautiful art of dancing she has given the greatest satisfaction, and pupils under her always arrive to a high degree of excellence in a short time. Madame Brooks brings with her the highest recommendation, they however, were useless, as her fame which had preceded her, was her best recommendation. We invite attention to her card which may be found in the proper columns." (41)

A few days later this:

" Madadme Arraline Brooks.

Has the honor to announce to the citizens of Natchez and its envisons that she will commence teaching Dancing at the City Hall on Monday, the 21st of August, when she trusts she will meet with such patronage as her immense success in New Orleans entitles her to hope for. Educated

in the high school of her art, she is Capable of instructing her scholars in all that is elegant, modern and graceful as regards their carriage in walking or dancing; also the free use of the arms, all exercise most conducive to health.

Madame B. teaches in general class All Dances, and advances each scholar according to their capability, making no extra charges whatever.

The following are some of the Dances which she teaches: Polka, Mazurka, and Quadrilles of the same, every discription of waltzes, La Redowa deux temps, Cinq, Pas, La Boyadere, La Sylphide, La Cuchucha, Crocovienne, El Jaleode Xeres, the last Polka and Mazurkas, Minuet and Gavatte, etc. etc.

The parents and guardians are invited to witness the lessons during the children's classes.

Madame B. will teach a gentlemen's class also provided a sufficient number be obtained; also a class for grown and married ladies, which will be strictly private. Madame B. will teach here until the middle of November, at which time she will return to New Orleans to resume her classes at the Armory Hall. But in the meantime Madame B. will guarantee to make a proficient of any of the scholars who may take lessons at that time.

The days of teaching (at present) will be as follows: Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays. Children's class from four to six o'oclock in the afternoon. " (42)

For terms, etc, apply to Madame Brooks at the Mansion House.

The Natchez Courier of November 3,1848 advertised an infant school. " Mrs. E.Bledsoe would respectfully inform her friends and the public in general, that she still continues her Infant School, at her residence at the head of Pearl and Monroe Streets. Grateful for past favors, she hopes to merit a continuance of public patronage. Her terms are two dollars per month, and for small children from the country she will board and teach for ten dollars per month." (43)

Miss. Diana Postlethwaite, member of an old and prominent Natchez family, was in charge of the "Oakley School" for girls prior to 1850. The beloved Rev. Joseph B.Stratton of Natchez said "during the summer of 1849, a spacious and elegant study was erected on the parsonage grounds for the benefit of the pastor; a project, I may remark, which originated with, and was largely paid for by the young ladies of the 'Oakley School', at that time under the care of Miss.Diana Postlethwaite." (44)

In 1852 'Oakley School' was advertised for sale, being described as, "That large and very elegant residence in the Northern Suburbs of Natchez, (now under lease to Miss.Dinah Postlewaite, until the 1st of January next) with ten and a half arpens of land beautifully improved is offered for sale. This property is too well known to require a full description. It is sufficient to say that the dwelling contains thirty-nine thoroughly finished rooms- out-buildings complete, and all in good repair. The location for beauty, is unsurpassed by any other within the corporate limits. The title is perfect.

To a gentleman of wealth wishing a residence in this neighborhood, the above offer furnishes an oppurtunity for obtaining fine buildings and grounds rarely to be met with. Apply to " (45)

Mrs.Anna D.Postlewaite.

"The Misses Marcilly occupied the 'Oakley School' building during their early residence in Natchez. (46)

Names with a hint of romance and the unusual filled the advertising columns of the local newspapers. Their announcements speak for themselves:

"Adolph Cykoski"

Having been a professor fourteen years in the colleges of France, and the last five years the college of Bourbon, (Paris), of modern Languages and Music, flute, clarionet and violin, makes known to his friends and the public that he has recently moved on Main Street, three doors above the Rev. Bishop Green. Monday, Friday, and Saturday, he will be found at his residence.

Mme. Angela Cykoski, pupil of the royal School in Paris, continues to give lessons on the pianoforte and singing, and in the French, Spanish and Italian languages." (47)

"Prof. I. Guillet, formerly of Richmond, Va., and lately professor of Languages in the Masonic University of Tennessee, is prepared to open classes of modern languages in Natchez and its vicinity.

Apply at the Mansion House or at Mr. C.A. Lacosti's office."

Prof. G. refers to Major Chotard, Mr. E. Profilet, Mr. J.L. McMuiron, Col. A.L. Bingamon, Mr. J.F. Lopice, and Mr. C.A. Lacosti.

Prof. Guillet later took lodgings over Mr. Leahy's Crockery store, corner of Commerce and Main streets. (48)

Fashionable Dancing Academy

"St. Mour Stuart respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he will give his first lesson on Tuesday the 3rd of Sept. in the City Hall at 4 o'clock P.M.

The classes are now open for the season, terms, etc., made known on application to Mr. Stuart at Mrs. Lyons, on Commerce St., opposite Institute." (49)

And later------

Fashionable Dancing Academy, and Ladies
Calisthenium, City Hall, Natchez,
H. St., Mour Stuart.

Professor of Dancing and the only teacher of calisthenics in the south,

Respectfully intimates to his former pupils and the public of Natchez and vicinity, that his classes will open on Tuesday, Sept. 3rd, 1850.

Mr. Stuart, being in monthly communication with his Brother, a member of the "Conservatiore" of Paris, has an opportunity of introducing every change that mayttake place, in the art of dancing or gesture.

Young gentlemen who wish to prepare for Balls for the present season, will please to apply early. Mr. Stuart promises to qualify them in a very short time and on moderate terms. Parents are respectfully requested to apply early, as after the organization of the classes, the session will extend but ten weeks." (50)

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Mrs. Evans' Female Seminary was in successful operation in in 1850. Miss. Caroline Smith of Troy, New York headed the English department, and Mdlle. Madeline Platon taught French. Mr. and Mrs. Nash were in charge of the Music department, for which they were highly recommended. Mrs. Evans occupied, at this time, the former residence of Dr. Cartwright. (51)

Bibliography attached.

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
MISS MARGUERITE SWAIN--CANVASSER
JUNE 26, 1936
ASSIGNMENT ELEVEN....."BRIGHTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL"
PROJECT NUMBER 2801
SUPPLEMENT---SEE PAGES 16-17-18 of MANUSCRIPT

"Mr. Hillyer: I looked in vain in your last number for some notice of the examination of Mr. Mosby's school, on Friday of last week. It was a very interesting exhibition, and the appearance of the various classes gave flattering proof of the assiduous attention of the teachers, and the close application of the scholars. A band, composed wholly of the boys of the school, under the charge of Mr. Cykoski, played for us between each exercise. Their success in overcoming the difficulties of instrumental music, won for them favorable opinions even from critical musicians.

Among the many good classes, one that has preparing for college under the charge of Mr. C.S. Titsworth, deserves particular notice, both for the amount acquired during the session, and for the thorough knowledge they showed, even under the most rigid examination, of Latin, Greek, Algebra, and Geometry. And although one was unable to cross the "Asses Bridge," as the Sophomores call the forty-seventh of Euclid, yet he showed in the up-hill and down-hill of the road on either side; that he could pull as steady as any of his class. Of these, I can bespeak for young Simms and Brandon, a ready admittance and high standing in any college in our country.

A goodly number of ladies and gentlemen from our city were in attendance, and the pleasure which they manifested, was an earnest of many regular visits on similar occasions. The coolness and beauty of the grounds, the fine and extensive gymnasium, the excellence of the entertainments of the table, (which all allow to be of superior importance at least four times a day,) together with the polite attentions of the principal, could not fail to give every visitor a favorable opinion of Brighton Gram-

mar School. " (52)

A SPECTATOR.

Amanda M. Phipps
Assistant Supervisor
Adams County
Historical Research Project
Natchez, Miss.

"SCHOOLS OF YESTERDAY"

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2. Ibid- Page 309
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5. From a scrap book no dates.
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Assistant Supervisor Adams County
Historical Research Project.

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ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
MRS. AMANDA W. PHIPPS
JUNE 19, 1936
ASSIGNMENT NUMBER ELEVEN

Accepted
S.L

PROJECT NUMBER 2201

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The following manuscript on "Schools of Yesterday" is accompanied by two separate articles on the history of Jefferson College.

Because of the historic significance of this old school we decided to send a complete and detailed history of the institution.

The other article entitled "The Agricultural, Horticultural, and Botanical Society of Jefferson College" was so closely a part of the College that some of this material might be used in its history.

Amanda W. Phipps
Asst. Supervisor

A supplement on "Early Schools" will follow next week.

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT ELEVEN--SUPPLEMENT ON ELIZABETH FEMALE ACADEMY
MRS. JOSEPHINE WALKER-MISS LURA WHITEHEAD
SEPTEMBER 18, 1936

"SCHOOLS OF YESTERDAY"

"A letter from Mr. Wm. Winans to Mrs. C. M. Thayer, principal of the Elizabeth Female Academy, Washington, Miss, Feb. 17, 1823.

Mrs. C. M. Thayer,

Dear Madam:

I owe an apology to you and the young ladies of your first Senior Class, for having so long delayed to acknowledge the honor they did me, at your obliging suggestion, in addressing their compositions, of Aug. 18th, to me. I am sure that apology will be accepted which derives its claim from the discharge of the most sacred duties. My official exertions of last Sabbath prostrated my energies so much that I was unwilling to subject myself to the criticism of the young Ladies till I had had sometime to recover, and, in the mean time, my Wednesday and Friday duties threw me back upon my weakness; so that hither to I have not been and even now I am not in circumstances to encounter the keenness of their scrutiny without some concern. I must, however, delay no longer.

I would say, ingeneral, that I was highly gratified with the sense, the taste and the spirit displayed in the young ladies compositions. To say that their compositions are evidenced of their thinking independently is no slight to and it is praise they abundently merit. But it is not my present business to indulge in such general panegyric no matter how entirely deserved. A more difficutl task is imposed upon me, that of pointing out the excellences and defects in the production of my amiable correspondents respectively. To this task I proceed.

Miss Cornelia is amiably distinguished by a childlike

simplicity both of thought and expression, indicative of that docility which promises much for her future progress in acquiring knowledge. A defect in her composition is the want of various thought. She took a single view of the subject; and then eighter despairing of success in further investigation, or satisfied with the single view she had taken, she too, hastily finished her composition.

Miss Martha is sober, rational and pious in her view, and she, expressed them with ease and perspicuity but not with sufficient completeness; not fixing the point of contrast between the ladies of the Eastern continent and those of America with sufficient distinctness; nor, consequently, bringing out her argument with all the force it admitted.

Miss Eliza F. has more variety of thought; established the point of contrast with more clearness and of course argues the subject more forcibly than the young lady last named; but there is less sweetness of spirit in her style, less peity in her sentiment.

Miss Eleanor would have succeeded much better had she appeared as the champion of her real sentiment. She seems to be perpetually running to a consciousness of her irony, and to feel not quite satisfied that it is right for her to indulge that vein. Hence her satire is to grave to expose the folly of eastern manners or to set off the charms of those of America.

Miss Eliza W. is playful and easy with her satire. No one can doubt she was smiling when she wrote, or conveniently refrain from smiling at what she has written; but her style is constreindd and in many instances inelegant. For examples: "The Chinese and Turkish ladies enjoy pleasures that we are deprived of!"----"Before they are thought anything of"------"And as to souls they have no

cares or fears on that score."

Miss Louisa establishes the justice of her school name beyond question. She smiles at the Chinese ladies, laughs heartily at the Turkish, and overwhelms her correspondent with the profussion of her mirth. I protest against a further correspondence with her, unless she will allow me some higher claims on her favor than mere amusement; unless she will refrain from humbling me by the cutting irony of ascribing to me unapproachable greatness, and unless she will allow that though I may have happened to hear some of [illegible] of Washington, yet ther are many articles of news that would be really such to me. Except the pointing of her satire to myself, and one or two awkward sentences, as for instance that beginning "The first thing in the mornings". I am prepared to pronounce Miss Louisa in this composition worthy of considerable admiration.

Miss Mary evinces such thought, much fancy and much spirit. Her ideas are not however arranged with sufficient regard to order not as to produce the whole effect they might. There is moreover to much iteration, too much labor, especially for the purpose of exciting emotion. After formally dismissing the character and condition of eastern ladies, and introducing those of America; in the next sentence but one she reproduces the former and bestows on them, throughout at least as much attention as she gives to the American. The sentence "Who can, who will, who dare, etc" appears to me entirely too elaborate. And the last sentence is by far too long and intricate, to be agreeable. Let me remakr, however, that Mary's faults are only those of exuberance and too much fire-faults easily corrected and with themselves are prognosticks of a high degree of future excellence.

Miss Hawkins only remains to be noticed. I have not one word to say in depreciation of her composition. Her apprehension of the subject is clear; her description laconick and picturesque; her satire keen, yet elegant, and her diction chaste and elevated. To her I would apply the panegyrick of Aurelous.

"Her word succinct, yet clear without a fault,
"She spoke no more but just the thing she ought."

To her, therefore, I must award the honor of excellence the point of style. The rest have done admirably but, in my opinion, she excels them all.

To the young ladies request to know my opinion on the merits of their question, I must not be inattentive. Among the most abundant sources of humen enjoyment are a consciousness of utility, and a conviction that we have deserved the gratitude of our fellowman. Both of these must be possessed to a much greater extent by American ladies than by those of the East. Add to this that in America ladies feel the happiness which arises from nobility of nature, in the assurance that they are the rational, the moral and the immortal companions of man. I might mention the divine consolation arising from religions and the hope of future blessedness: but in this I am happily anticipated by several of my admirable correspondents. I rejoice that Providence has so ordered it that my mother, my wife, and my daughters are Americans.

Believe me, dear Madam, when I assure you that I am, with sentiments of high regard for yourself and tender solicitude for the welfare of your pupils, yours

Williams Winans.

[illegible]-(this word was torn and illegible in the original manuscript.)

Lelia H. Mulvehill
County Supervisor Historical Research Project

Miss Lessman

HISTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY

ELIZABETH FEMALE ACADEMY

"Elizabeth Academy was a pioneer institution for higher education of young ladies. In fact so far as the records show it was the first school chartered to give degrees to women. Wesleyan College in Georgia claims to have awarded the first degrees to women in the world but a careful study of the records show that the first degrees were given by that institution, whereas Elizabeth gave at least one degree in 1826.

The buildings and the grounds were donated to the Mississippi Conference in 1818. Bishop Galloway in his article on the subject, from which valued paper most of the present facts are taken, says that the donor was Mrs. Elizabeth Roach and the school was named in her honor. The last statement is obviously correct but all the oldest citizens of the community say that her name was Miss Elizabeth Greenfield. Bishop Galloway takes his statement from the charter, a copy of which he gives, a nd this may have been itself inaccurate. Possibly Mrs. Roach was a Miss Greenfield before her marriage. The latter doctrineafter being passed by the legislature was approved by Governor Holmes on the 17th of February, 1819. The first board of Trustees

HISTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY

ELIZABETH FEMALE ACADEMY

consisted of Daniel Rawlings, John Merrefee, Alexander Covington, John W. Bryan and Beverly R. Grayson. They were authorized among other things to receive gifts for the benefit of the school, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars. These early pioneers in religious education must have feared the corrupting influence of wealth.

The initial term began November 12, 1818. G. F. Stiles was the first President, Mrs. Jane B. Sanderson, a Presbyterian lady of excellent character, was the first Governess. Chapel services were held at sunrise in the morning and prayers at eight at night. The hours of teaching were from nine to twelve and from two to five except in May, June, July, when they began at eight in the morning but did not begin until three in the afternoon and continued till six. The studies in the Acadamic department seem now a little staggering, those of the Senion Class being:--Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Evidence of Christianity, Mythology, General History, and in Latin Easops Fables, Sacra Historic, Vici Homes illustres, and of course the Bella Gallica.

HISTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY

ELIZABETH FEMALE ACADEMY

For the completion of this course they received the degree of Master of Science and were allowed to remain another year withou t paying any tuition for the pursuit of other studies for which they received an honorary diploma.

At the Conference of 1823 John C. Burress of Virginia was elected President, which office he held with great success till some time during 1828, when he was succeeded by Benjamin M. Drakes, the latter continuing at the head of the school until 1835, at which time he resigned to give himself entirely to the work of the pastorate. Rev. J. P. Thomas served as President until 1836 and was succeeded by Lewis Bryan, a layman, aand the latter by Rev. Bradford Frazee. In 1839 Rev. R. D. smith was called tothe president's chair. In 1825 Mrs. Caroline Matilda Thayer came to take charge as Governess and continued in this position for several years bringing credit to herself and to the institution. Mr. S mith served as President for two years after which Lewellen Campbell was at its head for the remaining few years until it closed its doors.

HISTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY

ELIZABETH FEMALE ACADEMY

In writing of the Annual Conference which met in the latter part of 1845, Dr. Jones says, concerning the report on education institutions: "Our long cherished and very useful old Elizabeth Female Academy, at Washington, Mississippi, was now closing her once prosperous and brilliant career."

Elizabeth Academy was a popular school and considering the s mall number of Methodists in the State at that time, had a good patronage. In thirteen years from 1819 to 1829 its boarders amounted in number from twenty-eight to sixty-three. Since, no doubt, there was quite a large local patronage, its total number of students must have been more than a hundred in its best days. Many worthy ladies were educated there, among them--Mrs . John Lane, Mrs, C. K. Marshall, Mrs. H. H. Kavanaugh, Mrs, B. M. Drake the mother of Col. W. L. Nugent, the mother of Rev. T. L. Mellen, and a host of others; Mrs. Mary E. Norman of Washington, Miss., and Mrs, Martha J. Farrar of Kingston, Miss., who have passed on.

The editor of the "Southern Galazy," published in Natchez gave q uite a bit of space to the commencement of 1829, at which time the following young ladies graduated, the first wit h the

HISTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY

ELEIABETH FEMALE ACADEMY

honors of the class: Miss Ann W. Boyd, Ireland, Miss., Miss Susan Smith, Adams County; Miss Mary C. Hewett, Washington, Miss., Miss Mary J. Patterson, Port Gibson, Miss.,; Miss Sarah R . Chew, Adams County, Miss., Eliza A. Fox, Natchez, Miss.; also a list which may be found in the first volume of the publication of the Mississippi Historical Society, of those who made distinction in their studies and in their moral deportment. The latter seems to be of eq ual concern to those at the head of the school with the intellectual progress of the young ladies, while there is no doubt but that, as Bisho Galloway says, " The spiritual culture of the students was the supreme concern of the faculty." The reader must remember that it was the day of Methodist revivals, a time when any institution of the Methodist Church must have been deeply spiritual. The Church at Washington was in a very flourishing condition, having the best men of the Conference as its pastors, and must have exerted a strong influence over this school so near by. Then those in charge of the Academy were noted for their piety and devotion to the Church.

HISTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY

ELIZABETH FEMALE ACADEMY

The homes from which these young ladies came had no doubt been touched by the influence of religion that was strong at that time.

Men like William Winans, Benjamin M. Drake, John C. Burress, and others of the same type, whatever their relation to the school, could not be satisfied without making every effort to bring these young ladies into the Kingdom of Christ, and their labors met with abundant success, as personal records will show. Notable revivals and clear-cut conversions were regular happenings in the school.

Quite a number of things contributed to the closing of the school, which had labored in such a worthy cause. The shifting of the centers of population, the removal of the capitol to Jackson, several yellow fever epidemics, the removal of the patrons in goodly numbers to the Choctaw Purchase, and the growing tendency among the Southern planters, who were growing more wealthy each year, to send their daughters to the North, East, and to Europe to be educated--all these have been given as contributory causes of its decay. One cannot but think of the wonderful influence it would hve exerted upon the history of the Southwest Mississippi

HISTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY

ELIZABETH FEMALE ACADEMY

and in fact the whole State if it had been well endowed and continued its course through the century just closing.

The number of Christian women who went out from its walls would have made it impossible for the moral and spiritual life of the Commonwealth to be the same.

The walls of the historic buildings still stand, though they are fast falling into decay. The buidling stood about half a mile from the center of the village on the road leading now to Meadville, Brookhaven, and Hattiesburg. In front are still the cedar trees standing in a row along the bluff that marks the approach. The house was two and a half stories, the lower part made of brick and the upper part a frame building. In all there were about ten rooms, though the structure was remodeled more than once. There were five chimneys of which part of four may still be found. The question naturally arises as to how so many students boarded in such a comparatively small building, and the writer confesses that it is a little staggering, but one solution has been given by Mr. Lewis Bryan, who now comes the property and from whom a number of the above facts were gotten. The upper story, a half

HISTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY

ELIZABETH FEMALE ACADEMY

or half story, was a single room, and in this, cots were placed much after the manner of barracks in the cantonments that would have accommodated a great many more than if placed two or three in separate rooms. Some such disposition must have been made. One cannot but look with awe and admiration upon the ruins when he realizes the worthy and useful career of the institution.

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
MISS JOSEPHINE WALKER-
ASSIGNMENT ELEVEN
SEPTEMBER 17, 1936

"SCHOOLS OF YESTERDAY"

Following is a list of schools that existed in Adams County from the beginning of the early Territorial period. The first mentioned is the earliest of which any record is found. These small schools were usually referred to as Academies.

1. Forman Schoolhouse--1795-St. Catherine Creek neighborhood.
2. James Wilkin's Academy--1806-Old Government House on the Bluff was used for this purpose.
3. Rev. Dr. McDonald Academy--1807-Washington, Miss.
4. David Donnan Academy--1807-Natchez.
5. Samuel Graham Academy--1807-Natchez.
6. Buchanan-Bateman & Bazaam Academy--1807-Washington, Miss.
7. Nugent Dancing Academy--1806-Franklin Hotel-Natchez, Miss.
8. Spottswoods Milk Academy--1817-Natchez, Miss.
9. Lancastrian Academy--1817--Natchez, Miss.
10. Baker Academy--1818-Natchez, Miss.
11. Savage School--1818-Natchez, Miss.
12. Laneuville--1818-Natchez, Miss.
13. Mr. Worcester's School--1819-Natchez, Miss.
14. Maxfield Dudlow School--1821-Washington, Miss.
15. Howard Academy--1821-Natchez, Miss.
16. N. & J. Coe School--1822-Natchez, Miss.
17. Fleming Wood Seminary--1822-Natchez, Miss.
18. Brevast Academy--1822-Natchez Hotel
19. H. W. Abrams School--1822-Natchez, Miss.
20. Rev. Samuel Nelson School--1822-Natchez, Miss.
21. Monsieur Montaec School-1822-Old City Hall Building now destroyed.

22. The Academy--Benj. Davis--1822-Natchez, Miss. (Audubon, the noted artist, and his wife also taught in this school.)
23. David Ker's School--1801-In the country near Natchez.
24. Jefferson College-1802-Washington
25. Washington Academy-1805-Washington
26. Rev. Jacob Rickhort School-1811-Natchez
27. Elizabeth Academy-1818-1845-Washington
28. Dr. John Hosmer's Female Academy--1819-Natchez
29. N. Shotwell's School-1829-1840-Natchez
30. Richard Pearse & Israel Spencer School-Between 1815-1820-Natchez.
31. Prevost's Academy-1822-Natchez (Audubon taught drawing here)
32. A. Farnsworth's School-1825-Natchez
33. Miss Heaney's Academy-1827-Natchez
34. S.S. Prentiss Academy-1828-Second Creek neighborhood-Liberty Road-
35. M. W. Baldwin Boarding School-1829-Natchez
36. Mrs. M.F.R.L. Cornell's Girls' School-1829-Natchez
37. Mr. & Mrs. Lawrence's School-1829-Natchez
38. Nathaniel Hunt's School-1829-Natchez
39. Rev. & Mrs. E. H. Bruner's Female Academy-1832-Natchez
40. "Elva Academy"-1828-1850-at Brighton, Second Creek, later changed to Brighton Grammar School-Second Creek.
41. "The Natchez Institute"-(Brown's Academy for young ladies)-1841-Near Natchez on Woodville Road-later moved to Natchez.
42. Ford's Seminary-1841-Natchez
43. Misses Marchilly School-1841-Natchez-later called Rose Hill Academy
44. Roper's Sparing & Fencing Academy-1847-Natchez
45. Sisters of Charity Asylum & School-1847-until present time-Natchez.

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46. Madam Arraline Brooks Dancing School-1848-Natchez

47. Mrs. C. Bledsoe's Infant School-1848-Natchez

48. Oakley School-prior to 1850-Natchez

49. Adolph Cykoski Language & Music School-1850-Natchez

50. Prof. I. Guillet Modern languages-1850-Natchez

51. St. Maur Stuart Dancing Academy & Ladies Calisthenics-1850-Natchez

52. St. Maur Stuart Dancing Academy-1850-Natchez.

53. Mrs. Evan's Female Academy-1850-Natchez

54. Mr. A. Gherardi Dancing School-1847-Natchez

55. Prof. Wm. Smith Vocal Classes-1847-Natchez

56. Miss Shedden School-(The Hive)-1847-55-Natchez

57. St, Mary's Collegiate Institute-1850-Natchez

58. Locust Lawn Female Academy-1849-Second Creek neighborhood.

59. Misses Wilson School-1851-Washington

60. E. J. Cornish School-1850-Natchez

61. Madame M. Leise Dancing Classes-1851-Natchez

62. Dancing Academy-M.P. Clissey-1851-Natchez

63. Mr. Mainda's French Classes-1851-Natchez

64. Prof. Richter's Sketching Classes-1851-Natchez

65. Mr. Bahin's Studio-1851-Natchez

66. Mr. S. Rice, French, german & music lessons-1852-Natchez

67. Pine Ridge Female Academy-1855-Pine Ridge

68. Township School-1855-Pine Ridge

69. M'lle. de Mailly & Madam de Monteney Boarding School-1854-Natchez

70. Dolbear's Writing Academy-1851-1855-Natchez

71. Mr. Julius Alfred-Dancing-1852-Natchez

72. Wildmarth Hall-1846-Natchez

73. McCarthy's Academy-1851-Natchez

74. Capt. Hay's Fencing Academy-1854-Natchez

75. Mrs. Lou Henry's School-1854-Natchez

76. Natchez Polyglot Institution-1858-Natchez

77. Lady Madison Female Academy-1856-Natchez

78. Monsieur A. Thomas Frnch Teacher-1856-Natchez

79. Prof. Jules Kerolitz Music-1857-Natchez

80. Mr. Nash-Music Teacher-1857-Natchez

81. Natchez Young Ladies Institute-1858-Natchez

82. Natchez Commercial Academy-1858-Natchez (Succeeded Dolbears Writing Academy)

83. Capt. Hammersly Fencing School-1861-Natchez

84. Miss Mary Lyles' School-1860-Natchez

85. Miss Buckner's School-1864-Natchez

86. Mr. Thomas Henderson's School-1867-Natchez

87. Mrs. Field Dunbar's School-1867-Natchez

88. Campbell School-1867-1884-Natchez

89. Rustics School-1876-Natchez

90. Miss McGraft's School-In Conner home in Natchez

91. Mr. A. A. Wheeler Music Instructor-1881-Natchez

92. Prof. Gloria Music Instructor-1885-1893-Natchez

93. The Purviance School-1879-Natchez

94. Rev. & Mrs. J. W. Kerr's-

95. Fly Academy-1880-Natchez

96. Mrs. M. J. Means-1880-Natchez

97. Natchez Scientific & Literary Institute-1883-1899-Natchez

98. Raymond Commerical School-1886-Natchez

99. Trinity Parish School-1888-Natchez

100. Miss Clara Walworth's School-Natchez

ADAMS COUNTY SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES LIST IN

101. Miss Alice Jenkins-Natchez

102. Mrs. Laura Monteith-1897-Natchez

103. Mr. Leslie Partridge-Natchez

104. Miss A. M. Sniffen's School-1890-Natchez

105. Madame Julie Meyer, French School-1899-Natchez

106. Cathedral School-1866-Natchez

107. St. Joseph's School-1867-Natchez

108. Mrs. Matilda Chamberlain's School-Early 1900's-Natchez

109. Presbyterian Parochial School-70's & 80's-Natchez.

NEGRO SCHOOLS

1. Thomas Jones School-1818-taught by an Englishman-Natchez.

2. Washington Negro School-taught by Northerners prior to opening of Union School.

3. St. Francis School-founded and first taught by Father Grignon after the War between the States and still in existence-Natchez.

4. Union School-1871-1926-1st. negro Public School-Natchez.

5. Natchez Seminary-1876-1880-Natchez

6. Natchez College-1885-1926-Natchez

7. Prince St. School-1913-1936-Public School-gift from Mr. J.N. Carpenter

8. Brumfield High School-1926-1936-Natchez

A list of the negro County Schools is found in Manuscript on Negro Schools previously mailed.

Lelia N. Mulvihill
County Supervisor Hist Research

1 6

"SCHOOLS OF YESTERDAY"

The old Spanish Records in the Chancery Clerk's Office at Natchez reveal that a small school house ~~that~~ stood on the land of Ezikiel Forman. He had come to the Natchez country with his family bought 500 acres of land on St. Catherine's Creek and there began the cultivation of tobacco as well as that of his children.

In the will inventory of Ezekiel Forman dated 24th day of June, 1795, the following is given:

"Nothing more appearing in the kitchen the assembly removed to the schoolhouse and continued the inventory as follows: One large table valued at $4.00, one writing school desk, 4 reals, one camp bedstead and two coverlids, six dollars, One stove of sheet iron, 4 dollars, nothing more appearing in the schoolhouse the assembly removed to the ~~school~~ Mink house."(1)

Crude as this little schoolhouse was, it is proof enough that education of some kind began with our earliest American settlers to the Natchez country. No doubt, a few neighboring settlers sent their children to the school in the wilderness to learn their ABC's. It certainly must have been one of the first plantation schoolhouses.

With the beginning of the Territorial period, there was a steady stream of new settlers from several directions, and the necessity of the school became more and more urgent. One of the first of these was conducted by Rev. David Ker soon after his arrival in this country, and which has been mentioned in a former manuscript.

The year 1806 saw the beginning of several small schools in and about Natchez. James Wilkins, one the of leading Natchez citizens of the day had his residence in the old Government house on the Bluff

ADAMS COUNTY
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in Natchez. He decided to have classes for young females in his home and would teach dancing and music if desired: His subjects were reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and the use of Globes. Mrs. Wilkins, who, as soon as the age of her young child will admit, instruct the pupils in needlework. (2)

A few miles from Natchez, at the busy little town of Washington, there was also a need for schools. This was a meeting place for the gentry of the whole county-side, and within sight of the village itself, were the homes of some of the most distinguished men of those times.

The Rev. Dr. MacDowell opened his academy in Washington on the 1st of January 1806. He offered scientific training to students who wished to avail themselves of the opportunity of qualifying for the more enlarged establishments of our country.(3)

The gentlemen of Washington were requested to meet at Mr. Tomson's to discuss the opening of a Dancing Academy. (4) In Natchez the next month Mr. Nugent ran his ad:

"Mr. Nugent respectfully informs the public, that he intends to open a Dancing School in the assembly Room, at the Franklin Hotel, as soon as he can obtain a subscription of twenty pupils, on the terms of twelve Dollars per Quarter. The school will be open two days in each week. He will teach the art of Dancing as it is taught in the most polished societies.

He would be glad to attend at a convenient distance from town, where Dancing School may be desired.

As it is justly required of a stranger offering his services, to produce a recommendation, Mr. Nugent thinks proper to lay before the public, the following certificate from the Rev. Doctor Buist, of Charleston South Caroline. He has besides brought letters of

recomendation to several Gentlemen of this town.

'Charlestown (S.C.) October 29th, 1803. Mr. H. P. Nugent was an assistant in my Academy nearly twelve months in the year 1802 and behaved with strict propriety. From personal experience I consider him as a correct and critical scholar in the English and Latin Languages; and I have been informed by competent judges that he is intimately acquainted with French language, and is an accomplished Teacher of Dancing. As Mr. Nugents desire I have given this Certificate, which I consider as a debt due to merit.'

George Buist.

N.B. A subscription paper is left at the printers and with Mr. Byrne, at the Franklin Hotel.

Mr. Nugent understanding that several gentlemen wish to be instructed in the French language, offers his services as a Teacher of French on the terms of five Dollars per month, three lessons per week.

Natchez, December 20, 1806" (5)

Another announcement in the beginning of 1807 is worht mentioning:

David Donnan
Counsellor & Attorney at Law.

Formerly mathematical professor and teacher of navigation in the Hibernian Marine Seminary at Dublin, has opened an English Grammer School and Mathematical Academy in this city, and instructs junior pupils in spelling, reading and writing English, at two dollars and twenty five cents per month. Arithmetic and grammer at three dollars per month. Bookkeeping at four dollars per month. Students in geometry and trignometry, including mensuration of superfices and gauging at five dollars per month and navigation at ten dollars per month; the other branches of the lateral arts in proportion to the importance

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thereof, as may be agreed upon specially with the said preceptor. The strictest attention is paid to the morals of each class, as of the school collectively; a proper regard to the orders of which will be expected from the senior students as well as the junior, on pain of being exposed and expelled from the seminary; and he seriously requests the concurrence of such as may be pleased to put many under his tuition as well as the generous and patriotic patrons of learning in this city and its circumjecent vicinity, to assist him in the arduous task. School to commence at the former place on Monday the 5th instant, and on the evening of the same a night school at the Courthouse." (6)

Of all the unusual school advertisements in the early newspaper columns, the next is probably the most amusing:

"Monsieur de Printer de Gazette de Heralde

I have one advertisement extraordinaire in dis pap, for de people of dis countree. Suppose you put de same in your pap, I will be mush obleege.

Jean B. Prizqieu
his X mark.

De Bagatelle

D.V. Me forget for to tell you me no instruct de writing, because he be de vulgar practic, and no gentleman in xxx me countree no write, because dey have de secretaire to all de lettre."

Instruction

Monsieur Jean Babtiste, Louis Prizqieu de Bagatelle, juste cum from de grande ville de Paris, in de Europe, he been apprehend the Hinglish language very vell, he proposes to de gentlemens and ladees of de shitty of de Natchez, to learn dem de gramaire, de tongue, de Greek, de latin, de Choctaw and de Hebrew-he vill learn dem to dance, play

on de fiddle, and on de Dutch Flute-he vill learn de young gentlemen to make de Hierogliphique, and how to catch de fly wid de one pap trap, and how to catch de frog wid hook and line, and everytinge else in de vorlde.

Jean B. Prizqieu, de Bagatelle."
His X mark. (7)

A school in charge of Mr. Samuel Graham was opened in April 1807. He held his classes in the house belonging to Mr. Cochran on the west side of the city. (8)

From Washington came another notice that three gentlemen would open a school at that place:

"The public are hereby in formed that a school is now opened in Washington by Messrs. Buchannan, Bateman and Bazsam, in which will be taught the following branches of Literature and Science-Reading, writing, arithmetic, English, Grammar, Latin and Greek Languages, Rhetoric, History, Mathematics and Bookkeeping.

The terms of tuition are two dollars per month-Boarding may be had for any number ofscholars in the town of Washington and its vicinity, at the rate of from eight to ten dollars per month, those under 15 years of age at eight dollars." (9) A Boston Gentleman, Mr. Worcester, had his school in Mr. Rabb's house in Natchez. He came with recommendations from the President of Howard University. (10) Included among others of the same period, Mr. Spottswood's Mills' School of Penmanship was recommended as one with splendid qualifications. Henry Postlethwaite and James Gustine, prominent Citizens of Natchez gave him words of praise in their announcement to the public:

"We are highly pleased with the performance of our sons, who have received only nine lessons. We therefore recommend him to the

citizens of Natchez as a gentleman qualified to impart in a short time a knowledge of the art of writing." (11)

The Labadie Dancing Academy, was located at the home of Dr. Robinson in Natchez in March, 1818. He had taught previously in the city and had established a good reputation as a teacher.(12)

Mr. Savage, who had conducted a little school in the country near Natchez, later removed to town and located in the Turner building. (13) He limited his students to twelve while in the country, but afterwards he increased the number, having become associated with Monsieur Lancuville, who had recently come from Europe.

Richard Pearse had charge of the Natchez Academy for a time, but r moved to Wilkinson county, near Woodville, where he conducted a school. (14) After Mr. Pearse's departure, the academy passed into the hands of Doctor John Hosmer and his wife. This announcement preceded their arrival in Natchez:

"Doc. John Hosmer and his Lady, now of Lexington (Ky) intend moving to Natchez immediately and propose to open a Female Academy at the establishment at Mr. Milling Wooley, lately occupied by Mr. Pearse. It is expected the Academy will open on the first of Jan. next. It is the determination of Doct. Hosmer, to have as good, scientific and beneficial an Academy as any in the U.S. His experience and success, justify the fullest confidence in his pretensions. He and his Lady propose teaching the most useful languages, the sciences and the ornamental parts of the most polite education." (15)

Mr. Wooley notified the public in 1822 that his building, formerly occupied by Dr. Hosmer would again be for rent. (16)

In Feb. 1822 Mr. Howard held an evening school in his rooms opposite the Catholic Church. This was evidently the church used by

Catholics on Commerce street and generally accepted as the center of town. (17)

Thomas J. Towers had his singing classes'at early candlelight' in the Presbyterian Church. (18)

Maxfield Ludlow informed his firneds and the public that he had opened a school in the town of Washington for the information of young gentlemen who wish to learn the true principles of surveying. (19)

The Natchez Seminary came into existence in 1819. The announcement:

"The Citizens of Natchez and vicinity, are hereby informed that t he subscribers intend opening a Seminary for the instruction of youths of both sexes, in the building formerly occupied by Davis & Eastman, for a Lancastrian School, to commence on the first M nday in April next. The pupils will be carefully instructed in all the branchs s commonly taught in the best Academies in the Atlantic States. If required, the young gentleman will be fitted to enter any of the eastern Colle ges, and the young ladies will be taught useful brenches of female literature. The different sexes will occupy different parts of the building, and different out-walks, so as to prevent any inconvenience which might arise from an association with each other.

The Prices of Tuition as Follows:

For Reading, Writing, and Spelling pe quarter,	$12
English Grammar, Arithemetic, Geometry, Natural and Civil History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Geography, with the use of the Globes, Projection of Maps, & c.	15
French, Latin, and Greek Languages	18

To be paid quertely in advance.

The building is commodious and airy; and situated in a part of

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of the city which is easy of access. It isnow undergoing repairs which will render it very comfortable and pleasant to the students.

Mr. Eastman will have the immediate superintendence of the Female Department, and Mr. Smith the same care of the Male Department, assisting each other as circumstances and the good of the institution may require. Strict attention will be paid to the manners and morals of the pupils, and the exercise of kind affections and good dispositions inculculated and promoted among them. Every reasonable exertion will be made to advance them in the several branches which they pursue, and a weekly account of their behavior and progress given to their parents and friends.

Samuel Eastman

Noah Smith" (20)

Fleming Wood, a Virginian, taught school in 1822 in a **net** building on the square where the old Baptist church stood. The following gentlemen of Natchez recommended him: Rev. B. Davis, Rev. W. Weir, Mr Wm. Snodgrass, Dr. W. Wren, Dr. H. Tooley, Col. W. R. Richards. (21)

The rear of the Catholic Church was sometimes used for school purposes, for instance:

Rev. Mr. Menefee will open a school on Monday, the 12th instent in the Methodist preaching room in the rear of the Catholic Church"(22)

The Natchez Hotel building was occupied in 1822 by Mr. and Mrs. Brevost who had a school there. This was a boarding and day school for girls and offered the usual branches of learning, dancing lessons included.

During the same year the following teachers had schools in Natchez. Mr. and Mrs. Ludlow lived at the residence of Chas. B. Green, and taught there. Rev. Samuel Nelson occupied the lower floor

of Rev. Wm. Weir and Benjamin Davis was in charge of the Natchez Academy this year. He was assisted by the noted Audubon and his wife. The former was art instructor and the latter taught literature, needlework and embroidery. Aside from Mr. Davis, notice of his school opeing, Audubon gave his own announcement in the following:

DRAWING SCHOOL

"Mr. Audubon wishes to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Natchez and its vicinity, that with the intention of making this city his permanent residence, he will open a School for Drawing (at Mr. Davis' Seminary) in Chalks and Painting in Water Colours in all the various styles most fashionable in Europe and our Eastern cities. He has a large collection of Models, consisting of Heads, Figures, groupes, Landscapes, Flowers and Fruits, from original paintings and drawings of the best Masters, to facilitate the progress of the Students.

Days of Attendance.

For Ladies-Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from the hour of two till four
For Gentlemen-From the hour of seven till nine in the evening of the same days.

Mr. Audubon will aslo give Lessons of Vocal, Music (on the days of his Drawing School is open) at the hour of eleven in the morning. Tuition to commence on Monday the 30th inst. The terms of instruction may be known from Mr. Audubon who will also shew specimens of his drawing, in the Seminary" (23)

The present Greenlee house, which stands directly behind the old Commerical Bank building and feces on Canal street is one of the interesting old homes of Natchez. Long years ago, it was the residence of Thomas Henderson who later built the palatial home on Pearl and Washington streets. Mr. Henderson was cashier of the Commercial Bank during his residence in the first mentioned house. After his removal

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from this place the house was occupied by the three maiden Foster sisters who ran a boarding house for several years. Afterwards Misses Mary Lyle and Mary Montgomery used the building for a school, which lasted a good many years. There are several surviving pupils of this school in Natchez, who remember it as one of the most successful of its time. Known as the Presbyterian Parochial school it was under the supervision of the elders of the Presbyterian Church. Its regular opening was announced in 1876, having been active in previous years. Among remaining students of this successful school are, Mrs. A. V. Davis, nee Katie Chamberlain, Mrs. Lem Conner, nee Mary Britton, Mrs. Benjamin Rhodes, nee Nannie Boyd, Mrs. Annie West, nee Annie Patterson, Mrs. Jno. Ayers, nee Nellie Henderson and her sister Miss Corrine Henderson who has never married.

Mrs. Davis relates that Dr. Stratton, much loved Minister of the Presbyterian Church made two visits a week to their school and gave lectures. (24) One of the later private schools of Natchez was in charge of Mrs. James W. Chamberlain and her daughter Mary during the late 90's and early 1900's. Mrs. Chamberlain had been an educator for many years and acted as governess in several wealthy Louisiana families before her marriage. During he days as teacher in Natchez, she reserved a room in her reisdence for this purpose and at one time used a small building in the yard when she lived on State street. At a later date Mrs. Chamberlain moved to South Wall street, and still later resided on Union street where the present Richardson family lives. Some of the pupils who attended this school were Hattie and Flora Moses, Flora Schlenker, Duncan Baker, Botto Millette and Lottie McCabe. (25)

The Wilson Academy which has been mentioned in a former manuscript, deserves further comment inasmuch as to say that some of our prominent citizens attended classes here. Among these were Hon. Gerard Brandon, one of Natchez most distinguished lawyers, Miss Mary Brandon (Mrs. Edmund Carney), Rebecca, Ernest and Harper Wailes, grandchildren of the noted State geologist, B.L.C. Wailes, of Washington, Miss., Nannie Winston (Mrs. Humphries), Covington Winston (Mrs. Scott), Josephine Winston, who married young Dr. Chase, son of Dr. Benj. Chase, Miss Carrie Taylor (later Mrs. Churchill of New Orleans) Emma Newman (Mrs. White Turpin and later Mrs. Wright of Vicksburg), Farley sisters from Claiborne County, Lou Monette, daughter of the well known Dr. Monette of Washington, Miss., Mrs. Ratliff who still resides in Washington in the old Monette home, and Shelly Wilson, a nephew of the Misses. Wilson. Mr. George Chamberlain of Natchez also attended this school and later was a student of Jefferson College.(26)

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ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
CANVASSERS--
MRS. JOSEPHINE WALKER
MISS LUNA WHITEHEAD
MISS KATRINA PERRAULT
AUGUST 7, 1936
ASSIGNMENT ELEVEN**********SUPPLEMENT

PROJECT NO. 2986

accepted SL

6

"SCHOOLS OF YESTERDAY"

During the Civil War and the reconstruction period that followed, Natchez and Adams county's institutions of learning were seriously affected in their progress. Despite the difficulties they faced, however, the community could still boast of a good number of private schools. Many ladies and gentlemen of gentle culture and broad education made a gallant effort to maintain their schools throughout those years when all the Southland despaired of her preservation.

The year 1861 brought war, but even during those early months of conflict between the North and South new school teachers still sought the Natchez community as a means of livelihood.

Seizing upon the idea that the skillful use of arms would be a necessity in a warring community, a certain military officer decided that Natchez would be a profitable place in which to set up a school for such instruction. He arrived in the spring of 1861 and advertised his school in this manner:

"Captain Hammersly, late of Paris and London, of the Kentucky Military Insitute of St. Louis, Missouri has arrived in Natchez and opened his school for instruction in Fencing with small sword, sabre, (Cavalry and Infantry) defense on the most modern and approved European principal.

Captain Hammersly's stay in Natchez is necessarily limited to a brief period by reasons of engagements elsewhere.

The schoolroom adjoins Captain Travis' Pistol Gallery (same entrance), corner of Main and Commerce streets."

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The above was presumably in the old building where the Central Drug store now stands. It has been renovated and modernized in recent years. During the Civil War, Mr. Foggo had a clothing store in the same building and the rooms above were used for various purposes. Here it probably was that Captain Hammersly conducted his classes. (1)

Professor Travis also maintained a pistol gallery in an adjoining room, having classes for ladies as well as gentlemen. (2)

One of the best known schools of the '60's was Miss Mary Lyle's on Commerce street next door to the Synagogue. In a simple frame building she taught girls and boys of prominent Natchez families. Among her students were Miss Lise Postlethwaite and her brother, Alex. They are residents of Natchez at the present time and are descendants of the Henderson and Postlethwaite families. Theirs is a name that has ever stood foremost in civic, social, and political affairs in Adams county. Their forbear, Samuel Postlethwaite, was one of the leading men of the day during the territorial period as was John Henderson on the maternal side, who was the first treasurer of the Mississippi Territory. Both these men were large landowners and their homes were the scene of comfort and refinement. "Mr. Alex and Miss Elise," as they are usually called, have never married, and have lived continuously in the same home since their birth.

About 1864 Mr. Postlethwaite attended Miss Buckner's school on Wall and State streets. This was later to become the Eustice school for boys, located in the residence known as the Mercer House, having once belonged to Dr. William Mercer, master of Laurel Hill Plantation.

Miss Buckner taught the elementary subjects for boys and girls. At this time Mr. Postlethwaite tells of remembering so well the day Lincoln was assassinated. During the class hours the children in the schoolroom were suddenly attracted by an unusual excitement on the outside. They were allowed to leave the room and upon reaching the sidewalk they soon learned of Lincoln's assassination. Great excitement prevailed throughout the town for a while and the noise grew so intense that one of the younger boys became frightened and ran home.

Mr. Thomas Henderson was another of Mr. Postlethwaite's teachers. His school was in the handsome residence of his father, which stands today on the corner of Washington and Pear streets. This beautiful old home exemplifies the luxury and wealth of other days, the elder Thomas having brought from Europe rare paintings and furnishings to complete the beauty of a newly finished mansion. Many years later, 1866 to 1869, his son taught his classes in the large rooms on the North side. He had at least fifty pupils, all boys, and from the account given by one of these he was a rigit disciplinarian. The usual form of punishment was to lock the offender in a large closet under the stairs in the lower hall. Mr. Henderson, a relative of Mr. Postlethwaite's, was a graduate of Oakland College in Jefferson County.

One room upstairs in this same residence was used as a school by Mrs. Field Dunbar about the same time that Mr. Henderson taught downstairs. Here was a girls' school and she occupied the large room on the South side. Later she removed to the Stiers' residence on Washington street and opened a boarding school for girls. (3) She announced shortly afterwards in the following words:

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"Mrs. Field Dunbar will re-open her boarding and day school for young ladies and children in Natchez on Oct. 1, 1867.

For terms, apply to Mrs. Dunbar or J.N. Henderson, Esq."

(4)

In 1867 Mr. and Mrs. A.D. Campbell and Mr. H.C. Eustice were in charge of a school on the southwest corner of Washington and Pearl streets. The residence stood well back on the grounds and here the girls were under Mrs. Campbell's instruction. An old brick stable was converted into an adequate and convenient school for the boys and was under the supervision of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Eustice. Among their students were children from the plantation homes. One of these was Judge W.C. Martin who still resides in Natchez. He relates that his father, Gen. W.T. Martin, employed a tutor for his children when they were young. A Miss Manson from Virginia was one of the first teachers at Monteign, and later Mr. Lanneau was employed as instructor of the Martin children. He had come to Natchez as a young man for this purpose, and also with the intention of studying law. He remained at Monteigne about two years and afterwards married one of the Martin sisters.

When Wm. C. Martin was old enough to attend school in Natchez he went to Mr. Campbell's and Eustice's school as previously mentioned. He remained there until Mr. Eustice opened a school of his own for boys in a small building next to the Natchez Institute on Commerce street. He stayed at this place only a short time and in 1876 he was located in the large and comfortable Mercer house on Wall street where Miss Buckner had taught school a short time before. Some of the students who attended this well known school were Judge W.C. Martin, prominent attorney of Natchez; Geo. W. Marshall, Sr., deceased, owner of "Lansdowne;" Walter Stewart; John Schwartz, adopted son of a well-to-do family; Benjamin Earhart, son of a Natchez merchant; and Mr. T.K. Winchester, the present Chancery Clerk of Adams County.

Mrs. Eustice died during their residence at the Mercer House and Mr. Eustice later married her sister. After a time they left Natchez for New Orleans where they were living when last heard of. In the meanwhile Mr. and Mrs. Campbell removed to the Dixon residence on South Rankin street. They built a school house on the corner lot adjoining their home. This is the present Compton home. Professor Davis used this building for his school in later years. (5)

The Campbell school probably lasted a longer time than the average private school. A short announcement in the paper reads:

"Natchez High School"

"The 17th session of the Natchez High School for young ladies and boys will open on Oct. 1st, 1884." (6)

A.D. Campbell, Princ."

Miss McGraft, lately of Ireland, was employed by the Conner family to instruct the children in the home. When Mr. Lemuel P. Conner, Sr. came into possession of this home there were two buildings exactly alike standing a short distance apart. One of these, Mr. Conner and his wife occupied as a residence. In a few years the family was beginning to show a decided increase and the seven young children were in need of a teacher. Miss McGraft was sent for, and arrangements for school quarters were made. Mr. Conner connected the two buildings with a long hall, and the unoccupied building was now used as a school house. The children found this long passage an ideal place to play on rainy days.

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Mr. Lemuel P. Conner, in his recollections of his childhood days at the old home, says that he was a very small boy at the time Miss McGraft taught in their home. However, he remembers quite well of being told that he had to learn "A" and a little later that he must learn "B", and because of the change from A to B he had had a very prolonged spell of crying.

It was customary for children in neighboring families (if agreeable) to go to the home of another for instruction. In this community the families were usually related. The Conner place was only a short distance through the woods from Monteigne, Monmouth, Linden, and Melrose.

The Martin family was compelled to leave Monteigne by the Union soldiers, so they gathered up what could be taken along and went to "Devereaux" not so far away. From here the children continued to go to school each day to Miss McGraft at the Conner place. Judge Martin says they walked back and forth as it was not a great distance to go.

The Lovell girls, Alice and Eva, attended the same school, going over from Monmouth. They were the granddaughters of Jno. A. Quitman. The Misses Lovell grew to womanhood in Natchez and were active in civic and social organizations. (7)

Soon after the war Mr. A.A. Wheeler, a native of Wales, came to Natchez to settle. Having come to America as a child, he received his early education in New York. He was a gifted musician and was the author of numerous religious compositions. Aside from his duties as musical instructor in Natchez, he was organist of Trinity Episcopal Church. Some of his Te Deums were collected by the Rev. Fred A. De Rossett, a rector of Trinity Church, and sent to a New York publishing

house. Miss Orlie Forbes, who was organist of Trinity at a later date was instructed by Mr. Wheeler. (8) Upon his arrival in Natchez, Prof. Wheeler let it be known that he would open a school of music. This advertisement:

" Mr. A.A. Wheeler, having become a permanent resident of Natchez, will receive pupils on the piano, organ, and in vocalization."

References: A.E. Blackman, N.O.; Rev. C. B. Dana. (9)

The Rev. Dana referred to above was an Episcopal minister and the father of Richard Dana of Natchez who resides at the family home, "Glenwood," commonly called 'Goat Castle.'

Another interesting musical instructor of some years later was Prof. T.F. Gloria, who was a member of the famous Mexican band that came to New Orleans to play in the Cotton Exposition in 1885. Prof. Gloria afterwards came to Natchez with seven other musicians and they remained here for many years. They pla yed free gratis for various entertainments and social affairs. The Professor taught music and instructed for a few months the Natchez Rifle Orchestra which was composed of talented local young men, among whom were Mr. George Schwartz; David and John Dix; Louis Farrar; and Wm. Martin. The Natchez Rifle Orchestra later became a large group of twenty members and was called the Natchez Orchestral Club.

Professor Gloria taught first in a building on Commerce street where the present Natchez Dressed Beef Company now stands. A fire occurred in the building at that time and destroyed several fine instruments. As late as 1893 Prof. Gloria was conducting his musical classes as observed from the following:

"Music instruction on violin, clarionet, guitar, mandolin,

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and all brass instruments, also primary courses on piano tuning." (10)

Prof. Gloria is remembered as a musician of great talent and no little learning. His band played, not only all the music of the day, but Opera as well. In appearance he was swarthy and had a peculiar walk, carrying his head and shoulders thrust forward. (11)

Returing to the literary schools, one largely patronized was the Purviance school on South Commerce street. The Byrnes' home stands on this site of this old school. Dr. James Purviance, a Presbyterian minister, was, at one time, in charge of Oakland College. He was rector of the little Carmel Church in the Second Creek neighborhood for a number of years. Dr. Purviance was assisted by his daughters in the school work. Mrs. Purviance did not teach but exerted a wonderful influence over the pupils. Mrs. Mary Conner, who lives in Natchez, tells, that as a very small girl, before she was of school age, that Mrs. Purviance taught her the alphabet.

This family finally moved to Elizabeth, New Jersey in the early '70's and their daughters taught school there. (12)

During their residence in Natchez, Miss Purviance advertised her school as being ready for students, "Providence Permitting," in October, 1780. (13)

The Rev. and Mrs. J.W. Kerr were in charge of a girls' school on Washington street at the Stier residence where Mrs. Dunbar had previously taught. Mrs. Kerr was before her marriage, Miss Elizabeth Martin, sister of Gen. W.T. Martin. This school was especially noted for its advanced English course and it was said that Dr. Kerr could recite "Paradise Lost" verbatim. His students were known to have stood splendid examinations upon entering some of the Eastern Colleges. (14)

It is particularly interesting to note the following from the Weekly Democrat of 1880, as up to that time there were few institutions of learning for the colored race:

"The annual catalogue of the Natchez Seminary, a normal and theological school for the education of preachers and teachers of the colored people, has recently been issued from this office. This seminary is one of eight similar institutions founded and sustained by the American Baptist Home Mission Society. It is under the charge of Rev. Charles Ayer, assisted by Mrs. E.C. Ayer and Rev. J.L.A. Fish. The building is admirably fitted for a seminary and is capable of accomodating 125 students, and has ten acres of land attached to it from which may be drawn a large part of the supplies of the establishment. Dr. Ayer and his assistants are warmly devoted to their work, and we do not doubt that great good will be the result of their labors. The catalogue shows one hundred and seventeen students for the past year, and the institution is constantly increasing in popularity." (15)

This school had been in operation less than two years when the above notice appeared in the newspaper.

The Natchez Democrat of May 19, 1880 gives the information below:

"In February 1876 transferred to American Baptists the City Hospital (sold at auction by collector of customs of the port of Natchez for $5,000) confirmed by Congress in July 1877, the Society received a deed, in December, 1878. Rev. Chas. Ayer with competent assistants opened a theological seminary for training colored youths. Under his judicious care the institution has accomplished much good, and much regret is felt at its removal to another point. The Baptist

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Society expended some $15,000 in repairs after it came into their possessions which with the $5,000 paid for it made it cost the Society about $20,000. The city of Natchez obtained it for $15,000." (16)

Old residents do not seem to be able to give much information regarding this school for negroes. It is known, however, that those in charge of the institution were Northerners who believed in social equality. This fact, no doubt, was very distasteful to the people of the Natchez community and may have had some bearing upon the school's removal to another location.

One of the leading schools of the '80's was one organized by Prof. and Mrs. James M. Fly. This school, originally called Fly's Academy, had its FIRST inception about 1876 in the old billiard hall on the Elms estate facing Pine street. This was before Washington street had been cut through that property. The billiard hall stood where the Carpenter No. 2 School now stands. When this lot was bought for the purpose of erecting a school, the old building was moved back SOME hundred FEET from Pine street and turned around to face Washington street. It later became the residence of the Stone family who have lived there many years. (17)

The Flys did not remain long at "The Elms" and were found to be comfortably located at historic "Concord" in 1880. This school, now known as Rural Academy, was noted for its large attendance and what was considered at that time an elaborate entertainment. Those of 1882-83 are worthy of mention:

"In ante-bellum times "Concord," on the Pine Ridge road, just outside the city limits, was considered to be one of the handsomest suburban places in the neighborhood of Natchez. The house is a large, old-fashioned edifice, built with an eye as much to comfort and convenience

as to architecture, with broad halls, capacious rooms, as well ventilated, airy and cool. The mansion is located in a splendid grove of magnificent forest trees whose shading boughs present always an inviting appearance, and causes one involuntarily to wish to take refuge beneath their foliage from the fierce rays of the summer sun. At "Concord" is located that excellent educational institution, the "Rural Seminary," of which Prof. James M. Fly is the Principal, and a more lovely spot for a school could not be found.

The closing examinations were attended yesterday. A number of the parents and guardians of the pupils were present and were very pleased at the highly creditable manner in which the pupils stood the severe tests. At the examinations there were some thirty odd pupils present, but Prof. Fly has altogether on his register about forty-five names. His pupils chiefly are young ladies and girls but he has several male scholars.

The location of the school is a splendid one, the grounds beautiful, surroundings remarkably healthly and moral.

The pupils made beautiful specimens of needle work, crochet work, and fancy articles of various descriptions that were displayed in the large hall. They were evidences of the fact that the fingers of the pupils were being educated as well as their minds." (18)

The next year a still more colorful affair is given at the Institute Hall on Main street.

"The closing exercises of the Rural Seminary, Prof. and Mrs. J.M. Fly, teachers, took place at Institute Hall last night. A large audience made up of parents and friends of the pupils assembled to witness, and all were amply repaid for their trouble. The musical por-

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tion of the entertainment was rare indeed, and could not but reflect the highest credit upon the young ladies, as well as upon their excellent teachers.

The entertainment began with the entrance of the pupils, to the music of three pianos. This was followed by the reading of compositions by Miss Alice Perry, on the subject of the "19th Century," and by Miss Rowena Brown, on "Fault Finding," both of which were creditable. "Olivette," by Misses Mollie Smokey, Irene Pipes and Lou Claugh, was charming, while Miss Anna Bullock gave the audience "Over the Hills to the Poor House" in excellent style. The "6 me. Nocturne," by Misses Alice Meng and Jessie Popkins, was also delightful. The speeches of George Brown on "Backbone" and Anthony Fly on the "Steam Engine" were excellent, but Master Jimmy Fly "Brought down" the house with his "I Didn't Think." The chorousses of the school were all fine.

The duet by Misses Daisy Kirkpatrick and Mamie Ruoff, although not in the programme, was charmingly rendered by those young ladies and much admired. Both are excellent musicians.

Miss Alice Meng, a most accomplished young lady, was the valedictorian. She is a bright little lady and leaves the school with a certificate from her instructor as well as with other honors.

The oddities of "Mother Goose and Friends," were quite laughable. The entertainment closed with a nice little Cantata, "Quilting," that was a fitting finale to a splendid performance.

Quite a number of "Badges of Honor" were distributed which a lack of space prevents our giving. The following are the principal medals awarded:

For Attendance----------Miss Ruby Yeager.

For Conduct--------Miss Rosa Abbott.

For Practice of Music-----Miss Mollie Smokey.

For Fancy Work--------- Miss Sarah Folz.

For Neatness------Miss Anna Bullock.

For Proficiency-----Miss Alice Meng.

At the conclusion of the entertainment last night Prof. Fly was taken entirely by surprise by his pupils presenting him with a handsome silver pitcher and goblet, Miss Folz making the presentation speech." (19)

Professor Fly advertised that 'free transportation to boarders from steamboat landing and railroad depot' would be furnished. (20)

On another occasion he stated that 'the standard of education in this community is fast recovering the high position of earlier days.' (21)

It was true that education had recovered to some extent at this period after the war, but the private school was rapidly being supplanted by the public school system which had begun in 1845.

Fewer and fewer private school advertisements were seen in the newspapers as the nineteenth century neared its end.

Mrs. M.J. Means had a limited number of pupils on South Commerce street in 1880. This was probably at the 'Hive,' the large building in which Mrs. Shedden also maintained a school. Mrs. Means finally became associated with the Davis school which was a well recommended institution of the day.

Mrs. Davis was first located in an unusual old building on Oak street always known as the 'Wigwam.' Later, she decided to move

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to the building on Washington and Rankin streets where Mr. Campbell had built several years before. The school was known as the Natchez Scientific and Literary Institute. In the early '90's the name was changed to the Natchez Female College and the school was again transferred to a new home on Linton Avenue. During the later years of its existence it was located in beautiful 'Melmont,' ante-bellum home of the Ayres family on North Rankin street. (22)

An original catalogue of the Natchez Female College is in possession of a local resident. The following excerpt is taken from this little booklet:

NATCHEZ FEMALE COLLEGE
CLIFTON HEIGHTS
NATCHEZ, MISS.

INSTRUCTORS

Mrs. J.H. Davis, B.S., Princ.
(Missouri State University)

Miss Elizabeth C. Dunbar,
First Assistant
(Natchez Female College)

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT

Madam Julia Meyer,
French Instructor

Miss Orlean E. Forbes,
Piano Instructor

Prof. T.F. Gloria,
Violin Instructor

"All payments must be made promptly at the end of each school month of four weeks.

No reduction will be made for absence, except in cases of sickness of at least two weeks' duration.

Pupils will be held responsible for any damage done to the building, furniture or grounds.

A free conveyance will be run for the accomodation of the day pupils.

The board must be paid monthly or quarterly in advance; the tuition and extra expenses may be paid at the end of the school month of four weeks.

Each pupil will be required to keep her room in order.

Attendance at church on Sunday will be required, unless contrary to the parents' wishes.

No pupil will be allowed to leave the grounds without permission.

All correspondence must be with the consent of the parents and knowledge of the Principal.

No calls from young gentlemen will be permitted except by the consent of the parents, and in no case during the school week or on Sunday.

Visits from parents and relatives should be made at such time as will not interfere with the school work. Visiting on the part of the pupil should be discouraged by the parents.

Each pupil must furnish one pair of pillow slips, one pair of sheets, blankets, napkins, a napkin ring, towels, and soap.

All articles to be laundried should be plainly marked with the name of pupil." (23)

Guy S. Raymond, graduate of Washington and Lee University and son of Professor J.S. Raymond of Jefferson College, was an instructor of a classical and commercial school in Natchez in 1886. (24)

Mr. Raymond was located in the brick building on Pearl street, formerly used by Mr. Campbell. He was assisted by his brother who, some time later, had to give up his position on account of ill health. The school continued for a few years, and afterwards Mr. Guy Raymond left for the West to join his brother who had gone there to recuperate. (25)

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The Trinity Parish School was organized in 1888 by Rev. Fred A. De Rossett, Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church. Classes were carried on in the Parish House next door to the Church, Miss Ella Wadsworth being the first teacher, assisted by Miss Ellen Shields.

Miss Wadsworth is pleasantly and vividly remembered by her pupils, among whom were children of many prominent families. These were not only members of old Trinity, but also of other denominations. Miss Lily Carson of Natchez describes her as a very small woman with white hair who wore (while in the schoolroom) a loose black robe belted at the waistline by a twisted cord, thus somewhat resembling a nun's attire.

Mrs. Mattie Yerger and her daughter, Katherine of Pass Christian were in charge of Trinity school after Miss Wadsworth left.

This school is of particular interest because the first Kindergarten in Natchez was established here under the direction of Mr. Hildreth as instructress. Misses Janie Stientroth and Aimee Young were her assistants. (26)

Miss Clara Walworth had her small school in the wing of her home, 'The Burn,' on Union street. Only a select few attended these classes. Among them were Misses Lily Carson, Agnes Shield (Mrs. Geo. Marshall, Sr. of 'Lansdowne'), the present Mrs. Pendleton Balfour of Georgia, and Sarah Aldrich, now Mrs. Henderson. (27)

Two of the most well remembered teachers of the 'old school' are Mrs. Laura Monteith and Miss Alice Jenkins. Both were members of old and prominent families and lived to a good old age. "Miss Laura" and Miss Alice were recognized as women of rare intellect and gifted conversationalists.

Miss Alice was a small dainty woman, always adhering to the styles of her youth. Until shortly before her death, she could be seen going hurriedly along the street in her 'linen duster' and flower-bedecked hat. Well versed in French, she often quoted in that language. She was a guest at the Centennial Tea Party in Washington City in 1876; was a graduate of Miss Hull's school in New Orleans and later studied music for six years in Philadelphia at Madame Gardell's, where she was instructed by the teachers of Adeline Patti. Miss Jenkins's school was located in the brick residence on Broadway, which is the present Metcalf home. (28)

Mrs. Monteith, often called 'Miss Laura', was born and reared in her quaint little home on Washington street. In this same home she spent her entire life, and her death a few years ago saddened the entire community. 'Miss Laura' conducted her school in a small building on the premises, which no longer stands. Years ago her announcement read:

"One of the most popular of the private schools for small children in Natchez is taught by Mrs. Monteith, which has had several eminently successful sessions. It gives us pleasure to note that it will commence its scholastic term for 1897-98 today at the residence of its capable and painstaking teacher on Washington street. Mrs. Monteith has had broad experience in the matter of training the minds of the little tots for their higher courses in the advanced schools, and all parents would do well to send their children to her to have their first thoughts and ideas moulded and directed in proper shape." (29)

Mr. Leslie Patridge's High School for boys was in the residence of Mr. Carson on Pearl street. This was an unusual building on a high elevation. The original home had been destroyed during the tornado of 1840 and afterwards Mr. Carson determined to build a house

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that would withstand all storms. The second house was so constructed that one entered the second story from the outside instead of the first. The lower floor was below ground level---being reached by stairs from above. In this home Mr. Patridge conducted his school. How long he remained there is not known. (30)

On the N.E. corner of State and Union streets stands an old brick structure which for a number of years was occupied by Miss Aline M. Sniffen as a residence and private day school for boys and girls. It enjoyed great popularity. Below is an interesting description of one of the commencement exercises of the school:

"Commencement Exercises at Miss Sniffen's School"

Following is the distribution of prizes awarded at Miss Aline M. Sniffen's Private School:

Mrs. Josie Sniffen, Miss A.M. Sniffen, teachers.

June 30, 1899

1st prize for excellence (gold medal) was awarded to Miss Lillian E. Holmes. 2nd prize for excellence (gold cuff buttons) to Master Ben S. Chase, Jr. 1st prize for improvement (gold ring) to Miss Christina Uientsback. Other prizes for improvement (books) were awarded to Miss Edna Simms, Master Hallis Keim, little Miss Maggie Simms (who is 5 yrs. old) and little Master Fred Edminston. A book for spelling and reading to Master Hyde R. Jenkins (5 yrs. old). Special prizes (books) to Miss Louise W. Jenkins for lessons and conduct, and to Miss Mamie Roth for good conduct. For perfect reviews to Miss Lillian E. Holmes and for penmanship to Master Ben S. Chase, Jr. and Miss Annie L. Reber. This, as is the custom, was a private distribution, no one being present beside teachers and pupils but Rev. Dr. Chisholm,

who kindly awarded the prizes." (31)

In September 1899 Madame Julie Meyer was teaching French in Natchez. She ran an advertisement in one of the newspapers of the day saying:

"Madame Julie Meyer

Reopened her French school on Sept. 25, The most gratifying success has been obtained by the swift and excellent Berlitz method and is so arranged that the useful is always taught first. In connection with this method she gives instructions in grammar, using the same taught in all schools in France. Those visiting the Paris Exposition would do well to begin lessons at once. Tuition $2.00 per month for two lessons a week. Trial lessons are gratis. Only a native of France can teach the language with good results." (32)

"The first Catholic Schools for boys in Natchez was started by Bishop Chanche in historic Mechanics' Hall, but it was short-lived. Another school was begun on the site of the Miller House but it was later transferred to the basement of the Cathedral. This school was taught by a layman and had but a small enrollment.

At a meeting of the parishioners of St. Mary's Cathedral in 1866 it was decided to build a suitable school to be under the direction of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart. An amount of $7500 was subscribed at this meeting. In June 1866, the foundations were laid for the Cathedral School and the brothers began classes in the meantime in the Church basement. The new school building, though not quite completed was occupied in 1867. Such was the beginning of the Cathedral school for boys.

When the Sisters of Charity came to Natchez in 1846, they

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began at once a day school for girls, the first enrollment totaling 40 pupils. This school was conducted in the Orphanage building. In April 1867 the Sisters bought a large house and extensive grounds on State between Commerce and Pearl Streets. The house was converted into a school, known as St. Joseph's School, and placed under the direction of Sister Clotilda. In 1886, the Sisters of Charity erected a spacious three story brick building.

The two schools--one for boys, taught by the brothers, and th the other for girls, taught by the Sisters, continued until 1935, when the two schools combined and were placed under the sisters, the brothers having withdrawn. Under the sisters, the old St. Joseph's school became the St. Joseph's Catholic High School, and the former boys' school building was made into a grammar school." (33)

This brings our "Academies" up to the present day. One observes their gradual decline throughout the years after 1860. However, a few of the older citizens held to teaching privately in their own homes until not so long ago. Of these, Mrs. Monteith was probably one of the last and even then she taught only a little French and fine neddlework to a limited few.

With the introduction of public schools, the 'old school' has passed into the land of memories.

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LOST IN AND COLLEGES

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"SCHOOLS OF YESTERDAY"

Consideration was given the business school as well as those where only the "more elegant" subjects were taught. These, of course, were not so numerous as the fashionable schools but the opportunity was available for those who were interested in a commercial course.

Mr. Dolbear seems to have begun his 'writing academy' by having night classes in October, 1851. He was located in the Masonic Hall on Main street for a number of years. He requested at this time that those wishing to take lessons begin with the first class as 'this will be the only night class this season.' (1)

This academy was kept open through the spring and summer of 1852, and in 1854 Mr. Dolbear was still having his classes in the Masonic Hall, but had changed the name of his school to 'Dolbear's Writing and Bookkeping Academy.' (2) The next year it was called the 'Natchez Commercial Academy' and had passed into the hands of Knickerbocker and Walker. A year later the former was conducting the school alone as indicated by his advertisement:

"R. Willis Knickerbocker, successor of Levi Dolbear, will keep his academy open the entire year for writing and bookkeeping. Mr. Knickerbocker imparts an easy business hand and a practical knowledge of bookkeeping. Parents do well to have their children taught at first that they may not contract bad habits, which too often continue through life." (3) This academy continued for a number of years, but what finally became of Mr. Dolbear and Mr. Knickerbocker is not known.

A few blocks from the Masonic Hall on another street stood the City Hall, ancient building of Spanish times. Here in January, 1852, Mr. Julius Alfred was teaching the newest and most fashionable dances,

correct deportment, elegant manners and the art of self defense. He was, himself, instructed in 'the best academies in Paris' and as he says, "his style is founded on the principal of modesty and elegance as known in the best society, and not as the ridiculous affectation and uncouth motion lately introduced, which can only tend to deprive youth of their natural gracefulness." (4)

Wildmarth Hall was a flourishing school for several years in Natchez, having been established in 1846 by Mrs. A.F.W. Spear. This was an exclusive girls' school and in the beginning the enrollment was limited to twenty-five pupils. Daughters from socially prominent Louisiana families attended this school. The Rev. S.W. Spear, Presbyterian, assisted his wife in the classes. Other assistants were Monsieur F. Prou, T. Crouch, Misses Maria H. Weldin, C.B. Armington, and Eliza A. Dodson, composing the faculty of 1848-49. After three years, Wildmarth Female College was incorporated with Rev. Spear as principal. (5)

Examinations were held at Wildmarth in July, 1853 and the following young ladies graduated with full honors: Misses Mary A. Irvine, Isabella Marsh, Sarah Bledsoe, and Anna E. Walker. This was the first class to graduate, and the number of students at that time was sixty-five. (6)

At the time that Mr. Dolbear conducted his commercial school at the Masonic Hall, there was also an academy of Literature, Science, and Arts in the same building. Professor McCarthy was at the head of this school.

Another fencing academy ~~made~~ was established in October, 1854, when Captain Hay, ex-officer of the Hungarian and Austrian Army, made his appearance in Natchez. It was his intention to develope a riding school in conjunction with a'pistol gallery and a variety of healthy

and manly sports.' This academy was located 'on Main street, corner of Canal and nearly opposite the City Hall.' (7)

Before the War, Mrs. Lou Henry was in charge of a fashionable girls' school on Commerce street. (8) She had also been located on Jefferson street in 1854 where she was 'prepared to receive pupils at her residence.' A few students were boarded in the family. (9) These were probably the daughters of planters who lived a distance from town.

In the winter of 1855 Mrs. Henry met with a good deal of misfortune when her home was destroyed by fire. The Courier gives the following account:

"Our city was visited yesterday morning with the most destructive fire that has occurred here in some years. About nine o'clock smoke and flames were found proceeding from a building in the rear, though attached to the large three-story brick building house on Jefferson street, owned by Mr. Ira Carpenter and occupied by Mrs. Wm. K. Henry, as a boarding school. The fire spread with great rapidity, and a few moments sufficed to render certain that neither that specious building nor the adjoining dwelling on the east, of Mrs. Valentine Boyer, nor that on the west owned by Mr. Wm. H. Fox, and occupied by Mr. W.T. Wynne, could be saved from the devouring flame.

The principal part of the furniture was removed from the residences of Mrs. Boyer and Mr. Wynne and a portion from that of Mrs. Henry, but the damage to what was saved is very great.

We estimate the loss of Mr. Carpenter at $7100; of Mrs. Boyer at $4500; and of Mr. Fox $2500. While probably the injury to furniture, &c., can hardly be replaced by $3000. There was no insurance, we learn, upon any portion of the property destroyed." (10)

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Mrs. Henry was evidently a very courageous woman and her disaster did not delay the activities of the school for long. Less than a week later she was ready to take up her classes in another building. This notice was seen in the newspaper:

"Mrs. L.A. Henry will be prepared to resume her school duties on Monday, April 2nd, in the building on the corner of Jefferson and Union streets, nearly opposite her former residence." (11) Another year finds her still more successful and she announces the following in 1856:

"Female Seminary,"

Commerce Street, between Jefferson and High Streets, residence formerly occupied by Dr. Speer.

Mrs. L.A. Henry proposes to open school in Natchez on the first of October and hopes, with the assistance of able teachers, to establish a Female Seminary of high order. The Seminary building is commodious and will accommodate a large number of boarders. For particulars in regard to term, etc., apply personally or by letter to Mrs. Henry." (12)

The Natchez Polyglot Institution was a prominent school of the day. An article from the Natchez Free Trader gives an interesting description of this school which was meeting with splendid success in 1858.

"This Institution is located at Rose Hill, a country seat delightfully situated on the northern edge of the city of Natchez, and a long time occupied by the popular academy of the Misses Marcilly.

The place embraces twelve acres of land, beautifully diversified, and delightfully shaded; and laid out in flower gardens, parterres and promenades.

The buildings are spacious and comfortably arranged; the water is cool and excellent; the neighborhood quiet and agreeable.

Natchez is one of the healthiest cities of the union. It is situated on a bluff, which rises, almost perpendicularly, more than two hundred feet above the Mississippi River, and consequently is one of the highest tracts of land in the State.

The streets are beautifully shaded with trees, which, together with the shrubbery of the numerous gardens around the houses, gives the city the appearance of being built in a grove.

REGULATIONS

Parents are requested to introduce to the Principal, by letter, such persons as they may wish to see their daughters or wards; otherwise they may be denied.

In regard to wardrobe expenses, any regulations left with the Principals will be strictly enforced, and never infringed upon, excepting by written permission from the parents, addressed to either Mr. or Mrs. Michelly.

The Parents of Boarding Pupils are requested to specify the church they may wish to have their daughters attend on Sunday.

Mr. Michelly comes to us with letters and endorsements from distinguished men in this country and in Europe; from Presidents and Trustees of Institutions in which he has heretofore been engaged, and of people whose children have been entrusted to his guardianship and instruction, of the most complimentary character. His mode of conducting an Academy differs from any we have heretofore known, and is well calculated to attain the ends desired. We unhesitatingly and cordially commend him and his Institution, about to be established in our healthy and attractive city, to the people of the South." (13)

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

A high school opened on Main street and was probably located in the Institute or Mechanics Hall. The buildings were used for many purposes. The announcement of this school says:

"Lady Madison Female Academy"

"The exercises of this high school for young ladies, will open October 1, at the Academy, situated on the North side of Main street, Natchez, and above the Catholic Church. This institution offers to young ladies a thorough classical education.

Mrs. M.J.T. Bradley at the head of the English department comes with the most flattering recommendations and as she expects as many pupils as she can devote her own time to, early applications should be made. Mrs. A. Cone, the well known artist, teacher of drawing, painting in all various styles, and embroidery. She will have charge of the ornamental room. W. Nash will have charge of the musical department. Professors are provided for Latin, Greek, French, Spainish, Italian, etc.

References: Ex-Governor Tucker, Rev. Perry, Rev. Dr. Stanton, Rev. Dr. Keep, Rev. T.M. Caruthers, Judge Bullock. Messrs. Fleming, Pollack, Baldwin, Penleton, Carpenter, Mason, Col. Chambers, Metcalf, T.C. Travillon.

For circulars and other information call on Mrs. Bradley at the Mansion House, Mrs. Cone at her studio over Mr. Quegles' store." (14)

Monsieur A. Thomas, graduate of St. Louis College in Paris came to the Natchez country as teacher of French. He was highly recommended by Mr. Mosby, who was a leading teacher of the community, S. Duncan, Jr., E. Profilet, Edward Bennett, and others. (15)

Professor Jules Karalitz, pianist and teacher and of 'European reputation,' made Natchez his home in 1857 and expressed a desire in his

announcement to the public to teach 'the celebrated new system of teaching now adopted in the Conservatoir of Music in Paris.' Mr. Nash, well known music teacher of Natchez, kept a music store on Main street and many of the new arrivals sought his company upon reaching Natchez. Professor Karalitz stated that he could be seen at this place. (16)

The success of these early schools was controlled largely by the general health of the community. In many instances, the dreaded yellow fever epidemics caussd a long delay in school activities. Notices in the newspapers were often worded to the effect that 'if conditions permit this school will resume its course.' S.S. Prentiss used this as a means of advertising his little academy in 1828 by saying, "The situation makes it extremely convenient for those who might wish to send their children from town during the sickly season." (17)

Thirty years later Miss L.L. Chamberlain of New York announced that 'she would begin the first session of the 'Natchez Young Ladies Insitute,' (governed by the health of the city.) It often happened that such announcements were followed by a notice stating that classes would be postponed 'until the yellow fever has disappeared from our midst.'

This school, however, prospered and began its work at Myrtle Bank on Pearl street about the first of November, 1858. (18) Some few boarders were taken in the home of the Chamberlain family. Miss Chamberlain remained in charge of the school throughout the following year at which time she must have moved, as an advertisement in 1860 states that Mr. & Mrs. Chas. Raymond HAD have taken charge. (19) At this time Myrtle Bank 'comprised an entire block, and was described as having beautiful, well shaded and extensive grounds.'

The Natchez Commercial Academy again changed hands in 1859.

Mr. Uashee evidently succeeded Mr. Knickerbocker as he advertised his school to this effect:

J. Uashee's

Commercial Academy, Natchez

First Floor under Masonic Hall

Book-keeping

Penmanship

English Grammar

Elocution & Rhetoric

Mathematical Classes

"N.B. Ladies will have private apartment for studying fashionable hand-writing, the Belles Lettres and polite literature." (20)

By the time this period was reached, war clouds were gathering and a year or two later Natchez no longer had its numerous schools. One fails to see the pages of the local publications dotted with unusual announcements of schools during the next few years. As a matter of fact, the newspapers were greatly decreased in size, not to mention the scarce publications.

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Lelia H. Mulvihill

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Historical Research Project

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
MISS KATRINA PERRAULT)
MISS MARGUERITE SWAIN)
MISS LUNA WHITEHEAD) CANVASSERS
MISS ALLIE MARSH)
MISS KATIE SAYERS)
JUNE 17, 1936

PROJECT NO. 2986

ASSIGNMENT ELEVEN----------"SCHOOLS OF YESTERDAY."
SUPPLEMENT

When Ingraham came to Natchez, 1833, he commented on the lack of educational advantages for small children. Some of these little ones, he said, were ten years old and could neither read nor write. Not so long after this, however, one school after another made its appearance in the community. The forties and fifties showed a pronounced movement towards education. Schools of various kinds were advertised in the local newspapers. Art, music, fencing, and dancing, seemed to be a necessary part of the curriculum.

A Mr. Gherardi, dancing master, had been located in Natchez before 1847. During this same year he taught classes in the exclusive Second Creek neighborhood. After three months, he returned to Natchez and resumed his Dancing Academy at the City Hall. His advertisement reads:

"A. Gherardi would most respectfully inform his many old friends and the public generally, that he will reopen his school at the City Hall, Natchez, on Saturday next at three o'clock p.m.; and continue the same upon each following Wednesday and Saturday. During his recent absence in Europe, he has acquired some new and highly graceful quadrilles, which will form a part of his tuition. Mr. Gherardi flatters himself that his efforts to impart a thorough knowledge of the graceful and polished art of dancing will be encouraged by the liberal citizens of Natchez,

Lelia H. Mulvihill
SUPERVISOR
ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

among whom he has so long resided." (1)

The old City Hall mentioned above was the scene of many notable events. Concerts, schools, lectures, and court procedures, all found a place there at one time or another. This unusual building, undoubtedly built by the Spainards, was unfortunately torn down in recent years.

Professor William Smith organized a vocal class in March, 1847. This school was conducted in the Session room of the Presbyterian Church. (2) As a rule these were small groups of students, but from all indications the course of study, whatever it might have been was quite thorough and would be looked upon by our modern youth as 'dry and complicated'. By this time schools were producing graduates eligible to teach, thus eliminating the necessity of so many Northern teachers. One of the best known private schools at that time was in charge of Miss Shedden at the 'Hive' on Orleans and Union Streets. Here, in 1847, she taught the daughters of prominent families, and her school was considered one of the best of that day. The commencement exercises in 1852 were highly praised by the Concordia Intelligencer in these words:

"This excellent and far famed institute for the education of young ladies in Natchez held its semi-annual examination last week before a large crowd of patronesses and patrons, including the fairest and best specimens of the wealth and fashion of the city and suburbs. Alas, a fair student, one of the loveliest among them all, who has been with them, all life and gaiety and warm anticipation, but a short week previous was borne to her lamented and tear bedewed grave on the very day of the examinations. We allude to Miss Courtney Leigh Claiborne, third daughter of Colonel F.L. Claiborne of 'Soldier's Retreat' in the environs of Natchez."

Another young lady of distinction who attended this school was Miss Jane Baldwin, daughter of John M. Baldwin, Esq.; of the Natchez Courier. She was referred to as being 'fully educated to rank either in public institutions or private families as one of the first teachers of the South'.(3)

This school continued through 1855 and at some later date Miss Shedden removed to Hartford, Conn., where she became the head of another school. During the War between the States, three young ladies who were students at Miss Shedden's were unexpectedly caught in an embarrassing situation. Two sisters, Zilpah and Zillah Russell, and a friend, Louisa Winchester, were on their way to school. The town was occupied by Yankees at the time and the girls were discussing the matter in very unfavorable terms. The conversation was over heard by a soldier and they were immediately placed under arrest and marched to the court house. A friend by the name of Reddy and a county official heard of the procedure and indignantly demanded their release. This was granted and the girls were returned to school. (4)

St. Mary's Collegiate Institute, under the patronage of Right Rev. Dr. Chance, was located on the corner of Commerce and Sycamore Streets in 1850. The latter is today referred to as 'Sycamore Alley'. As stated before, Bishop Chance had come to Natchez in 1846 and died in 1852. He was succeeded by Bishop Van de Velde. (5)

Substantial private schools prevailed ou in the county as well as in Natchez. The 'Locust Lawn' Female Academy opened its doors in October, 1849, at the residence of Mrs. A.E.M. Brown, nine miles southeast of Natchez. This locality was one of the most desirable neighborhoods in the Natchez District and was highly recommended as a suitable place for the establishment of a school. Mrs. Brown limited the number

of pupils to twelve, saying: "The number of boarders will at no time be greater than can conveniently be made a member of the family."

The school continued for several years with success and was attended by the daughters of neighboring planters.

The yearly examinations of the students was an event and the crowd turned out for this as present day parents flock to see a Senior play or 'Opening Day' just before the closing of school. The following gives an idea of the importance applied to these occasions:

"The annual examinations of the young ladies of this institution took place on Friday the 30th of July, and notwithstanding the excessive heat of the day, there was a very respectful assemblage of parents and guardians from the surrounding neighborhood. Among the number was the venerable Elder of a neighboring church, a patriarch of many years, much loved for his affectionate manners, his consistent walk, walk and his pious example.

"Locust Lawn" is a pretty location on Second Creek about eight miles from Natchez, and one mile from Forest Church. It is under the charge of the Rev. Joseph Brown and Lady. There is probably no gentlemen in the southern county, engaged in teaching, who in his character possesses more mildness, kindness, and industry. His information is extensive, and his manner of imparting it decidedly happy. Of Mrs. Brown we forbear to speak further than to say that she is unsurpassed." (6)

Locust Lawn Academy was still in successful operation in 1854 with Rev. Joseph Brown and his lady in charge of the school; Miss M. O'Dell of New York City taught music, French, and the ornamental branches. How long this school lasted is not known, but the Second Creek neighborhood maintained a good school as long asn one was

necessary. (7)

In 1851 the Wilson sisters, Mary and Margaret, started a school at Washington, Miss. within sight of the old Methodist Church and the former home of Cowles Meade and B.L.C. Wailes. The ruins of the old school may still be seen. Children of well-to-do families attended classes here. A resident of the little town gives her recollections of the Misses Wilson in the following words:

"My earliest remembrance of the Misses Wilson at "Green Oak" was as a child when I lived at "Greenback" in the eighties. At that time they conducted a small private school for young boys and girls. I have often wondered why my father did not send me there. Instead, however, I went to the Rural Seminary at "Concord," former home of the Spanish Governor on the outskirts of Natchez.

Sometime after 1889 my family moved to Washington, Mississippi; and here I became acquainted with Miss Mary and Miss Margaret Wilson who were old ladies by this time. Their advanced age had compelled them to give up their school. They lived in a two story frame building on brick foundation. The house was large and roomy. At the rear and side was a flower garden filled with the great variety of blooms and foliage of many kinds. A few hundred yards from the house was a fine peach orchard. Miss Mary, the eldest sister, looked after the flowers and kept house. There was a fine library in the home and the two sisters spent most of their evenings reading. They were devoted and happy in each other's companionship and when Miss Margaret became critically ill and finally died, it was a sad blow to the other sister. A nephew from Florida came to Washington to take Miss Mary home with him but she refused to go and he returned without her. For several years she lived alone with an old servant.

On one occasion I went to see her and found her very feeble. I offered to spend the night and she seemed happy to have me. After this, my visits were frequent and she looked forward to my coming. One night while I was there a hard rain came up and old Betsy, the servant, could not go home. She lived at Selma, a distance of three miles, and she walked to and from her work each day. This particular evening, however, she was forced to stay all night at Miss Wilson's--a night I often recall. Miss Mary was a staunch Episcopalian, and on this night she proceeded to read the Litany to Betsy and me. This she did in her own way, getting louder with every word until she began to shout. Then Miss Mary would say: 'Tut, tut, Betsy, watch Alice's mouth and use the same response she gives.' This Betsy was never able to accomplish very well.

A few years later Miss Wilson left Washington and went to live with her relatives in Florida where she died soon afterwards and was buried there." (8)

E.J. Cornish opened his school for boys on Ellicott's Hill, also known as Gilreath's Hill, in 1850. He came with the highest recommendations from leading citizens. The first of these mentioned was Rev. Jos. B. Stratton, Rev. Benj. Chase, Rev. S.W. Speer, J.S.B. Thacher Esq., Thos. Henderson Esq., Dr. Stephen Duncan and G.M. Hillyer Esq. (9)

A year later he published an expression of thanks to the public for their patronage and invited everyone to inspect his school and classes. At the same time he spoke a word of praise about Prof. Follain who had come from Philadelphia to secure a position as teacher of the French language. (10) Two months later he was on the faculty of the Natchez High School of which Mr. Cornish was principal. The

latter spoke of Prof. Follain in the following terms:

"We had occasion the other day to call public attention to the card of Prof. Follain, as a teacher of the French language. A fuller insight into his method, and a knowledge of the success he has already met with in imparting to pupils a knowledge of this almost necessary branch of polite education, warrants us in cordially recommending him to public favor. His system is remarkably thorough, and yet at the same time makes the learner from the start acquainted with the French as spoken, as well as read. Prof. Follain has, we are glad to hear, met with such decided encouragement in the number of his classes, as to justify his permanent settlement in our city. The references that he is already enabled to give, notwithstanding his recent residence, are proof that his abilities as a precepter are appreciated."

Prof. Follain would only add that his success having very greatly increased since that time, and the number of his pupils having more than doubled, he feels under still greater obligation to give entire satisfaction to his numerous patrons.

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The school on Gilreath's Hill increased in size as time passed and in 1855 it became necessary to add new members to its faculty.

"A deed from Joseph Deutsh and his wife of New York to Wilson R. Gilreath, dated Apr. 12, 1866 designated it as 'that lot of land and building known as the Natchez High School is hereby conveyed, etc." The Civil War just over, Revenue Stamps to the amount of $3.00 were attached to this deed. (12)

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12. Article on "Gilreath's Hill"--By Edith Wyatt Moore

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
MRS. AMANDA W. PHIPPS
JULY 22, 1936
ASSIGNMENT ELEVEN-------SUPPLEMENT

accepted 5.2

PROJECT NO.

"SCHOOLS OF YESTERDAY"

J E F F E R S O N C O L L E G E

Note:

The following list gives us an idea of the splendid library that Jefferson College possessed during its happier days. This list has been sadly reduced throughout the years, and today one finds many of the valuable volumes missing. There is, however, still an unusual collection of books, phamplets, periodicals, etc to be found there.

CATALOGUE

of the

LIBRARY

of

J E F F E R S O N C O L L E G E

The Library comprises fifteen hundred and twenty-two volumes, and will have a continual accumulation of periodical literature, from Europe and America, all of the most popular works of that kind being subscribed for. There is besides a fund of two thousand dollars per annum devoted to its increase. The works marked in the Catalogue with the asterisk are donations.

HISTORY, 149 VOLUMES

	Vols.		Vols.
Writings of Washington,	9	Modern Europe, by Russell, continued by Jones,	3
Graham's United States,	2		
Pitkin's United States,	2	Hume's History of England, with Smollett's Continuation,	4
Gordon's History of America,	4		
New England Chronology,	1	Tytler's Universal History,	2
Winthrop's New England,	2	McIntosh's Revolution,	1
Williamson's Maine,	2	Smith's Thucydides, or History of the Peloponesian Wars,	2
Williamson's Vermont,	2		
Trumbull's Connecticut,	2	Watson's Reign of Philip II, of Spain,	2
Belknap's New Hampshire,	1	Baker's Livy,	2
Bradford's Massachusetts,	3	Mill's History of the Crusades,	1
Smith's New York,	1		
Gazetteer and History of New Jersey	1	Scott's History of Chivalry,	1
		Gordon's Pennsylvania,	1

	Vols.
Proud's Pennsylvania,	2
Bozman's Maryland,	1
Smith's Virginia, from the London edition of 1629,	1
Williamson's North Carolina,	2
Ramsay's South Carolina,	2
Marshall's Kentucky,	2
Stoddart's Louisiana,	1
Martin's Louisiana,	2
Robertson's Works,	3
Murphy's Tacitus,	1
Bogue & Bennett's History of Dissenters,	2
Gordon's Greek Revolution,	2
Mitford's Greece,	8
Potter's Antiquities of Greece,	2
Leland's Ireland,	3
Clarendon's History of the Rebellion,	6
Wheaton's History of the North Men,	1
Ferguson's Rome,	1
Neibuhr's Rome,	2
Gibbon's Rome,	4
Crowe's History of France,	3
History of Switzerland,	1
History of the Netherlands,	1
History of Poland,	1
History of the Hindoos,	2
*Rollin's Ancient History, (broken set.)	6

	Vols
Rollin's Ancient History,	8
*Washington's Letters, (incomplete)	2
Gordon's History of America,	3
*Gibbon's Rome, (work incomplete)	6
*Dow's Hindostan,	3
*History of Mexico,	3
*History of the British Empire, by Flowden,	2
*History of America, by Robertson,	2
Dunlop's Roman Literature,	2
*Tannehill's Sketches of History,	1
*French Wars, large, with plates,	2
*Sketches of Russia,	1

BIOGRAPHY, 88 VOLUMES

	Vols.
Marshall's Life of Washington, with a map,	2
Life of Bishop Heber,	2
Southey's Life of Wesley,	2
Life of Sir E. Bridges,	2
Walton's Lives,	1
Memoirs of Napoleon,	7
Memoirs of Cardinal de Retz,	3
Memoirs of Pepys,	5
Memoirs of Evelyn,	5
Lives of the Norths,	3
Memoirs of Madam Genlis,	1
Life of Elbridge Gerry,	2
Life of Arthur Lee,	2
Sparks' Life of Governeur Morris,	3
Life of John Jay,	2
Life of Josiah Quincy, Jr.	1
Life of Leo X.,	4
Life of Lorenzo de Medici,	2
Las Cassas' Journal,	4
Life of Ledyard,	1
Fox's History of James II.,	1
Johnson's Life of Greene,	2
Watson's Philip II,	1
*Robertson's Charles V.,	2
*Watson's Philip III., of Spain,	1
*Boswell's Life of Johnson,	2

	Vols.
*Smellie's Lives,	1
*Life of Washington, by Marshall,	4
*Life of Lorenzo de Medici, by Roscoe,	3
Middleton's Cicero,	2
*Life of Addison,	1
*Las Cassas' Journal,	1
Life of James Otis,	1
Sparks' American Biography,	4
Life of Curran,	1
Ivimey's Life of Milton,	1
Life of E.D. Clark,	1
Life of William Penn,	2
*Memoirs of Lafayette,	1
*Memoirs of Alexander of Russia,	1
*Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds,	1

LIST IN AND COLLEGES

TRAVELS AND VOYAGES, 69 VOLUMES

	Vols.		Vols.
Dwight's Travels,	4	*Young's Travels in France,	2
Denham and Clapperton's Travels,	2	*Clark's Travels in Europe, Asia and Africa,	1
Dubois' Journal to India,	2	*Bruce's Travels, (odd volume.)	1
Boswell's Tour,	1	*Travels in Sweden, Finland, &c., by Acerbe,	2
McKinney's Tour,	1	*Staunton's Embassy to China,	1
Modern Traveler by Conder,	30	*Bartram's Travels,	1
*Mavor's Voyages, (broken set)	10	*Evans' Tour,	1
*Barrow's Travels in China,	1	*Amherst's Embassy to China,	1
*Vancouver's Voyages round the World,	6	*Moor's Travels,	2

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND CLASSICS, 60 VOLUMES

	Vols.		Vols.
Johnson's Works,	6	Milton's Prose and Poetical Works, 4to,	1
Parr's Works,	8	Johnson's Dictionary,	2
Dryden's Prose Works,	4	Edgeworth on Professional Education,	1
Specimens of Early English Poetry	3	*Spectator,	7
Spectator,	12	*British Classics,	2
Guardian,	3	Hazlitt's Lectures on English Comic Writers,	1
Observer,	3	*Blair's Lectures, (1st volume)	1
Blair's Lectures,	1	*Blair's Lectures, (abridged,)	1
Same, (abridged edition,)	1	Harris' Hermes,	1
Campbell's Rhetoric,	1		
Lempriere's Classical Dictionary,	1		

PHILOSOPHY, 74 VOLUMES

Bacon's Works,	10	Observations on Man, by Hartley,	1
Paley's Works,	6	Barton's Works of St. Pierre,	1
Brown's Philosophy,	2	*Franklin's Works,	1
Tucker's Light of Nature,	4	*Stewart's Philosophy of the Human Mind,	1
Stewart's Works,	7	*Philosophical Magazine,(Incomplete)	15
Locke's Works,	10	*Rumford's Philosophical Papers,	1
Reed's Essays,	1	*Rumford's Essays,	3
Hume's Essays,	2	*Nicholoson's Philosophy,	2
Cambridge Natural Philosophy,	4		
Fischer's Philosophy,	1		
Cousin's Philosophy,	1		

POETICAL AND DRAMATIC WORKS, 80 VOLUMES

	Vols.		Vols.
Warton's Pope,	9	Ossian's Poems,	1
Milton's Works,	2	Shakspeare,	6
British Poets,	50	*Burns' Works, with an account of his life,	4
Ramsay's Poems,	2	*Metrical Miscellany, collection of poems by various authors,	1
Butler's Works,	2	*Shakspeare's Dramatic Works, (odd volume,)	1
Johanna Baillie's Poetical Works,	1		
Mrs. Hemans' Poems,	1		

LIST IN ... AND COLLEGES

LATIN AND GREEK WORKS, 117 VOLUMES

	vols.		vols.
Hederici Lexicon,	1	Homeri Hymni,	1
Dammi's Lexicon,	2	Longini,	1
Oratores Attici,	16	Opera Quinctiliana,	4
Drakenbrock's Livy,	4	Sophocles Tragoediae,	1
Xenophon's Works,	7	Brunck's Aristophae,	4
Poems Lucretius,	1	Bos Ellipses Graecae,	1
Platonis Opera,	8	Greek Gradus,	1
Opera Aristotelis,	8	Lexicon Graeco Latinum, folio,	1
Operi Taciti,	4	Homiliarus Doctorum, do.	1
Heyn's Virgil,	4	L. Bonaventurae Sermones, in 1496, folio,	2
Operi Ovidii,	3	Leverett's Latin Lexicon,	1
Butler's AEschylus,	8	Heyn's Pindar,	2
Theocritus,	2	Plutarchi Vitae,	9
Ciceronis Opera,	13	Homeri Ilias,	1
Bentley's Lucan,	1	*Epicteti,	1
Ruperti Juvenalis,	1	Satires of Persius, (translation)	1
Caesar's Commentaries,	1		

FRENCH WORKS, 131 VOLUMES

Wilson's French and English Dictionary,	1	Voltaire's Works, Political, Biographical, Poetical, Dramatic, &c.,	91
Dictionaire de l'Academie Francoise,	2	Works of Moliere,	8
Miege's French Dictionary,	1	Works of Racine,	7
La Harp's Cours de Literature,	16	Works of Boleau Despraux,	3
French Synonimes,	2		

PERIODICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS, 282 VOLUMES

	Vols.		Vols.
American Encyclopaedia	13	*Pamphlets on Political and other subjects, (bound in 1 volume,)	1
Drake's Gleaner,	4	*London Monthly Review, from Jan. 1800 to Dec. 1804,	15
North American Review, and Index,	41	*Edinburgh Review,	13
Edinburgh Review,	59	Domestic Encyclopoedia,	2
Elgin Marbles,	2	Temple(s Works, in 4 volumes,	4
Connoisseur,	2	Goldsmith's Works,	1
Quarrels of Authors,	2	*Literary Gazette,	1
Walpole's Letters,	2	*Port Folio,	1
Collingwood's Correspondence,	1	*Analectic Magazine,	2
Heckewelder's Narratives,	1	*Harriet's Struggles,	1
Jefferson's Notes on Virginia,	1	*Hobhouse's Illustrations of Childe Harold,	1
Degerando on Education,	1	*Lady Morgan's France,	1
Jefferson's Works,	4	*Ten Years' Exile of Madam de Stael,	1
*Do. in board,	4	*Rodolph, by Benjamin Constant,	1
Lee's Campaigns of 1781,	1	*Saturday Magazine,	2
Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works,	2	*North American Review,	1
Annual Register, with Index,	89	*Edinburgh Review, (14 numbers,)	
Franklin's Works,	1		
Irving's Works,	1		
Instruction of Boys,	1		
*Smollett's Miscellaneous Works, only the 1st & 3d of 6 volumes,	2		

POLITICAL, 17 VOLUMES

Webster's Speeches,	2	Burkes Works,	3
Federalist,	1	Say's Political Economy,	1
Virginia Convention, 1829 and 1830,	1	Rae's Political Economy,	1

LIST IN ANDREWS COLLEGES

POLITICAL, 17 VOLUMES
continued

	Vols.		Vols.
Hallam's Constitutional History,	3	Coleridge's Political Works,	3
American Constitutions,	1	*Smith's Wealth of Nations,	17

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL, 37 VOLUMES

Danville's Ancient Geography,	2	Holmes' Annals,	2
Malte Brun's Geography,	6	*Humboldt's New Spain,	2
Flint's Geography Western States,	1	*Census United States 1790 to 1830,	1
Catalogue of Harvard College Library,	2	*Statistics of Scotland,	20
		*Guthrie's Grammar,	1

ARTS AND SCIENCES, 78 VOLUMES

Elements of Technology,	1	*Transactions of the American Philosophical Society,	5
Rose's Chemistry,	1	Farraday's Chemical Manipulations,	1
Lacroix Elementary Treatise on Arithmetic,	1	Gales' Elements of Chemistry,	1
Cambridge Mathematics,	2	*Goldsmith's Animated Nature,	4
Jacob on Precious Metals,	1	Convier's Animal Kingdom,	4
Spurzheim's Phrenology,	1	*Wince's Astronomy,	2
Nuttall's Ornithology,	2	*Pennants Outlines,	4
Newton's Principia, Mecanique Celeste De La Place, translated into English, with commentaries, by Nathaniel Bowditch, 3 large folio volumes, with plates,	3	*Mediel Repository,	4
Wilson's Ornithology, with plates,	2	*Harlam's Fauna Americana,	1
*Repertory of Arts,	9	*Manual of Hebrew and English Lexicon,	1
*Miller's Retrospect,	1	*Steward's Hebrew Grammar,	1
*Barton's Botany,	*	*French and English Dictionary,	1
		*Handmaid to the Arts,	2

ARTS AND SCIENCES, 78 VOLUMES
continued

	Vols.		Vols.
*Ferguson's Astronomy,	2	Anderson(s Commerce,	6
Silliman's Journal,	7	*Commercial Dictionary, (2d and 3d volumes,)	2
		Lawrence's Physiology,	1

THEOLOGY AND ETHICS, 24 VOLUMES

	Vols.		Vols.
Knox's Works, Moral and Literary Essays, Epistles, and Sermons,	7	*Orations of the Emperor Julian,	1
John's Biblican Archeology,	1	*Biblia Hebraica,	1
Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History,	4	*Vetus Testamentum Graecum,	1
Robinsons Calmet's Dictionary of the Holy Bible,	1	*Novum Testamentum Graecum,	1
Godwin on Athesim,	1	*Biblia Sacra, versio vulgata,	1
Berkley's Works,	3	*La Sainte Bible,	1
		*Biblia Sagrada,	1

LAW AND GOVERNMENT, 20 VOLUMES

Vattel's Law of Nations,	1	Jacobs' Law Dictionary,	6
Sidney on Government,	3	Puffendorff's Law of Nature and Nations, folio,	1
Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws,	2	*Vattel's Law of Nations,	1
Burlemaque Political Law,	2		
Blackstone's Commentaries,	4		

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE, 11 VOLUMES

*Marshall's Gardening,	1	*American Husbandry,	2
*Marshall's Rural Economy,	2	*Forsyth on Fruit Trees,	1
*Agricultural Transactions,	1	*McMahon's Gardening,	1
*Farmer's Dictionary,	1	*Carey's Address,	1
*Gleanings of Husbandry,	1		

LIST IN AND SCHOOLS COLLEGES

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

DONATIONS FROM CONGRESS, 285 VOLUMES

	Vols.
Journal of the Federal Convention in Philadelphia for forming the Constitution, from May 14, to Sept. 17, 1787,	1
Journals of the House of Representatives,	23
Senate Journals,	14
Diplomatic Correspondence,	19
Senate Documents,	57
State Papers,	75
Executive Documents,	31
Reports of Committees, &c.	33
American Archives, (folio)	1
Secret Journals of Congress,	5
Seybert's Statistics, (folio)	1
Gordon's Digest Laws U.S.	1

	Vols.	
Pitkin's Statistics,	1	
Statistical Tables,	1	
Fifth Census United States,	1	
Gales & Seaton's American State Papers, (large folio volumes, viz:		
Foreign Relations,	4	
Finance,	3	
Public Lands,	3	
Military Affairs,	2	
Indian Affairs,		21
Naval Affairs,		
Commerce and Navigation,	2	
Post Office,	1	
Claims,	1	
Miscellaneous,	2	
	5	

Lelia H. Mulvihill
Mrs. Lelia H. Mulvihill
County Supervisor
Historical Research Project

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
MRS. AMANDA W. PHIPPS
JULY 23, 1936
ASSIGNMENT ELEVEN------SUPPLEMENT

PROJECT NO. 2986

"SCHOOLS OF YESTERDAY"

The summer months offered an opportunity for dancing, art, and musical lessons, these sometimes continuing the year round. Madame M. Leise respectfully informed 'the inhabitants' of Natchez and its vicinity that her dancing classes would begin in an 'airy room' in the City Hall. She had had a successful career in New Orleans for five years as teacher of 'the graceful accomplishments' and had come with recommendation from Mrs. Dr. Macanley of the New Orleans Female Institute on Camp street. The letter reads:

"I certify with great pleasure that Madame Leise taught dancing for two winters in my institution, and that I and the young ladies who took lessons from her had every reason to be pleased with her." (1)

May 17, 1851

Jane Macanley

Throughout the years, classes of different kinds were held in the old City Hall, some for a brief period, others for a longer time, all depending upon the response of the citizens.

A few blocks around the corner on Main street at the Institute Hall Mr. Clissey had given out information that he would be ready for classes May 19, 1851. He would teach all the fashionable dances of the day, such as French Quadrille, Polka du Salon, German Polka Waltz, Valse a Deaux Temps and others. He guaranteed 'dizziness in the head in waltzing cured.' Mr. Clissey resided at the Mansion House, where others who had come to teach had resided also. Years before S.S. Prentiss had registered there for a brief stop until he could be comfortably settled in a private home.

Mr. Clissey had sufficient recommendation to give him a good

LIST IN ... AND COLLEGES

start. Names like Hon. S.S. Boyd, H.S. Eustis, E.J. Cornish, and W.B. Shields meant something in that day. (2) In September he had been successful enough with his school to give an exhibition of his ability as a teacher. He published this notice:

"JUVENILE BALL AT THE CITY HALL"

Mr. P. Clissey, will give a Juvenile Ball on Thursday, the 9th of Oct. next at the City Hall. The pupils will open the ball with Dances taught them by Mr. Clissey-after which, the Ladies and Gentlemen will have the floor. The Pupils are requested to be at the Hall at half past 7 o'clock, p.m. and their exercises will close about 10 o'clock.

Tickets, which will admit one gentleman and two ladies, may be had at the Music Store of Mr. Macmichael, Main St." (3)

Natchez Courier, Sept. 30, 1851

A few days later he received the following praise from the Natchez Courier:

"The Ball"

Mr. P. Clissey gave a Ball, at the close of his session, on last evening. The Ball was opened by the pupils who have been taking lessons from Mr. Clissey in the graceful and elegant Art of Dancing. The proficiency of his pupils, even of the youngest, indicates the superior ability and faithfulness of Mr. Clissey as an instructor.

The performances of children are always interesting, but when arrayed as those with so much purity of taste, and moving in the intricate mazes of the dance with such charming precision, we are overcome with admiration; and certainly the fond parents of those darling

children deserve great praise for the unrivaled exhibition.

After the pupils performed a series of fashionable dances, the floor was given up to the citizens who were in attendance, and all appeared as 'merry as a marriage bell' and as gay as a happy bride.

There is a general regret that the engagements of Mr. Clissey in New Orleans, for the winter, prevent him from continuing his instructions here." (4)

The dancing master evidently went to New Orleans for the winter as stated, but he was back in Natchez in the spring of 1852. This time he changed his location to the City Hall. His ad:

"Dancing Academy---M.P. Clissey respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Natchez that his dancing school is now open at the City Hall where he will teach all the most fashionable dances now in vogue. Special days for children--from 3 o'clock till dark." (5)

Nothing more is learned of him until June, 1853. This indicates that he spent only the summer months in Natchez, probably conducting larger classes in New Orleans during the winter.

Mr. John Mosby, heretofore mentioned, had his school in the Second Creek neighborhood at this time and it was customary for the musical and dancing academies to give a program in such schools at various times. In June Mr. Clissey gave an exhibition here accompanied by Mr. Bauer's Juvenile band. (6) The latter resided next door to Mr. A.J. Postlethwaite in Natchez, and was a graduate of the Conservatoire of Music in Bohemia. (7)

Mr. S. Ries, a professor of foriegn languages, permanently settled in Natchez in 1852. He taught French and German, also musical

LIST IN AND COLLEGES

lessons on the flute. (8)

Mr. Meinda had come from Louisiana the year before for the purpose of teaching the French language, having had 'nearly twenty years experience.' He lived on Main street 'opposite Mr. John Williamson's store.' (9)

Mrs. Cyskoski had classes in languages, music and drawing at her residence on Main street, and Professor Richter from Berlin had announced in the same year, 1851, that he had 'invented a new method of sketching.' (10)

One of the leading artists of that day, a native of Natchez, and whose descendants still live there, was Louis Joseph Bahin. Some of his beautiful paintings adorn the walls of Natchez homes today.

MR. BAHIN'S STUDIO

"We have received the following communication from a friend, which we feel does no more than justice to a most excellent artist. An hour can be delightfully spent in a visit to his studio, and we trust that that encouragement will be lent to him, which he so eminently deserves.

Mr. Bahin whose talent as a portrait painter is well known, has just finished a beautiful picture, which shows that the gifted artist excels equally in landscape painting. Connoisseurs and amateurs of the fine arts will again delight in admiring the beauties of his work, and in bestowing the praise his genius so well deserves. As all our citizens are freely admitted to Mr. Bahin's rooms, we will only say a few words on the subject of the painting alluded to, and the impression it has made upon us. An enlightened and judicious public will judge and appreciate its merits.

The landscape represents the Father of Waters, as seen from the vicinity of Natchez. The view is taken from the property of Mr. Brown under the Hill, the sun is setting; the day has been beautiful and very warm; a few clouds only, formed by the redish vapors of the atmosphere, move slowly in the still bright skies, on which the rays of the setting sun are beautifully reflected. All is rendered with so much truth, that the beholder seems to feel the effect himself. Notwithstanding the uniform color of our vegetation, Mr. Bahin has produced beautiful contrasts in the lights and shades, the forms of the trees and the various kinds of foliage. Mr. Bahin also has shown his skill as a portrait painter, in the foreground of his picture, where men are seen drawing rafts near the landing; the labor and fatigue of those men, pulling and rowing with all their might, are portrayed with so striking a truth, that it seems nature itself to the admiring beholder. In a word, it is a perfectly well executed painting. The knowledge which Mr. Bahin has of the linear and aerial perspective, (in which most of our painters are deficient,) contributes ta great deal to make his landscape so beautiful and life-like." (11)

In the Pine Ridge neighborhood, seven miles from Natchez, J.S. Gillespie was in charge of the 'Pine Ridge Female Academy' and also the Township school. This was in 1855. (12) Three years later the Academy had passed into the hands of Rev. J.S. Love, a Virginian. The school was advertised as being in a healthy section where there were two churches, Presbyterian and Methodist. The board of Trustees were some of the prominent men of the neighborhood, namely J.P. McCaleb, J.H. Blanchard, Thomas Grafton, and Sam Lambdin. (13) Some of their descendants still live in the Pine Ridge community.

A French and English boarding school was conducted in Nat-

ches in 1852 and for several years thereafter, by M'lle. de Mailly and Madam de Montenay, (Protestants). They succeeded Miss Diana Postlethwaite at the Oakley school This was where the present Protestant Orphanage now stands. M'lle de Mailly and de Montenay announced to their patrons:

"M'lle de Mailly and Madam de Montenay would wish respectfully to intimate their competency as instructresses, by the references they have the honor of attaching to the announcement.

References---G.R.P. James, Esq, Stockbrodge, Mass; Rev. J.B. Stratton; Miss D. Postlethwaite; Gen. Ed. Sparrow La.; Mrs. Dr. Ker; Dr. Volney Metcalfe; Dr. Duncan; Mrs. Patten Providence, Carroll Parish, La.; Dr. Metcalfe; R.E. Butler, Esq; Terra Bonna, La.; Thomas Henderson, Esq; Maunsell B. Field, Esq., 141 8th St., New York; Alfred E. Street, Albany, N.Y.; Hycinthe Puegnet, Esq., 27 Bank St., N.Y.; David Ker, Esq., St. Mary's, La.; Judge R.N. Ogden, New Orleans, La." (14)

The school was evidently a success for a time anyway. In September, 1854 there had been a decided change in the faculty. Madam de Montenay's name no longer appeared, but she was supplanted by more than one. The Daily Courier published the following ad:

"French and English Boarding School, conducted by Mlle de Mailly (Protestant) at Oakley, near Natchez, Miss.

Professors:

Mrs. Wainwright, from New York, English Branches Music and Drawing.

Mme. Haessle from France, French Reading.

Mr. Bartlett, from Yale, the Higher English Studies.

Dr. Haessle from France, Musical Instruction and French Exercises.

Mr. G. Bauer from Germany, Lessons on Pianol

M'lle de Mailly, Principal, French Recitation, History and Geography. Dr. Haessle gives lessons abroad on Wednesday and Saturday." (15)

A year later it was stated in the local newspaper that M'lle de Mailly would not open her young ladies boarding school at Oakley 'until the yellow fever disappears from our midst.' (16)

A month elapsed before the school resumed classes, during which time the principal made a brief visit to the North and returned with a corps of'able and accomplished professors in all the branches now forming a part of young ladies education.' (17)

ADAMS COUNTY SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES
LIST IN

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

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5. Ibid, May 11, 1852.
6. The Daily Courier, June 19, 1853.
7. Natchez Courier, Oct. 31, 1851 .
8. Ibid, May 25, 1852.
9. Ibid, Sept. 9, 1851.
10. Ibid, Oct. 3, 1851- July 4, 1851
11. Ibid, Dec. 12, 1851.
12. Natchez Daily Courier, Feb. 13, 1855.
13. Ibid, Sept. 18, 1858.
14. Ibid, Sept. 27, 1854.
15. Ibid, Sept. 27, 1854.
16. Ibid, Oct. 23, 1855.
17, Ibid, Nov. 27, 1855.

Leila H. Mulvihill

Leila H. Mulvihill, County Supervisor
Adams County Historical Research Project

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT — PROJECT NUMBER 2201
MISS ALLIE MARSH---CANVASSER
ASSIGNMENT NUMBER ELEVEN
JUNE 19, 1936

ELIZABETH FEMALE ACADEMY

Elizabeth Academy was a pioneer institution for higher education of young ladies. In fact so far as the records show it was the first school chartered to give degrees to women. Wesleyan College in Georgia claims to have awarded the first degrees to women in the world but a careful study of the records shows that the first degrees were given by that institution in 1841, whereas Elizabeth gave at least one degree in 1826.

The buildings and the grounds were donated to the Mississippi Conference in 1818. Bishop Galloway in his article on the subject, from which valued paper most of the present facts are taken, says that the donor was Mrs. Elizabeth Roach and the school was named in her honor. The last statement is obviously correct but all the oldest citizens of the community say that her name was Miss Elizabeth Greenfield. Bishop Galloway takes his statement from the charter, a copy of which he gives, and this may have been itself inaccurate. Possibly Mrs. Roach was a Miss Greenfield before her marriage. The latter doctrine after being passed by the legislature was approved by Governor Holmes on the 17th of February, 1819. The first board of Trustees consisted of Daniel Rawlings, John Merrefee, Alexander Covington, John W. Bryan, and Beverly R. Grayson. They were authorized among other things, to receive gifts for the benefit of the school, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars. These early pioneers in religious education must have feared the corrupting influence of wealth.

The initial term began November 12, 1818. C.F. Stiles was the first President. Mrs. Jane B. Sanderson, a Presbyterian lady of excellent character, was the first Governess. Chapel services were held at sunrise in the morning and prayers at eight at night. The hours of teaching were from nine to twelve and from two to five except in May, June, July, when

ADAMS COUNTY SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES
LOST IN

they began at eight in the morning but did not begin until three in the afternoon and continued till six. The studies in the Academic department seem now a little staggering, those of the Senior Class being:--Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, evidence of Christianity, Mythology, general history, and in Latin Esops Fables, Sacra Historic, Vivi Romae illustraes, and of course the Bella Callica. For the completion of this course they received the degree of Master of Science and were allowed to remain another year without paying any tuition for the pursuit of other studies for which they received an honorary diploma.

At the Conference of 1823 John C. Burrds of Virginia was elected President, which office he held with great success till some time during 1828, when he was succeeded by Benjamin M. Drakes, the latter continuing at the head of the school until 1833, at which time he resigned to give himself entirely to the work of the pastorate. Rev. J.P. Thomas served as President until 1836 and was succeeded by Lewis Bryan, a layman, and the latter by Rev. Bradford Frazee. In 1839 Rev. R.D. Smith was called to the president's chair. In 1825 Mrs. Caroline Matilda Thayer came to take charge as Governess and continued in this position for several years bringing credit to herself and to the institution. Mr. Smith served as President for two years, after which Lewellen Campbell was at its head for the remaining few years until it closed its doors.

In writing of the Annual Conference which met in the latter part of 1845, Dr. Jones says, concerning the report on education institutions: "Our long cherished and very useful old Elizabeth Female Academy, at Washington, Miss., was now closing her once prosperous and brilliant career."

Elizabeth Academy was a popular school and considering the small

number of Methodists in the State at that time, had a good patronage. In thirteen years from 1819 to 1829 its boarders amounted in number from twenty-eight to sixty-three. Since, no doubt, there was quite a large local patronage, its total number of students must have been more than a hundred in its best days. Many worthy ladies were educated there, among them----- Mrs. John Lane, Mrs. C.K. Marshall, Mrs. H.H. Kavanaugh, Mrs. B.M. Drake, the mother of Col. W.L. Nugent, the mother of Rev. T.L. Mellen, and a host of others; Mrs. Mary E. Norman of Washington, Miss. and Mrs. Martha J. Farrar of Kingston, Miss., who have passed on.

The editor of the"Southern Galaxy," published in Natchez, gave quite a bit of space to the commencement of 1829, at which time the following young ladies graduated, the first with the honors of the class: Miss Ann W. Boyd, Ireland, Miss.; Miss Susan Smith, Adams County; Miss Mary C. Hewett, Washington, Miss.; Miss Mary J. Patterson, Port Gibson, Miss.; Miss Sarah R. Chew, Adams County; Miss Eliza A. Fox, Natchez, Miss.; also a list which may be found in the first volume of the publication of the Mississippi Historical Society, of those who made distinction in their studies and in their moral deportment. The latter seems to be of equal concern to those at the head of the school with the intellectual progress of the young ladies, while there is no doubt but that, as Bishop Galloway says, "The spiritual culture of the students was the supreme concern of the faculty." The reader must remember that it was the day of Methodist revivals, a time when any institution of the Methodist Church must have been deeply spiritual. The Church at Washington was in a very flourishing condition, having the best men of the Conference as its pastors, and must have exerted a strong influence over this school so near by. Then those in charge of the Academy

ADAMS COUNTY SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES
LIST IN

were noted for their piety and devotion to the Church. The homes from which these young ladies came had no doubt been touched by the influence of religion that was strong at that time.

Men like William Winans, Benjamin M. Drake, John C. Burrus, and others of the same type, whatever their relation to the school, could not be satisfied without making every effort to bring these young ladies into the Kingdom of Christ, and their labors met with abundant success, as personal records will show. Notable revivals and clear-cut conversions were regular happenings in the school.

Quite a number of things contributed to the closing of the school, which had labored in such a worthy cause. The shifting of the centers of population, the removal of the capitol to Jackson, several yellow fever epidemics, the removal of the patrons in goodly numbers to the Choctaw Purchase, and the growing tendency among the Southern planters,who were growing more wealthy each year, to send their daughters to the North, East, and to Europe to be educated---all these have been given as contributory causes of its decay. One cannot but think of the wonderful influence it would have exerted upon the history of the Southwest Mississippi and in fact the whole State if it had been well endowed and continued its course through the century just closing. The number of Christian women who went out from its walls would have made it impossible for the moral and spiritual life of the Commonwealth to be the same.

The walls of the historic buildings still stand, though they are fast falling into decay. The building stood about half a mile from the center of the village on the road leading now to Meadville, Brookhaven, and Hattiesburg. In front are still the cedar trees standing in a row along the

bluff that marks the approach. The house was two and a half stories, the lower part made of brick and the upper part a frame building. In all there were about ten rooms, though the structure was remodeled more than once. There were five chimneys, of which part of four may still be found. The question naturally arises as to how so many students boarded in such a comparatively small building, and the writer confesses that it is a little staggering, but one solution has been given by Mr. Lewis Bryan, who now owns the property and from whom a number of the above facts were gotten. The upper story, or half story, was a single room, and in this, cots were placed much after the manner of barracks in the cantonments that would have accommodated a great many more than if placed two or three in separate rooms. Some such disposition must have been made. One cannot but look with awe and admiration upon the ruins when he realizes the worthy and useful career of the institution.

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John Buford Cain
Publisher is unknown

Lelia H. Mulvihill
Assistant Supervisor
Adams County
Historical Research Project
Natchez, Miss.

ADAMS COUNTY SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES
LIST IN

Early Edu.
Adams Co

Chapter II

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A COLLEGE IN THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

SEC. 1. WHEREAS education conduces to the happiness and improvement of man, and is particularly necessary to the support and purity of republican government; therefore, BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY CONVENED, That there shall be established in this territory, a College, which shall bear the name of Jefferson College; in honor of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, and President of the American Philosophical Society.

SEC. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the following persons; towit - Wm. C. C. Claiborne, Anthony Hutchins, Wm. Dunbar, of Second Creek, Benjamin Farar, Wm. Vousden, John Ellis, David Ker, Adam Benjamin, David Lattimore, Bernard Lintot, Cato West, John Girault, Thomas M. Green, Samuel Gibson, Daniel Burnet, Felix Hughes, Alexander Montgomery, Drury W. Brazeale, Thomas Cavet, James Caller, Nathaniel Christmas, John Steele, Abner Green, Sulton Banks, Abram Ellis, Richard Butler, Robert Dunbar, John Mac Grew, Jacob Stampley, John Pannill, Isaac Guillard, John Bisland, Abraham Green and James Hoggath, shall be a body corporate, by the name of "The Trustees of Jefferson College"; and by that name shall be capable in law, to receive all donations, and recover all debts, which may become the property of the said College; and may in general, do all acts for the benefit of the institution, which are incident to bodies corporate.

SEC. 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the first meeting of the trustees shall be held on the first Monday in

January next, at the town of Washington, where they shall proceed to chuse, out of their own body a president, and vice-president, shall have power to call extraordinary meetings of the trustees, by giving ten days notice to each member before such meeting shall be held. The ordinary meeting of the board shall be held on their own adjournments. Thirteen members shall constitute a quorum to do business at the first meeting, but all subsequent meetings, seven may constitute a quorum to proceed to business. The president, or in his absence from the meeting, the vice-president, shall preside; or in the case of the absence of both, any member chosen by a majority of the members present, shall preside.

WHEREAS it is necessary, that on extraordinary occasions, the board of trustees of Jefferson College shall be called together on short notice; and, whereas, the mode provided for that purpose would often be attended with great delay; therefore,

BE IT ENACTED, That the president of the board of trustees of Jefferson College, or in his absence from the territory, the vice-president shall have authority to call a meeting of the said trustees at any time; provided, notice shall be given of such intended meeting, by advertising the same in one of the newspapers of the territory, twelve days before the said meeting shall be held.

SEC. 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the board of trustees shall have power, and it shall be their duty, with all convenient speed, to fix on some healthy and central situation, whereat to establish the College, and to contract for the erecting of the necessary buildings. They shall also have power

to engage a president, and other professors; a treasurer and all necessary officers for conducting the civil and literary concerns of the College; and to displace and supercede them at pleasure. They also shall have authority, and it shall be the duty to examine, the proficiency of students, and to confer the degrees of bachelaw and master of arts; to make all laws and regulations which they shall judge necessary for the good government of the College, and for promoting morality and virtue among the students. They shall take effectual care, that students of all denominations may, and shall be admitted to the equal advantages of a liberal education, and to the emoluments and honors of the College; and they shall receive a like fair and generous treatment, during their residence thereat.

SEC. 5. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That in case of death, removal from the territory, resignation or refusal to act of any of the trustees, the board may, at any of their meetings, appoint a successor.

SEC. 6. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That as Jefferson College must be for the present supported by the voluntary contributions of the citizens, the board of trustees are authorized to raise, for the benefit of said College, by a lottery, a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars. They shall also collect donations from the citizens of the territory and elsewhere. The names of such donors, with their donations annexed, shall be inscribed in a book kept for that purpose; and shall be preserved among the archives of the College; in order that posterity may know who were the benefactors of the institution.

SEC. 7. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the president, professors, tutors, and students of the College, shall be exempt from all military duty during their continuance as members of the College; except in a general invasion of the territory.

SEC. 8. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the lands and other property belonging to Jefferson College, are hereby declared to be free from every kind of tax.

Adams-Co. Early Schools

JEFFERSON COLLEGE

An Act establishing a permanent Site for Jefferson College (Passed November 11, 1803.)

WHEREAS the Board of Trustees of Jefferson College have by their petition, dated the twenty-fifth of July last prayed the legislature to establish by law, the site of Jeffe son College, ~~the~~ such position as is set forth in the said petitions—

Be it therefore enacted by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory, in assembly, convened, That a certain donation of a parcel of land, including a spring, commonly called Ellicott's Spring, presented by John and James Foster and Randall Gibson; to the said Board of Trustees, for the use of the said college: and such other adjoining parcel of land, to be procured by the said Board: situated in the vicinage of the town of Washington, shall together constitute a lot: within the limits of which shall be erected the buildings of the said college; and which said lot is hereby declared and established to be the permanent site of Jefferson College.

Ref. Laws od Miss. Territory. 1803.

Early School - Adams K

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#116

Jefferson College was chartered in 1802 by the territorial legislature, and was named after Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States and president of the American Philosophical Society. This act is noteworthy not only because it created the first institution of learning, but because its charter was the first that was granted by the legislature for any purpose in Mississippi. It was located in the town of Washington (Adams Co.) where it first opened its doors to students in 1811.

In 1826 Jefferson College was forced to close its doors. Three years later it began work as a military institution. Governor Brandon in his message to legislature in 1830 said "Schools and academies are rising up in every county and are in a flourishing condition. Jefferson College cont[illegible]s to prosper beyond our expectation, and promises to do much good by spreading a knowledge of science and military tactics throughout the state."

Ref. F. L. Riley History of Mississippi

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
MRS. AMANDA W. PHIPPS
JUNE 19,1936.
ASSIGNMENT ELEVEN..... EDUCATION.

Project #2201

"SCHOOLS OF YESTERDAY."

Natchez was the first educational center of Mississippi. Long before the public school system was adopted the private tutors of the wealthy planters of the Natchez district set the pace and laid the foundation for the fundamental and higher educational development of the Territory. During the English dominion there had been some teaching in the homes of the early settlers, among these being the Swayzes at the "Jersey Settlement." Tutors were not always available in these remote places, and the parents on the large plantations often taught their children themselves. This was before the era of "academies", those small schools that were later established throughout the county after the Territorial period began.

When the Rev. James Hall, Presbyterian minister, came to Natchez in 1800 his comments upon the literary advantages were not so favorable. From his "Brief History of the Mississippi Territory" we read this: "The state of theTerritory is indeed deplorable for want of literary instructors..... English schoolmasters are difficult to be obtained; and many strangers, who undertake to act in that department, have contracted such vitiated habits in other parts, that their continuance is often but of short duration." (1) This lack of educational institutions in the Colony was a source of concern to the American citizens and there was some effort to improve matters in that direction.

Amanda W. Phipps
Assistant Supervisor, Adams County
Historical Research Project.

(2)
Referred to by one writer as "young foreigners", strangers came into a new land to teach the younger generation. In many instances these same strangers soon became "one of the family," and formed anoverlasting friendship and devotion to the families with whom they were associated.

Among the earliest of those to arrive was one named David Ker, who had come to the Natchez Country in 1800 with General John Willis. The establishment of his school for girls in 1801 was (3)
"the first encouraging gesture in the direction of improvement."
? He was a Scotchman from Emerald Isle, and ex-professor from University of North Carolina. His wife and daughter, who were highly finished scholars and 'elegant' ladies assisted him in his work. Just where this school was located or what names were included on its books has not been ascertained. David Ker was appointed one of the three Territorial Judges in 1802 and held this position until his death in 1805. Governor Claiborne wrote to President Madison concerning the appointment saying, " Mr. Ker's appointment has given much satisfaction to a large majority of the citizens. He is a valuable acquisition to (4)
the bench." After her husband's death, Mrs. Ker continued to conduct a school to support herself and several children. She died of (5)
accidental burns in 1848.

The year 1802 marked the inception of Jefferson College, named for President Thomas Jefferson. A preparatory school for boys, it had its 'ups and downs' from the beginning. A charter was secured on May 13, and on January 3,1803 the school held its first board meeting. The following men were elected officers, William C.C. Claiborne,(Governor of Mississippi Territory) President; Sir William Dunbar, vice-president, and Felix Hughes, Secretary. The following

June Alexander Montgomery was elected treasurer. Cato West having previously declined to fill this office. The school had no endowment, but was to be "supported by voluntary contributions," to which end the Trustees were authorized to receive donations, from citizens and others, and to raise a sum of money by lottery. Realizing the difficulty of erecting an institution "for public education without public funds," the Trustees appealed to the citizens at large to contribute from their private funds for the support of such an institution. They stressed the benefits to be gained and the great advan-
(6)
tage of home education. An address to the citizens of the Territory was given out in the following words: "Our situation far remote from foreign schools, where a liberal education may be procured prevents our young fellow citizens generally from acquiring the advantages which a good school affords. If in a few instances parents send their children far from the inspection of their parental eye, great sacrifice must be made of parental solicitude, and great hazards of the morals of the youth, and when these difficulties shall be overcome, young men having finished their education return among their fellow citizens perhaps with the power and inclination to serve them, but too much
(7)
strangers for some time to gain their confidence" .....

The Board of Trustees held a meeting at Selsertown on July 25,1803, at which time lands for the school site were donated by John and James Foster and Randall Gibson. This tract of land adjoined the town of Washington and embraced Ellicott Springs. These springs
(8)
feed a present day swimming pool on the College grounds.

And so it was that a committee was appointed to plan a lottery 'to raise money for the erection of a school building. This

lottery was a failure. Then followed a long series of discussions and litigations over a proper site for the school. Finally, in 1810 the Washington Academy which had been founded by the Reverend James Smylie about 1805, became the basis of Jefferson College.(9) Subscriptions that had been raised for the former were transferred, and thus Jefferson finally got a start. An announcement followed, that " an academy" under the superintendence of Dr. Edwin Reese, assisted by Mr. Samuel Graham, would be opened on the first day of January 1811."(10)

A brick building had supplemented the temporary frame structures by 1820. From that time the number of students varied from one year to another, and as one writer says, the "College" remains what it has always been- a struggling preparatory school.(11)

After 1829 the school seemed to flourish, and in 1835 Ingraham, author and at one time professor of Jefferson, refers to it in the following words: "The income of the College is now about eight thousand dollars, arising from a fund of more than one hundred and fifty thousand. The building is a large three story brick edifice, handsomely finished, and capable of containing one hundred students. The location is highly beautiful, in a grove of majestic oaks, and at the head of a fine green parade, which lies with a magnificent oak in its center, between it and the Village. A primary department is connected with it; and a pleasant brick building, half surrounded with galleries, on the opposite side of the 'green', is appropriated to the branch of this institution. The primary department, which includes a moiety of the students, is under the able superintendence of Professor Crane, a native of New Jersey, and recently from West Point. Since its organization, until very recently, it has labored under pe-

cuniary difficulties, with which it was unable to contend; for a great part of the time it has been without pupils or teachers, and its halls have been occassionally used for private schools."(12)

Throughout the years the men who were so vitally interested in the welfare of this historic school patiently struggled to keep it going. There were times that it seemed as though it would fail in spite of everything. However, it did not fail and today it carries on, leaving behind a colorful and historic past. Its history is linked with that of the Southland. A long list of famous names are woven into its life story.

Through the influence of Jefferson College, the residents of the Natchez District formed an "Agricultural-Horticultural and Botanical Society." One of these meetings was held in the Methodist Church at Washington, Mississippi April 28,1843, with President B.L.C.Wailes in the chair.(13)

This society sponsored the notables "Fairs" held at Washington during the 40's. Leading men and women of the day took an active part on this occasion. Committees were appointed to visit various plantations to investigate what progress was being made in agricultural pursuits. All of this centered around Jefferson College and for a time this section was a busy and thriving community.

Some of the most interesting facts linked with this school's history are that "In 1817 the first Constitution of the State of Mississippi was written and signed in the old Methodist Church established by Lorenzo Dow on the Jefferson Campus. General Andrew Jackson camped here with his troops in 1815. His address to the Jefferson students is a permanent heritage of the institution. The immortal Audubon, the great naturalist, was a member of the Jefferson

faculty. 1820-22. General Layfayette visited Jefferson in 1825 and reviewed the cadets. Jefferson Davis received his early training at Jefferson. The first Methodist Church erected in Mississippi stood on the grounds of Jefferson College and it was the scene of the famous Burr trial. The tradition is that the little church could not accomodate the immense crowds and the court procedure was carried on beneath the large oaks nearby. A battle was fought on the College grounds between Confederate and Federal soldiers- 1863-64, and here, too, was the site of the U.S.Land office established after the United States came into possession of the Territory.

Closely connected with the history of Jefferson College are the names of many prominent men of Mississippi Territory. Among these are- Audubon, Brandon, Burr, Covington, Davis, Dow, Gibson, Sargent, Wailes, and a long list of others. (14)

When the visitor goes to Jefferson College he will probably see an old negro somewhere 'about' and he will tell one that his name is Frank Merriman; that he is eighty-two years old and was "raised in the community in slavery and came to work for the College in 1872. He recalls when the College Campus and buildings were occupied by Confederate soldiers under General Logan, and their leaving for Virginia to join General Lee's Army. Later on a regiment of the Union Army camped on the grounds, the officers occupying the buildings. He laughingly tells how, as a boy he feared the Yankees.

Another old negro named Elliot Mosley lives at the College and is sixty four years old. He has been employed there for thirty four years. His father worked there prior to that time." (15)

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
MRS. AMANDA W. PHIPPS
JUNE 19,1936.
ASSIGNMENT ELEVEN... "SCHOOLS OF YESTERDAY."

Project #2801.

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(15) Ibid (14).

Assistant Supervisor Adams County
Historical Research Project.

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
MRS. AMANDA W. PHIPPS
JULY 3,1936.
ASSIGNMENT ELEVEN. SUPPLEMENT TO "SCHOOLS OF YESTERDAY".

Accepted

Project Number 2986.

EXCERPTS FROM ORIGINAL CATALOGUE OF JEFFERSON COLLEGE

PUBLISHED 1840.

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J E F F E R S O N C O L L E G E

WASHINGTON, MISSISSIPPI.

A list of the Trustees, officers and Faculty.

Published by order of the Board of Trustees.

N A T C H E Z

Printed at the Book and Job Office, Main Street, near the post office.

Amanda W. Phipps
Assistant Supervisor Adams County
Historical Research Project.

CATALOGUE

OF THE OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

With Date of Election, and Term of Service.

.....

PRESIDENTS

Gov. WM. C.C.CLAIBORNE, From 3d January, 1803, to 11th May, 1805.
" ROBERT WILLIAMS, " 11th May, 1805, to 27th August 1810.
" DAVID HOLMES, " 27th August, 1810, to 19th Feb'y., 1820.
BEVERLY R. GRAYSON " 19th Feb'y., 1820, to 29th April, 1820.
WILLIAM B. SHIELDS, " 29th April, 1820, to 18th April, 1823.
BEVERLY R. GRAYSON, " 12th July, 1823, to 30th January, 1826.
GOV. DAVID HOLMES, " 30th January, 1826, (Ex- officio.)
GERARD C. BRANDON,
ABRAM M. SCOTT,
H.G. RUNNELS,
CHARLES LYNCH,
A. G. Mc NUTT,
} Ex-officio during their incumbency as Governors of the State.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

WILLIAM DUNBAR, From 3d January, 1803, to 5th May, 1810
DAVID HOLMES, " 5th May, 1810, to 27th August, 1810
COWLES MEAD, " 27th August 1810, to 5th May, 1827
B. R. GRAYSON, " 5th May, 1827, to 7th July, 1834.
WHITE TURPIN, " 7th July, 1834, to 29th March, 1838
JOHN A. QUITMAN, " 29th March, 1838, to 22d April, 1839.
JOHN T. GRIFFITH, " 22d April, 1839, (present incumbent.)

SECRETARIES.

FELIX HUGHES,	From	3d January, 1803, to 5th May, 1810.
JAMES SMYLIE,	"	5th May, 1810, to 22d December, 1810.
WHITE TURPIN,	"	1st January, 1811, to 13th August 1813.
HENRY TOOLEY,	"	13th August, 1813, to 20th Dec. 1816.
B. R. GRAYSON,	"	20th Dec., 1816, to 19th Feb'y. 1820.
LOUIS WINSTON,	"	19th February, 1820, to 19th Aug., 1820
JOSEPH DUNBAR,	"	9th Sept. 1820, to 11th Nov., 1824.
LEVIN WAILES,	"	11th Nov., 1824, (present incumbent.)

TREASURERS.

ALEX'R. MONTGOMERY	From	6th June, 1803 to
PARKE WALTON,	"	20th Feb'y., 1812 to 27th April 1814.
NEHEMIAH TILTON,	"	27th April, 1814 to
HENRY TOOLEY,	"	25th Oct. ,1814, to 1st March, 1817.
WHITE TURPIN,	"	1st March, 1817, to 9th January, 1837.
B. L. C. WAILES,	"	9th Jan'y., 1837, (present incumbent.)

LIBRARIANS.

B. L. C. WAILES,	From	4th April, 1829, to 7th June, 1836.
THORNTON W. CLAPP,	"	7th June, 1836, to 15th Nov'r., 1836.
J. W. MONETTE,	"	9th Jan'y., 1837, to 11th March, 1837.
CALEB G. FORSHEY,	"	11th March, 1837, to 11th March, 1838.
LEVIN WAILES,	"	9th April, 1838, to 1st May, 1839.
WILLIAM WHIELDON,	"	1st May, 1839, (present incumbent.)

C A T A L O G U E
EMBRACING ALL THE TRUSTEES ELECTED, FROM THE DATE OF THE CHARTER TO THE PRESENT TIME. IN ORDER OF THEIR APPOINTMENT.

...

1.	Wm. C. C. Claiborne,	1802.	25.	Abram Ellis,	1802
2.	Anthony Hutchins,	"	26.	Richard Butler,	"
3.	William Dunbar,	"	27.	Robert Dunbar,	"
4.	Benjamin Farrar,	"	28.	John McGrew,	"
5.	William Vousden,	"	29.	Jacob Stampley,	"
6.	John Ellis,	"	30.	Joseph Pannill,	"
7.	David Kerr,	"	31.	Isaac Gaillard,	"
8.	Adam Bingaman,	"	32.	John Bisland,	"
9.	David Latimore,	"	33.	Abram Green,	"
10.	Bernard Lintot,	"	34.	James Hoggatt,	"
11.	Cato West,	"	35.	Zachariah Kirkland	1803
12.	John Girault,	"	36.	John Hopkins	"
13.	Thomas M.Green,	"	37.	Adam Tooley,	"
14.	Samuel Gibson,	"	38.	David Cooper,	"
15.	Daniel Burnet,	"	39.	Jas. Nelson,	"
16.	Felix Hughes,	"	40.	Isaac Briggs,	"
17.	Alexander Montgomery,	"	41.	John Shaw,	1804
18.	Drury W.Brazeale,	"	42.	Robert Williams,	1805
19.	Thomas Calvit	"	43.	Seth Lewis,	"
20.	James Caller	"	44.	Thomas H.Williams	"
21.	Nathaniel Christmass	"	45.	Philander Smith,	"
22.	John Steel,	"	46.	John Cox,	1810.
23.	Abner Green	"	47.	David Holmes	"
24.	Sutton Bankes,	"	48.	David Greenleaf,	"

49.	Everard Green,	1810	78.	Zeno Orso,	1812
50.	James Smylie,	"	79.	Henry Tooley,	1813
51.	Ferdinand L.Claiborne	"	80.	Francis Gildart,	"
52.	Cowles Mead	"	81.	Charles Blanchard	"
53.	John Wood,	"	82.	Samuel Brown,	1814
54.	Silas Dinsmoor	"	83.	Egbert Jansen	"
55.	William B.Shields,	"	84.	Charles M.Norton,	"
56.	Robert Cox	"	85.	Alexander Covington	"
57.	White Turpin	"	86.	Samuel L.Winston	"
58.	Daniel Rawlings	"	87.	Joseph Dunbar,	1816
59.	Wm.Gordon Forman,	"	88.	Beverly R.Grayson	"
60.	James Kempe,	1811	89.	Archibald Lewis	"
61.	Henry Daingerfield,	"	90.	Peter Bisland,	1817.
62.	Thomas Freeman	"	91.	Clement Nash Read,	"
63.	Walter Leake,	"	92.	Mpseph Forman,	"
64.	Thomas Hinds,	"	93.	Samuel Brooks,	"
65.	Ralph Regan,	"	94.	Lewis Evans	"
66.	Nehemiah Tilton,	"	95.	James McAllister,	"
67.	Burwell Vick,	"	96.	John W.Bryan	"
68.	Park Walton,	"	97.	Hugh Stanard,	"
69.	Gerard C.Brandon	1812	98.	George Newman,	1818
70.	Andrew H.Holmes	"	99.	Lyman Harding,	1819
71.	Josiah Simpson	"	100.	Samuel Postlethwaite,	"
72.	Joseph Carson,	"	101.	Nathaniel Hoggatt,	"
73.	George Poindexter,	"	102.	James Hewett,	"
74.	Edward Turner	"	103.	Lewis Winston	"
75.	Nathaniel A.Ware,	"	104.	Charles B.Green	"
76.	Christopher Rankin	"	105.	Joseph Bullen	"
77.	John W.Walker	"	106.	James G.Wood	"

107. Andrew Macrerey, 1820
108. Gamaliel Pease "
109. R.F.N.Smith, "
110. Adam L. Bingaman "
111. John McCaleb "
112. Jonathan Thompson "
113. Thomas B.Reed, "
114. William Wier, 1821
115. John Snodgrass "
116. James T.Magruder,Sen. "
117. Samuel Monette "
118. William L.Chew, 1822
119. Joseph Sessions, 1823
120. James Smith "
121. Levin Wailes "
122. Robert Andrews "
123. R.R.Randolph "
124. Richard E.Mead 1824
125. Samuel Dunbar "
126. Alexander Young "
127. William B.Melvin, "
128. B.L.C.Wailes "
129. John C.Burrus, "
130. George C.Ferguson 1825
131. Samuel Hunter "
132. James Pilmore "
133. William Lemon "
134. Thomas Freeland "
135. Stephan Duncan 1830
136. William Bisland, "
137. William Stanton, 1830
138. J.W. Monette "
139. Philip Hoggatt, 1834
140. F. L. Claiborne "
141. James McCaleb "
142. Legin Covington "
143. Thomas Farrar "
144. Richard S.Williams "
145. John A.Quitman, 1835.
146. William C.Connor "
147. H. N. Smith "
148. G.L.C.Davis, "
149. John T.McMurran "
150. Alex'r. Montgomery, 1839
151. John T.Griffith "

TRUSTEES OF JEFFERSON COLLEGE

May 1,1839.

...

THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE,
EX-OFFICIO PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.

1. JOHN T. GRIFFITH, Vice President
2. LEVIN WAILES, Secretary
3. B. L. C. WAILES, Treasurer.

4. A. L. BINGAMAN
5. J.W.BRYAN
6. F. L. CLAIBORNE
7. WM. C. CONNOR
8. LEVIN COVINGTON
9. G. L. C. DAVIS
10. STEPHEN DUNCAN
11. THOMAS FARRAR
12. THOMAS FREELAND
13. PHILIP HOGGATT
14. NATHANIEL HOGGATT
15. ANDREW MACREREY
16. JOHN T. MCMURRAN
17. JAMES McCALEB
18. ALEX. MONTGOMERY
19. J. W. MONETTE
20. GEORGE NEWMAN
21. JOHN A. QUITMAN
22. HORATIO N. SMITH
23. WILLIAM STANTON
24. WHITE TURPIN
25. RICHARD S. WILLIAMS

FACULTY OF JEFFERSON COLIEGE.

REV. A. STEPHENS, President, Professor of Moral and Intellectual. Philosophy, Belles Lettres, &c.-- Salary, $3,000.

REV. A. STEPHENS, Professor of Ancient Languages.

LEONARD D. GALE, M.D., Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosppy Chemistry and Mineralogy.--- Salary, $2,000.

JACOB AMMEN, Professor of Mathematics, Civil Engineering, and Superintendent of the Military Department- Salary $21,000

_____, Professor of Drawing,Painting and Lithography,---Salary $2,000.

J. A. T. MIDDERHOFF, Professor of Modern Languages, and Assistant Professor of Ancient Languages,-- Salary $2,000.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

_____, Principal of the Preparatory Department.-- Salary, $1,000.

REV. WM. WHIELDEN, Assistant Instructor in the Preparatory Department,-- and Librarian, -- Salary, $900.

TERMS OF TUITION.

For Students in the College proper, per session of five months $25.00
" " " " " Preparatory Department, per session 15.00
There will be no extra charges, except the matriculation and graduating fees.

BOARD , &c

For Boarding, per month----------	$15.00
For Washing, per month----------	2.00
Use of bed and bedding, when furnished by the Steward, per month	2.00
For candles, per month, during the first session,	.50
For do " " during the second or winter session	.75

For fuel during the first session one dollar, and for the second session four dollars, making five dollars per annum.

Tuition and board will be required in advance for each session.

PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

With the Date of the Election of Each Member.

1.	WHITE TURPIN,	Elected 17th November, 1810.
2.	JOHN W. BRYAN,	" 24th September, 1817.
3.	GEORGE NEWMAN,	" 3d December, 1818
4.	NATHANIEL HOGGATT,	" 29th May, 1819
5.	ANDREW MACRERY,	" 26th February, 1820
6.	ADAM L. BINGAMAN,	" 4th April, 1820
7.	LEVIN WAILES,	" 12th July, 1823
8.	B. L. C. WAILES	" 28th July, 1824.
9.	THOMAS FREELAND,	" 28th, July, 1825
10.	STEPHAN DUNCAN	
11.	J. W. MONETTE	" by the Legislature, 11th December, 1830.
12.	William Stanton	
13.	PHILIP HOGGATT	
14.	F. L. CLAIBORNE	
15.	JAMES McCALEB	2 by the Trustees, 13th January, 1834
16.	LEVIN COVINGTON	
17.	THOMAS FARRAR,	
18.	RICH'D.S.WILLIAMS	
19.	HORATIO N. SMITH,	" 27th January, 1835.
20.	JOHN A. QUITMAN,	" 6th June, 1835
21.*	WILLIAM C. CONNOR	" " " "
22.	GEORGE L. C. DAVIS	" 29th September, 1835
23.	JOHN T. McMURRAN	" 27th October, 1835
24.	JOHN T. GRIFFITH	
25.	ALEX'R. MONTGOMERY	" by the Legislature, January 1839.

*Former Student of Jefferson College.

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
VIVIAN DARSEY
ASSIGNEMENT - //
MAY 4, 1936

A
HISTORICAL SKETCH
of
JEFFERSON COLLEGE
From Its Establishment, In 1802, To Its Re-organization, In 1839.

Jefferson College was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the Mississippi Territory, of the 13th May, 1802. It had no endowment, but was to be "supported by voluntary contributions," to which end the Trustees were authorized to receive donations, from citizens and others, and to raise a sum of money by lottery.

On the third of January of the succeeding year, 1803, the Trustees met at the Town of Washington, and organized the Board, by the election of Willian C.C. Claiborne, Governor of the Mississippi Territory, President; William Dunbar, Vice President, and Felix Hughes, Secretary. On the sixth of June following Alexander Montgomery was elected Treasurer.

"Sensible of the difficulty of the task of erecting an Institution for public education without public funds," the Trustees, at their first meeting, adopted an address to the public, in which they appealed to the patriotism of their fellow citizens, to supply this want by their private liberality, and depicted, in forcible terms, the benefits to be derived from the support of the Institution, and the great advantages of home education.

The Trustees, at the same time, petitioned Congress for aid, "in this first attempt to institute a place of general education for the youth of the Territory, which, by a law of the Legislature, had devolved upon them," an attempt"attended with peculiar impediments, in a community but lately emerged from the lethargic influence of an arbitrary government, averse from principle to the general information of its citizens," a community which would consequently "be tardy in learning the necessity of affording effectual aid to such an object by voluntary contribution."

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
VIVIAN DARSEY
ASSIGNEMENT
MAY 4, 1936

The appeal to the public was productive of very limited aid, that to Congress was promptly and liberally responded to by a grant, on the third of March, 1803, of a township of land, and some lots of ground in and adjoining the City of Natchez.

A Committee appointed to select a site for the College, having recommended one on the lands of Mordecai Throckmotton, adjoing Greenville, in Jefferson County, the Board at its meeting, on the fourteenth of March, 1803, concurred in said report; and on the eleventh of April following, convened at Greenville; when the resolution proposing that place for the location of the College, was repealed, and the Board adjourned, to meet at Selsertown, in Adams County, on the sixth of June. At the second meeting held at Selsertown on the twenty-fifth of July, 1803, the Committee "for viewing the different sites offered as donations to Jefferson College," reported orted a resolution, recommending one in the vicinity of that place, as most eligible. The Board, however, refused to concur in the recommendation, but accepted a donation of lands, offered by John and James Foster, and Randall Gibson, adjoining the Town of Washington, and embracing Ellicott's Spring, so called from a former encampment of the part of Andrew Ellicott, commissioner of the United States, for receiving possession of the Mississippi Territory from the Spanish Authorities, and for determining the line of demarkation between the United States, and the Province of West Florida.

The Trustees, then addressed a petion to the Legislature, praying that said grounds should be fixed by law as the permanent site for Jefferson College, which wqs accordingly done by the act of the elevent of November, 1803. These donations were subsequently extended, and the Committee appointed for the purpose of procuring the title deeds therefor, and for

superintending the survey of said grounds, reported, on the thirty-first of March, 1804, a plan therof, embracing about forty-seven acres.

A scheme for the lottery contemplated by the Charter, was prepared and reported by Mr. Dunbar, the Vice President, in June, 1803, and an effort was made and persevered in for two years, to raise a fund by this means, to put the Insitution into operation; but the attempt proving ineffectual, was abandoned, and the money obtained for the tickets sold, was directed to be refunded.

The Trustees having met in pursuance of adjournment at the Hospital, in the City of Natchez, on the twenty-eighth of January, 1804, Col. Cato West, Secretary, exercising the powers, and performing the duties of Governor of the Mississippi Territory, then reported "that the lots in the City of Natchez, and an out lot adjoining the same, granted to the College by Congress, had been duly located, and that upon these lots were several valuable buildings," Steps were immediately taken to render these buildings available, by means of leases, towards supplying a revenue for the College. The Turstees, however, were thwarted in this attempt, being met by the claim of an individual, and of the authorities of the City of Natchez, to the same property.--The active interference of these adverse claimants, procured the passage of an Act of Congress for suspending the location, and at a succeeding session it was re-granted to the City, saving, however, the right of the College. Overtures were made ineffectually by the Trustees, for the repair of the buildings in question, and the erection of others on the grounds, so as to render them productive, whilst the controversy as to the eventual title was pending. The buildings consequently went to decay, and were destroyed.

Appeals were made to the public for aid in vain; and finally, on the twenty-first of December, 1805, a loan from the Legislature was prayed for,

with like result. From this period, the Trustees were not re-assembled until the twelfth of April, 1810, a period of more than four years.

Towards the close of this interval, the "Washington Academy" had been established and was conducted by the Rev. James Smylie--Temporary frame buildings had been erected, or were in the progress of construction, on the lands of the College, by means of subscriptions, raised for that purpose. A conference between the Boards of the two Institutions, resulted in a transfer of these buildings, and subscriptions to Jefferson College, the latter institution assuming all the contracts and engagements of the former. Among these engagements, was the drawing of a lottery set on foot by the Washington Academy.

Much difficulty was experienced in disposing of the tickets, to an amount to justify the drawing, even when offered on a credit. This occasioned several postponements of the time appointed for that purpose, and it did not take place until November, 1811. Fortunately for the Institution, the larger prizes were drawn to the unsold tickets, otherwise it would have been deeply embarrassed by the transaction. As it was, if it did not result in actual loss, no gain ensued to the College, and the Trustees found themselves under the necessity, in the following year, of directing suits against the purchasers of tickets, who had failed to pay for them.

Having prepared the buildings on the College grounds for the purpose, the Trustees gave public notice of the opening of "an Academy, under the superintendence of Doct. Edwin Reese, assisted by Mr. Samuel Graham, on the first of January, 1811."

Thus nearly nine years after the date of the charter, the Trustees, on failure of the means of putting the Institution into operation on a larger scale, commenced it on the footing of an humble Academy--Upon this unpretending organization it continued for many years, under the charge of

various instructors, generally respectable in character and attainments, and, in many instances, well fitted for the duties of their respective stations, meeting the demands of the neighboring community as a preparatory School, and depending almost wholly upon the avails of the tuition charges.

In the mean time, the Trustees resumed their efforts to render the endowments of the Institution available. An investigation of the title of the College to the lots, located in the City of Natchez, was instituted, and all attempts at an amicable adjustment of their conflicting claims, between the Corporations of the City and College failing, a suit at law was directed for the recovery of that property, the Trustees, deeming it "a dereliction of duty longer to delay a judicial investigation of a question involving so materially the welfare of the College." This suit was commenced about the close of the year 1813.

In 1812, Commissioners were appointed throughout the Territoy for the purpose of recovering such escheated property as the College might be found entitled to, the Legislature having granted it all escheats for the period of ten years.

The authority of the Legislature to declare such forfeitures without the sanction of Congress, was questioned, and an unsuccessful application was made to the National Legislature, to confirm the enactment of the Territorial Assembly in relation to escheats. Nevertheless the right of the College was successfully asserted in two instances, and about five or six thousand dollars was realized in those cases. In two other cases, each involving a large property, the College was unsuccessful, and subjected to heavy expenses by the prosecution of its claims.

Under the authority of the act of Congress, passed the twentieth of February, 1812, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, upon the application of the Trustees, located on the fifth of June, 1812, the

township of land granted to the College in 1803. The land selected was situated on both sides of the Tombigby River, about twenty miles above St. Stephens. An agent was appointed to lease out a portion of this land, and to collect rents from intruders who had settled upon it. The low rates and liberal credit upon which the Government lands were obtainable at this period, and the impunity with which they were extensively occuppied by intruders, afforded little prospect of realizing much profit for the College, from its right of leasing this land.

At the session of the Legislature of the Territory, in December, 1816, the sum of six thousand dollars was appropriated to be paid to the Trustees in four annual instalments, for the purpose of employing a suitable person to place at the head of the College. A beliefe was entertained, that by engaging and retaining, for a period corresponding with the term of this appropriation, an individual of established reputation and known ability, a character would be earned for the Institution, that would in future command a patronage sufficiently great to maintain its respectability and usefulness

Mr. James M'Allister, a Scotch gentleman, then filling a professorship at Bardstown, Kentucky, and for many years advantageously known in the United States for his profound learning, was accordingly engaged, and attracted to the Institution a considerable accession of students.

Mr. M'Allister took charge of the Institution in June, 1817, and in August following the Trustees contracted for the building of the East wings of the College edifice, preparatory to the anticipated extension of its operations.

About the close of the year 1818, the attention of the Trustees was again directed to the Alabama lands. Emigration to that State had become very great, the staple of the South commanded a high price, and a spirit of speculation soon created a demand for cotton lands, which enhanced

their prices to a rate before unexampled. At this favorable juncture, the Trustees despatched an Agent to St. Stephens, for the purpose of leasing every alternate section of these Lands. Leases were effected at favorable rates, for the term of ninety-nine years, and about eight thousand dollars was realized as the first instalment, and the remining instalments of those leases, amounting to more than twenty five thousand dollars, payable in two, four, and six years, were calculated upon with the utmost confidence, at the periods at which they were payable. In this improved aspect of the affairs of the College, the Trustees deemed it incumbent upon them to anticipate, for the benefit of the Institution, some of its resources, and upon the faith of which a loan, eventually amounting to nine thousand dollars, was obtained from Bank, and together with a further sum of fourtthousand dollars loaned by the State, was applied towards hastening the completion of the buildings which were in the progress of erection.

The expectations of the Trustees of further revenue from the Tombigby lands, however sanguine, were, in a few years, proven to be utterly fallacious.

The Government of the United States found it expedient, in 1820, to adipt measures for the reduction of the enormous debt due from the purchasers of the public domain. The price of the public lands was reduced, and the credit system abolished. To facilitate the extinguishment of the land debt, liberal discounts were offered from time to time, and the privilege of relinquishing the lands purchased was accorded.

Thses measure were rendered necessary by the pecuniary embarrassment and distress attending one of those revulsions, which infallibly succeed the wild operations of a speculating community, unseasonably and unduly stimulated by visionary expectations of acquiring sudden wealth. The

great depreciation in the value of lands which ensued, disposed those who had it in their power, gladly to surrender to the Government their injudicious purchases. It was in vain that the Trustees surpassed the munificient liberality of Congress, and offered an abatement of one half of the amount due from their debtors. All, with one inconsiderable exception, preferred forfeiting their leases, a measure to which they were the more inclined, as the greater portion of the land was found to be utterly worthless. Thus was the chief source of income of the College destroyed, with all hope of future revenue from that unhappy location. The Institution was consequently burthened with a heavy debt, which it had no means of discharging, and which the Trustees, and a few liberal friends of the Institution, were soon under the necessity of assuming individuality.

For years it was harrassed by its creditors, and executions even levied upon the College edifice; and the "Commons" in the City of Natchez.

Not only in its finances, during this period were the Trustees doomed to disappointment. A religious convention of the clergy of all denominations, assembled about the close of the year, 1818, at Washington. THE Institution being under the patronage of no exclusive sect, the religious opinions of Mr. M'Allister, then at its head, however unobtrusive or unknown, were chosen for animadversion, and the Institution was publicly and bitterly denounced by the Convention, and an injury done it which the able and indignant response of the Trustees was insufficinet entirely to repair.

Nor did the appointment of a clergyman (the Rev. R.F.W. Smith.) who was subsequently associated with Mr. M'Allister, find more favor with the public, than his co-adjutor with the Convention. When the means, appropriated for maintaining them in their stations, was exhausted, the patronage of the community affording no adequate means of support, their connection with

the College was dissolved, Mr. Smith retiring first, by the resignation of his Professorship. From the retirement of Mr. M'Allister, in June, 1821, an Academy was generally kept up, under the charge of various Instructors, on the same scale and footing as before his appointment.

Destitute of resources and burthened with debt, it was idle to expect that the Institution could be advantageously conducted. Yet much dissatisfaction was manifested by the public, without any show of a willingness on its part to provide for the discharge of its embarrassments, or for its future support. It was assailed in the Legislature, at the session held in January, 1825, and a suit against it, menaced for the recovery of the money loaned it many years before; a measure, howere, which the majority of the Legislature refused to countenance.

"To afford an opportunity to the Legislature of placing the Institution more immediately under its control and management, and to give to it that patronage and support which would be due to it as a State Institution," the Trustees proposed at the next session of the Legislature, in January, 1826, was accordingly passed, and accepted by the Trustees. The right of filling vacancies in the Board, conferred by that Act, has since been exercised by the Legislature.

In May, 1826, the Trustees were notified by their Attorney, that the Selectman of the City of Natchez had taken, or intended to take, an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the suit, commenced in 1813, for the property in the City, claimed by the College, and in which judgments had been rendered in favor of the College, in the several Courts of the State , to which it had been carried. The difficulty of prosecuting this suit, even at home, in the straitened circumstances of the Insitution, where the fees of its Attorneys were necessarily made dependent upon the

recovery of the property in question, was sufficiently formidable. But the necessity, after a legal contest of ten years, of pursuing the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington City, without the means of retaining counsel thus remote, was vexatious and embarrassing in the extreme.--A compromise with the City was proposed, and a Committee of Conference appointed. The death of the Professor in charge of the College occurred at this moment, and a Committee appointed to engage the services of a successor, reported that no person of suitable qualifications could be found to accept the situation, on any inducements which the Board had it in its power to offer. The doors of the Institution were necessarily closed for a time, to the discontent of the public, and the hazard incurred of further alienating the good feelings of the Legislature. Under circumstances so imperious, the Trustees had no alternative but to terminate the controversy with the City of Natchez, at any sacrifice.

The Committee in behalf of the College, was accordingly authorized to submit distinct propositions of compromise to the City, and, after a protracted negotiation of nearly a year, between the two Boards, definitive terms were agreed upon, and formally accepted by the Selectmen of the City, on the 15th May, 1827. Subsequent misunderstanding, however, in the execution of the deed, protracted the negotiation two months longer.

The magnitude of this claim, its great importance in a pecuniary view to the College, at the time it was granted, and the pernicious and depressing influence which the controversy for its recovery, had upon the fortunes of the College, demands, before the subject is dismissed, some notice of the claims or titles so unfortunately brought into confliction.

The title of Jefferson College is based upon locations, made by the Governor and acting Governor of the Mississippi Territory, in December,

1803, under the act of Congress, of the 3d of March preceding, authorizing such location, and making the reservation for the use of the College. Being part of the public domain ceded by the Spanish Government to the United States, the right of Congress to make the grant, was unquestionable. That it was a part of the domain so ceded, is proven by the evidence of Mr. Girault, formerly an officer of the Spanish Government, who deposed, before the Board of Commissioners, that the Priest's House, on the lots located within the City, now the Court House square, which had been previously occupied by the Catholic Clergy, was delivered, at the change of Government, to the officers of the United States, as public property, and subsequently used by the Legislature, and the Courts of the Mississippi Territory.

The out lot, located in front of the City, it appears, was reserved for the purposes of the Government, and occupied in part by public buildings. The Spanish Hospital was here situated, and upon it also, a house for the residence of the Governor, was partially erected. It also became clearly the property of the United States, at the change of government, and was therefore subject to the disposition of Congress.

Mr. Dunbar's claim extedned to the out lot only. It was founded on a Spanish patent executed on the 19th of April, 1797, subsequent to the treaty of cession, and was filed with the Board of Commissioners for adjudicating land titles, and rejected.

A confirmation was unsuccessfully sought from Congress, on the ground that the grant to him, although made after the title of Spain was alienated, should be recognized, being dissimilar to other grants, as it was made in compensation for services rendered as an officer of the Spanish Government, and inasmuch as the lot in question was the private property of the Spanish Crown. By the purchase of the materials, or remains of a market house situated on a part of this property, Mr. Dunbar put himself in possession under

his claim, and continued such occupancy for several years.

Without the colore of title, the City of Natchez attempted to wrest this grant from the College, by intercepting it, as it were, between the passage of the act of Congress, and the consummation of the title by location, and, with this view, it succeeded in procuring the passage of an act of Congress for suspending the location, too late, however, to accomplish the object, the location being made in due form, in December, 1803, whilst the act for suspending it was not passed until the March following.

The City authorities now set up a claim before the Board of Commissioners, and the presumed intention of Governor Gayose, in laying off the town, to reserve this property for a military parade ground, and a public walk for the inhabitants, was urged in support of their pretensions. The value to be attached to the intentions, or even verbal declarations of the commandant, as sustaining the claim of the City, will be inferred from the fact, that the "Spanish Government of Louisiana never did grant lands by parole, and that a few years occupancy of lands did not, under that, or any other civilized government, impart a right of common, or create a title by prescription." The corporation of Natchez had not been two years in existence, and, during that period, the occupancy of part of the property claimed is proven to have been in behalf of Mr. Dunbar. Having been permitted to use occasionally a building on the lot within the City, after the change of Government for City purposes, seems to have been the basis of its claim to that part of the property in controversy.

The claim of the corporation of Natchez, was rejected by the Commissioners, and we find the City then a suppliant before Congress, "pretending to no legal title, but asking the grant as a boon from the United States."

Congress, it will be seen, from the report of the Committee to whom

the matter was referred, was duly sensible of the importance and value of these lots to the City, and exhibited the strongest disposition to comply with its wishes, "the only obstacle to which," in the language of the Committee, was "the previous grant to the College."

By the act of the 21st April, 1806, (three years after the grant to the College) Congress yielded so far to the importunities of the City, as to "vest in the corporation of the City of Natchez, the ground between Front Street and the Mississippi River, as as not to affect the legal or equitable claim of any individual, or body corporate," and on the 31st March, 1808, two lots within the City were vested, in like manner, and with the same reservations.

When, on the 12th September, 1813, the Attorney of the College made a demand of possession of the Selectmen, the claim of the City was asserted as existing then, "under the several acts of Congress," and the Trustees were called upon to waive their suit, in order to avoid "disagreeable personal sensations between the members of the two Boards."

Upon pretensions so flimsy as these, the City withheld possession from the College, and, by the aid of the law's delay, protracted a suit through a period of ten years, and finally, after a year spent in negotiation, profiting by the necessities of the College, forced the Trustees into a most disadvantageous compromise, by which a portion of the property in dispute was yielded to the College twenty-four years after it was granted by Congress.

By the terms of this compromise, an additional street was laid out, and the original streets of the City extended through the Commons, a promenade of one hundred and twenty feet in width, along the entire front of the City, was reserved from sale, and the residue was to be sold by the Trustees, and thirty per cent of the nett proceeds paid to the City, which,

on its part, was to construct an aqueduct along the whole extent of the property, and otherwise to improve it. The claim to the lots within the City, had been compromised as early as the year 1817, the College receiving five thousand dollars therefor, that property being desired for the purpose of erecting upon it the present Court House of the County, the seat of justice having been removed about that time from Washington.

The lots were speedily laid off, and put into market, and a few sales were effected, but at rates so extremely low, as to determine the Committee charged with the matter to suspend the sales, until further instructed by the Board. The whole of this property was not disposed of, until the year 1836, and then on a credit of three years, the last instalment falling due the first of January, 1839. Property having risen considerably, the last sales were made at greatly improved prices, yet far short of the value it speedily attained.

Less than half of the proceeds of those sales has yet been realized, and as nearly nine years transpired before the sale of this property was wholly effected, but little belief was afforded thereby to the exigencies of the Institution. The Trustees were consequently under the necessity of obtaining loans, at different times, on the personal responsibility of a few of the members, to discharge an execution levied upon the College edifice and to enable them to make some repairs, and erect a building for the accommodation of a Steward, preparatory to the reopening of the Institution, arrangements being made to organize it somewhat on the plan of the National Academy at West Point.

In the mean time, the Legislature had under consideration the subject of a general system of education for the State, and authorized the Executive, at its session in February 1829, "to appoint three Agents to enquire into all the means and resources in the State, applicable to the purposes

of general education; to confer with the Trustees of Jefferson College, and ascertain the condition and prospects of the Institution; and whether it was practicable, and on what terms, the Trustees would surrender the charter to the State."

The conference accordingly took place on the 27th October, 1829, and an address, setting forth their views at large, was presented by the Agents, accompanied by several interrogatories propounded by them; as to the dimensions and arrangements of the College building; the endowments and available funds; the number and character of the Professors; its future prospects; the expediency of surrendering the Charter; and if the surrender was deemed inexpedient, what report the Agents should make to the Legislature, as to the money loaned to the Institution.

Although in some of the topics discussed in their address, and the last interrogatory, the Agents clearly transcended the authority with which they were clothed, yet the whold subject in its wides range, was met by a bull and frank disclosure of the condition and prospects of the Institution. Pains were taken to assemble a full Board, to deliberate upon the communication of the Agents, and especially those members who, rarely attending the meetings of the Trustees, were supposed to be indifferent at least to the interests of the Institution, if not inclined to second the views of the Agents in the surrender of the Charter. Indeed the oldest and most zealous of the members, those who had devoted years to its service, and and had sustained it through its most trying embarrassments, wearied with the thankless task which had visited upon them a full share of vexation and opprobium, evinced a determination of opposing no obstacle to the measure. The temper of the Board assembled on this occasion, was most favorable to the desires of the Agents. The investigation, however, given the subject by the Committee appointed to prepare a reply on behalf of the

Trustees, satisfied not only the Trustees, but the Agents themselves, of the utter inexpediency, if not impracticability, of the measure. It would perhaps, be unnecessary, if the space allotted to this sketch would admit of it, to refer to all the topics embraced in that reply, the less so, as it formed part of the report of the Agents to the Legislature, which was printed, and is preserved in the archives of the State.

As to the proposed surrender of the Charter, it was shown, "that the proposition involved not merely the annihilation of Jefferson College, but the forfeiture of its resources, and consequently could confer no benefit to any other Institution, though established in its name.--That it could not, by the clearest principle of law, transmit its revenues or endowments to an Institution erected in its stead; for, as to all purposes to which they were designed, they would necessarily fail with the demise of the Corporation in which they were originally vested."

The tenure by which the property of the Institution was held, forbid it. The grant of the township of land, and the Natchez property, was to a specifin institution, "Jefferson College," established, "in its permanent site," by the Legislature, at Washington, the site itself conveyed to it for the purpose of erecting a College thereon, and for the use of the same as a public School, and for no other purpose whatever. If the existence of Jefferson College was terminated by the surrender of its franchises, its site, with the buildings erected thereon, would revert to the original donors. The land in the Tombigby, if it did not revert to the original grantor, would escheat to the State of Alabama, and the Natchez property, from the nature of the compromise under which it was held, would be lost, and would go inevitably to the City of Natchez. Congress, after the grant to the College, having regranted it to the City.

It was asked, "how far such an act of suicide on the part of the

Corporation, would benefit the State, and in what degree it would aid the general system of education proposed to be established."

The Agents were reminded, that the Trustees had already voluntarily placed the Institution under the immediate control of the Legislature.--yielded to it the right of appointing the Trustees, and placed at the head of the Board the Executive of the State,--thereby entitling it to the patronage and consideration due to a State Institution. In conclusion, it was intimated that the Trustees would readily yield the management of the Insitution to the hands of those who might be so fortunate as to enjoy, in a higher degree, the confidence of the Legislature. When the Legislature assembled again, the Institution was reorganized, and in operation on a plan which proved highly attractive and popular.

The prospect of realizing much revenue from the Natchez property being remote, the Trustees had found it necessary to resort to some other means of conducting the Institution. It was believed that a system of education like that pursued at West Point, might be advantageously engrafted upon the Collegiate course; that its practical and scientific character, conjoined with the fascinating, wholesome, and manly exercise, afforded by the military feature of that systerm, would find favor with the public and be productive of much benefit. The experiment was determined upon, the more readily as it was ascertained that it could be put in practice on a highly respectable scale, under the government of individuals eminently fitted for the task, and without any further pecuniary charge upon the institution, than that required by the preparation and repair of the College buildings, to adapt them to more enlarged operations. An agreement was accordingly entered into, for the term of five years, with Mr. E.B. Williston and Major Hohn Holbrook, the first as President, and the latter in

capacity of Superintendent of the scientific and military department. These gentlemen were practically familiar with the system, having filled professorships in the different Academies established by Capt. Alden Partridge, formerly Superintendent at West Point, and whom they were recommended to the Trustees.

They engaged to emply, at their own charge, a number of competent professors and instructors, adequate to the operations of the College; to provide good commons, under the direction of an attentive and efficient Steward; and to be dependent wholly for remuneration for their services upon the success of their own exertions. It is due to the memory of those gentlemen, to say, that they retained in their service a full faculty, composed of individuals, as exemplary in their moral character, as they were talented and devoted in the performance of their duties; and that their engagements generally were fulfilled with a fidelity most creditable and praise-worthy.

The success of this experiment was eminent, and, for the first time since its establishment, the Institution was viewed with pride and gratification. A large number of students repaired to it;--their attainments were varied and useful, and their progress and deportment afforded much pleasure to their friends.

The College, under this arrangement, was opened on the first Monday of December, 1829. In April, 1832, the President, Mr. Williston, from his rapidly declining health, found it necessary, greatly to the regret of the Trustees, to resign his station in the Institution. And in August following, Major Holbrook, who succeeded him in the Presidency, died. In these gentlemen, the Institution sustained a loss at that time irreparable.

In the latter part of the year 1830, the Trustees forwarded a memorial to Congress, praying for permission to change the location of the lands of

the College on the Tombigby, with the view of selecting others, within the State, in the district of country recently acquired by cession from the Indians. Nothing in behalf of the Institution was accomplished, if attempted, at the succeeding session of Congress. The Trustees, however, determined to renew their application, and to appoint an Agent to attend to the details of the business, and to promote the interests of the Institution, by his presence at Washington City.

Provided with the memorial of the Trustees, and having prepared a bill to embrace the objects sought, the Agent arrived at the seat of government on the day of March, 1832, and on the 20th day of the following month, was in possession of the act of Congress for the relief of the College, approved by the President. The success of this mission far exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. The unsual and important privileges conferred by this act, greatly enhanced its value, and facilitated its execution. By it the Trustees were authorized to relinquish the Tombigby land, in whole or in part; to locate other lands in the State of Mississippi, either before or after they should have been offered at public sale; to make the location, not as heretofore, in one entire township, but in tracts of two sections; those tracts, too, not confined to sectional lines, but to be selected, if desired in contiguous legal subdivisions of sections, so as to admit of the most convenient form, and be readily adapted to the natural advantages of almost any position. The Trustees were also authorized to sell the land located, in whole or in part, or to transfer the right of location. To avoid delay, prevent controversy, and to secure effectually the rights of the College, the Register's certificate of location was made equivalent to a patent executed by the President, and conferred a full and complete title to the land located. Several features of this act are essentially novel in their character; they were incorporated in it

from a long acquaintance with the operation of the land system of the United States, and were intended to obviate some obstacles, that it was foreseen, would arise in its execution.

By some of these provisions, it was sustained against the combinations of speculators, associated in land companies, who might otherwise have succeeded at least in postponing its execution, until there was little land left worthy of appropriation. A higher value and consequently a preference was given to the College claims in the market, by means of the latitude allowed in the mode of locating them over other descriptions of claims arising under the Indian treaty, and the assurance of an undisturbed title was found in that unexampled and important provision, which perfected the title at the moment of location, by means of the Register's patent certificate.

The township of land on the Tombigby was visited and explored by the Agent, for the purpose of ascertaining to what portion of it the title of the College had been alienated under the leases of 1818, and if any part of it was of sufficient value to be retained. Only five eights of a section of that land was found to have been finally disposed of, and the Trustees eventually determined to relinquish the whole of the remainder of the township.

The Agent was authorized to advertise for proposals for the purchase of the right of location under the fourth section of the act for the relief of the College, and subsequently to sell and convey that right, at the rate of six dollars and fifty cents per acre, payable in instalments in six years, with interest at the rate of eight per cent, per annum, from the date of sale. The whole quantity was sold between the first of March and th the sixth of August, 1833, but all the locations made at the Land Offices at Chocchuma, Columbus, and Mount Salus, at differedt periods, under the

superintendence of the Agent, were not effected until August, 1834.

Mortgages upon the land were executed to the College, at the time of making the locations, joint notes, with satisfactory personal security, having been previously given. The last note due for this land, was payable on the sixth of August last. In one instance only, have the payments been wholly completed, but, in every instance, with two exceptions only, a portion of the debt has been paid, although the payments have been retarded by the unparralleled embarrassments of the country during the two past years The whole debt is regarded as perfectly secure. With a view of providing a regular income, to meet some of the current expenses of the Institution, at an early period, some of these notes, to the amount of about fifty thousand dollars, were discounted, and converted into Bank stock.

The passage of the law for the relief of the College, became speedily known to the public; and representations as to its highly favorable provisions, produced very exaggerated notions, not merely as to the value of the grant, but vague opinions were generally afloat, among those who could not comprehend, or would not examine the subject, that immense sums were poured at once into the coffers of the College, and that the Trustees had nothing more to do than rear up at once a splendid Institution.

Nor were the Trustees themselves, in the first flush of success, to many of them unexpected, quite prepared to temper the ardor which impelled them to the fulfilment of the public expectations, by a dispassionate survey of the measures yet to be adopted, or to contemplate with patience any delay in the full accomplishment of their wishes--A conscious independence immediately manifested itself in a proposition "to change the system of education," and to obtain a relinquishment of the lease of Major Hollbrook, a measure which contemplated of course an immediate, and, in fact, a pre-

mature assumption of all the charges of conducting the Institution.

It was not long to be disguised, however, that the lands to be located were yet to be surveyed, that the Land Offices were not yet established; and when, to the period necessary to effect this, the term of credit, which would perhaps be required upon the sales, was added, an interval would be found quite sufficient for cool deliberation and dispassionate action.

It was therefore determined, to permit the existing order of things to remain undisturbed. The lamented death of Major Holbrook, however, which soon occurred, terminated the contract with the College and made it necessary to provide a successor.

It being ascertained that Capt. Patridge was willing to accept the Presidency of the College, he was accordingly appointed, Professor Ransom, one of Major Holbrook's assistants, having provisional charge of the Institution until his arrival.

Ther terms of agreement were similar to those entered into with Messrs. Williston and Holbrook, the Board, however, retaining a control in the appointment of Professors, and limiting the rates of tuition and boarding. This arrangement was speedil dissolved, the views of Capt. Patridge as to salary and emoluments, and the compensation of assistants, not being in consonance with those of the Board, or sonsistent with the available means of the Institution. His wished, however, as to the control to be exercised by him, and his residence to the North during a great portion of the year, were most objectionable, and precluded any further engagement with him. He remained only a few months in charge of the College.

The Trustees then determined to employ three Professors at fixed salaries. Two of the gentlemen appointed, arrived and entered upon their duties on the 11th November, 1833. The number employed was subsequently in

creased to four. This arrangement continued for some years, with occational changes in the Professorships, as they became necessary, and with such increase of salary as the available means of the Institution would allow. One of these gentlemen, Mr. Charles L. Dubuisson, was advanced to the Presidency on the 6th June, 1835, and his salary fixed at two thousand dollars, which was subsequently increased to three.

On the 2nd of June, 1835, the first appropriation was made for the foundation of a library. The Institution had never before been in a dondition to devote any of its resources to this object. The small commencement previously made, arose from donations, chiefly from Congress.

A series of daring incendiary attempts were made shortly after the commencement of the second term in 1836, to destroy the College buildings by fire. On several occasions fire was communicated to the principal College edifice, in various apartments, from the basement to the attic, which was fortunately discovered in time to arrest the flames, although on two occasions it narrowly escaped destruction. The incendiary, evidently aware of the awakened vigilance of the Faculty and Students, then transferred, with more success, the scene of his operations to an out-building, which, being fired, communicated with an extensive kitchen connected with the Steward's Department, and both were destroyed. By great exertions of the citizens of the town, who promptly repaired to the spot, the Steward's house a large frame building of a very combustible nature, and the College edifice were saved, although frequently in flames. The contiguity of the Steward's House to the College, and the apprehension that these attempts would be persevered in, or renewed, with the certainty that the former, if burned, would involve the whole in common destruction, induced the Board to direct it to be taken down and removed. Although a large reward for the discovery and apprehension of the incendiary was offered, and several servants were arrested, and underwent an examination, nothing was developed which tended to remove the mystery, in which this affair continues to be shrouded.

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
VIVIAN DARSEY
ASSIGNMENT
MAY 4, 1936

The Institution had for some time been declining, and its prosperity or utility, by no means accorded with the number or ability of the Faculty employed, or with the pecuniary means devoted to its support; a circumstance which pressed itself so forcibly and painfully upon the notice of the Trustees, as to demand an enquiry into the causes to which it was to be attributed. A Committee was accordingly appointed to make the investigation. In the report made by the Committee in October, 1837, the depressed state of the Institution was attributed, in part, to a relaxation of discipline, a want of cordial co-operation on the part of the Faculty, as well as the interruption of the duties of the President, by absence and domestic afflictions; but chiefly to the prevalent feeling of partiality, and veneration for the time-honored and distinguished institutions of the North, which impelled most parents to resort to them for the education of thir sons, attaching a high value to the honors derived from those venerated shrines, from which have issued so many distinguished men, whose names have shed a lustre upon the history of their country. The abandonment of the West Point system, with the facilities it afforded for the acquisition of scientific and practical knowledge, which had recommended it to the mass of the community, was not without its influence. Those who desired a home education, saw no peculiar inducements to resort to an Institution no longer distinguished from the ordinary classical schools of this, and the adjacent States.

At the suggestion of the Committee, the Board determined that, should there not be a manifest improvement in the condition of the Institution,

or a decided increase of patronage, previous to the next session, it would be high time to return to that system which experience had proven to be the most popular and efficient yet adopted. The investigation of a subsequent Committee, occupying in part the same grounds, exhibited a lamentable decline in its operations, and the reduction of the number of Students to twenty-three! only five of that number being in the College proper, less than two to each Professor, "who, for want of employment, had been compelled to volunteer as assistants to the Instructor in the preparatory department."

At the close of the session, in March, 1835, the President determining to resume the profession of the law, in which he had previously engaged, retired from the station he occupied, accompanied by the good wishes of the Trustees.

The resignation of all the members of the Faculty, at the same time, afforded the Board a much desired opportunity of reorganizing the Institution. The better to prepare for this, it was determined to await a fuller developement of its resources, and to apply the unappropriated and accumulating income, in the interval, to the erection of commodious and extensive buildings. With this view the operations of the College proper, were suspended for one year, during which period, however, the Preparatory School was carried on, under the charge of an efficient and competent rector. In the erection and repairs of buildings, and in enclosing and improving the College grounds, to fit them for future operations, the Board expended about twenty-five thousand dollars.

A reference to the rules and regulations for the government of the institution, which precede this sketch, now printed, as amended, with a view to the re-organization, will fully explain the nature and scope of a system adopted with great unanimity at an unusually large meeting of the

Board, at which the Governor of the State presided. It will be seen that ample provision is made for maintaining the regular College course on the most extended scale, whilst the scientific feature of the Institution is more fully developed, or, in other words, is more comprehensive and thorough, than is usual in most Colleges. The accomplishments of topography and drawing, becoming daily more essential, if not necessary brances of education, are added, and the military discipline introduced furnishes a system of police, a mode of exercise, and a means of recreation productive of the most beneficial results.

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FROM

THE CHARTER AND STATUTES OF JEFFERSON COLLEGE, WASHINGTON, MISSISSIPPI

AS

REVISED AND AMENDED, TOGETHER WITH A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE INSTITUTION FROM ITS ESTABLISHMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME

NATCHEZ MISS.-------1840

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Amanda N. Phipps (Asst. Sup.)

ADAMS COUNTY SUPERVISOR
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

REPORT

Of the Committees of the Agricultural, Horticultural, and Botanical Society of Jefferson College, Washington, Miss., Nov. 26, 1841.

The Agricultural, Horticultural, and Botanical Society of Jefferson College, met this day pursuant to adjournment. The President B.L.C. Wailes in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting being read, the committee appointed at the last meeting to revise and amend the constitution, submitted their report, which was adopted unanimously. Mr. J. W. Bryan, chairman of the Committee appointed to visit and examine plantations, made the following report.

Report of the Committee on Plantations. The undersigned appointed a committee by the Agricultural, Horticultural and Botanical Society of Jefferson College, to visit and examine plantations in this and the adjoining counties, and report thereon to the Society, respectfully ask leave to REPORT

That in pursuance of the interesting duties assigned them, the committee announced, at an early day, through the neighboring newspapers, their readiness to respond to all invitations from any and every quarter which might be tendered them in connection with their appropriate functions. Believing that the objects which lie at the foundation of our infant association are to be much more surely fulfilled, and the important interests of Agriculture, especially are to be much more effectually promoted by an exhibition of aggregate products, and a comparison of general results in the management of our plantations, than by any rare and curious display of individual specimens. A solitary fat pig or a fine potato; an overgrown calf or a mammoth pumpkin---believing thus, your committee say, had cherished a hope that the enterprising and spirited planters of this and the

adjoining counties, impelled by a generous emulation, would have afforded them an opportunity by actual examination of their farms and their many useful and elegant improvements, as well as by inspection of the general system and economy of their numerous and extensive establishments, to lay before that Society at this meeting, an ample body of practical results and a comprehensive statement of instructive and profitable details deducted from an enlightened cultivation directed by proportionate energy and skill, which while it reflected credit on the individuals, would likewise do equal honor to the character of the Agriculture of our State. The Committee, however, regret that they are compelled to report, that as yet only one of our planters, Mr. Joseph Dunbar, of Jefferson county, has honored them with an invitation to examine his farm, and they take this occasion to say that in their opinion too much praise cannot be awarded to that gentleman, for his active and spirited zeal in twice competing for the honorable distinction implied in the bestowal of the prize conferred by this Society on the owner of the best cultivated farm.

At Mr. Dunbar's request, the committee visited his Arundo, or home place on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, and after a thorough and careful survey of the premises they feel authorized to speak of all they saw and examined, in the most unqualified terms of approval and flattery. It would be difficult in the opinion of the committee to find a plantation in any part of our Southern country, combining so many with such useful, substantial and at the same time elegant improvements.

While taste and ornament are both conspicuous in the general arrangement it is also clear, that utility, convenience and an enlarged and liberal economy have been judiciously and successfully consulted, and the whole constitutes in the judgment of the undersigned the model of a well arranged,

well improved, well cultivated and productive plantation. The committee feel it their duty (one which they discharge with special favor) to offer some particular expression of the satisfaction with which they contemplated in the course of their examination, that part of the general economy of the farm that relates to the care and comfort of the slaves and the good condition of the live-stock belonging thereto. Without intending to enter into any specified description of the arrangement connected with these important departments, they would only observe in general terms, that every thing in both of them afforded pleasing and convincing evidence of human treatment, and considerate attention on the part of the proprietor, and the merry swarm of well clad, and well fed and happy little slaves that literally thronged the comfortable and clean quarters, furnished a favorably gratifying and striking commentary on the groundless calumnies which a mischievous and mistaken fanaticism has falsely manufactured and propugated to the prejudice of our peculiar domestic institutions. In addition to the examination of the external, the committee were invited by their polite and hospitable host and hostess to inspect the internal and domestic department, of this they deem it sufficient praise to say that it evinces throughout, the same elegant neatness, order and taste which characterises all other features of the establishment. In a word the committee, in their pleasant visit to Arundo, found all the airy neatness--the system and the abundance of a Northern farm united to the productive energies of a Southern plantation--All which is respectfully submitted.

John W. Bryan)
James Railey)
Thomas Hall) Committee
Jas. S. Johnson)

On motion of F. L. Claiborne, the first article of the constitution,

requiring the election of members by ballot, was suspended, and the following gentlemen were put into nomination and unanimously elected members of the society: Maj. Alex Young, Dr. F. E. Coleman, Robert Y. Wood, Jas. Wood, Jr., Wm. A. Henry, Geo. L. Dicks, Dr. J. Mitchell, Jas. Archer, Dr. H. Leggett, Tobias Gibson, Peter Rucker, Wm. Compton, Jno. S. Wilson, G. W. Fox, Prosper K. Montgomery, Robert McCulough; Mr. Thomas Affleck of Cincinnatti, Dr. H. K. Philip, C. S. Thipley and James Elliott of Hinds county, were elected corresponding members of the society.

On motion it was

Resolved, that the constitution be so construed, as to allow the members to the society to exhibit any article raised or produced by them in Louisiana.

Resolved, That the committee on Agricultural premiums, recommend in their report the manner of distributing twenty copies of the "Western Farmer and Gardeners," subscribed for by this society.

The society then adjourned until 3 o'clock, P.M.

The society was again called to order at 3 o'clock, when the committee on Agricultural premiums reported that they had performed the duties assigned them in the examination of the stock etc. presented, and recommend that the certificate of society be awarded to the following persons, viz:

For Stallions.

1st. premium, To Major Young's s.h. by Leviathan, dam. by Paculet.

2nd. premium, To Jas. Dunbar's s.h. Red Jacket, by Henry dam by Kosciusko.

Brood Mares

1st. premium, To John Fulton's sor el mare.

2nd. premium, To Wm. H. Dunbar's br-m by Alexander, dam by Whip.

Three year Colts.

1st. premium, to Joseph Dunbar's bl-f Stingo, by Sir Wm. Wallace, dam by

Meriture.

Two year olds.

1st. Premium, To Col. Bingaman's bl.f. Suhana, by Lercuthon, dam by Bertrand.

2nd. premium, To N. Hoggatt's b.c. by dam by Pacolet.

Yearlings.

1st. premium, To White Turpin's s.f. Charlotte Claiborne, by Tuscahoma, dam a Virginai mare.

2nd. premium, To. E. McNulty's b.f. by Doncaster dam by Janus.

Sucklings

1st. premium, To Nat Hoggatt's roan f. blood unknown.

2nd. premium, To Jos. Dunbar's s.c. by Scarlet, dam from Virginia.

Draught Horses

1st. premium To Miles Kelly's dun horse.

Saddle Horses

1st. premium, to Thomas Hall's b.b.

2nd premium, to Jos. Dunbar's b.b.

Mules

1st. premium, To Thomas Hall

2nd. premium, To Jno. Robson

Bulls

1st. premium, To Thomas Hall's Durhams, George Beltz.

2nd. premium, To S. Chamberlain's Durham Bull.

Cows

1st. premium, To Thomas Hall's Durham cow, Sally Lucas.

2nd premium, To S. Chamberlain's Durham cow.

Bull Calves

1st. premium, To Thomas Hall

2nd. premium, to S. Chamberlain.

Dr. James Metcalfe exhibited several cows and y earlings of the Ayreshire breed. Mr. Thomas Affleck of Ohio, also exhibited some Splendid Durham cattle; among them, the young imported bull Cincinnatus which were much admired.

Sheep

1st. premium, To Levin Covington-Babervel and Merino breed.

2nd. premium, To S. Chamberlain-Merino

Hogs.

1st. premium, To Thos. Hall's white boar.--Minor and Mobone breed

2nd premium, To Wm. H. Dunbar's white boar. (same stock)

Sows

1st. premium, To Thomas Hall's white sow, (same stock)

Young Hogs

1st. premium, To Wm. H. Dunbar's pair of hogs, three months old, No-bone and Calcutta.

Pigs

1st. premium, To Thos. Hall-No-bone and Berkshire.

2nd. premium, To Thos. Hall-Minor and Berkshire

Berkshire Hogs.

To Thos. Hall, for a pair of Berkshire pigs, five months old.

To Col. Wailes, for a pair of Berkshire hogs, twelve months old.

Vegetables

To Thos. Hall, for the best turnip, cabbage and yam potatoes.

To Col. Knight for largest pumpkins.

Corn

To W. H. Dunbar,

Squash

To B. O. Smith.

Cuba Potatoes

To Mrs. White Turpin

Mississippi Tobacco

To. P. Rucker.

Cottom

To John Hootsel for a specimen of Egyptian and Mexican.

To Jos. Dunbar for a bale of cotton, packed in cotton bagging and iron hoops.

Butter

To Mrs. Jos. Dunbar, for a rich specimen of butter.

To Mrs. A. M. Smith for plum jelly. To Mrs. White Turpin for a specimen of soap 16 years old. To Miss Emeline Robson, for several specimens for needle-work.

Mr. Isaac Dunbar exhibited a sub-soil plough. Mr. Geo. L. Dicks, two ploughs of imported construction and highly finished workmanship. Mr. Wm. K. Henry, two ploughs, with extra shifting cast iron shares. The comittee, however, not having witnessed their operations, were unable to decide on their relative merits.

The committee further recommend that one compy of the "Western Farmer and Gardener," be awarded to the following persons, who have been the largest contributors to the former exhibitions of the society, and have received the greatest number of our certificates, viz: A.L. Bingaman, John W. Bryan, Joseph Dunbar, Samuel Chamberlain, Wm. J. Minor, B.L.C. Wailes, Thomas Hall, Charles Knight, Isaac Dunbar and Jno C. Inge, and that in addition to the certificates granted at the meeting, one copy of the same work be awarded to Mrs. Lavina Turpin, Mrs. Ann M. Smith, Mrs. C. A. Claiborne, Mrs. Mary L. Walton, Mr. Wm. H. Dunbar, B. L. Wailes, J. Beaumont, James S. Johnston, Wm. J. Ferguson and Leon Covington all of which is respectfully submitted

Joseph Dunbar
P. B. Harrison
L. C. Wilkinson
F. L. Claiborne
Phillip Haggatt
Allen Davis.

Committee

The president then gave notice to the society that the term for which the officeres were elected would expire with the meeting. Whereupon, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, the society proceeded to ballot for President, and upon counting the ballots, it was found that B.L.C. Wailes was duly elected President for the ensuing year.

The society then proceeded to ballot for Vice-Presidents, and upon counting the votes, it was found that Jos. Dunbar was elected 1st. V-Pres.

W. J. Minor	"	"	2nd. " "
Thos. Hall	"	"	3d. " "
Samuel Chamberlain	"	"	4th " "

Dr. J. C. Inge was elected Secretary and W. J. Ferguson, Treasurer.

On motion of F. L. Claiborne, it was Resolved, that the "Western Farmer and Gardener" a monthly periodical, edited by Thomas Affleck, Esq. corresponding member of the society, be recommended to the patronage of the members and the community at large, as one the most valuable agricultural works published in the United States.

The society then adjourned until Saturday morning.

Saturday morining, 27th Nov.

The society was called to order by the President.

Mr. Ferguson the Treasurer, made a report of the amount of funds received and disbursed within the past year, which was received and agreed to. Mr. Thomas Hall offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the certificate of the society be awarded to Thomas Affleck for a valuable importation of Durham cattle, and Berkshire hogs, into the State.

Which was unanimously adopted. The President presented the certificate, which was handsomely acknowledged by Mr. Affleck.

Mr. John G. Fleming, Justis M. King and Charles F. Chamberlain, were put in nomination for member hip and unanimously elected.

The society then adjourned until the last Friday in April next.

B. L. C. Wailes, President.

J. C. Inge, Secretary

Reference:
(From the Southern Planter-January, 1842)

Amanda N. Phipps

MRS. AMANDA N. PHIPPS, ASST. SUPERVISOR
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

ADAMS COUNTY SCHOOLS #19. (from Historians)

Its a Fact:

That the oldest school in the Central South is at Washington, Mississippi. Now the Jefferson Military College.

Reference-Mississippi Adertising Commission

The number of Christian women who went out from its walls would have made it impossible for the moral and spiritual life of the Commonwealth to be the same.

The walls of the historic buildings still stand, though they are fast falling into decay. The building stood about half a mile from the center of the village on the road leading now to Meadville, Brookhaven, and Hattiesburg. In front are still the cedar trees standing in a row along the bluff that marks the approach. The house was two and a half stories, the lower part made of brick and the upper part a frame building. In all there were about ten rooms, though the structure was remodeled more than once. There were five chimneys, of which part of four may stillbe found. The question naturally arises as to how so many students boarded in such a comparatively small building, and the writer confesses that it is a little staggering, but one solution has been given by Mr. Lewis Bryan, who now owns the property and from whom a number of the above facts were gottem. The upper story, or half story, was a single room, and in this, cots were placed much after the manner of barracks in the cantonments that would have accommodated a great many more than if placed two or three in separate rooms. Some such disposition must have been made. One cannot but look with awe and admiration upon the ruins when he realizes the worthy and useful career of the institution."(10)

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ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORIC RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT I7-32
MRS.GEORGE HUMPHREYS
JAN.I4, I938.

MODERN AGRICULTURAL AGENCIES
County Agricultural Agent

Modern agencies, such as the County Agricultural Agent, have brought to the farmer's life improvements in both his planting and marketing. It is his job to train, help and give to local farm leaders a guiding hand.

All important information is disseminated through him: He keeps them informed on marketing, advises on home living, and tells them of the productiveness of crops.

From year to year he is the source to which small farmers and the larger planters go for information on which their planting is usually based.

Mr. Strahan is the County Agent for Adams County. His work carries him to every farmer's home and keeps him well occupied. The assistance he has given has well repaid the county for his labor.(27)

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

The riches of the world lies not in dollars alone. Hopes, aspirations, ambitions and dreams bring a richness to the spirit, a contentment to the home. It is to the realization of these things that the County Home Demonstration Clubs work.

Intelligence in the homes, commonsense developement and learning from school life are among the things stressed while judgment, gained with the years, and experience, administered by life itself, are used to further the idea of reputation and

the great objective -contentment.

Working toward these things in Adams County has had good results. In I937 four clubs were formed which had a 20% membership of farm families.

In each community garden and nutrition leaders were appointed. Better year round gardens were planned and orchards were begun. Forty-one per cent of the families had gardens which produced the year round while four hundred and forty-six fruit trees were set out.Plans were given for variety of vegetables in the gardens with number and length of rows and dates for planting.

The major project of the club for the year was nutrition.Sixty per cent of farm wives were taught to plan balanced meals while fifty per cent adopted recommended practices. The kitchen improvements in these homes was one hundred per cent.

The club had demonstrations in packing school lunches, cooking vegetables and meats, concocting milk, egg and cheese dishes, arranging work and storage areas and various other home work such as freshing floors and woodwork.

Farm wives in I938 are to be taught to beautify the lawns and to plant flower gardens. Health, social life and religion are to be taken up. In April there will be "better homes" tours; in June, Home Demonstration County contests; in July, Farm and Home Week,and in October, Achievement Day.

Each active member during the year will adopt a 4 H Club girl and help her in completing her project.

ADAMS COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

The major project of the year will be clothing, while food and nutrition will come second.

Color in both foods and clothing, dry cleaning and moth prevention, remodeling garments and testing materials will each have a place. At Christmas there will be an exchange of suggestions for novelties. Miss Margaret Pope is the Home Demonstration Agent for Adams County.

4-H. Clubs

Besides her work in home demonstration, she is active in the 4-H. Clubs of the county. In these boys and girls are trained in the wise use of their hands, head, heart and health.

In the city schools there are two 4-H Clubs while the county boasts three. The girl's membership is eighty-eight and the boy's membership is about forty.

In I937 clothing was studied; and in I938 foods will be taken up. Each girl must learn to prepare ten new dishes and cook, prepare and serve three meals.

The girls and boys are taught hygiene. They are examined at the beginning of the year and at the end to see the improvement made.

The 4-H Clubs have done much for Adams county in teaching usefulness and helpfulness. (28)

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ADAMS COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORIC RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT 17-32
Mrs. GEO. HUMPHREYS
JAN. 14, 1938

20. Mr. Strahan, County Agent

21. S. J. Greer, State Demonstration Agent.

22. S. J. Greer, State Demonstration Agent.

23. Mr. Strahan, County Agent

24. S. J. Greer, State Demonstration Agent.

25. Dr. W. C. Kailer, Government Veterinarian.

26. Patrick Nichols, Tick Inspector for Adams County.

27. Mr. Strahan, County Agricultural Agent

28. Miss Margaret Pope, Home Demonstration Agent.

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Adams County
Historic Research Project
Assignment 17-32
Mrs. Geo. Humphreys
Jan. 14, 1938.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is the back bone of every nation. Without it civilization could not survive; commerce would be at a standstill, and wars could not be fought.

Importance

Adams County in Mississippi is distinctly agricultural. The annual crops and truck raised here bring into the county each year a livelihood for fifty per cent of the people.

This work employes the same per cent in planting, cultivating and gathering the crops.(1)

There are approximately 77,625 acres of county land used for the various divisions of farming.(2)

To keep this land rich in humus cover crops of legumes are planted both summer and winter.

While many things will grow here, the crops best adapted to the soil of Adams County are corn, cotton, forage and truck. Pecans are grown extensively and their yearly yield brings in an added money crop.

Pecans are native, but orchards of improved varieties have been planted on many of the plantations.(3)

EARLY HISTORY

The early history of Agriculture is most interesting. When the first white men came they found that the Indians, though considered savages, had a certain amount of knowledge of the art.

ADAMS COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Corn was growing in the New World when the French first came into the Natchez country. ~~XXXX~~ Indians planted the fields in the spring and the whole tribe went forth to cultivate them.(4) When it was harvested ~~XXX XXXXXXX~~ they cached it in pits dug in the earth.(5)

The first money crop which was planted by the early French was indigo. Before 1720, it was the leading crop in the Natchez district. In 1724 a shipment of seed was ordered by the King of France to be delivered to the colonies. (6) This was brought from the Cape to New Orleans and distributed from there. Twelve barrels were sent inland.

The plant developed much better here than in the West Indies. It only required three months of hot weather for the fermentation process, but it had to be replanted each year as the winters killed it out. There were one or two yearly cuttings.(7)

The price was good, and three factories were put up in the Natchez district.

An ordinance on Feb. 7, 1793 by the Spanish Governor desires "to guard as far as possible against the natural inconveniences that attend the making of indigo." In this ordinance De Lemos further says: " Every person who raises indigo shall cause the weed to be burned as soon as it can possibly be burned after coming out of the vat or steeper. And no person shall be permitted to convey the water from his or her vats into any creek, or other waters made use of by the inhabitants for the use of their family or stock; and if any indigo works have already been erected without attention to this measure such work shall be removed or so

differently constructed as to remedy this great evil of injuring the water." A citizen committee was appointed to see that this was carried out.(8)

Harvesting the indigo called for many workers. Slaves at that time were not as numerous in the district as they became later, so when the price of indigo was reduced to one third of what the colonists had been offered the culture of the plant was finally abandoned.(9)

In the place of indigo tobacco became the money crop. Not so many workers were needed and the plant thrived in the rich loamy soil.(10)

The first planting had been in 1720. In 1784 the Spanish records tell of corn housed and tobacco pressed. It became an exchange, taking the place of money in the colonies. Negroes were bought and sold for tobacco. Six thousand pounds of tobacco were given for a slave in 1789. A valuation of 680 livres or $176.00 was given for another slave in tobacco and rice to be made in three annual payments.(11)

The French brought in wheat which was abandoned because of rust caused from fogs. Hemp was also tried.(12)

Medicinal herbs and roots were being planted as the colony began to take a firm growth. Rhubarb, ginger, pimento, madder, saffron, hops and the opium poppy were found in the gardens. Besides these plums, peaches, and figs were tried.(13) The Spanish records of 1784 names pumpkins and peas also being raised.

ADAMS COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

In I786 flats - or flat-boats- were being sent down the Mississippi river loaded with corn.(I4)

The methods by which the planters raised these crops was through slave labor with mule or horse power.

After a trial of indigo and tobacco the colonists took up the cultivation of cotton on an extensive scale.

COTTON

Cotton was growing in the district long before it became the staple crop. Charlesvoix on a visit to Natchez in I722 saw a plant growing in the garden of Sier/Noir, the Company's clerk. It is not certainly known to have been the first,he records, but that it was probably brought from San Domingo as that was a touching point for the Company's ships.

Cotton was raised on a very limited acreage until about I793- the year of the invention of the cotton gin by Whitney.

At first various seed were tried. It was found the cotton from the West Indies was easily killed by cold before it could produce. Mexican cotton was found to be superior.

Because of a disagreement between the two countries, in relation to boundary, in I806, Walter Burling of Natchez, was sent to Mexico on a mission, while there, dining with the Viceroy, he requested permission to import some of the Mexican seed. But, being forbidden by the Spanish government, the request was refused. Being in his cups, however, the Viceroy

sportively accorded free consent for Burling to bring back as many dolls as he wished. The stuffing of these dolls, it was understood by both men, was to be cotton seed.

Cotton was first put up in bags. In I798 cotton had been shipped from the gin of Thomas Wilkins in the Pine Ridge section of the Natchez district.(I5)

By this time slaves were increasing in the territory. Each planter had his slave quarters. A division was made in these workers. Part were house servants or craftsmen; part were field hands. The field hands were worked in squads under the supervision of the master or an overseer.

Horses or mules were used to break up and cultivate the fields.

The years passed and cotton was still the master crop of Adams County. But, though the crop was not changed, farm machinery began to take the place of the old man and mule methods.

In I937 about I5% of the crops were made with modern improved farm machinery. From I928 to I932 there was an average yearly yield of nearly six thousand bales of cotton shipped from the county. In I938 twelve thousand bales went out.(I6)

But as in the old times, it is still harvested by hand. During September and October the busy season for harvesting is at its height. Small white farmers gather their own, but on the large plantations Negro field hands still carry on the work in the same manner as their ancestors did over a hundred years ago.

ADAMS COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Though the old time planters were not bothered with such pests as the boll-weavil and army worm, they work havoc on modern crops. The boll-weavil punctures the young squares, causing them to fall off while the army worm destroys the leaves of the plant exposing it too soon to the heat of the summer sun. (I7)

The crops of today are sold on the local market to independant and co-operative buyers. The prices vary in different years. (I8)

CORN AND FORAGE CROPS

In the old days the corn and forage crops were used more as feed crops for the cattle of the planters. Corn, as early as the Spanish times, was sometimes used for exchange and some, the records tell, was shipped out by flat-boats.(I9) But in the present time it is used mainly for home use as a feed crop.

It is considered as second in the livelihood of the farmer of Adams County. Hogs and cattle are fattened upon it for market.(20)

The pests that prey on the forage crops are chiefly the corn borer which bores into the stalk and eats the young buds; the ear worm and cut worms which destroy extensively and grasshoppers, web-worms, army worms, wire worms and root aphids give the farmer much trouble.(2I)

TRUCK FARMING

Truck farming in the Natchez area is not so extensive.

Thirty families retail truck to the local market, and from six to ten cars of tomatoes are shipped each year to Northern buyers.

Home gardens give to the farmers of the district a variety of vegetables throughout the season. Peas of all kinds and potatoes- both Irish and sweet- lead, with beans, onions, turnips, carrots, cabbage, tomatoes, squash, spinach, beets, mellons and salads giving a variety to the farmer's meals.

Such pests as thrips, aphids, beetles and lady bugs injure all of them to a small extent.

Canning is done for home use, but none for market.(22)

POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK

From the early days poultry has been raised for home consumption. Such fowls as chickens, geese, turkeys and guineas have been and are still raised in the county. But the market is short on poultry; much poultry is brought in from adjoining counties and sold to the Natchez trade.(23) Mites, lice and intestinal worms affect poultry and sometimes red bugs- or chiggers- kill baby chicks. Three kinds of lice are found here- head lice, found on the head, neck and wings; body lice, upon the body; and shaft lice, found on the feathers. These last are much smaller than the rest.(24)

The dairy herds of Adams County are of Jersey stock. Seven licensed dairies operate. Counting small herds-5 or more cows- that are used only for the benefit of the home, there are something like I500 head of dairy stock.

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Beef cattle in the county are much more numerous. Nearly every plantation has a herd of beef stock. They run at will and do not have to be fed as the dairy cattle do. The beef cattle are estimated at about 6000 head.

Hogs and sheep are about as numerous as the dairy cattle. They are estimated, each, from 1500 to 2000, while goats are very scarce. As an agricultural product goats are not considered. (25)

The pests which bother cattle most are horse flies, nats, screw worm, and wolves, which get under their skin, mostly upon their backs. Adams County is tick free. Hogs are sometimes bothered by lice and fleas and sheep by stomach worms. (26)

RURAL HOME IMPROVEMENT

Slaves were numerous in the early history of Adams County. Every home had its house servants, so sanitation was a matter of hands and feet and not as today, modern equipments.

There were no bathrooms and no kitchen sinks. Water for baths was brought by servants from the cistern and kitchen, where it was heated on a wood stove, to the bedrooms or small dressing-rooms adjoining. No taps were handy in the kitchen. All water used there had, also, to be brought by hand from the cistern. Sometimes the cisterns were conveniently located on the back gallery or close to the house in the backyard or in some instances under the house. But it was still a matter of carrying

it for use to the various parts of the house. The old homes about Natchez show clearly how inconvenient such an arrangement would be to the modern world. Though, on most of the farms and plantations , the matter of sanitation has been remedied by large overground tanks for water supply, and pipes, bathtubs, sinks and modern fixtures, the cistern still holds its own for water used for drinking purposes. At Brandon Hall, one of the old plantations of Adams County, there were seven cisterns in the front and back yards. Though a large overground tank with modern plumbing has taken the usefulness from them they still remain as a reminder of the day when bathtubs were not considered sensible.

In most of the farm houses of the larger farmers sanitation today is modern. Running water from overground tanks through pipes takes it into bathroom and kitchen.

Communication has vastly improved since the days when a negro on horseback or the planter in his carriage had to ride or drive even a mile for business or a visit to a neighbor, or go many miles for a doctor. Today the telephone brings the neighbor's voice into his home instantly, while the doctor is soon at his door.

The farmer now gets his weather report over his radio, while formerly he had to consult an almanac or wait for his newspaper in the mail.

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ASSIGNMENT I7-32
Mrs. George Humphreys
JAN,I4, I938

In the years of yesterday, horses and carriages or horses and buggies brought the farmer to town. He must leave home early to get the days business done so that he might not be into the night getting home. The farther in the country he lived the harder it was on him. Through sleet, snow,storm or sunshine he must travel without proper protection. But today closed cars will carry him over paved or gravel roads in less than one fourth of the time formerly taken.His business transacted, in a short time he is at home again.

The planters and farmers of former days lived within a limited circle. Today his telephone, his radio and his automobile give him the range of the whole world.

Mrs. Geo. Humphreys

HISTORIAN, ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORIC RESEARCH PROJECT

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AMERICAN GUIDE

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Cotton culture in the Natchez area began in 1721, according to Judge Reber, author of "Proud Old Natchez". He stated that it was grown as an experiment and another writer tells us the Hedges was the locale of this adventure in cotton planting. Thus we see that cotton was introduced during the French regime which ended in 1763. All during this time the crop seems to have been only a minor consideration, indigo being much favored by the French.

But indigo culture was attended by many unpleasant drawbacks. The odor of the steeping plant was very foul and drainage from vats poisoned all streams into which it flowed. Cattle were killed by drinking polluted water and flies swarmed over the district. It therefore, seems strange that the French were so slow in seeing the possibilities of cotton.

Of course, the latter crop was also attended by difficulties. There were no steel ploughs nor gins to facilitate the planting and final preparation of the staple. This, no doubt, explains why it gained so little headway.

From a private journal kept by John Hutchins, during the later British era, we learn that the women of that time took bags of cotton with them when visiting. As they engaged in conversation the seed were swiftly and dexterously separated from the lint. By dint of this laborious method only sufficient cotton for home consumption was obtained.

As slaves increased in number so cotton raising became more profitable. More hands made the work lighter but also created a larger demand for the staple. From the statements found in old letters and papers we gather that cotton was a common product in 1772. According to J.F.H.Claiborne the first planter to engage in cotton growing on a large scale was William Vousdan of "Cotton Fields" now called Sommerset. Vousdan was an Irishman, very plausible and shrewd but records prove he was not the "fine gentleman" our biased historian painted him. As the husband of Claiborne's young aunt, he was nicely white-washed. While living here Mr. Vousdan obtained an excellent start in the world by marrying a well-to-do widow, Hannah Lum, whose husband, William had been killed by Indians. Hannah had land, slaves and cattle and her husband also left a well established business. Mr. Vousdan married her according to the rites of the established church of England, and took possession of all the property which legally belonged to the Lum heirs. In those days women were legally on a level with minors and imbeciles, having no control of their own property. Hence the husband took charge of all she possessed.

When the Spaniards took Natchez "by right of conquest" in 1779, they issued a proclamation making all protestant marriages illegal unless sanctioned by the Catholic priest. Most men obeyed this law and retained their old wives. Not so, Mr. Vousdan. He put his wife and her children in "the big road" and abandoned them. Then he wrote

ADAMS COUNTY, COTTON AND STEAMBOATS

to the Spanish governor, a well couched letter, calculated to appeal to the predjudices of that official; "His Excellency will realize that I am not married to this woman since the marriage was performed by a British magistrate and not by a priest of the holy faith". Hannah's children sued for their inheritance in vain, and the "fine gentleman" took unto himself a younger wife, Miss Elizabeth Celeste Hutchins. They lived at Cotton Fields and William Vousdan grew increasingly rich under Spanish rule.

In 1793 the cotton gin was invented by Whitney and by 1794, David Greenleaf had made one in the Natchez area. A year later several were operating, so this invention revolutionized agriculture in the south.

Natchez lands were over-laid with a fertile deposit of silt which made them extremely adaptable to cotton culture. As early as 1795 and 6, many planters had commenced the cultivation of what eventually became the king of all southern crops. Early shipments were made to Liverpool and Glasgow by way of sailing vessels. The fleecy staple was bound in round bales of bags and always brought good prices.

In 1796, an amusing lawsuit took place in which John Bisland, William Vousdan and other well-to-do planters were involved. They had shipped an unusually large cargo but as the vessel neared the mouth of the river smoke was seen issuing from the cotton bales. Before the ship could put in to shore several had burst into flame. The fire was extinguished with difficulty and on examination it was found that

a certain Natchez ginner had fraudulently placed wet and dirty seed in the center of each bale to increase it's weight. Combustion had done the rest. The suit claimed that the reputation of Natchez planters had been damaged as other shippents had unknowingly been sent in like condition. The Spanish governor had the ginners property confiscated in the name of the King but the man fled to an Indian nation and was ultimately pardoned. It was claimed that such conduct meant a loss of reputation both for local planters and Spanish officials.

As early as 1796 the first cotton seed crusher ever constructed was made in Philadelphia for William Dunbar, Mississippi's first scientist. Mr. Dunbar designed the mill which cost him one thousand dollars. It extracted a thick viscous oil which was experimented with as a lubricant. No satisfactory way of refining the oil was devised and the mill eventually closed down.

The invention of the steamboat added great impetus to cotton growing since it made shipping swifter. In 1811, the New Orleans came to Natchez. Chancelor Livingston, Mr. Fulton and Nicholas J. Roosevelt were equally interested in the construction of this boat which was the first of it's kind to stem the current of the Mississippi. Mr. Roosevelt superintended the actual building both of the boat and engine. The experiment was begun in Pittsburg in 1810, the vessel being built much like a flat boat with an engine and all the necessary comforts on board.

When it was completed and it was noised about that Mrs. Roosevelt

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intended to accompany her husband, shocked friends united in trying to dissuade her. Old river men shook their heads and prophesied certain disaster but Nicholas Roosevelt was as fearless as those of his name and blood have always been.

No more terrible year could have been selected for such a journey down the river because it was the time of the great earthquake and it was only by a miracle that the little craft was not capsized. Huge mountains of earth rose up in front of them and land slides, disappearing islands and fierce rapids lent great danger to the voyage.

At all points enroute they were hailed with enthusiasm but at no place were they more loudly acclaimed than at Natchez. Crowds lined the bluffs to witness this epoch making arrival. It was indeed a great day for river traffic. A group of prominent people went on board but expressed a doubt concerning the steamboat's ability to travel up stream. To their great surprise the engines suddenly began to throb and with a terrific snort of the whistle and great trembling of the boat it was reversed. The unbelievable was happening before their very eyes. As the little vessel gained momentum, astonishment passed into amazed certainty. A great law of nature had been overcome and another mile stone in progress lay behind. A thrill of exaltation stirred the onlookers as they witnessed this miracle. Emotion ran so high that tears streamed down faces, others yelled themselves hoarse and the crowd was

almost mad with admiration for the man who had made this perilous voyage.

A Mr. Surget who went on board the New Orleans was so enthused over the outcome that he engaged shipment for his cotton then and there. His friends were astounded at his faith in the new contraption and warned him solemnly that his cotton would never each New Orleans. But it did and further more the little steamboat made several return trips.

Almost immediately the people of this region became enamored with the thought of cotton as the leading crop. It gradually ushered in a period of great wealth and rapid advancement which was somewhat hampered by the War of 1812. But recovery from the war set in motion a great wave of prosperity.

The vicious circle of buying more slaves to cultivate more land was started. Everybody engaged in cotton planting, Doctors, lawyers, and even many ministers of the Gospel used their professions as instruments toward quick worldly advancement. As soon as they were able to purchase land, professions became mere side lines.

In time the land baron came into existence. He was in truth "lord of all he surveyed". He owned thousands of acres of fertile black land and hundreds of slaves hearkened to his beck and call. There were blooded horses, trained fox hounds, exotic gardens and tutors and governesses for sons and daughters.

ADAMS COUNTY, COTTON AND STEAMBOATS

It was during the cotton planter era that Natchez became a famous market. As a port of call at the head of deep navigation her wharfs were often crowded with foreign vessels and streamers plied the river both night and day.

Rows of warehouses lined the sloping streets of "Natchez Under the Hill" and long caravans of cotton passed constantly down the precipice to the landing.

The monotonous song of the roustabout and the laughter of the jolly tar mingled in a rip roaring chorus which rose continually from the water front.

The Mississippi had once more become the leading artery of travel and communication and cities of the great valley were closely allied by the common bond of river traffic.

The early steamers were crude affairs,but in time evolved into packets known as floating palaces. As late as the thirties their engines set up such vibrations that the boat literally "shuddered like a frightened steed". It was impossible to write or sleep on board. Wood was used as fuel and this made frequent stops necessary. Passengers of all types mingled on board,the dandy,the scholar,the minister, pleasure seeker,business man and card shark figuratively rubbed elbows. Only the women remained secluded unless well chaperoned. The planter and his family were usually accompanied ~~xxx~~ by a retinue of servants and the early boats made no provision for feeding passengers. The well to-do brought their own coffee pots,lunch baskets,boiled hams,pound cake

viands which their servants prepared on board for them. These fortunate ones often shared such luxuries with their fellow travelers.

The decks of such vessels were usually piled high with cotton. It was even crowded against windows and ventilaters which added hazard to the trip. Cotton hauling was more lucrative than passenger traffic,so risks were taken as a matter of course. No wonder the disaster record was appalling. Fires,explosions and hidden snags lent much peril to the journey of that era. Of all horrors the explosion was the worst. Tons of steam sometimes hurtled passengers and crews high in the air and wrecked the boat. Captain A.T.Crothers,a retired river man and former commander of the "Betsy Ann", explains that the "giant steam" had not been fully mastered by man. Few safety devices had been perfected and many boilers were faulty. When water ran low,the boiler became super-heated and the iron softened,so the intaking of cold water naturally caused a sudden formation of steam of such terrific pressure that boilers ripped open.

Numerous tragedies occurred up and down the stream,some of which are commemorated by names given to certain points. Of all such disasters the blowing up of the Princess was one of the worst, According to a clipping from the Daily Courier,printed March 2,1859.

"Sad and sickening was the news that reached the public ear at an an early hour Monday morning by means of telegraph. A vague report of

ADAMS COUNTY, COTTON AND STEAMBOATS

the explosion of the boilers of the favorite steamer Princess, and the consequent large loss of life.

The neighborhood of our office and of the telegraphic rooms was crowded by anxious friends and relatives and many a touching scene occurred, as the sad news was given on the bulletin board.

The steamer Princess left Natchez on Saturday evening soon after five o'clock with the largest party of passengers she had taken during the season. So great was the number of ladies on board that even one half of the gentlemen's cabin had been given up to them. The number of her cabin passengers could not have been less than one hundred. Her cargo consisted of about 1700 bales of cotton.

About five miles below Baton Rouge, about ten o'clock in the forenoon of Sunday, and while the steamer was in the middle of the river, her boilers exploded with tremendous violence. Immediately after the explosion, the steamer took fire but fortunately succeeded in making the shore. There she burned to the water's edge . . . . . the report in our office is that over one hundred are killed, missing or wounded.

A sadder calamity we have never been called upon to record nor one at which the heart more sickens. The steamer Natchez which had been delayed by fog in the lower river, reached the place of the accident soon after it's occurrance. How far she succeeded in the rescue, we cannot say, but only know as she passed Bayou Sara she had some twenty-five or thirty dead and wounded aboard, the names of whom were not given".

Later we learn that a number of prominent Natchez citizens were aboard, nine of whom were killed.

In the advertisning section of the Courier are such pathetic appeals as:

"Reward : $50.00 will be paid for the recovery of the body of Mr. John Clarke, second clerk of the steamer Princess". Then follows a personal description of the young man and other such advertisements.

The advent of the packet came during the thirties but it was at least ten years before the floating palace came into existence. These boats were sumptuously furnished with every known luxury aboard. The great saloons were carpeted in soft piled velvets and the hangings were of imported brocades. State-rooms contained all the comforts of home, and each captain vied with the other in furnishing food fit for a king. The decks were ornamented with fancy grills and Gothic architecture was much in vogue. These magnificent steamers often cost from forty-five thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand. Among the finest of these were: Magnolia, Ambassador, Princess (five of this name), Magenta, John A. Quitman, Katie, J.M.White, Eclipse, Charmer, Vicksburg, Belle Lee, Robert E. Lee and the famous Natchez, seven of this name being built from time to time.

The steamboat captain was one of the romantic characters of the age. He was bluff, stern and strong as a Viking, but a tender protector of the weak. He was also a sort of social arbiter who evinced much

ADAMS COUNTY, COTTON AND STEAMBOATS

tact in handling people of different castes. The evil doer feared him and woe betide the pickpocket of gambler who fell in the toils of a Mississippi river captain. Many amusing anecdotes are still told of such men put adrift in small boats or landed in forlorn sections in the night.

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One mo heave, one mo sigh,
Den we'll drap her so."

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In the background is that busy and wicked city "Natchez Under the Hill", where the babble of many tongues greet the ear. Above all rises the quavering chant of the coon-jining roustabout, his bare feet shuffling on the gang plank in rhymic beat. The clang of bells, the bark of dogs and hasty farewells, is followed by the putting out of boats that have long been swallowed up by oblivion.

ADAMS COUNTY, COTTON AND STEAMBOATS

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RECEIVED MAR 22 1937 AMERICAN GUIDE

P-1
S-170 & S-416--Cotton & Steamboats
FEC.
Edith Wyatt Moore

Cotton culture in the Natchez area began in 1721, according to Judge Reber, author of "Proud Old Natchez". He stated that it was grown as an experiment and another writer tells us the Hedges was the locale of this adventure in cotton planting. Thus we see that cotton was introduced during the French regime which ended in 1763. All during this time the crop seems to have been only a minor consideration, indigo being much favored by the French.

But indigo culture was attended by many unpleasant drawbacks. The odor of the steeping plant was very foul and drainage from vats poisoned all streams into which it flowed. Cattle were killed by drinking polluted water and flies swarmed over the district. It therefore, seems strange that the French were so slow in seeing the possibilities of cotton.

Of course, the latter crop was also attended by difficulties. There were no steel ploughs nor gins to facilitate the planting and final preparation of the staple. This, no doubt, explains why it gained so little headway.

From a private journal kept by John Hutchins, during the later British era, we learn that the women of that time took bags of cotton with them when visiting. As they engaged in conversation the seed were swiftly and dexterously separated from the lint. By dint of this laborious method only sufficient cotton for home consumption was obtained.

As slaves increased in number so cotton raising became more profitable. More hands made the work lighter but also created a larger demand for the staple. From the statements found in old letters and papers we gather that cotton was a common product in 1772. According to J.F.H.Claiborne the first planter to engage in cotton growing on a large scale was William Vousdan of "Cotton Fields" now called Sommerset. Vousdan was an Irishman, very plausible and shrewd but records prove he was not the "fine gentleman" our biased historian painted him. As the husband of Claiborne's young aunt, he was nicely white-washed. While living here Mr. Vousdan obtained an excellent start in the world by marrying a well-to-do widow, Hannah Lum, whose husband, William had been killed by Indians. Hannah had land, slaves and cattle and her husband also left a well established business. Mr. Vousdan married her according to the rites of the established church of England, and took possession of all the property which legally belonged to the Lum heirs. In those days women were legally on a level with minors and imbeciles, having no control of their own property. Hence the husband took charge of all she possessed.

When the Spaniards took Natchez "by right of conquest" in 1779, they issued a proclamation making all protestant marriages illegal unless sanctioned by the Catholic priest. Most men obeyed this law and retained their old wives. Not so, Mr. Vousdan. He put his wife and her children in "the big road" and abandoned them. Then he wrote

ADAMS COUNTY, COTTON AND STEAMBOATS

to the Spanish governor, a well couched letter, calculated to appeal to the predjudices of that official; "His Excellency will realize that I am not married to this woman since the marriage was performed by a British magistrate and not by a priest of the holy faith". Hannah's children sued for their inheritamce in vain, and the "fine gentleman" took unto himself a younger wife, Miss Elizabeth Celeste Hutchins. They lived at Cotton Fields and William Vousdan grew increasingly rich under Spanish rule.

In 1793 the cotton gin was invented by Whitney and by 1794, David Greenleaf had made one in the Natchez area. A year later several were operating, so this invention revolutionized agriculture in the south.

Natchez lands were over-laid with a fertile deposit of silt which made them extremely adaptable to cotton culture. As early as 1795 and 6, many planters had commenced the cultivation of what eventually became the king of all southern crops. Early shipments were made t to Liverpool and Glasgow by way of sailing vessels. The fleecy staple was bound in round bales of bags and always brought good prices.

In 1796, an amusing lawsuit took place in which John Bisland, William Vousdan and other well-to-do planters were involved. They had shipped an unusually large cargo but as the vessel neared the mouth of the river smoke was seen issuing from the cotton bales. Before the ship could put in to shore several had burst into flame. The fire was extinguished with difficulty and on examination it was found that

a certain Natchez ginner had fraudulantly placed wet and dirty seed in the center of each bale to increase it's weight. Combustion had done the rest. The suit claimed that the reputation of Natchez planters had been damaged as other shippents had unknowingly been sent in like condition. The Spanish governor had the ginners property confiscated in the name of the King but the man fled to an Indian nation and was ultimately pardoned. It was claimed that such conduct meant a loss of reputation both for local planters and Spanish officials.

As early as 1796 the first cotton seed crusher ever constructed was made in Philadelphia for William Dunbar, Mississippi's first scientist. Mr. Dunbar designed the mill which cost him one thousand dollars. It extracted a thick viscous oil which was experimented with as a lubricant. No satisfactory way of refining the oil was devised and the mill eventually closed down.

The invention of the steamboat added great impetus to cotton growing since it made shipping swifter. In 1811, the New Orleans came to Natchez. Chancelor Livingston, Mr. Fulton and Nicholas J. Roosevelt were equally interested in the construction of this boat which was the first of it's kind to stem the current of the Mississippi. Mr. Roosevelt superintended the actual building both of the boat and engine. The experiment was begun in Pittsburg in 1810, the vessel being built much like a flat boat with an engine and all the necessary comforts on board.

When it was completed and it was noised about that Mrs. Roosevelt

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intended to accompany her husband, chocked friends united in trying to dissuade her. Old river men shook their heads and prophesied certain disaster but Nicholas Roosevelt was as fearless as those of his name and blood have always been.

No more terrible year could have been selected for such a journey down the river because it was the time of the great earthquake and it was only by a miracle that the little craft was not capsized. Huge mountains of earth rose up in front of them and land slides, disappearing islands and fieres rapids lent great danger to the voyage.

At all points enroute they were hailed with enthusiasm but at no place were they more loudly acclaimed than at Natchez. Crouds lined the bluffs to witness this epoch making arrival. It was indeed a great day for river traffic. A group of prominent people went on board but expressed a doubt concerning the steamboat's ability to travel up stream. To their great surprise the engines suddenly began to throb and with a terrific snort of the whistle and great trembling of the boat it was reversed. The unbelievable was happening before their very eyes. As the little vessel gained momentum, astonishment passed into amazed certainty. A great law of nature had been overcome and another mile stone in progress lay behind. A thrill of exaltation stirred the onlookers as they witnessed this miracle. Emotion ran so high that team streamed down faces, others yelled themselves hoarse and the crowd was

almost mad with admiration for the man who had made this perilous voyage.

A Mr. Surget who went on board the New Orleans was so enthused over the outcome that he engaged shipment for his cotton then and there. His friends were astounded at his faith in the new contraption and warned him solemnly that his cotton would never each New Orleans. But it did and further more the little steamboat made several return trips.

Almost immediately the people of this region became enamored with the thought of cotton as the leading crop. It gradually ushered in a period of great wealth and rapid advancement which was somewhat hampered by the War of 1812. But recovery from the war set in motion a great wave of prosperity.

The vicious circle of buying more slaves to cultivate more land was started. Everybody engaged in cotton planting. Doctors, lawyers, and even many ministers of the Gospel used their professions as instruments toward quick worldly advancement. As soon as they were able to purchase land, professions became mere side lines.

In time the land baron came into existence. He was in truth "lord of all he surveyed". He owned thousands of acres of fertile black land and hundreds of slaves hearkened to his beck and call. There were blooded horses, trained fox hounds, exotic gardens and tutors and governesses for sons and daughters.

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It was during the cotton planter era that Natchez became a famous market. As a port of call at the head of deep navigation her wharfs were often crowded with foreign vessels and streamers plied the river both night and day.

Rows of warehouses lined the sloping streets of "Natchez Under the Hill" and long caravans of cotton passed constantly down the precipice to the landing.

The monotonous song of the roustabout and the laughter of the jolly tar mingled in a rip roaring chorus which rose continually from the water front.

The Mississippi had once more become the leading artery of travel and communication and cities of the great valley were closely allied by the common bond of river traffic.

The early steamers were crude affairs,but in time evolved into packets known as floating palaces. As late as the thirties their engines set up such vibrations that the boat literally "shuddered like a frightened steed". It was impossible to write or sleep on board. Wood was used as fuel and this made frequent stops necessary. Passengers of all types mingled on board,the dandy,the scholar,the minister, pleasure seeker,business man and card shark figuratively rubbed elbows. Only the women remained secluded unless well chaperoned. The planter and his family were usually accompanied fmr by a retinue of servants and the early boats made no provision for feeding passengers. The well to-do brought their own coffee pots,lunch baskets,boiled hams,pound cake

viands which their servants prepared on board for them. These fortunate ones often shared such luxuries with their fellow travelers.

The decks of such vessels were usually piled high with cotton. It was even crowded against windows and ventilaters whic added hazard to the trip. Cotton hauling was more lucrative than passenger traffic,so risks were takkn as a matter of course. No wonder the disaster record was appalling. Fires,explosions and hidden snags lent much peril to the journey of that era. Of all horrors the explosion was the worst. Tons of steam sometimes hurtled passengers and crews high in the air and wrecked the boat. Captain A.T.Crothers,a retired river man and former commander of the "Betsy Ann", explains that the giant steam had not been fully mastered by man. Few safety devices had been perfected and many boilers were faulty. When water ran low,the boiler became super-heated and the iron softened,so the intaking of cold water naturally caused a sudden formation of steam of such terrific pressure that boilers ripped open.

Numerous tragedies occurred up and down the stream,some of which are commemorated by names given to certain points. Of all such disasters the blowing up of the Princess was one of the worst. According to a clipping from the Daily Courier,printed March 2,1859.

"Sad and sickening was the news that reached the public ear at an an early hour Monday morning by means of telegraph. A vague report of

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the explosion of the boilers of the favorite steamer Princess, and the consequent large loss of life.

The neighborhood of our office and of the telegraphic rooms was crowded by anxious friends and relatives and many a touching scene occurred, as the sad news was given on the bulletin board.

The steamer Princess left Natchez on Saturday evening soon after five o'clock with the largest party of passengers she had taken during the season. So great was the number of ladies on board that even one half of the gentlemen's cabin had been given up to them. The number of her cabin passengers could not have been less than one hundred. Her cargo consisted of about 1700 bales of cotton.

About five miles below Baton Rouge, about ten o'clock in the forenoon of Sunday, and while the steamer was in the middle of the river, her boilers exploded with tremendous violence. Immediately after the explosion, the steamer took fire but fortunately succeeded in making the shore. There she burned to the water's edge . . . . . the report in our office is that over one hundred are killed, missing or wounded.

A sadder calamity we have neverbbeen called upon to record nor one at which the heart more sickens. The steamer Natchez which had been delayed by fog in the lower river, reached the place of the accident soon after it's occurrance. How far she succeeded in the rescue, we cannot say, but only know as she passed Bayou Sara she had some twenty-five or thirty dead and wounded aboard, the names of whom were not given".

Later we learn that a number of prominent Natchez citizens were aboard, nine of whom were killed.

In the advertisning section of the Courier are such pathetic appeals as:

"Reward: $50.00 will be paid for the recovery of the body of Mr. John Clarke, second clerk of the steamer Princess". Then follows a personal description of the young man and other such advertisements.

The advent of the packet came during the thirties but it was at least ten years before the floating palace came into existence. These boats were sumptuously furnished with every known luxury aboard. The great saloons were carpeted in soft piled velvets and the hangings were of imported brocades. State-rooms contained all the comforts of home, and each captain vied with the other in furnishing food fit for a king. The decks were ornamented with fancy grills and Gothic architecture was much in vogue. These magnificent steamers often cost from forty-five thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand. Among the finest of these were: Magnolia, Ambassador, Princess (five of this name), Magenta, John A. Quitman, Katie, J.M. White, Eclipse, Charmer, Vicksburg, Belle Lee, Robert E. Lee and the famous Natchez, seven of this name being built from time to time.

The steamboat captain was one of the romantic characters of the age. He was bluff, stern and strong as a Viking, but a tender protector of the weak. He was also a sort of social arbiter who evinced much

ADAMS COUNTY, COTTON AND STEAMBOATS

tact in handling people of different castes. The evil doer feared him and woe betide the pickpocket of gambler who fell in the toils of a Mississippi river captain. Many amusing anecdotes are still told of such men put adrift in small boats or landed in forlorn sections in the night.

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ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 20
FEBRUARY 12th., 1937.
MISS KATRINA PERRAULT.

PROJECT NO. 2986
DISTRICT SIX.

6

INDUSTRIES.

Before the advent of natural gas, coal was used much more extensively than at present, though the trade still supplies a number of people. Formerly coal was brought by barges down the Mississippi river from Pennsylvania, now the rail-road has supplanted the water transportation.

The Metcalfe Coal Company was organized by Mr. James Montrose Metcalfe in 1909. The office and coal yard is located at 29 Briel Ave., the yard is situated on the railroad close to the freight depot of the Natchez and Southern Railroad.

Both hard and soft coal is shipped here from the mines of Alabama and Pennsylvania to supply local trade. Three drivers are employed to take care of the deliveries. The office was capably handled for a number of years by Misses Eva and Susie Petkovsek and now by Miss Marie Petkovsek.

Since the death of Mr. Metcalfe his son, Mr. Orrick Metcalfe, has continued the business. He devotes a part of his time to another enterprise, the Jordan Auto Co., of which he is one of the stock holders.

Interview given by Mr. Orrick Metcalfe -Feb.1,1937.

The first Vienna Bakery was established was established by Mr. Lawrence F. Welch more than fifty years ago in the same location it now occupies. In an advertisement published in 1887, the bakery also is listed as "Family and Fancy Groceries, Cigars and Tobacco, Candies, Fruit, etc. at Franklin St." The next proprietor was Mr. Michael Fealy who ran the bakery for a number of years.

Mr. Duncan J. Eidt Sr. had been working for the Miss. Press Association but it became necessary for him to seek other employment. In

March 1908 he reorganized the Vienna Bakery listed at 710 Franklin St., under the name of Edit's Vienna Bakery. He installed modern machinery, making the necessary improvements to make this business one of the best bakeries in the city. In 1935 the building owned by the Eddie Byrnes estate was torn down and a modern building erected, new ovens built and every improvement made to make it an up to date bakery.

For about three years Mr. Eidt's son, Erle has been a member of the firm. They now supply more than half of the local family trade . Three bakers are now employed to take care of the increasing business. A truck makes deliveries to all parts of the city, and the retail stores handle their breads and cakes.

Besides the many varieties of bread, Salvo, raisen, twist, cap, rye, all kinds of fancy pastries and cakes are made. The bread is sliced by machinery and two boys are employed to care for the machine and to wrap the bread and cakes.

Interview given by Mr.D.J. Eidt

The Home Bakery situated at 109 So. Commerce Street is operated by Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Jos. Guido. The business was organized in July 1926 in the same building they now occupy. Mr. Guido while employed at the Noonan Bakery applied himself to learn the trade, working under experienced men he soon mastered it. He then began the operation of a Bakery. Starting on a small scale he successfully managed the manufacturing, and with the help of Mrs. Guido, who has charge of the store and office, they operated a bakery taking care of local markets.

They supply about fifty or more families, with deliveries to all parts of the city and to the local groceries who handle a supply of their products. The building has recently been enlarged and modern

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machinery has been installed for the making of cakes, pies and fancy pastries, as well as the latest equipment for the manufacturing of bread.

Thos. J. Guido Jr. recently completed his high school work, has entered the business and is applying himself to mastering the trade in order to continue as his father's successor.

Mr. Guido is a native of Natchez,Mrs. Guido was Miss Albena Miranda of Plaquemine, La.

Interview with Mrs. Guido.

Mr. Chris Maier , the senior member of the firm of Chris Maier & Son is a native of Baden, Germany. On coming to this country he was employed with the Abrams Brokerage firm of New Orleans, and will in a few years reach a half century of years as a florist. Through a friend he learned of an opening in Natchez. Bringing the letter this friend had received from the florist who was employed at Brown's Gardens, he arrived in Natchez aboard the Valley Queen in April 1900. Not knowing this locality, he was very much disappointed in the place he had selected to embark upon a new life, thinking that "Natchez Under the Hill" comprised the town. After locating the author of the letter, with whom he was not acquainted and whose language he could not understand being a Frenchman, Mrs. Learned had to be called upon to help out in the situation. She kindly sent Mr. Maier to a friend who gave him a list of people who would be glad to give him employment. He rented a small garden from Mrs. McConchie at "The Gardens" , near the City Cemetery. Later he lived for a short time at Miss Routh Davis' place and finally located at a larger place on New street. Besides taking care of his own garden he secured work at the City Cemetery. His brother was connected with him for a short time. He sent for his family, father, mother , brother and sister who

were living in New York, and the young lady who was waiting to make a home for him. About this time a new addition was opened up just within the city limits; the Homochitto Addition was laid off into lots, the city securing a part in the center for a small park. Mr. Maier was given t the work, he then bought a home on the extreme end of this and moved his family there in 1903.

In 1927 as his business increased he found that he needed a larger garden and located at 78 Auburn Ave. where he built a home, a flower shop and two green houses, He has two acres of land in gardens. At this time his son, Willie Maier, became associated with him in the business.

In these gardens are grown many varieties of shrubbery and flowers. The green houses are heated by furnace using natural gas. The furnace is automatic, thereby giving the proper temperature to the growing plants both day and night. Flowers not native to the climate are brought from wholdsale florists in different parts of the country especially the north and west. Deliveries for cut flowers and pot plants are made in the local territory which includes surrounding parts of Mississippi and Louisiana. Through the Telegraph Delivery Service (T.D.S.) orders can be made to all parts of the world, this firm is the only one in the city which is a member of this telegraph company. Besides the owners,two people are regularly employed.

Interview with Mr. Chris Maier.

More than fifty years ago the gardens at Oak Hill, situated at # 10 Homochitto street were converted by the owner Miss M.Routh Davis into one of the early florist business of this city. These famous gardens were once the home of Lewis Evans, who bought the property from Jeremiah Routh in 1806. Miss Davis' mother was a grand daughter of Lewis Evans.

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The gardens contain myrtles that have grown into veritable shade trees and many shrubs that flourished in a former garden. There are hot houses and about six acres are planted in flowering shrubs, evergreens, japonicas, borders of azaelas and box-wood, with all varieties of bulbs and growing plants, besides three acres laid out in thousands of rose bushes of all kinds.

In 1922 Mrs. Frederick Davis Bennerscheidt opened a flower shop at 518½ Main St., in connection with the gardens on Homochitto street which had not been cultivated since the death of Miss Davis some years previous. The old gardens were restocked, another green house built, and the gardener who had served the former owner so faithfully, and had also assisted Mrs. Eloise D. Bennerscheidt , a sister of Miss Davis, to carry on in a small way continued with them. Some of the fine old specimen from the early gardens are extant. The flower shop was moved to 413 Main Street and conducted there until about 1932 but business was conducted from the gardens where a display shop and office were located. Cut flowers not native to this climate are shipped here from wholesale florists of the north and west. The surrounding territory of Mississippi and Louisiana are included in the local trade . Being a member of F.T.D. orders are received and delivered to all parts of the World.

Through Mrs. Bennerscheidt's activity the decorations for all the Garden Pilgrimage Balls were carried out under her direct supervision. This work will ever be a lasting monument to her memory. Since her death last June the business has been continued by Mr. F.D. Bennerscheidt who reopened a flower shop at 413 Main St., known as the Bennerscheidt Flower Shop. Mr. Bennerscheidt is a nephew of Miss Routh Davis. This business regularly employs three people including Mrs. E.C. Boyt who

assisted in the first Main street flower shop, and Alphonse, the gardner, who received his early training from Miss Davis.

Interview with Mr. F.D. Bennerscheidt.

The gardens and greenhouses of the Blythe Flower Shop are located at Cedar Hill on the Cemetery Road, between the City and National Cemeteries. The Flower Shop was opened in 1923, at 104 N. Pearl Street and is now located in the Eola Hotel Building. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Blythe, the parents of the present owners, started their gardens in their home in a very small way. As business improved the gardens about their home were expanded to take care of the growing trade.

Mr. Blythe, a native of Scotland, came to America with his parents Oct. 1854. His father had been a landscape gardner and was a cousin of the noted botanist, John H. Wilson- Doctor of Science and Professor of Agricultural Science in the University of St. Andrews, Scotland. Another member of this talented family, Alexander L. Wilson who was a brother of Mrs. Blythe, had preceded them to the United States and had settled in Natchez where he was conducting a floral establishment . His garden occupied the site now occupied by the residence of Miss Carrie Schwartz on South Union Street, and he advertized the opening of his business in the local paper as follows:

"Natchez Daily Courier--Thursday ,Oct. 4, 1855

Natchez Seed Store.

On Main street, adjoining the Masonic Hall.

Alexander L. Wilson, Seedman and Florist, has opened this establishment for the purpose of supplying the citizens of Natchez and its vicinity, with every article in his line of business, of first rate quality, and most adapted to this climate, which has long experience in Mississippi

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enables him to be.

His Green-Houses are now filled with a fine collection of Camellias, Azaleas, Fuschias, Gloxineas, Gerraniums, etc. Also hardy and half-hardy shrubs, etc.

He has all kinds of Garden Tools, from the best makers in the countyy and Europe. His seeds are all direct from D. Landrath, Philadelphia, and embrace every variety of vegetable and Flower Seed that can be grown in this climate."
Interview with owners.

Marx and Scharff Company, wholesale cigar and tobacco dealers located at 409 Franklin street , has been in business in Natchez for more than half a century and enjoys the distinction of being the oldest tobacco house in Mississippi. On the occasion of the celebration of their fiftieth anniversary in 1932 the Natchez Democrat writes:

" The firm of Marx and Scharff Company is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary. This exclusively wholesale cigar, tobacco and specialty concern is the oldest in its line in the state of Mississippi if not the entire south and it takes pride in the fact that in the half century that has passed it has maintained the high ideals of service, fair dealing and high quality of goods carried as when the business started.

The Marx and Scharff Company was established in Natchez in 1882 at a time that required courage and vision, for this was the year of a great Mississippi flood, comparable, according to older residents of the city to the great 1927 flood.

In 1882 the levees on the Louisiana side of the river broke and much of the trade territory which the new firm planned to serve was inundated. So great was the flood according to Norman Essig, vice president of Marx & Scharff Co., and who has been in the organization for forty six years, that the levees were cut to permit the passage of steamboats.

Referring to the incident mentioned by Mr. Essig which attended the establishment of Marx & Scharff Co, W.R. Thomas, president of the firm said: " Our firm has gone through floods, panics, and depressions and never yet has it been in a position that it did not discount its bills. It is only natural that a half century would bring changed in personell and ownership, but from the day it was established the policy has remained steadfastly the same. Marx & Scharff Company from the very beginning

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identified itself with the territory it served and earnestly strived to merit confidence.

The Marx & Scharff Company was founded by Jonas Marx and Monroe Scharff. The firm started in business in the building on N. Commerce Street now owned by J.J. Cole & Company known as the "old Bessac stand". Mr. Marx continued as a member of the firm for a number of years and then sold his interest.

At this time prohibition was not in effect and in addition to the lines of cigars, cigaretts and tobacco handled, the firm distributed liquors and was the agent for "Budweiser beer" the famous product of the Anheuser-Busch Brewery of St. Louis. With the advent of state prohibition the liquor and beer business was conducted in Vidalia, La., and when national prohibition came into being the Louisiana branch of the business was discontinued.

On December 31, 1923 another long established firm of Natchez- that of P.U. Benjamin & Company, then owned by Wilfred Geisenberger and Dan Abrams was consolidated with the Marx & Scharff Company and at this time Mr. Scharff retired after selling his interest to Messrs Geisenberger and Abrams. Shortly after the retirement of Mr. Scharff the business was incorporated under the name of the Marx & Scharff Co. The interest of Mr. Geisenberger was then acquired by F.D. Brown who later also bought the interest of Mr. Abrams who died in March, 1927.

On April 28th., 1928 , Mr. W.R. Thomas bought the interest of Mr. Brown and from that time on the firm has operated without changes. The present officers are: W.R. Thomas, president, J.Lamar Carkeet, secretary, Norman Essig vice president. The staff, beside the officers of the

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ASSIGNMENT # 20

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firm, includes, Mrs. W.H. Deterly, Miss Lillian Foster, C.L. Longmire, D.P. Newton and Martin Dottery, porter.

In addition to the long term of service with the organization by Mr. Essig, Mr. Carkeet has been with it for twenty years, the salesmen for a long period and Martin, the porter for twenty years.

Mr. Thomas, the president, who is also member of the firm of the Thomas Cigar Company of St. Louis, divides his time between his St. Louis and Natchez business interests, but considers Natchez headquarters."

Marx and Scharff Company is the sole distributor of the " Judge Thomas Cigar" which was named for Mr. Thomas' father a native of Bardstown , Kentucky. On the inside of each box of these cigars can be seen a picture of the courthouse of Bardstown and Judge Thomas' signature. They also handle the following beer; Cook, Budweiser, Schlitz and Spearman. The Spearman beer is packed in wooden boxes which are made by the National Box Company of this city.

ADAMS COUNTY, INDUSTRY

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The Bailey Truck Company was organized in 1927 by F. I. Bailey. On October 26th., 1936 this company was reorganized and incorporated under its present name, "Bailey Truck Service, Inc." This business occupies a large bruiding at 104-6-8 Main St. They have terminals at the following places: Mobile, Alabama, Gulfport, Biloxi, Pass Christian, Woodville and Natchez in Mississippi , and in Louisiana in New Orleans, Lake Charles, Alexandria, Natchitoches, Shreveport, Monroe, Winnsboro, Baton Rouge, Thibodaux, New Iberia, Lafayette, Opelousas, Kenner and Slidell. The large trucks of this company give continuous service both day and night. Under this incorporated service there are approximately three hundred people employed.

Interview with Mr.F.I. Bailey.

The Bond Motor Lines is located in Jackson, Mississippi with a terminal in Natchez. This business was organized in 1931 by Lloyd Bond thepresent owner. They do a general transfer business. This terminal is located in a large brick building on Main street, which is also used by Bailey Truck Service, Inc. Approximately twenty persons are employed by this transfer company which operates in Jackson, Greenville, Vicksburg and Meridian Miss., as well as in Natchez.

Interview with owner.

Lelia A. Mulvihill
County Supervisor
Historical Research Project

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

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LIDDELL GENEALOGY.

Liddell Marriages.

Jimmerson was married to Martha Ann Baldridge. Was married by John C. Johnson, in the year of our Lord 1836, September the 26th.

James Baldridge and Mary Stampley were married June 12th, 1805.

Barnibe Cross and Emily S. Baldridge were married Oct. 22nd,1829.

Thomas C. Brown was married to Mrs. Martha Ann Liddell by the Rev. B. Johnson April 17th.,1858 at Spring Hill Church.

Cicero Jefferson Liddell and Olive I. Hackler were united in marriage by the Rev. Thomas C. Brown November 19th., 1862 at the residence of W.A. Hackler.

John S. Baldridge and Lourinda A. Orr were married Dec. 30th.1838.

Wm. W. Osborn and Mary Jane Baldridge were married Dec. 19th,1849.

Americus V. Liddell and Jane Massingill were married on the 12th of May 1870 by the Rev. M.W. Treviek.

Births.

John Wesley Liddell was born Sept. 27 in 1837.

Cornelia Ann Liddell was born June 31, 1839

Timerson Watson Liddell was born March 27, 1841.

Cicero Jefferson Liddell was born Dec. 14, 1849. Baptized 20th. Aug. 1866, by Rev. T. C. Brown.

Gustaves Timmerson Liddell was born Dec. 5, 1844 Born X War

Americus V. Liddell was born Dec. 4, 1846.

ADAMS COUNTY, INDUSTRY

E. Liddell was born Oct. 24, 1848.

Cornelia Adelaide Liddell on the 4th day of Nov. and in 1850 was born.

Wm Demosthenese Liddell was born on the 22 of July A.D. 1853 Baptized Aug. 20, 1866 By Rev. T.C. Brown.

Wm Jamison Liddell Son of C.J. & O.J.Liddell was born Aug. 20th 1863 at 9 o'clock P.M. and was baptized by the Rev. T.C. Brown July 17th 1866. Baptized at the same time the daughter.

Wm. Timerson Liddell was born April 18, 1800.

Mrs. Martha Ann Baldridge was born June 15, 1855.

James Baldridge was born July 14, 1791

Mary Stampley was born Feb. 6th.,1791.

John S. Baldridge was born May 1st., 1801.

Malcolm Baldridge was born Sept. 23, 1809.

Emily S. Baldridge was born Sept. 20th 1811.

Elizabeth M. Baldridge was born Jan. 17, 1813.

Martha Ann Baldridge was born June 19th.,1815.

William Baldridge was born Feb. 21st, 1817.

Daniel Baldridge was born Dec. 13th, 1818.

Henrettor S. Baldridge was born Mar. 5, 1821.

Thelby Baldridge was born Dec. 31st., 1822 .

Thomas Gallihan Brown ,son of John & Nancy Brown was born Arp.26, 1800.

Thomas Callihan Brown was born Jan. 26th, 1859 at 20 minutes past 3 o'clock in the morning . Rev. Wm. B. Johnson baptized Thos. C.Brown son of T.C. and M.A. Brown May 11th 1859.

Samuel C. Baldridge was born Dec.25th. 1824.

Absalom M. Baldridge was born Oct. 13th, 1830.

Mary Jane Baldridge was born May 11th.,1830.

Lou Anne Liddell daughter of C.J. and Olive Liddell , was born March 17th., 1865 about 9 o'clock P.M. Was baptized by the Rev. T.C. Brown July 16th., 1866.

Deaths

John Wesley Liddell deceased Oct. 2,1838.

Cornelia Ann Liddell deceased Aug. 17th, 1840.

Timmerson Watson Liddell deceased July 15, 1844 ,3 years,3 mos & 17 days old.

James Baldridge died November 27th 1831, Mary Baldridge his wife died Jan. 8, 1838.

Malcolm Baldridge died Sept. 1814.

Pheby Baldridge died Sept. 11, 1824.

Absalom M. Baldridge died Oct. 15, 1827

John Osborn son of Wm W. and Mary Jane Osborn died May 28th., 1864. Last words. Oh! come and bear me away on your snowy wings to my eternal home.

Jimmerson Liddell departed this life August 11th., 1856.

Thomas C. Brown son of Thomas C. and Martha Ann Brown died June 29th. about 3 o'clock A.M. 1859 aged 5 mos and 4 days.

C. Jamison Liddell died May 21st 1863. Was killed in battle near Port Hudson Louisiana, aged 18 years 8 mos. 16 days.

Samuel C. Baldridge died at the Lauderdale Springs Hospital May 6th. 1865 of Scarlet fever.

Daniel J. Baldridge died at the residence of Dr. T. C. Brown on 1st of Nov. 1867 at 10 minutes past 10 o'clock in the morning.

Mrs. Martha Ann Brown departed this life Jan. 29, 1891

ADAMS COUNTY, INDUSTRY

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Marriages

W.E. Liddell and Eunice Callender were married June 17th.,1903, at Union Church Miss. By Rev. C.C. Evans of Natchez.

Marriages of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Liddell

Sue Liddell was married to Orvis Marlos of Natchez Miss.,Jan. 30th., 1929 By Rev. W. A. Sullivan.

Eva Liddell was married to Darden Marsh both of Washington June 26, 1931. At Fayette, Miss.

Julia Liddell was married Nov. 11th., 1933 to Richard Bell at Methodist Parsonage in Washington by Rev. Fleet Jones.

Births

W.E. Liddell was born May 15th, 1878 at McNair Miss.

Eunice Callender Liddell his wife was born Sept. 15th., 1884 at Union Church, Miss.

Sue Liddell born Aug. 20th. 1907 at McNair Miss.

Julia Liddell born May 21st., 1909 at McNair Miss .

Eva Liddell born Nov. 13th., 1912 at McNair Miss.

Ann Liddell Marlow born July 13th. 1934 at Natchez Sanitarium.

Orvis Marlow Jr. born Feb. 20th 1936 at Natchez Sanatorium

Sylvia Liddell Marsh born Nov. 7th 1934 at Washington, Miss.

Sue Whitney Marsh born June 7th 1934 at Washington, Miss.

Richard Spencer Lee Bell Jr. born Aug. 10th 1934 at Natchez Sanitarium.

Deaths

Sarah Olive Scott Liddell wife of Wm. Demosthenes Liddell died June 26th 1936, mother of W.E. Liddell manager of the Poor House at Washington, Miss. Here is where she died at a ripe old age.

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 2[illegible]
MARGUERITE SWAIN
KATRINA PERRAULT
JOSEPHINE WALKER
AMANDA PHIPPS
ALLIS M[illegible]
FEBRUARY 19th.,1937

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LIST OF PRIVATE CEMETERIES IN ADAMS COUNTY.

CORRECTIONS.

Page 57 -third line should bead "Bronn" instead of Broon.

Page 65- line seven should read "are" instead of and.

Page 45- These graves should be on separate pages; Vollney Metcalf on page headed "Metcalf"- Montrose Plantation ; the other page headed "Montrose Plantation Cemetery with inscriptions from graves of Joseph and Sohia Ligon

Page 46 Heading should read "Oakley Grove Plantation Cemetery" instead of " McCaleb Cemetery".

Page 82 First line should be numbered "22" instead of 21.

Inscription on # 22 on page 82 is the same as that on # 21 of page 81; duplicate thru error, therefore leave off the inscription on page 82 # 22 reading "To the memory of Dr. Elias Ogden Died Feb. 2, 1845 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord'.

ADAMS COUNTY, INDUSTRY

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 20-SUPPLEMENT
MARGUERITE SWAIN
KATRINA PERRAULT
JOSEPHINE WALKER
AMANDA PHIPPS
ALLIE MARSH
FEBRUARY 19th.,1937

PROJECT NO. 2986
DISTRICT SIX

6

INDUSTRIES.

Salvo & Berdon Candy Co.

The Salvo and Berdon Candy Company has passed the half century of its existence and is one of the important commercial concerns of the city. In 1883 they engaged in the manufacturing of confectionary at 104-106-108 Main Street operating a wholesale and retail establishment. The company was organized in 1883 by Messrs. Natale A. Salvo, Albert C. and William H. Berdon, with Mr. Natale Salvo as president and general manager; it was incorporated in 1891.

After a number of years of successful business and to accomodate the increasing trade a lot was bought on Wall Street and a three story building erected to take care of the manufacturing establishment. The retail confectionary was continued on Main St. until 1920 with Mr. A. C. Berdon as manager. He successfully conducted a modern confectionary store, and personally superintended the making of fancy cakes and candies. After the death of Mr. Salvo, the company members were reorganized and include Mr. A.C. and W.H. Berdon and Mrs. Lula Berdon Salvo. Mr. A. C. Berdon, president and W. H. Berdon as vice-president and general manager, with sons of the original owners occupying important positions with the firm.

Besides the manufacturing of stick candy, peanut and cocoanut bars, they operate a bottling plant. The labratory of the Bottling plant is on the second floor; after the ingredients are mixed they are run to first floor where they are charged and bottled. Orange Crush, Dr. Pepper and all flavors of Soda Water are manufactured.

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½ Many varieties of stick candy are made, their particular brands being Rosalie and Vale, these, cocoanut and peanut bars and lolly-pops are their specialties.

Thirty-five people are employed at the plant. Their products are sold in all of the stores in the vicinity, with salesmen covering the states of Mississippi and Louisiana, also parts of Arkansas, Texas and Alabama.

Interview-Mr. William H. Berdon.

ADAMS COUNTY, INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIES.

The Natchez Baking Company was organized in 1907 by Mr. Leo Simon, the present owner. This business occupies a large, two storied brick building on the corner of Commerce and State streets which formerly housed the old bakery firm of Noonan.

The Natchez Bakery is equipped with modern machinery and makes many varieties of bread, cakes and fancy pastires. They employ between twenty-five and thirty persons and sell to local stores and the surrounding district within a radius of fifty miles and one of their products, the " Old Missus" fruit cakes is shipped to every state in the union. "Old Missus" fruit cakes have attained national reputation and are especially popular in the eastern markets. Recently their "Lady Baltimore" cakes have also enjoyed great popularity.

Interview with Mr.Leo Simon Jr.

The Interstate Coffee Company was organized and incorporated June 17th.1917 . Mr. A lex J. Geisenberger is the President, Mr. B.C. Geisenberger ,Vice-president and Miss M.A.Grady, Secretary and Treasurer. This firm is located in a large,modernly equipped,two storied brick building which is owned by the company. They handle 9/ pack coffee, teas, extracts, spice, bluing, sausage seasoning, antiseptic, and summer drinks. The coffee is imported from Brazil, Central America and Mexico and some from the Far East. They do a wholesale business and ship to points in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Alabama. This large and interesting industry employs eighteen persons, and does a $150,000.00 business yearly

Interview with Mr.B.C. Geisenberger.

The firm of "Porter and Clagett" was organized in 1918 by Miss Mable Porter and Miss Ethel Clagett. It is the oldest firm of automibile dealers in Natchez and also enjoys the reputation of being one of the oldest Dodge dealers in the country. They handle Dodge and Plymouth cars, Dodge trucks and automobile accessories. Beside the local trade they sell throughout five or six counties in Mississippi. This business first occupied a building at 513 Main street. In 1929 they bought a lot on Jefferson street and erected a large, modern, brick building which is equipped in every way to meet the demands of their growing business.

Interview with Miss Porter

Huber's Shoe Rebuilder started business on Sept. 1, 1920 at # 308 Main Street. Mr. Ben Huber was the original owner of the business and it is now owned by his widow, Mrs. Ben Huber. On July 24th., 1933 they moved from the Main street location to # 116 N. Pearl street , a property which they rent. The store is equipped with modern machinery. Mrs. Huber employs a negro man who is an shoe repair expert.

Interview with owner.

The Noxall Manufacturing Company, located on St. Catherine street, Natchez, Miss., was organized in 1926.

From a small beginning this concern has developed into a creditable drug manufacturing business. Their products, which consist of Tonics, Liniments, vinegar, extracts, antiseptics, petroleum jelly, disinfectants, salves, and furniture polish are sold throughout this section of the country.

Extracts and food coloring manufactured by the Noxall Company are sold by local Piggly Wiggly stores. (Interview-Mr. Levi Marsh)

ADAMS COUNTY, INDUSTRY

Kaiser's Ice Cream and Creamery Company has manufactured and distributed ice cream since 1898. This business has steadily increased throughout the years, the old equipment of hand power being supplanted by modern and up to date electrical appliances.

Mr. E.L. Kaiser, proprieter of the company, is a charter member of the Mississippi,Louisiana and Southern Association of Ice Cream men and is one of the pioneer shippers of the south. In recalling his early business experience, Mr. Kaiser states:

"In the old days we packed down cans in wet ice and salt and shipped in wooden tubs. This old system, of course, passed on and our newly equipped hardening rooms with temperature of 30 below zero eliminates the help of a dozen laborers. Ice cream is packed in dry ice and canvas bags at 112 degrees.

"Five years after my business was established, I rigged up a platform to which was attached an electric motor made by Mr. Harry Dawes of Natchez. The operation of this equipment required the services of a dozen or more men.

"I later used the Brine freezer and ammonia, another step toward improvement. With the assistance of my three sons in the manufacturing department and my daughter in the office, my business has extended a hundred miles on both sides of the Mississippi river within the last few years."

Interview-Mr. E. L. Kaiser .

Magnolia Laboratories and Packing Company on State and Union streets, Natchez, Miss. are manufacturers of Insect Sprays and Powders, Cough Syrup, Vapor Salve, Hair dressings, Pickles, mustard, drugs, peanut butter and condiments.

This company was organized in 1933 and employs nine people, which includes the factory force and three salesmen.

The greater portion of raw materials used in the manufacture of these

products is purchased outside the state. Trade has been established throughout Louisiana and Mississippi.

Interview -Mr. C. H. Blewett

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L. S. Kaiser Ice Cream & Confectionery is located on Franklin street and has been owned and operated by Mr. L. S. Kaiser for about forty years. He manufactures custard ice cream for local sale and is the only manufacturer of custard ice cream in the city. Mr. Kaiser also has a small pecan business and ships fancy orders.

Interview -Mr.L.S.Kaiser

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"BASKETWEAVING"

Hayse Haynes, a colored man who lives on "Travelers Rest" plantation, now owned by Mrs. Katie Montgomery, is a genius at making wooden washboards and baskets of all sizes and description. These washboards are very lasting, being entirely of wood. He also makes plain and fancy baskets. Unlike the Indians, who made and sold baskets for a living, the negro makers weave them as a side line to earn pocket change to purchase little articles they need such as tobacco, coffee and sugar. Haynes is a share crop farmer.

The material used in this work is white oak. It is stripped in pieces about an inch in width and an eighth of an inch thick. These strips are soaked and woven while wet.

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There is not so much basketweaving as in former years. The Indians were adepts at it. A number of years since "Odl Indian John", who lived at Knoxville in Franklin county would come by Washington enroute to

ADAMS COUNTY, INDUSTRY

Natchez and sell baskets, he found ready purchasers here. They had five or six in the crowd, "Indian John", the rest Indian women and girls.

Living on Bryandale plantation owned by Mr. Wallace Ratcliff is a colored man named Charlie Thomas, who makes cotton baskets, clothes baskets and arm baskets to carry packages. He does not do this for a livlihood, but sells to any in need of baskets. These baskets are useful and very necessary especially in cotton picking suason.

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Broom Factory

The Natchez Broom Shop is owned and operated by Mr. F.D. Brown and his son,F.D. Brown,Jr. This business was first established in Louisiana on Elkhorn, the plantation of Mr. F. D. Brown, in 1933. In 1934 it was moved to Natchez. They employ one salesman, Mr. Ed. Miles. In the factory they employ two women and two men. The broom straw is raised in Mississippi and Louisiana on the plantations of the owners. They do a wholesale business, selling to jobbers in Louisiana and Mississippi. The annual output is about twenty-eight hundred dozen brooms.

Interview-Miss Moody,Secty for Mr.F.D.Brown.

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JORDAN AUTO CO. INC.

The Jordan Auto Co. was established in 1924, by Mr. George W. Jordan of Meridian, Miss., as dealers of Buick and Chevrolet cars. A part of the old City Market was used as their first show rooms. As business increased they next occupied a new building at 203-205-207 Main St. which housed larger show rooms, office and well equipped repair department. Later Mr. William J. Kaiser,a native of Natchez, entered the firm as a partner, following this the business was owned by Mr. Kaiser and Mr. Frank Ratliff.

In 1929 the firm was reorganized by Messrs Orrick Metcalfe, Frank Fauntleroy, and John C. Schneller. Mr. Metcalfe is President and General Manager, Mr. Schneller is in charge of office department, and Mr. Fauntleroy, manager of sales department, now dealers of Chevrolet cars. The old Baptist Church building,opposite the Court House, on corner of Wall and State Streets was demolished in 1934, and a new and up to date building erected especially to accommodate Chevrolet dealers.

A filling station located on the corner, handling Texaco gas and oil, is quite an addition to the establishment.

Salesmen take care of local territory and the surrounding parts of La. Cars are shipped by rail and assembled or snapped up the day the delivery is received. Twenty-six people are employed; the service department is well equipped and in charge of skilled mechanics trained especially by experts to give factory service. Repair work receives immediate attention at minimum cost

Interview-Mr.Orrick Metcalfe

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ADAMS COUNTY, INDUSTRY

Natchez Mattress Company.

The Natchez Mattress Company was organized in 1931 by Mrs. W.J. Rice. It is located at 52 Homochitto St. and is now owned by Mrs. Rice and her brother, Mr. O. T. Tullos. This plant employs four persons, and renovates and remakes mattresses for the local market also for the trade in nearby towns of Mississippi and Louisiana. They also do a small business in upholstering.
Interview with owner.

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McGehee Mattress Factory.

The McGehee Mattress Factory is owned by Mr. J.M. McGehee who organized the business in October of 1933. It is located at # 206 Main St. in the handsome old building which once housed the Planter's Bank. Mr. McGehee renovates and remakes mattresses and does all of the work himself. He sells locally and also in nearby towns of Mississippi and Louisiana.
Interview with owner

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Lelia H. Mulvihill
(Mrs) Lelia H. Mulvihill
Supervisor
Adams Co. Historical Research Project

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 2 0--SUPPLEMENT
KATRINA PERRAULT
JOSEPHINE WALKER
MARGUERITE SWAIN
February 26th.,1937

PROJECT NO. 2986
DISTRICT SIX

6

INDUSTRIES.

The Natchez Ice Company, oldest ice company in the state, was established in 1882. Prior to this , the luxurious commodity ,ice, was available to the people of Adams county only in its natural form. It was cut from the frozen rivers and lakes of the north during the winter months and shipped by flat boats to many river towns. Mr. William Lowry owned this first natural ice business which was later consolidated with the Natchez Ice Company with Mr. Lowry as the first manager. Mr. Lowry's ice business was conducted on Silver street in a brick building in which the ice was stored.

A short while after the plant of the Natchez Ice Co. was opened for the manufacturing of ice the Natchez Weekly Democrat published the comment of an old negro man who voiced his amazement in the following words:

"Dar now! 'fore God I never would a-thought anybody could make ice if I hadn't seed it! What will the white folks do next".

The Natchez Democrat in a publication of Nov. 26th.,1925 is high in its praise of the service rendered the community and surrounding district by this long established firm, and states:

"Although the oldest ice company in the state, the Natchez Ice Company has the most modernly equipped plant, and is frequently called upon to supply the needs of Jackson, Hattiesburg, Vicksburg and other cities of the state.

"The Natchez Ice Co. one which A.B. Learned is president and L.C. Ritnour, manager, was established in 1882, Under-the-Hill, it being the successor to the company that brought ice down the Mississippi river in barges before the process of manufacturing ice was discovered.

"The ice company continued in the business at its location,Under-the-

ADAMS COUNTY, INDUSTRY

Hill, until 1921, when an entirely modern plant was built at the corner of Broadway and Jefferson street giving it a capacity of sixty tons daily and storage capacity of 35 tons.

"The new plant is equipped with a Diesel engine and the latest making machinery. During the drought the past year when ice plants of Jackson, Vicksburg and Hattiesburg virtually broke down under the demands, the Natchez Ice Company not only supplied Natchez and its adjacent territory, but the other cities as well.

"Recently the efficiency of the plant of the Natchez Ice Co. was put to an unusual test. The large storage department caught fire, and was considerably damaged. Although for a time it seemed that the entire plant was threatened, there was no shut-down, and "puling" and selling of ice continued as though nothing out of the ordinary was happening.

"The plant of the ice company has two complete units that can be operated independently.

"The company is composed entirely of local people. "

On the occasion of the celebration of the company's fifty-fourth anniversary the same publication gives the following interesting sketch of its history:

"In the year 1882, the Natchez Ice Co. was organized by the following gentlemen, A.B. Britton, R.F. Learned, J.N. Carpenter, William Lowry and Capt. T.P. Leathers. The first officers were A.C. Britton, president; R.F. Learned,vice-president; and J.N. Carpenter, secretary and treasurer.

"At this time, the Natchez Ice Co. purchased from the Boyle Ice Machine Co., of Chicago, the first artificial ice compression plant to be established in the south. Prior to this time an evaporation plant had been established in

New Orleans but the expense of manufacturing ice by this process was so great that it had to be abandoned. The first cakes of ice manufactured were 100-pound cakes, rather than the conventional 300-pound cake used today.

"On the death of Mr. Britton in 1894, Mr. R.F. Learned was elected president and remained at the head of the business until his death in 1924. During all these years Mr. Learned took a very active part in the development of the plant. In latter years he became affectionately known among national manufacturers of ice as "The Father of the Ice Industry in the South".

"During this period of over half a century the Natchez Ice Co. made many changes. Several times the old machinery was discarded , replaced by new and more modern machinery. In 1922 , the old steam plant Under-the-Hill was completely discarded and the plant moved to its present location on Broadway, Jefferson and Canal streets. In 1924 and again in 1926 this plant was enlarged and modernized.

"The following men serve as officers of the company: A.B. Learned, president, Orrick Metcalfe,vice-president,L.C. Ritnour, secretary and A.C. Berdon,Jr. treasurer and manager. "

The Stover Apiaries.

The Stover Apiaries have their main office in Mayhew,Miss. which is located near West Point, Miss. with two other shipping points, Natchez,Miss. and Helena, Ga. This business was orgnized in 1915 by Mr. D. D. Stover of Strasburg, Va. , and reorganized in 1935 by F.C. Stover, Mrs. F.M. Stover, Mrs. D.D. Stover and Miss Mona Stover. This company bought out the small business of Dr. Shields of Pine Ridge.

ADAMS COUNTY, INDUSTRY

The company has their bees located about every four or five miles from the Homochitto River to Rodney , Miss., and average about sixty-five colonies to a yard. Each yard is called an apiary and there are twenty-five yards in all. They raise their queen bees about two miles out of Natchez on Highway 61. Five men are employed in the queen yard and twelve men in the out yard during the busy season, which is the early Spring months. However the yard is run for about three months after the busy season is over. They have twenty-three hundred mating boxes. The Stover Apiaries ship package bees and queens with most of the shipping done through the Express Co., averaging 40,000 shipped through the Express Co. annually. Two pound packages with a queen constitute a colony. This year they shipped eighty-five hundred packages. The shipments go to every state in the union except three, the northern states receiving the larger shipment. Their market also includes every province in Canada as well as a number of foreign countries including, England,France and Holland.

Mr. T.W. Hurst is manager of the Natchez Branch and Mr. O.N. Mullins is the queen breeder.

Interview-Mr.Hurst& letter from Mr.K.Chapman

The New Deal Coal Co.

The New Deal Coal Company was organized in 1932 by Mr. Gus Watkins, with office and yard on Canal Street. In 1935 Mr. Watkins moved to the corner of Monroe and Canal where the business is conducted in a small brick building with a large yard. This location is rented and part of the grounds sublet by Mr. Watkins for the use of a junk business.

During the first year of business this company sold fifteen carloads

of coal. At present two regular trucks, and an emergency truck, are used and four people are employed. The business is a retail one, with local deliveries. Some coal is also sold to nearby Mississippi and Louisiana towns but deliveries are not made by the company trucks.

Mr. Watkins is now planning to add a wood yard to the business and expects to be ready to supply wood to the citizens of this county early in July, 1937.

Interview -with owner

The O.K. Motor Company was organized November, 1936 and is owned by Messrs. H. W. Parsons and C.M. Fernandez. Prior to the opening of this firm Mr. Fernandez, an expert mechanic, was in the automobile repair business for a number of years.

This motor company is located in a large, brick building on the corner of Commerce and State streets. They handle Terraplane and Hudson cars, Reo and Willys trucks. These cars and trucks are sold locally and in Mississippi and Louisiana within a radius of sixty miles. One helper is employed.

ADAMS COUNTY, INDUSTRY

The wholesale dry goods firm of Jon Seiferth will in May 1937 celebrate its golden anniversary. Probably the oldest mercantile establishment in Natchez at this time, it has the distinction of doing business on the same street during the half century of its operation.

Mr. Jon Seiferth, a native of Poland, came to the United States an infant in arms. Coming to Natchez from New Orleans as one of the passengers on the first Y & M.V.R.R. as far as Harriston, from that place he traveled on the Narrow Gauge R.R. which had been recently completed.

With few worldly possessions and starting in a small way, Mr. Seiferth has through his energy and ambition become one of Natchez and Adams County's most enterprising and outstanding citizens. He recently purchased the site where the historic old Jefferson Hotel stood, and in January 1937 moved into a modern building.

He carries a complete line of dry goods, and traveling salesmen cover the Natchez territory and adjacent states within a radius of one hundred miles. Six people are employed and this firm has continued without interruption regardless of flood conditions of the surrounding territory or any other disaster.

Interview-Mr. Jon Seiferth

Western Union Telegraph Co.

The Western Union Telegraph Co. is now located at Pearl and Franklin streets in a brick building leased by the corporation. Fifty years ago the company was operating at the corner of Main and Pearl streets.

From the Natchez Daily Courier of Sept. 30, 1854 we read the following excerpts:

" Telegraphic news-"Really, we would like to get one more dispatch from Louisville. Near two weeks and not a word. Our friends in Memphis receive their news, - why not adjust the wires and pass the information along."

Nov. 4, 1854- "Quick work.- The telegraph line is working in admirable style, after 4 o'clock P.M. yesterday we sent a dispatch to Philadelphia, and by 9 o'clock the next morning the answer from that city was upon our table".

Captain Jno. C. Baker was placed in charge of the telegraph office at the age of sixteen. Excerpts from the New Orleans Times Democrat of 1911 tell of his outstanding service in the following words:

"Capt. Jno. C. Baker, a native of Natchez and seventy three years old died suddenly there on his way to the railroad station to return to New Orleans. He was one of the pioneer telegraph operators of the South and had the distinction of having sent the first message out of Natchez and then when he was a boy of sixteen years. He rendered service to the Confederacy, his ability was recognized and he was placed in charge of the telegraph office at Edwards depot, Miss. and he operated the only connecting line between Gen. Pemberton at Vicksburg , General Gardner at Port Hudson and Gen. Johnson at Jackson. "

The first telegraph service in Natchez was not long lived. The started reorganized and permanent telegraph service to Natchez began about 1859, by citizens of Galveston and Houston Texas. After the War between the States this system was acquired by the Southwestern Telegraph Co. which about that time became part of the Western Union System.

From the Daily Free Trader of Feb. 2, 1859-we quote:

"The telegraphic dispatches we publish to-day reached us at sunset

ADAMS COUNTY, INDUSTRY

last evening. The wires, reporters or operators are evidently striving to keep company with that slow coach the mails. The dispatches we received here are so meagerly given and sometimes so ancient that in justice to our readers we often feel inclined to publish the New Orleans papers'telegraphic columns and occasionally do so."

The local office now employs seven persons. It is modernly equipped with telegraphic methods and direct wires to important cities. Service is universal with different classes for varying needs, including eight classes of cable-grams and two classes of wireless or radio service and five classes of commercial telegrams, also fifteen other feature services.
Information from Mr. Lanehart

Lelia H. Mulvihill
(Mrs.) Lelia H. Mulvihill
Supervisor
A dams Co. Historical Research Project.

1 6

INDUSTRIES.

Natchez Ice Co.

Semi-Weekly Courier---Friday May 14, 1847.

ICE! ICE!

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Natchez and vicinity, that he has taken the spacious Ice House of Mr. Quigley, under the Hill, who, in consequence of a failute of his endeavors to obtain ice for the accommodation of the public this season, has kindly permitted him to use his Ice House free of charge for the summer. The subscriber will be prepared at all times, hereafter, to furnish the public with any quantity of the best Boston Ice, having made arrangements in New Orleans such as will enable him to always have on hand a full supply, and respectfully solicite the patronage of the public.

J. L. Bunting .

ADAMS COUNTY, INDUSTRY

A DAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 20--SUPPLEMENT
MARCH 12th., 1937.

PROJECT NO. 2986
DISTRICT SIX

INDUSTRIES.

Semi-Weekly Courier----Friday January 29, 1847.

Mrs. LeCand

Begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she continues to carry on the Mattress and Variety Store, as formerly by her late husband, Commerce Street, adjoining the Natchez Institute.

Mattresses and Pew Cushions made to order at the shortest notice. Also, has on hand a choice collection of Paper Hanging, Velvet Centres, Fire Screens, etc., of the very latest fashion; and a few more left of common papers cheaper than white wash; also a few excellent Grass Hammocks to be sold cheap.

The public are particularly invited to call and examine, as they can find many articles cheaper at her store than elsewhere.

Mrs. LeCand's Mattress and Variety Store.

Just received from France and New York, a large assortment of Paper Hangings, Gilt Mouldings, for Picture Frames, etc., which will be sold cheap for cash; also a lot of Looking Glasses, Children's Toys, Wood and Willow Ware, etc., Grass Hammocks and Children's Bathing Tubs.

Commerce Street, adjoining the Institute.

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 20--SUPPLEMENT
MARCH 4th., 1937.
KATRINA PERRAULT
MARGUERITE SWAIN
JOSEPHINE WALKER

PROJECT NO.2986
DISTRICT SIX

6

INDUSTRIES.

A-B Motor Co.

The oldest independent garage in the city was organized in June 1925 at 114 St. Catherine Street by Mr. Chris Anderson, a native of Denmark, and Mr. John T. Belt; from these first owners the name originated. Doing general repair work on automobiles, the firm after a short time employed the services of another experienced mechanic, a nephew of Mr. Anderson's, Mr. Axel Voss, also a native of Denmark.

In June 1925 , the company was purchased by Mr. Voss. He conducted the business at the same location until July 1934 when the garage was moved to # 30 St. Catherine Street where he had erected a modern brick building equipped for handling accessaries and doing general repair work, with a filling station added, handling Sinclair gas and oil. Besides the owner, two other persons are employed.

Interview-Mr. Axel Voss

C. P. Shaw & Co.

The foundry of C.P. Shaw & Co. has been in business in Natchez since 1886. In that year its owner, Mr.J.M. Shaw Sr., moved from Water Valley, Miss. where he had organized the business in 1840. Mr. Shaw opened his first shop in Natchez on St. Catherine Street on the lot now occupied by the plant of the Mississippi Power & Light Co. later moving to the corner of Franklin and Broadway. The present business is housed in a large building , owned by the company, located on Broadway and Madison. About the year 1900 the business was reorganized and its present owners are L.C. Shaw, Carl O. Shaw, Mrs. A.G. Vinson and Mrs. Willie Shaw.

ADAMS COUNTY, INDUSTRY

Shaw's foundry does general repair work of all description for saw mills, steam boats and gins , also welding. They employ from eight to twelve persons and serve, not only local needs, but the surrounding territory of Mississippi and Louisiana.

Interview-Mr. L.C.Shaw & Mr. Gunning

Goldberger Dry Goods Co.

Mr. Max Goldberger conducts a wholesale dry goods establishment at 600-602 Franklin St.(Up-stairs). Stockner's retail store occupies the first floor. In March 1916 Mr. Goldberger opened for business on Commerce Street. He carries a line of dry goods, including men and women furnishings, knit goods, work clothes, hats , caps, shoes and boots and notions. The traveling is done exclusively by the owner who covers the local territory including Mississippi and Louisiana within a radius of one hundred and twenty-five miles. Two persons are employed for part time work.

Interview-Mr. Max Goldberger.

Oak Hill Gin.

Among the cotton gins of Adams County the Oak Hill Gin is the leading one, giving service to the farmers in this section. A well equipped structure situated at the junction of old Washington (Morgantown) Road, Palestine Road and Sixty-one,- Eighty-four Highways, two miles from Natchez. It is located on the property of Mrs. Jno. P. Kennedy, whose family has owned it since 1868.

The present gin replaces a plant of some kind destroyed by fire in the Eighties, the original plant was owned by Mr. Monroe Warren. In 1928 Mr. Jno. P. Kennedy , who is the present owner, started operation of the present gin. He gives the business his personal attention, turning out

satisfactory results. According to the amount of work,from five to seven people are given employment.

The Oak Hill Gin has been favored with almost all of the cotton produced in the district for an area of five miles.

The markets are very satisfactory for all producers, as they are planting high quality seed.

Interview Mr. Jno. P. Kennedy.

Swift and Company.

During the year 1907 Swift and Company established a branch business in Natchez. Securing a location at 413 So. Canal St. they erected a commodious brick structure. The tracks of the Mississippi Central and Natchez and Southern Rail roads pass the building thereby maintaining prompt service from the home office and Yards in Chicago, Ill.

The Natchez branch serves the local territory through their travelling salesmen. The volume of business varies from season to season and depends on the farmers, the amount of live stock, poultry and dairy products produced by them.

The present manager of the company is Mr. L. A. Wilson, Superintendent, Mr. August W. Berdon, Bookkeeper, Mr. D.W. Whisenant.

Interview from Home Office.

Geisenberger Brothers Drug Co.

The wholesale and retail drug store in Natchez, Miss. of Geisenberger Brothers was organized in 1889 by Messrs. L. L. and A. J. Geisenberger. For nearly half a century this firm has been located on Franklin street between Commerce and Union streets. It is the oldest drug store in Southwest Mississippi. The present Company members include the following citizens, most

ADAMS COUNTY, INDUSTRY

of them natives of this city; Messrs A.J. Geisenberger, A.W. Geisenberger, Chas P. Hess, Duncan J. Eidt Jr.

Both departments are well equipped to give prompt and efficient service, It is the only drug store in Natchez with motor truck delivery. Besides the drug business they are the largest dealers in this section in garden and field seeds; they also carry a line of paints and varnishes. The store building is owned by the company and in 1936 was completely remodeled, having the most modern display cases of any store of its kind in the city.

Interview-Mr. Abe Geisenberger.

R. Viener & Co. Inc.

Among the wholesale grocers the firm of R. Viener and Company is one of the outstanding in this section. Messrs R. Viener and E.W. Blankenstein Sr. organized the firm ,Oct. 20, 1893 on North Pine St. With the increase of business and to get closer railroad connections another location became necessary. In 1903 the firm moved to 319-323 Franklin street from which place the business is now conducted. In 1925 the business was incorporated. The present owner and company members are Mr. Edward W. Blankenstein Sr., a member of the original firm, and his three sons, E.W. Blankenstein Jr. as Secretary-Treasurer, W.C. Blankenstein and F.R. Blankenstein as stockholders, with a capitalization of $50,000. The building is owned by the Estate of Mrs. Fannie Beckman.

Employing nine people, this firm conducts a wholesale grocery business handling the highest grade merchandise. Traveling salesmen cover the local territory and adjacent states. Trying to give satisfaction and to please their customers has been an outstanding feature in conducting the business.

Interview from office.

E.M. Fowler Transfer Co.

This transfer line of Emanuel M. Fowler,negro, is located at the corner of Commerce and Franklin streets. In October 1913 he began operating a truck to do general transfer and moving in the local territory. As business warrants he secures the services of another man to carry on the work, but gives his personal attention to the business.

Lelia H. Mulvihill
(Mrs.) Lelia H. Mulvihill
Supervisor
Adams Co. Historical Research Proj.

ADAMS COUNTY, INDUSTRY

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INDUSTRIES.

Wood's Auto Electric Service

The Woods Auto Electric Service Co. on the S.E. corner of Wall and Franklin streets began business August 1st. 1933. The original and present owners are B.P. and Robert Y. Wood, natives of Natchez, Miss. In connection with their auto sales and service, they operate a wholesale and retail parts business.

Several leading models of cars are sold through this agency, including Plymouth, Chrysler, Oldsmobile, Cadillac, La Salle and White Trucks.

The original number of four employees has increased to eight with the steady growth of the business.

This firm occupies a large brick building, which has been erected in recent years. It stands on the site of one of the old brick structures of Natchez, known as the McMillan house.

Interview-owner

Service Motor Co. Inc.

The Service Motor Company, located on the N. W. corner of Wall and Franklin streets was organized in 1927. This is one of the leading automobile businesses in Natchez, having the sole agency for Buick and Pontiac cars. Their sales extend through Louisiana and Mississippi.

The company was first run under the management of Ratliff and Anderson. In 1929, S.H. Lambdin bought out the interest of the latter partner and became one of the executives. Mr. Lambdin also owns the property on which the building is erected.

In addition to a well equipped repair and auto sales shop, there

is also a large filling station.

This firm employs a working force of eight people.

Interview-S.H.Lambdin

The Tom L. Ketchings Printing Co.

The Tom L. Ketchings Printing Company at 402 Main street, Natchez, Miss., was organized in 1934. Though still in its infancy, this company is definitely one of the most successful of its kind in the county.

Mr. Ketchings was established in the printing business in Florida prior to coming to Natchez.

This firm occupies an attractive building in the heart of the business section and aside from the large printing force, they carry a well assorted stock of business and formal stationery. There is also a full line of office supplies and equipment. Ninety-five percent of their trade is out of town, covering a radius of 450 miles.

The printing room occupies a large space in the upper and lower portion in the rear of the building. Here is seen several modern machines of various models- each take care of a special phase of the work. Probably one of the most interesting of these machines is book-binding equipment from which handsomely bound, gold lettered volumes emerge.

Many of the large record books in the court buildings in Natchez are made by this printing company.

Seventeen people are employed in this establishment.

Interview--T.L.Ketchings

ADAMS COUNTY, INDUSTRY

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APRIL 9TH.,1937
AMANDA PHIPPS
JOSEPHINE WALKER

PROJECT NO. 2986
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1

John Passavanti
The Tailor.

John Passavanti, well known tailor of Natchez,began learning the trade long before he left his native Italy. When he was nine years old, his uncle taught him to do bench work. There, in the town of Castronono, he learned tailoring from the ground up and was an apprentice for twenty years.

About this time, Mr. Passavanti decided to come to America with his friend Joseph Iacoponelli on a visit to relatives. The two young men embarked aboard the Steamer Massilia in October 1903. After a stormy voyage of twenty three days, the boat docked at New Orleans.

Mr. Passavanti and his companion went directly to Natchez. One week after his arrival he was employed by Mr. Louis Fry, a leading tailor of the town. He remained with Mr. Fry only a few months and was later associated with Mr. Harry Iscovitz for nearly two years. The latter finally sold out to Mr. Passavanti who has had a successful business of his own over a period of thirty years. His present establishment is located at 112-14 S. Commerce street.

Interview- Mr. Passavanti.

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Lambdin Gin.

Lambdin's gin is located about seven miles from Natchez on the Pine Ridge road. It has recently been renovated and equipped with a modern gas motor. This gin is owned by the Lambdin estate and operated by Mr. S. H. Lambdin of Edgewood plantation .

Six men are employed during ginning season and there is an output of from 400 to 600 bales per year.

This gin has been used for ginning purposes since 1885 and was originally owned by Mr. Frank Junkin of the Pine Ridge neighborhood.

Interview- Mr. S.H. Lambdin

Stowers Gin.

On Oakland plantation stands probably the oldest gin building in Adams county. Though no longer used for actual ginning purposes, its enormous first and second stories house 165 tons of pedigreed cotton seed. This is said to be the only two story seed house in the county.

Erected in 1847, this ancient landmark has served three generations of the Stowers family and is in excellent condition after years of hard usage. Huge 12 x 24 blue poplar beams supporting the structure are as firm today as they were nearly one hundred years ago.

During those years of plenty, before the war, one hundred and two slaves belonging to John Stowers worked the fields, baled the cotton and operated a grist mill that supplied the whole plantation with bread. The smoothly worn steps leading to the large upper story of the old building show where these slaves have trod, carrying their daily loads of cotton filled baskets to be deposited there.

Parts of the old discarded machinery are seen on the grounds about

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the place. An old press screw weighing one thousand pounds is still intact.

Close beside the old gin building stands a modern gin built about 1906. This is equipped with up to date steam appliances and is operated by Mr. John Stowers and his son. An interesting feature concerning the ginning history of this plantation is that the same manufacturers of gin equipment in Birmingham ,Alabama has supplied this family since the original gin was built until the present time.

Mr. Stowers has an average yield of 476 bales annually. His gin is for both public and private use.

Interview- Mr. John Stowers Sr.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

COUNTY ADAMS DATE MAY 21, 1937

CANVASSERS

KATRINA PERRAULT

ZAIDA M. WELLS

PROJECT 6055-4120

AREA SIXTH

INDUSTRIES.

SUPPLEMENT.

ASSIGNMENT # ~~20~~ 420

Lelia H. Mulvihill

Mrs. Lelia H. Mulvihill
Associate Adv.
Historical Research Project.

ADAMS COUNTY, INDUSTRY

ADAMS COUNTY --
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 20 -SUPPLEMENT
KATRINA PERRAULT
MAY 21, 1937.

PROJECT NO. 6055-4120

INDUSTRIES.

HARRY VIENER & SON

The firm of Harry Viener and Son, located at 316-318 Franklin street, wholesale dry goods, was organized in 1900 by Mr. Leon Viener. This mercantile establishment employs five people. Fifteen years ago the business site was purchased. The firm is now owned by Mr. Harry Viener and Son. Besides the local markets the surrounding territory of Mississippi and Louisiana is covered by their salesmen.
Interview Mr. Edwin Viener.

STEIN AND HICKS CO.

The wholesale firm of Stein & Hicks, located at Broadway and State streets was organized January 1st., 1922, by Messrs. William Stein and Edward F. Hicks, purchasing the S.B. Stewart Grocery Co. located at the same place. The first owners were Messrs. Fred B. Postlethwaite and Ben S. Chase who started the business about 1895.

The property is owned by the present firm, being located near the tracks of the Y.& M.V. Railroad. An ordinance was passed by the city of Natchez in August 1898, granting Postlethwaite & Chase the privilege of connecting their property on the east side of South Broadway street, with the track of the Y. & M.V. R.R. by a Switch or Spur track, thereby giving them rail road accommodations, which continue to the present date.

Besides a general line of groceries, they also carry Hardware, Seed, Fertilizer, Feed, Flour and Meal. Their salesmen cover the adjacent Louisiana territory as well as the state of Mississippi. Eighteen people are employed by this firm.
Interview Mr. Wm. Stein.

ADAMS COUNTY --
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
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ZAIDA M. WELLS
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INDUSTRIES.

SKETCH OF THE BLUFF CITY FISHERIES INC.

The handling of fish, through an established business, had its beginning, like many other commercial successes of Natchez, in an humble way. When Natchez comprised practically the whole of civilized Mississippi and many years later when it went from Territory to State certain means of livelihood were regarded beneath class. As in this business, those who followd it as a means of livelihood were spoken of as fish moungers. The fish were either caught in a seine or on trout-lines, cast along the banks of the river. They were sold from house to house or from corners of a business street, either out of a wheel-barrow, or on a box. Among the fish peddlers , who were both white and colored, were unique characters that were veritably a part of that Natchez life which gave her a poetical touch of something that cannot be expressed but which we know is her heritage from the various nations through which she has lived and from wanderers, searching an asylum for justice or from injustice. Many of these fishermen were hermits, after a fashion, well born and well educated, hiding the secret of a broken life and neither giving or accepting friendship. Whatever lay behind them. no one will know,but evidence of what they were was expressed in their mode of speech, or some talent displayed.

There was H. F. Armstrong who some thirty five years back, was found ill in a little tent on Natchez Island. He was carried to a homse on a nearby plantation and after regaining health he spent many years in and around Natchez. Always kindly and friendly, he could converse on any subject but never was he known to refer to his past. He always wore on his shabby coat a class pin of Georgia Tech. Possessing talent in many lines

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he sang well and could play almost any musical instrument, besides being an adept in all practical work. He sketched and wrote poetry often setting verses to music. His last place of residence was on Lunisvale plantation Lake St. John. Ill health tied his hands from fighting the battle of life and so in 1932, in a moment of despair he took his life. There was nothing in his effects to give the slightest clue of his past and so his friends made him a grave on the banks of the lake he loved and from which he had made his simple lifing by fishing. The following is a song that he composed many years before his tragic death . In a way it gives a glimpse of his past.

Memories golden casket hold an image fair
Of sunny smiles and bright eyes and curls of golden hair
Wrought by fancies vision in bright resplendant rays
Thy memorie's ever dear to me,sweet love of other days.

Your bright smile has haunted me
Since we did love and part
And golden curls where'er I see
Bring sadness to my heart.

The story of Armstrong is only one of many others that have faded from memory but were just as interesting in their way. The negro vender, to dispose of his fish, always had either a peculiar musical way of crying "Fish man, Fish man ,Fresh Cat and Buffalo". One who died recently afforded much amusement to a motion picture company which visited Natchez. To home people he was just an every day occurance but when he walked the streets

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with his basket of fish, singing,"Buy 'em now, they are alive,they are skipping, they are hopping, they are junping", he proved a great attraction to the movie artists who are always on the outlook for types.

The beautiful old Natchez market had three departments, supported by massive colonnades, between which were graceful arched entrances. One of these was the fish market. Between the hours of 3 a.m. and 8 a.m. the citizens started the day by " Going to Market", to buy the perishable food for the day. Every one carried a market basket, another custom gone with lots of things of a decade ago. In this market, one could buy both cooked and raw fish. The market was on the corner of Market and Pearl streets and the front entrance of the fish market was where you now enter the court house grounds. In the front left hand corner of the market, as you entered, was a stall kept by a big fat mulatto woman who was known to the entire city of Natchez as Puss Wood and on a charcoal furnace she made the first early coffee served to the Natchez public. In fact it was the only place where you could buy a cup of coffee. It was boiled coffee. Everyone drank it in those days, for the drip pot had not as yet made its appearance in Natchez. The market coffee boiler was copper and held five gallons.There was also another furnace which held a big iron skillet where fish were fried, as they never will be fried in Natchez again. In those days Natchez folks went to market before day light and the first place they would go would be to Puss Woods' stall with its white oil cloth counter. She would serve you a cup of coffee, and, if you wished, a piece of fish on a slice of bread all for one nickel. Changing time brought outside demand and also proper shipping facilities. The market has passed and also Puss Woods. If it is possible for her to look back on the changes wrought in the fish business, it must be a satisfaction for her to know that the little fish business in which

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she served the Natchez of her day has grown from the nickel to dollars numbering thousands. For instance there is the Bluff City Fisheries Inc. Organized on November 20th., 1924. Located in Silver street in the Old Ice House property. The present owners of the company are Alfred W. Platte, J.W. Platte and E.J. Platte. The company has markets in twenty different states. The local company gives employment to seven and has a volume of business between sixty and eighty thousand pounds per month. Caviar, which is obtained from the sturgeon and spoonbill cat fish, is shipped in cans to various markets. The fish are shipped in ash and oak barrels and are iced at the bottom, center and top. The staves, heading, hoops and head nails for these barrels are shipped from Memphis and assembled here at the fishery. Headed frogs, frog legs and live frogs are shipped also. Two boats are kept running all the time. One makes three trips a week and one makes one weekly trip to Grand Gulf. Thus from that unparalleled character of early Natchez settlers the lonely fisherman and from the Market Stall of Puss Wood has grown one of the most useful and lucrative industries in Natchez.

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

COUNTY ADAMS DATE MAY 28,1937.

CANVASSER PROJECT 6055-4120

ZAIDA M. WELLS AREA SIXTH

ASSIGNMENT # 20

INDUSTRIES-SUPPLEMENT

Lelia H. Mulvihill
MRS. LELIA H. MULVIHILL
ADAMS CO. HISTORICAL RES.PROJ.

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
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INDUSTRIES.

People's Ice Co.

Located at 301 North Rankin street is the second ice manufacturing plant in Natchez. By coincidence it is in the neighborhood of the original Ice House of the days of natural ice, which was situated on Union street near Main. The little shop it occupied was for many years used as a garage. Not so long since, it was torn down, together with its life companion The Mulvihill plumbing and tin business , also their homes. This little Ice House belonged to Mr. Frank Peebles.

The present Ice Company is an up-to-date manufacturing plant and was organized on July 22nd. 1936. The company members are S.E.Wright, Dudley Phelps and Mr. Stanley, with Mr. Moore as manager. The company owns the site on which the business is situated. It gives splendid service and as a new venture has been very successful.

F. J. Perrault Electrical Co.218 Main St.

In the class graduated from the Cathedral school in 1904 was Frank J. Hootsell, age 16. He had a turn for electrical work; and so in September of that year his father opened a shop for him in the lower basement of the old Mallery Bldg on Franklin street, now known as the Natchez Chamber of Commerce. The part occupied at that time for the Electrical Company is now occupied by Dr. Gaudet, Optician, Dr. Whittington and Dr. Elmer Gaudet. The business was the third of its kind in Natchez. The first was established by Maurice Moses and was later purchased by Thos. Stinson now of New Orleans. Mr. Hootsell had in his employ Edward Evans and Thos. Middleton(now dead). Later the place of business was moved to the alley corner of the Corinna Hotel, in which place Frank J. Perrault was

chief electrician. This was in 1905. In 1906, Hootsell sold the business to Tom and Frank Perrault; later Frank Perrault became sole owner. He had worked four years with Pegram Electric Company before working for Hootsell. The business today is situated on Main street between Wall and Canal streets. In the prosperous days before the depression, they employed fourteen persons today only two. They do motor rewinding, x ray, elevator and domestic refrigerator repairing, also magneto work. Frank Perrault , the present owner, is generous in his profession, so with the return of prosperous days, this business bids fair to reach the heights.

Interview with owner

ADAMS COUNTY, INDUSTRY

File under 800 - Adams County - FC

The early settlement and prosperity of the Natchez Country is entirely due to its fine net work of waterways.

In this it is no exception because history proves that civilization has always followed navigable streams.

In the beginning Natchez was a name applied to all that region occupied by the Indian tribe of that same name. These aborigines had already passed the nomad stage and were an agricultural people, when in 1682 LaSalle and his party of explorers visited here.

The Spaniards were actually the first Europeans to discover and partially navigate the Mississippi but the French were the first to attempt holding the great valley. In order to maintain supremacy in this vast region, strongholds had to be established at strategic points from the Gulf to the Canadian settlements. Thus as early as 1700 "Iberville had selected on the shore of the Mississippi a spot where he thought a fort should be built". (1)

This spot was the present Natchez. Sixteen years later the fort was built and invested by Bienville who named it "Rosalie" in honor of the countess of Ponchartrain.

Although Natchez failed to become the capital, as first intended, it eventually became one of France's most prosperous American possessions. Due to its fertile soil, salubrious climate and accessibility by water, the little colony flourished till wiped out by a massacre in 1729. All during the French regime Gallies plied between Natchez and New Orleans. Plantations had been established on St. Catherine's Creek, about five miles from the fort, and negro slaves had been introduced to work them.

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(1) Sydnor & Bennett, Mississippi History, Rand, McNally & Co., New York, Chicago, ege.

ADAMS COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

Canoes bearing Canadian priests and barges from the Illinois Country also came down the Mississippi with produce for Natchez. (1)

Even at this early day, the little settlement near the fort had become a sort of market or trading post. At the time of the massacre several visitors were listed amont the dead.

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(1) Fant's Mississippi History, Mississippi Publishing Company, 1920

During the subsequent British era, the numerous streams and sluggish bayous of the Natchez area again lent themselves to the development of the country. The French galleys were no longer seen but the flatboat had become the great mode of travel. Hundres of colonists from the East came to avoid the Revolution. They converted their lands into cash and setout by way of the Ohio, Holstein and Tennessee Rivers. With them came sons, daughters, naighbors, slaves and cattle. Once on the broad bosom of the mighty Mississippi there was no turning back. On reaching the Natchez bluffs it was easy to enter one of the many lazy bayous flowing into the parent stream.

"A good many of these early settlers were retired British Officers, and these were naturally Tory in sentiment." (1)

Large parties traveled here from the Carolinas, Virginia and Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey. Other immigrants came directly from Great Britain, Scotland and Ireland. The latter coming as refugees from political uprisings.

During this period:

"The chief area of settlement was on the Big Black, on the Homochitto, the bayous Sarah and Pierre, near Natchez and near the mouth of the Yazoo." (2)

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(1) Fant's History of Mississippi, the Miss. Pub. Co. 1920, page 69

(2) Fants Histoyr of Mississippi, page 7o

ADAMS COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

In time thriving rural settlements sprung up on such lesser streams as Petit Gulph, Fairchild's Creek, Coles Creek, Second Creek, St. Catherines, the Homochitto River, McCalls Creek, the Amite River and Big Buffalo.

Boats between Pensacola and Natchez were in operation. From old Chancery and other records in the Adams County Court house, it is evident that these boats made regular trips and carried mail, passengers and soldiers. Paddles are mentioned so it is presumed these were either pirogues or small galleys.

Toward the end of the Revolution the Spaniards took Natchez, then a weak outlying post of Great Britain. During their twenty years of rule, the city of Natchez became a thriving port. Quaint barges and sailing vessels from Lisbon, Barcelona and other out world markets tied up at the wharfs while sweatting slaves loaded them with cotton, indigo and tobacco. (1)

"This era from 1780 to 1817 was essentially that of the barge, the keel-boat and the flat boat - all crafts of burden. The famous keel boat was the first up stream boat of burden to ply southern and western waters. Its functions were two-fold; first, the upstream trade; second, to touch and connect interior settlement. - - - - - The keel-boat heralded a new era in the interior development of the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys." (2)

Kentucky asks came down stream with pelts, bears' grease and cheeses to exchange for Spanish goods. The old records of Natchez teem with statements of these men made to Spanish officials. In several cases sworn evidence is given as to the sinking of boats and loss of cargoes enroute.

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(1) Book E. Spanish translations, page 79 Natchez Archives.

(2) Dunbar Rowland, History of Mississippi, page 550, Clarke Publishing Co. 1925.

ADAMS COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

In early territorial days, Natchez was the capital and chief market. The Kentucky trade also continued to flourish. Except for the depression consequent upon the war of 1812-15, the community kept advancinggin wealth and culture.

The river was a prime factor in this development and indespensable during military operations. Wounded veterans from the Battle of New Orleans were brought here in boats for hospitalization and recruits, sent to the front by way of the river. (1)

Being practically at the head of deep water navigation, Natchez reached its zenith during the thirties and forties. Ships directly from Liverpool and other foreign ports were loaded with cotton at her wharfs and planters waxed very rich and opulent.(2)

During this epoch many noted mansions were erected. Vessels were often chartered to bring rich fabrics, furniture, art objects and fine wines from France, Spain and Italy.

Steamboat traffic seems to have merged in with this era, coming as it did on the edge of the territorial Epoch. During the latter part of this period Natchez assumed the glamour of a land of golden promise where young men came in hoards to seek fame and fortune.

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1. Shields, Judge Joseph, Private MMS. owned by C.C.Goetz
2. Fulkerson, H.S. Vicksburg, Miss., 1885-Page 26

Lurid Natchez "Under the Hill" assumed all the vices of a minature Babylon where many races mingled. The barbaric chant of negro roustabouts, the hoarse whistle of boats and clamor of many tongues made it far-famed in song and story.

With the decline of steamboat traffic, Natchez met its first Waterloo.

ADAMS COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

The plentiful streams of this era once made the Natchez country known far and wide as a land of almost perpetual greenness. Though the need of the old-time water mill is past, these rivers and bayous still furnish a source of potential power. But they are so dwarfed by comparison to the Mississippi that the world gives them scant attention.

Aside from the fact that these waterways offer a paradise to water-fowl of all sorts they abound in fish. Their banks also offer a safe nesting place for many valuable fur bearing animals.

The Homochitto river is the most important of our local tributaries to the Mississippi. Tt separates Adams from Wilkinson county and was formerly navigable for large craft,but due to sand bars and great masses of water plants it is now open only to the sports-mans canoe. During the British era pioneers traveled from New Jersey in sailing vessels and after rounding Florida made their way through the gulf,a chain of lakes and thence up the Mississippi. On reaching the Homochitto they navigated it with ease,reaching their land grant safely. (1)

Because of this knowledge the government is now having the Homochitto dredged and opened. This should lend impetus to the lumber industry because large forested areas have hitherto been inaccessible.

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1. Fauts-History of Mississippi- Mississippi Pub.Co. 1920 P-69 (Also Farrar family papers)

The matter of levees has never been a problem of particular moment to the Natchez vicinity or to the so called river counties once embraced in the Natchez country.

This is due to the fact that the eastern bank of the Mississippi river is more than two hundred feet high. Natchez proper stands on this great bluff and behind the city is a rolling country made up of low hills with shallow valleys and dales between.

During flood deason,however, water often backs into the numerous bayous and tributaries intersecting this area,and what is a known as back-water condition prevails. Thus Natchez could never suffer a disasterous flood because of her great system of natural spillways.

Backwater is not dangerous but rather annoying in certain depressed areas where pastures lands and fields become inundated. Recession of this water always leaves an alluvial deposit which adds fertility to the soil.

Beneath the bluffs of Natchez lies a long strip of built up land,sometimes called the Batture. This section of the city has always been known as "Natchez Under the Hill". In former years it was very extensive and many streets wxisted which were long since swallowed up by the river.

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In this part of Natchez may still be found a group of old buildings dating to ante-bellum days, the ferry landing, the City water companies pumping station Mo.1, certain warehouses, an ancient sawmill, and a famous old garden and mansion. (1)

Only in this section of Natchez are levees needed but even this protection has not prevented succesive floods from carrying away many buildings and large sections of land.

Several miles north of Natchez is a large bend some twenty miles around. This peninsular like formation is known as Gile's Bend. For many years it has caused the current of the river to strike Natchez with full force.

In its great flood control scheme the Federal Government has recently had a canal cut across the neck of this bend which shortens the river by twenty-three miles. It is calculated to stave off the slow but continual erosion of the Natchez river front. The out-come of this engineering feat is yet problematical, but at present a current and depth sufficient for the passage of tug boats and steamers is flowing through this man-made channel. Sand deposits are also being formed in the former bed which promises a favorable out-come for this scheme. (g)

Immediately opposite Natchez stretch the level flood plains of Louisiana where the great levee break of 1927 occurred.

G. Conversation with s/H.Lawrence, engineer in charge.

Thousands of acres were inundated and hundreds of refugees were cared for in Natchez. Being the highest point for many miles, Natchez has always been a city of refuge in time of flood.

Following the afore mentioned catastrophe, a large gap came in Silver Street, the last remnant of that once bazarre and notorious "Natchez Under the Hill". The threatened sloughing of this quaint old street cost the city a considerable sum. Concrete matts were sunk along the river's edge and the other means taken to prevent its loss. (H)

The few remaining portions of batture land in front of Natchez should be saved for industial purposes. With proper levees, concrete matts and breakwaters to safeguard them, several acres could thus be held. This work would yield large returns to the city and the outlay need not be great. (1)

(H) Personal knowledge.

(I) Interview with C. C. Goetz, Business Manager of the Natchez Democrat.

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Fortunately for Natchez, it is one of the few old river towns that has not been made an inland city by some strange freak of the Mississippi.

Greenville and Rodney, two of her early rivals, now lie miles back from the river's edge. Other old towns have been lost in the murky waters of a mighty stream that while bestowing benefits oftimes brings disaster.

Terminals - The question of building proper river terminals has been much discussed by the city fathers. Such terminals would facilitate trade and bring relief to Natchez merchants who are tired of paying high freight rates. In recent years much cotton has been shipped from Natchez on river barges and such old time packets. as the Tennessee Belle. To witness these heavily loaded boats slowly moving down stream is to recapture a glimpse of the past when proud old Natchez was the queen of the Mississippi Valley.

ADAMS COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

Book E. Spanish translations, page 79, Natchez Archives

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400 Natchez district Folder under 800 - Adams County

About 2000 Words

The section of the country in which Natchez is sutuated is very well served as far as transportation is concerned.

The railroads enter Natchez from three different directions; four bus lines come in over good raods and there is one transfer company that caters to freight both in and out of town.

The Mississippi river boats are the oldest transportation facilities that have served this section and still are a very important means to both passenger and freight service.

At Natchez,a ferry crosses from Mississippi to Louisiana. It is -1- the oldest ferry on the Western waters. In the year 1796, the right of way for a road was cut from the Mississippi to Lake Concordia in Louisiana for which Don Manuel Gayosa de Lemos,Brigadier of the Royal Armies and Civil and Military Governor of the port and district of Natchez,granted a franchise for a ferry to the man who cut it. This ferry was modeled on plans that had existed since medieval days and was handled by man power. Mainly it was used for the movement of troops and such merchandise as was necessary to be delivered. For a good many years the ferry was handled in this way. The next change was to operate it by treadmill with horses,which must have churned the waters of the Mississippi considerably. During the years prior to the Civil War,horse power gave way to steam,and it in turn gave way to Diesel engines which are run by oil and which are used at the present time to operate the ferry.

ADAMS COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

The ferry of today is commodious and comforable. The rates are reasonable- Ten (10c) Cents for a passenger; Thirty to Forty Cents for passenger car and driver;and from Seventy Cents to One Dollar-and-a-half for trucks,and each trip usually has a good quota of cars and passengers.

The ferry at Natchez unlike other ferries up and down the Mississippi river has not been displaced by a bridge. It,like the famous old mansions and historic spots of the section still lures the traveler. From it,in the middle of the river can be seen a beautiful view. On the east is the picturesque bluff of Natchez,with its bordering parks high above and its curving banks,both above and below the city. The Devil's Punch Bowl,where legion says that highwaymen of a bizarre period of early history, met to hatch devilry,is plainly seen. And across the river is a wide view of Louisiana's alluvial fields." This view has been compared by travelers to those to be seen along Danube." (1)

Besides the ferry,there is a barge line whose steel barges pass each day on trips form New Orleans to points along the upper Mississippi and to the Ohio river. Thousands of tons,daily are shipped by these barges. Tug-boats which are operated by Diesel engines pull them. Much of the freight handled are logs for the National Box Company which has a plant on the river bluffs at Natchez.

The New Orleans and Vicksburg Packet Company runs,a line of passenger boats,which carries freight,also from New Orleans to Greenville These boats are well equipped with comfortable quarters and the cuisine is exceptionally good. So a trip on the beloved Father of Waters,whose attraction Mark Twain knew so well how to picture,can

be taken with all ease and comfort by those who love the picturesque. The opulent steamboats of the fifties and sixties gave way to the railroads.

The first railroad of this section was however,built long before this period. It was a small narrow-gauge road which was chartered to run from Natchez to Jackson,but never fulfilled its destination The track was built as far out as Hamburg,which is now on the main line of the Y.& M.V. R.R. and there it stopped,for financial difficulties overcame it. Its engine is owned by the Illinois Central and has been placed on exhibit at any number of fairs. By the side of the super-engines of the railroads of today,it is a midget. It had no cab,only a roof of sorts and it was fed by pine knots. There were wood-yards at intervals of a few miles along the line,at which the train stopped. It was a sun-up to sun-down trip over the twenty miles it ran.

This railroad was built about 1836. It was a small beginning of a vast system that was later to vein the country. Natchez has three railroads now that take care of much of the transportation of the section.

The facilities of the Y & M V V which is a branch of the Illinois Central, predominates. This railroad has a larger force and better road-beds than the others. It maintains what is known as a "Completed Service". There is a splendid passenger connection with all other roads;and freight trains with such shipments as live stock or perishable commodities are sent through without stoppage. The rail-

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road keeps at command, from five to six thousand refrigerator cars to be cooled with either dry or pain ice or used with ventilation for all perishable stuffs.

For the stockman, stock-yards and cattle shoots and through market connections are maintained.

Freight of less than car-load shipments is delivered or picked up at consignee or consignor's door without extra increase in rates. and on truck loads 5 per cent is paid to handle every 100 pounds. In other words, a man with a truck load weighing a ton is paid a dollar to deliver his own freight.

This branch of the Illinois system was started out as a narrow gauge line belonging to the Y & M V R R. It was called the "Little J". Sometime in the eighties it was changed to a broad gauge and later the Illinois Central bought both the Y & M V and Little J and merged them into one.

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The Mississippi Central runs from Natchez to Hattisburg. Its length is one-hundred-and-fifty-miles. It has the usual terminals of freight and passenger depot and its connections with other lines are good. It was broughti into Natchez in 1908 from a country that had had little development. It was built chiefly for the transportation of timber and at first ran only from Hattisburg to Silver Creek. The Mississippi Central railroad did a great part in joining up a country with little outside influence to that of an older more cultured section. Outside of this it brought into the Natchez territory many logging camps and mills, such as the Bude mill, owned by the Homochitto Lumber Company.

The Mississippi Central has a standard track with new rolling stock. ~~It connects with the Y & M V~~

It connects with the Y & M V main line at Roxie, with the I.C. at Brookhaven; with the G.M.& N. at Wanilla; the G.& S.I. at Silver Creek; and the Southern Railway to the B.H.& S; the G.& S.I. at Hattisburg. The run is a run and there are no sleepers or diners. But there are two passenger and two freight trains each way daily. At present more oil and forest products are transported than anything else, although there is much coal and general merchandise carried over the line, too.

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A subsidiary of the Missouri Pacific R.R. crosses the Mississippi and lands at the Government Fleet about two miles below Natchez. It comes into town over their own and the Mississippi Central tracks. There is only a mile-and-ahalf of track of this railroad on the east side of the river. It is known under the name of the Natchez & Southern Railway.

This line is principally a switching line, switching cars for the Y & M V ; the M.C.; the L & A; and the Missouri Pacific. There is only one passenger train in and out daily. They come from Louisiana into Mississippi on a boat belonging to the Missouri Pacific which has a capacity for ten cars. There are thirty-five employees at their freight depot. The passenger trains run into the passenger depot of the Mississippi Central.

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Natchez has four bus lines, coming into the city. The Eagle Greyhound Lines come from Baton Rouge, New Orleans and the Gulf Coast. There are three busses each way daily. The south-bound ones leave at 7 A.M.; 1:30 P.M.; and 4:45 P.M. Those coming in arrive at 10:35 A.M.; 1 P.M.; and 7:35 P.M. These busses leave the city over a picturesque route, going through streets on which

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stand some of the historic old mansions. Dunleith, Ingleside, Glenbourne,and Elmscourt are passed on the outskirts of the city and along the way,after entering the country are many more typical old plantation homes. This route takes the traveler over the precarious Devil's Back Bone,through a country rich in history. Further down is Woodville,a seat of early culture and St. Francisville,across the State line in Louisiana. It too, has been left with imprints of the famous.

The busses of the Greyhound Lines need no introduction. They are comfortable and commodious with ample room for luggage. The drivers are efficent and accommodating and are interested in making a trip one of pleasure to the traveler.

The Tri-State Transit Company busses go over a route north of Natchez to Vicksburg, Jackson,Memphis,Meridian, and Birmingham. It has two busses a day each way. They leave at 6:30 A.M. and 2 P.M. and arrive at 12:15 P.M. and 9:15 P.M. Part of the route is paved,while the rest is graveled. This route passes through the historic village of Washington, Mississippi,the first capitol of the infant State of Mississippi. Just off the route in Washington is Jefferson College,where Jefferson Davis went to school,and John James Audubon,one of the most naturalists of the country,taught for two years. From the bus may be caught a glimpse of the famous oaks on the campus of Jefferson where the infamous Aaron Burr was tried for treason. Further on,in Church Hill is passed. Here Christ Church stands on the site of the first Episcopal church

built in the Southwest. The present structure was built in the 1850's and has rose windows and slave gallery. Next of interest is Springfield Plantation house,which is pointed out as the home in which Andrew Jackson was wed to his beloved Rachael Robard. Past this is Fayette,seat of the lost county of Pickering,and Port Gibson once the center of an immensely rich,and cultured ante-bellum community.. All this route from Natchez to Vicksburg is filled with interesting history and legends from the Old South as well as natural beauty of the South of today.

The Interurban Transit Co., hus which carries the traveler to Alexanderia,Lake Charles and Shreveport,in the adjoining State of Louisiana crosses the ferry. Pas ing out of the city it travels down the famous Silver Street,which led in olden days to Natchez Under-The-Hill. Imaginative travelers can paint for themselves the picture of motley crowds who knew this street. Bewhiskered back-woodsmen,Indians, flat boat-men and such characters as Mike Fink, whose vocabulary of curse words exceeded the Egg's English, all strutted their stuff down here. Or better still, the days of palatial river boats,when travel up and down was the last word in comfort,convenience and luxury of that day.

The busses of the Interurban Transit Co., run very conveniently for the public. They leave Natchez at 6:55 A.M. and 12:25 P.M. and arrive at 10:30 A.M. & 8:30 P.M.

Another bus line which serves a different part of the country from that part of the other three lines is Parson's Lines-Picayune Paper and Mail Bus. This line follows Highway 61 north to washington

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north to Washington,passing on its way beautiful old D'Evereaux, where Henry Clay was entertained at a ball and the old house was lighted with a thousand candles.

Also this bus line goes through historic Meadville,an old town in which family feuds did not die down until long years after the Civil War. This line runs from Natchez to McComb and its schedule is very convenient for shoppers into Natchez. There is only one bus each way a day. It leaves McComb at 4 A.M. and reaches Natchez at 6:45 A.M. The return trip is started at 12:45 P.M. from Natchez, arriving at McComb at 4:45 P.M.

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Inside the city are three taxi-cab companies: the Dime or 171 Taxi-Company. The W.J.Ratcliff Co., and the Palace-Taxi-Cab Co. which last is a negro company.

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An interurban transit company is Bailey's Truck Service,whose motto is "Efficient,Dependable,On-time Service". They operate under the Louisiana Public Service Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission and have warehouses in New Orleans and Monroe, Louisiana and Natchez,Mississippi. They run eight trucks and cover all intermediate points. Their schedule between Natchez,Mississippi and New Orleans,Louisiana,is leaving Natchez at night and arriving in New Orleans at 5 A.M. To Natchez,leave New Orleans at 6 A.M. reach Monroe at 12,and leave for Natchez at 1 P.M.

Their rates are reasonable and service dependable.

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2.Personal opinion of Mrs. Lyons of Mobile Ala. Pilgrimage visitor

3.Personal interview -Capt. Prince

4.Personal Interview ticket agent of Y & M V R R

5.Personal interview with Mr. D.C.Hayles of Mississippi Central R R

6.Personal interview Mr. Klein of Natchez & Southern R.R.

7.Personal interview ticket agent,Teche Greyhound Lines,Inc. Tri-State Transit Co., Interurban Transit Co.

8.Interview Clyde Parsons of Parsons' Times-Picayune Paper and Mail Bus.

9. Chamber of Commerce

10 Interview Bailey,of Baileys' Truck Service.

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ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 20 - "INDUSTRY"
KATRINA PERRAULT
JULY 16, 1937.

PROJECT NO. 6055-4120.

"TRANSFER CO."

In the year 1883 J. Newt Ratliff and his brother Frank secured a horse and wagon and started the transfer business. This was the hauling of packages for the Dry Good Companies of Natchez who did not have their own delivery wagons.

J. Newt at this time was the chief engineer on the Steamer "Pargo" and continued working as such until he accumulated more money and, then, actively joined his brother in the transfer business. They secured several horses and surries which were used for the purpose of transferring passengers from the river boats and trains into Natchez. These surries were open vehicles which seated three persons besides the driver. The firm name at this time was- "The Ratliff Brothers."

In the year 1889 Frank sold out his interest to Newt Ratliff and the business was operated by him alone until 1898 when his son, W. J. Ratliff, joined him in business and the name was changed to- "J. Newt Ratliff and Son Transfer Company."

At this time the business had expanded to such an extent that the above mentioned surries would not handle the business and they secured a number of "Hacks" drawn by horses. These hacks seated four persons on the inside and a driver and foot-man on the outside. About this time Mr. Ratliff secured the mail contracts for the handling of the U. S. Mails to and from the river and trains to the post-office.

From the beginning of the business the office was a small building situated on the corner of Main and Pearl Streets just off the side-

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walk. About 1905 Mr. Ratliff moved his office from here into the 300 block on Main Street and remained there until the year 1926 when he moved into the present site, 209 Main Street, which is owned by the son, W. J. Ratliff.

The company secured the contract for the hauling of all the road shows from the depot to the opera house. They were first hauled to the Institute Hall which was then used as an Opera House, later to the Temple Opera House and the Baker Grand Theatre. These shows were hauled by them up to the time they discontinued coming to Natchez.

Mr. Ratliff secured a contract in the eighties for hauling all baggage to the Hotel Commercial which was located on Franklin Street. He also had the contract with the old Pearl Hotel which is now known as the Corinna., and in later years he had the contract for the hauling of the baggage to the Natchez Hotel and at the present time has this contract with the Eola Hotel.

This company would send agents out to the nearby stations to board the incoming trains to Natchez and have them solicit the business of hauling passengers and trunks to the hotels and residences in the city.

In the early days there were very few hacks and horses owned by the individuals and this gave Mr. Ratliff quite a large business.

In the early nineties J. Newt noticed the various sticker advertisements of the foreign hotes on the baggage of the travelers and then secured these sticker advertisements for his own business which read as follows: "Always call the Old Reliable - J. Newt Ratliff." "If you want to ride nice and cute, Always ride with old Newt." These stickers also gave the street address and Natchez, Mississippi.

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During the days of the Spanish-American War Mr. Ratliff received an official envelope from Manilla. On opening it he found a letter and one of the stickers from Captain Deveraux Shields. A section of the letter read as follows: Dear Newt: I wish I was at home and able to ride "nice and cute with old Newt" but instead I am laid up wounded. The dampness in my tent caused the sticker to fall off my trunk and I said I would write you.

Mr. Ratliff handled all the picnics for all the Sunday Schools of Natchez. These picnics were given annually, and the children and grown-ups would be carried to and from the picnic grounds in large wagons. These wagons were painted white with canvas tops and would seat from 20 to 30 passengers. These picnic wagons were always at the disposal of the orphans free of charge to them.

J. Newt had a great love of Natchez and also took keen delight in helping raise money for the three Orphans' Homes. He organized the Minstrel called the "Electric Stars", and put on quite a number of performances in Natchez and made a neat sum for the Orphans. These three homes made Mr. Ratliff a present of a very handsome walking cane with a gold top and inscribed as follows: "To Newt from the Orphans 1900". He never at any time made a charge for hauling the Orphans and this policy is still in existence.

This company had the pleasure of furnishing the hack which rode President Taft up Main Street on his visit to Natchez and also furnished the hack which rode the late Rt. Rev. John E. Gunn, Bishop of Natchez, from the train to his home when he arrived in Natchez. This hack was drawn by six white horses.

There were a great many balls and parties throughout the Mardi Gras Season and Mr. Ratliff always furnished the hacks for these occasions. There were at times as many as 200 couples at the hotels to be taken home. In these days two couples would always occupy one hack. These hacks were used for the large weddings in Natchez and a pair of white horses were kept for the bride's hack and a pair of sorrel horses for the groom, various other color horses were used for the other hacks. Hacks were sent to Vicksburg, Miss. during the early part of 1900 for the Natchez Infantry when a parade was held in that city. These hacks were drawn by white horses.

After the stopping of the mule cars which operated from Natchez under the hill to the end of St. Catherine Street Mr. Ratliff had built, a very large handsome bus drawn by horses and operated it from the ferry boat to the corner of Main and Pearl Streets. All the hacks and wagons were named for the very good lady customers and these ladies would always call and ask for their own hack by name and one particular lady would always say, "do not send me so and so's hack but send my own-calling it by name.

With the passing of the horses and hacks automobiles were furnished to carry on the business.

J. Newt Ratliff was a person who did not meet a stranger. If they passed down Main Street he had a word for every one. Some of the older readers will recall he was known as the "Sage of Main St." Mr. Ratliff passed away in June 1930 and until six months before his death was very active in business. The J. Newt Ratliff & Son Transfer Co., "Old Reliable" is still in existence being operated by the son, W. J. Ratliff.

ADAMS COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

2nd Copy

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
LEONA HERMANN

23

EARLY RAILROADS

The following is the proposition submitted yesterday by Judge Thomas Reber to the Board of Supervisors, for the purchase of the stock of Adams county in the Natchez, Jackson and Columbus Railroad Company:

To the Honorable President and Members of the Board of Supervisors, County of Adams, State of Mississippi.

Gentlemen: Referring to my communication of December 17th, I have the honor to say that a full statement of the situation of the Natchez, Jackson, and Columbus Railroad, showing the present indebtedness, the eventual importance of the line, amount of stock issued,etc., has been submitted to a syndicate of English capitalists, and they have expressed a willingness to undertake to pay off the present indebtedness, and build and equip the road to Columbus at once, if the representations are verified.

They understand that it will require a cash advance of say $420,00 to pay off the $225,000 to the city of Natchez, about $170,000 of first ten per cent, mortgage bonds, and about $35,000 of second seven per cent, mortgage bonds, before mortgage bonds can be issued that would receive any consideration in the money markets of this country or Europe, and before the road can be sufficiently extended and equipped to enable them to place the bonds, will require a further adcance of say $1,000,000 at least. The syndicate desire to know what price the county of Adams will fix upon the $300,00 of stock held by the county, and how many days will be given them to verify the statements made of the situation. The syndicate are

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willing to pay in cash 50 cents on the dollar, to-wit: $150,000 for the $300,000 stock held by Adams County, and to make it a condition of the purchase that the outstanding indebtedness of the road shall be paid as it becomes due, and the road completed to Columbus without delay, and such other stipulations as may be necessary and proper to protect the business interests of the city of Natchez. They desire this price to be fixed by proper resolution of your board, and reasonable time given to enable them to investigate.

It is evident to any prudential business man that the necessary capital to put the road upon a paying basis cannot be raised by taxation or local subscription, and unless the capital is secured from some source, there is imminent danger that the stock of the county may be lost, and the interests of the city jeopardized.

The important question to be considered by your honorable board is not so much the amount to be received for the county stock, as the advantage to result from the immediate completion of the road, and relieving the city of a debt which already threatens to become a heavy burden, and relieving a large amount of capital which will find ready investment in other enterprises.

In conclusion, I desire to assure your honorable body that these gentlemen have the ability and disposition to be of very great service to your city and county, and if they are properly encouraged

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the negotiation can be closed as soon as the positive proposition is received and the representations can be verified by agents who are ready to come, upon notice by wire.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant.

Thos. Reber.

Natchez, Miss., Dec 26th, 1881.

NATCHEZ WEEKLY DEMOCRAT
NATCHEZ, MISS WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 28, 1881.

Transportation 23
Adams Co.

2nd Copy

Natchez Road

Any story dealing with the development of highways and of highway transportation in Mississippi, must, necessarily begin with the Natchez Trace.

For the Natchez Trace was "the spinal column," one might say, of the network of trails and paths which provided the only avenues of travel in those dim early years of the state's history.

The old Trace was the first "through highway" to penetrate the wild country that is now Mississippi and history tells us that it was blazed by the buffalo which roamed the region, even before the coming of the Indians.

But little is known of the actual origin of the Trace and the first definite knowledge of its use as a means of human travel dates back to the early 1540s.

There is a legend that a party of Hernando DeSoto's followers explored the old trail about 1541 or 1542. Even DeSoto himself may have plodded along the trail before he wandered upon the mighty Mississippi river just below Memphis in 1541.

Recorded history of the Natchez Trace, however, tells us that the trail was an early connecting link between the civilized territory of the Carolinas and the Spanish region along the Gulf coast, a region which extended northward as far as historic old Natchez, the town from which the Trace derives its Modern name.

Not only did the Natchez Trace serve as the first connecting link between these two areas of civilized North America, but it also connected three important Indian tribes which inhabited the country

ADAMS COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

between-the Chickasaws, the Choctaws and the Cherokees.

While the original Natchez Trace is believed to have been trampled out of the wilderness by roaming buffalo in search of water, grazing fields and salt licks, its torturous route from Natchez to Nashville doubtless was changed in the centuries which followed.

Strangely enough, however, the Trace follows the ridges from the northeast to the southwest with unerring certainty, revealing the engineering skill of the mighty animals which followed those ridges to the great Southwest as the march of civilization pressed behind them.

To be sure, the Trace crosses a number of streams and broad meadowlands, but engineers of the present day will tell you that no better route could have been picked by modern man hereft of his power to build bridges and construct fills.

Thus we see the buffalo in the role of the first highway engineer in Mississippi!

But as civilization pressed from two sides against the "wild country" that now comprises about two-thirds of Mississippi, the old Trace was "improved" and eventually it became a pathway for man to travel in his conquest of the Southwest.

It was a dangerous route to travel in those early years of the white man's invasion.

The Trace ran through the heart of the Chickasaw country and the Choctaws lived along its southern reaches. It passed through Indian country all the way from the Cumberland river to within a few miles of the gates of Natchez, a distance of about 600 miles.

What happened along those miles as the weary way-farers trudged along the way, bent upon the conquest of a new, raw land, virginal in its wildness and boundless in its resources and potential wealth?

What deeds of heroism were enacted along that dim trial of civilization?

What tragedies marked the path of the white man toward his ultimate destiny in a region where nature was a foe and even the great trees breathed intrigue?

Yes, what happened along the Natchez Trace in those long gone years?

Only a part of it is recorded in the history of the country, but that smattering of fact and legend gives us a glimpse of one of the most fascinating stories in the development of wild and wooly North America!

As time raced on and the white settlements to the northeast became peaceful, prolific farming communities, there arose the demand for markets.

The Mississippi and the Cumberland rivers had been discovered and explored by intrepid navigators, and these streams provided the avenue for commerce and trade between the farming communities in the Cumberland country and the Spanish settlements in the Gulf coast region.

Products of the Cumberland region were loaded on flat-boats-it was long before R obert Fulton invented the steamboat- and these boats with precious cargoes were floated down the Cumberland to the Ohio and then into the broad Mississippi river and on to the trading settlements along the southern reaches of the great river.

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There were trading posts at Natchez and New Orleans and Landings between, and a large part of the up-country trade went to the settlements along the coast via the Mississippi Sound.

As the traders floated their products down the rivers and sold them at these southern trading settlements, travel along the Natchez Trace picked up and the old trail soon became a thoroughfare, although it was not used as a wagon road for a long time.

The traders would return to their homes not by river but on horseback along the dim trial known as the Natchez Trace. Their flatboats were left where they sold their goods and, with gold in their pockets and supplies upon the backs of their pack-horses, they turned toward the north for the long and tedious journey homeward.

It was inevitable that the Natchez Trace, utilized as it was by the prosperous and industrious folk of the Cumberland country, should become infested with the lawless, which existed then, even as now.

In fact, the lawless operated with even more freedom then than now, due to the unorganized forces of law and order and the sparsely settled country. In those days the doctrine of "survival of the fittest" was an important design for living- and at times it was the only means of living.

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Swash-buckling highwaymen roamed the ridges along the route of the Trace, dodging hostile Indians and pouncing upon travelers returning from the markets to the South and robbing them of their gold and anything else that might strike their fancy.

So the old trail became also a trail of blood as well as a footpath to conquest of a wilderness.

Many infamous bands of bandits operated along the Trace for many years and there is a legend to this day that one of these bands of highwaymen used a great cave near Tuscumbia, Alabama, as a rendezvous from the Indians and the law. Hiding from the law in those early days was just about as important as hiding from the Indians, because close contact with either usually was attended by the sudden taking off of the lawbreaker.

But progress was not to be impeded and year by year and inch by inch the civilized forces of man subdued and overcame the forces of nature and the savages and the Natchez Trace became a wagon-road!

Stage-coaches rolled along the ridges between Natchez and Nashville and wagons, drawn by sturdy oxen, rattled slowly to market with the produce of the rich farming communities to the north.

Now and then a tiller of the soil would become impressed with the possibilities of the fertile valleys through which he traveled, and on his return from market he would stake out a claim and settle down to a defense of his homestead against the Indians and the rascals who infested the region.

Thus the white man took up his abode along the Trace, the state's first "highway" and as the number of settlers increased, the importance of the Natchez Trace as a means of communication also increased.

There is a beautifully romantic story about the old Trace, with Andrew Jackson and his beloved Rachel Robards, providing the heart-throb.

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This story is to the effect that when Rachel left her first husband, Jason Robards, she came over the old Trace to visit relatives or friends at Natchez. The idea was to get Rachel outside the jurisdiction of a Kentucky court, with which her husband, a very jealous man, exerted great influence.

A party of friends agreed to escort the beauteous Rachel on the trip south and one of those friends was Andrew Jackson!

Later, a doubtful legend has it, Jackson returned to the Natchez country and married his beloved Rachel at "Springfield," a fine old mansion which still stands in Jefferson county just North of Natchez. The story goes on to say that the sturdy young "Chevalier of the Cumberland" took his bride to "The Hermitage" near Nashville over the old Natchez Trace.

But there is historical proof of the fact that the colorful Jackson was a frequent wayfarer on the Natchez Trace. A part of his army trudged along the trail on its way to New Orleans for the important battle with the British in the War of 1812. While these grizzled warriors who had followed Jackson in his Indian campaigns in the Southeast, pushed along the historic old Trace, their comrades were floating down the river route on flatboats. The forces converged in the lower river region and engaged the British in one of the important battles of the war.

That was the battle that made Andrew Jackson a national hero, but that is another story worth retelling in different circumstances.

So the old Trace survived the process of evolution, until the unflagging march of the white man had blazed new trails through the wildness and his ingenuity and skill had developed them into better highways.

Then the Natchez Trace was relegated to the limbo of oblivion where it remained for many years as the same white man who used it as his first avenue of travel through the new country became preoccupied with his task of building a more modern highway system.

Disuse quickly transformed the historic old Trace from an important artery of communication into a dim rut streaked across the state like a giant scar, all but obliterated in places and overgrown with brush throughout most of its 600 miles.

But in the modern scheme of highway building, the old Trace is being revived and once more it is destined to grace the ridges stretching from the northeast corner of the state to the southwest corner at Natchez and to look down from that eminence upon a splendid network of highways connecting every community in the state.

In this modern plan for the Trace, however, there will be none of the old dangers to harrass the wayfarer and instead of the slow, creaking wagons which once rolled over its crooked way, the modern, streamlined motor cars of an advanced era will streak over its broad

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surface at speeds undreamed of when the Trace was in its glory.

The breath of romance will remain along the way, however, with historic spots being indicated by markers in the effort to salvage and preserve the romantic history of this old highway.

The Natchez Trace-once a dim buffalo trail-has gone modern in a big way. The federal government has taken hold of the project and already has started the work of building a magnificent parkway along the route of the originab Trace from Natches to Nashville.

This parkway, to be constructed at an estimated total cost of $60,000,000, will be excelled by no highway in the world. Not only will it be a magnificient artery of travel, connecting the east with the west on a southern route, but it will be studded with lush parks, flower gardens and copses of stately trees in keeping with the romance and beauty of its past.

As it was in the beginning, so will it be in the future-the Natchez Trace will be the focal point of Mississippi's travel program.

In the beginning, the old Trace connected up the multitude of trails which penetrated the wilderness of a raw country, giving the white man a crude means of communication and intercourse its the aboriginal tribes which held the country he desired.

In the future, the new Trace will be a grand boulevard, connecting up the network of splendid highways which penetrate every section of the commonwealth, welding together the myriad small communities and serving as a lasting monument to the vigorous romance and colorful history of the past.

Bibliography

Gibson, James "Natchez Road," Daily Clarion Ledger, Centennial Edition, Jackson, Miss.

ADAMS COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

REGISTERED ON EACH MARKING

2112 AT ALL THE LANDINGS.

Adams Co

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839 Jan. 27	N. Alabama	J. M. Grice	Vicksburg	New Orleans	4 A. M.	1990 Bales Cotton.
Jan. 27	Gov. Clarke	Reed	Louisville	New Orleans	5 A. M.	
Jan. 27	Colerada	Underwood	Wheeling	New Orleans	6 A. M.	
Jan. 27	Bunker Hill	Powell	Manchester	New Orleans	6:30 A. M.	1700 Bales from Manchr.
Jan. 27	Norma	Haygood	Louisville	New Orleans	60/4 A. M.	
Jan. 27	Mountaineer	Packard	St. Louis	New Orleans	7 A. M.	
Jan. 27	Walk in the Water	Wiley	Florence	New Orleans	8 A. M.	
Jan. 27	Western	Price	New Orleans	Louisville	4 A. M.	
Jan. 27	Collumbus	Dustin	Flint Island	New Orleans	5 P. M.	
Jan. 28	Columbus	Holderman	Cincinnati	N. Orleans	4 A. M.	Ship Edwin in Tow.
Jan. 28	Southernor	D. K. Burnett	Columbia	N. Orleans	7 A. M.	Full Load Cotton.
Jan. 28	H. L. Kinney	Phillips	St. Louis	N. Orleans	9 A. M.	
Jan 28	Lexington	Alter	Louisville	New Orleans	11 A. M.	
Jan. 28	Mississippi	Birch	Louisville	New Orleans	12 A. M.	
Jan. 28	Ellen Douglass	Riley	New Orleans	Vicksburg	4 P. M.	the drigs drink
Jan. 28	Sultan Pell		Cumberland River	N. Orleans	8 P. M.	A caution to ole swell heads in
Jan. 28	Hail Columbia	Whittemore	N. Orleans	Manchester	8:1/4 P. M.	Ship Tallymud in tow
28	Ship Tallymud	Webb	Thomastown	Natchy	8:1/4	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHERE FROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839 Jan. 28	Wilmington	Gay	New Orleans	St. Louis	12:00	
Jan. 29	Camsancho	McQuonn	N. Orleans	Tchula	3:30 A. M.	
Jan. 29	Ozark	Hosen	New Orleans	Little Rock	4 :30 A. M.	
Jan. 29	Yazoo	Luthurn	New Orleans	Manchester	6 A. M.	
Jan. 29	Splendid	Shilliot	Louisville	New Orleans	1:30 A. M.	
Jan. 29	Chancellor	Shallcross	Louisville	New Orleans	8 A. M.	
Jan. 29	Sultana	Tufts	Louisville	New Orleans	9 A. M.	450.Tons.freight
Jan. 29	Wm. Robinson Jr.	Burnell	Louisville	New Orleans	2:30 P. M.	
Jan. 29	Lady of the Lake	H. Darragh	Pittsburg	New Orleans	2:3/4 P. M.	
Jan. 29	Argo	Lodwick	Red River	Natchez	3 P. M.	
Jan. 29	Victoria	Burney	Cincinnati	New Orleans	4 P. M.	
Jan. 29	Pennsylvanian	Payne	Cincinnati	New Orleans	6 P. M.	
Jan. 29	Adriatic	Perry	Louisville	New Orleans	6:1/4 P. M.	
Jan. 29	Ambassador	J. P. James	Louisville	New Orleans	10 P. M.	Big freight
Jan. 30	Alert	Taylor	New Orleans	Florence	3 A. M.	
Jan. 30	Majestic	Combs	New Orleans	St. Louis	3:30 A. M.	
Jan. 30	Bonapart	Mc Kim	Louisville	New Orleans	4 A. M.	
Jan. 30	A. Fuselier	Mayne	Cincinnati	New Orleans	5 A. M.	
Jan. 30	Memphis	Brownville	New Orleans	Cincinnati	10 A. M.	969 tons freight
Jan. 30	Emperor	Auter	New Orleans	Louisville	11 A. M.	767 tons freight

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHERE FROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839 Feb. 1	Antelope	Cameron	New Orleans	St. Louis	10:3/4 A. M.	
Feb. 1	Pekin	Lee	New Orleans	Little Rock	11:00 A. M.	
Feb. 1	General Wayne	H. Fullerton	New Orleans	Cincinnati	2:30 P. M.	
Feb. 1	Rocky mountain	Gilbert	Nashville	New Orleans	6:00 P. M.	
Feb. 2	Rubicon	J Lee	New Orleans	Louisville	1: A. M.	
Feb. 2	Marmion	J Staley	Cincinnati	New Orleans	3:00 A. M.	
Feb. 2	Danube	Whitten	Cin.	N. Orleans	4:A. M.	Report Wrod Shippen Broke her Engine
Feb. 2	John Jay	Mason	Little Rock	New Orleans	8:00 A. M.	
Feb. 2	Reliance	Scott	Cincinnati	New Orleans	9:00 A. M.	
Feb. 2	Claiborne	Burnett	Manchester	N. Orleans	11:00 A. M.	Bully Load Cotton
Feb. 2	Rudalph	Wilson	New Orleans	Manchester	4:00 P. M.	
Feb. 2	Swallow	Aushutz	Cincinnati	New Orleans	4:30 P. M.	
Feb. 2	Atutanta	L. Fagin	New Orleans	Cincinnati	6:00 P. M.	
Feb. 2	Selma	Hodgman	New Orleans	St. Louis	7:00 P. M.	
Feb. 3	W. L. Robeson	Woods	New Orleans	Louisville	4:00 A. M.	
Feb. 3	Buckeye	Hartshom	Cincinnati	New Orleans	5:00 A. M.	
Feb. 3	Burlington	Mitchell	Arkansaw	New Orleans	7:00 A. M.	
Feb. 3	Brighton	McClarke	New Orleans	Louisville	7:30 A. M.	
Feb. 3	St. Louis	Swon	N. Orleans	St. Louis	12:30 A. M.	Great Load Say 18000Tons

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHERE FROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
Feb.3	Wonder Passe	Dillon	Louisville	New Orleans	1:00 P. M.	8 days only from Louisville
Feb. 3	Transit	Clarke	N. Orleans	Pittsburg	1:30 P. M.	Gone forever Raymund
Feb. 3	Swiss Boy	Coke	New Orleans	Natchez	2:00 P. M.	
Feb. 3	Little Red	Kennedy	Vicksburg	N. Orleans	2:3/4 P. M.	Thos. Dagg
Feb. 3	Gov Shelby	Kirchered	New Orleans	Louisville	5:00 P. M.	
Feb. 4	Hail Columbia	Whittemore	Vicksburg	N. Orleans	6:00 A. M.	1328 Bales..go it my Hail.
Feb. 4	Vennons	Wells	New Orleans	Cincinnati	5:00 A. M.	
Feb. 4	Merrimac	Buird	Louisville	New Orleans	8:00 A. M.	
Feb. 4	Tiber	Struder	Cincinnati	New Orleans	3:00 A. M.	Ewd Shippen in Tow
Feb. 4	Mediterranean	Baldwin	Louisville	New Orleans	11:00 A. M.	
Feb. 4	Brazil	Smith	New Orleans	St. Louis	3:00 P. M.	
Feb. 4	North Alabama	Grice	New Orleans	Vicksburg	3:1/4 P. M.	
Feb. 4	Yazoo	Latham	Manchester	N. Orleans	7:00 P. M.	1300 Bales Cotting
Feb.4	Glasgow	Littleton	New Orleans	Cincinnati	8:00 P. M.	
Feb. 5	Tribune	Boyd	Cincinnati	New Orleans	6:00 A. M.	Ship Ambassador in Tow
Feb. 5	John Mills	J. G. Glenn	New Orleans	Cincinnati	8:00 A. M.	
Feb. 5	Smalter	Badger	New Orleans	Nashville	12:00	
Feb. 5	Norfolk	Smith	Maysville	N. Orleans	2:00 P. M.	water falling ahore
Feb. 5	New Albany	Montgomery	Louisville	New Orleans	4:00 P. M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE.....BOAT.....MASTER.....WHERE FROM.....DESTINATION.....HR. OF ARRIVAL.....REMARKS.....

1839

Feb. 6..H. L. King..R. Phillips..New Orleans..St. Louis...3:00 A. M. ....No Freight.....

Feb. 6..Bee...Bishop...New Orleans...Wabast River.....1:00 P. M. .....

Feb. 6..Mongul...Combs...New Orleans...St. Louis.....2:00 P. M. .....

Feb. 6..Bayou Sara...Gates...Manchester...New Orleans.....4:00 P. M. ...Full Load Cotton.....

Feb. 6..Lexington...Alter...New Orleans...Cincinnati.....6:30 P. M. Loaded down to the Gunnels...

Feb. 6..Cinderella...Stephenson...Arkansaw...New Orleans...8:00 P. M. .....

Feb. 6..Belle of Mississippi...Cartish...New Orleans...St. Louis...11:00 P. M. ..Passed without / Landing

Feb. 7..Clyde..Cable..St. Louis...New Orleans...9:00 A. M. .....

Feb. 7..Monarch..Fullerton..New Orleans..Cincinnati...11:00 A. M. Bully boat and bully crew.....

Feb. 7..Monroe..Powers..Manchester..New Orleans...1:00 P. M. .....

Feb. 7..Camanche..McQuown..Williams Landing...New Orleans...2:00P. M. ..1100Sales cottonon board..

Feb. 7..Independence...M. D. Wheeler...N. Orleans..Cin. ..4:00P. M. ..Independent Sure.....

Feb. 7..American..Brooks...Randolph...New Orleans....4:1/4 P. M. .....

Feb. 7..Bridge Water..Wright...New Orleans...Tchula..4:1/4 P. M. ..In a bad hurry.....

Feb. 8..Gov Clarke..Reed..New Orleans...Louisville...8:00 A. M. .....

Feb. 8..Sultana..Tufts..New Orleans..Louisville..4:30 A. M. ..Heam Fell of her and she /then absconded

Feb. 8..Walk in the Water..Wily..N. Orleans..Florence..6:30 A. M. ..So that the legal process Co..

Feb. 8..Jon...Webb..Cin. ..N. Orleans...8:00 A. M. ..Towed down Brig Whig .....

Feb. 8..Tuskins..Woods..Manchester..N. Orleans...10:A.M. ..Towed down Ship Chester.....

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHERE FROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
Feb. 8	Mississippi	Birch	New Orleans	Louisville	12:00	
Feb. 8	Ellen Douglass	Riley	New Orleans	Natchez	2:00 P. M.	
Feb. 8	Florida	Wright	Cin.	N. Orleans	4:00 P. M.	2 Flat Boats....Boats in Tow
Feb. 8	Southarnor	D. K. Burnett	New Orleans	Columbia	6:00 P. M.	
Feb. 8	Mountaineer	Packard	N. Orleans	Pittsburg	7:30 P. M.	...Month of freight
Feb. 8	North Alabama	Grice	Grand Gulf	New Orleans	11:00 P. M.	
Feb. 9	Rudalph	Wilson	Manchester	New Orleans	4:00 A. M.	
Feb. 9	Ganges	Wilson	New Orleans	Tchula	10: A. M.	
Feb. 10	Clarksville	Irvin	New Orleans	Nashville	8:00 A. M.	
Feb. 10	Rappahannock	Everhart	New Orleans	Louisville	4:30 A. M.	
Feb. 10	Wm. Robinson	Burnell	N. Orleans	Louisville	8:00 A. M.	...Tows up Ship Queen Victoria
Feb. 10	A. Fuselier	Fashie	New Orleans	Butesville	10:00 A. M.	
Feb. 10	DeKalle	Simon	New Orleans	Little Rock	8:00 P. M.	
Feb. 10	Splendid	Shillito	New Orleans	Louisville	8:00 P. M.	
Feb. 11	Alexr. Porter	Dorsey	Louisville	N. Orleans	1:00 A. M.	...Report the Ohio Entirely closED
Feb. 11	Columbus	Holderman	N. Orleans	Cin.	1:30 A. M.	...Brig Boradino in Tow
Feb. 11	Brig Boradino	Eastman	Boston	Natchez	1:30 A. M.	
Feb. 11	Avalanche	Birch	New Orleans	Cincinnati	10:00 A. M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHERE FROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
Feb. 11	Cantan	Strutton	Memphis	New Orleans	12:30 A. M.	
Feb. 11	Sultana	Tufts	Vicksburg	N. Orleans	9:30 A. M.	800 Bales cotton
Feb. 11	Adriatic	Perry	New Orleans	Louisville	11:00 A. M.	
Feb. 11	Walker	Roberts	Pittsburg	N. Orleans	6:00 P. M.	Keel Boat Sligo in Tow
Feb. 11	Bunker Hill	Powell	Manchester	N. Orleans	7:00 P. M.	Full Load Cotton
Feb. 12	Diana	Carter	Louisville	New Orleans	1:00 A. M.	Full Load Cotton
Feb. 12	Ambassador	J. P. James	N. Orleans	Louisville	4:00 A. M.	Keel Boat Sligo in Tow
Feb. 12	Buckeye	Hartshorn	N. Orleans	Little Rock	7:00 A. M.	Get away Black Eyes
Feb. 12	Geo. Collier	Biltzhoover	St. Louis	N. Orleans	11:00 A. M.	800 Bales Cotton
Feb. 12	John Jay	Mason	N. Orleans	Little Rock	3:00 P. M.	Go it Little One
Feb. 12	Sultan	Pell	New Orleans	Nashville	8:00 P. M.	Bales Cotton
Feb. 13	Pennsylvania	S. Stone	New Orleans	Pittsburg	3:00 A. M.	
Feb. 13	Wonder Passe	J. Dillon	New Orleans	Manchester	4:00 A. M.	
Feb. 13	New Albany	Montgomery	N. Orleans	Manchester	5:30 A. M.	Full Freight
Feb. 13	Reliance	Scott	New Orleans	Pittsburg	10:00 P. M.	
Feb. 14	Swallow	Aushutz	New Orleans	Louisville	8:00 A. M.	
Feb. 14	Winchester	Anderson	Cincinnati	New Orleans	3:00 A. M.	
Feb. 14	Tuskina	Woods	New Orleans	Manchester	9:00 A. M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
Feb. 14	Argo	Lodwick	Shrives Port	Natchez	5:00 P. M.	
Feb. 14	Bridge Water	Wright	Manchester	N. Orleans	7:00 P. M.	1100 Bales Cotton
Feb. 14	Little Red	Kennedy	New Orleans	Natchez	8:00 P. M.	
Feb. 14	Yazoo	Latham	New Orleans	Manchester	8:30 P. M.	
Feb. 14	Hail Columbia	Whittemore	New Orleans	Manchester	10:30 P. M.	
Feb. 15	Claiborne	Burnett	New Orleans	Vicksburg	4:00 A. M.	
Feb. 15	Rudolph	Wilson	New Orleans	Manchester	9:00 A. M.	
Feb. 15	Astonia	M Cord	St. Louis	New Orleans	9:1/4 A. M.	
Feb. 15	Marmion	Staley	New Orleans	Cincinnati	12:30 P. M.	
Feb. 15	American	Brooks	New Orleans	Manchester	3:00 P. M.	
Feb. 15	Lwd. Shippen	G. W. Poyles	N. Orleans	Louisville	4:00 P. M.	35 hrs. out & deep load LED.
Feb. 16	Rocky Mountain	Gilbert	New Orleans	Nashville	1:00 A. M.	
Feb. 16	Danube	Whitten	New Orleans	Portsmouth	3:00 A. M.	
Feb. 16	Louisville	N. J. Eaton	N. Orleans	St. Louis	9:00 A. M.	420 Tons Freight
Feb. 16	Norma	Gaygood	Mouth Arkansas	St. Louis	10:00 A. M.	
Feb. 16	Pennsylvanian	Payne	New Orleans	Florence	11:00 A. M.	
Feb. 16	Tiber	Strader	New Orleans	Pittsburg	2:00 P. M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
Feb. 16	Bayou Sara	Gates	New Orleans	Manchester	4:00m P. M.	
Feb. 16	Camanche	McQuown	New Orleans	Williams Landing	6:00 P. M.	
Feb. 16	Gainsville	Tatum	Marrietta	Mobile	7:00 P. M.	
Feb. 16	Tribune	Boyed	N. Orleans	Cin.	12:00	Loaded down to the gards
Feb. 16	Persian	J. Green	N. Orleans	Cin.	8:00 P. M.	400 Tons Freight
Feb. 16	Vandalia	Durst	New Orleans	St. Louis	12:1/4 A. M.	
Feb. 17	Chancellor	Shallcross	New Orleans	Louisville	2:00 A. M.	
Feb. 17	Norfolk	Smith	New Orleans	Pittsburg	1:00 P. M.	
Feb. 17	Wm. French	Bird	Louisville	N. Orleans	2:00 P. M.	5 days out --a slight Rise
Feb. 17	Southernor	Burnett	Columbia	N. Orleans	4:00 P. M.	Loaded to Hell & Gone
Feb. 17	John Nelson	Mathews	Ft. Adams	Natchez	8:00 P. M.	
Feb. 18	Ellen Douglass	Riley	New Orleans	Natchez	7:30 A. M.	
Feb. 18	New York	Burge	Louisville	New Orleans	11:00 A. M.	
Feb. 18	Merrimack	Baird	N. Orleans	Cin.	1:30 P. M.	Loaded Guards in the course of time
Feb. 18	North Alabama	Grice	New Orleans	Vicksburg	5:00 P. M.	
Feb. 18	Diana	Carter	N. Orleans	Louisville	9:00 P. M.	33hrs. from New Orleans
Feb. 18	Jon.	Webb	New Orleans	Cincinnati	10:30 P. M.	
Feb. 19	Miller	Frisby	New Orleans	Randolp	12:30 A. M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
Feb. 19	Hail Columbia	Whittemore	Vicksburg	New Orleans	1:1/4 A. M.	Full Load Cotton
Feb. 19	Mediator	Carrol	Louisville	New Orleans	3:00 A. M.	
Feb. 19	Worden Passe	Dillon	Manchester	New Orleans	8:00 A. M.	
Feb. 19	Susquehanna	Wilie	Cin.	N. Orleans	9:00 A. M.	15 ft. Rise in the Cumber land
Feb. 19	Canton	Strutton	New Orleans	Big Black	9:30 A. M.	
Feb. 19	Ganges	Wilson	Manchester	New Orleans	10:00 A. M.	
Feb. 19	Cinderella	Stephenson	New Orleans	Arkansaw	7:00 P. M.	
Feb. 19	Albany	Brickett	Cin.	N. Orleans	11:00 P. M.	6 Days aground no Ice
Feb. 19	Lexington	Alter	N. Orleans	Cin.	12:00	A clever captain& accomodating clurk
Feb. 20	Tuskina	Woods	Manchester	N. Orleans	2:00 A. M.	Full Load Cotton
Feb. 20	Invincible	Smith	Louisville	New Orleans	9:00 A. M.	
Feb. 20	Claiborn	Burnett	Vicksburg	N. Orleans	9:30 A. M.	A Bully load & Brig in tow besides a keel loaded with cotton
Feb. 20	Angora	A. Tarlton	Louisville	N. Orleans	11:00 A. M.	Tolerable fair Boat (Good)
Feb. 20	Swisboy	Cook	Redriver	Natchez	2:00 P. M.	
Feb. 20	Clyde	Cable	New Orleans	St. Louis	3:3/4 P. M.	
Feb. 20	Yazoo	Lathurm	Manchester	New Orleans	3:30 P. M.	Full Load Cotton
Feb. 21	Danl. Webster	Phillips	Smithland	New Orleans	12:00	
Feb. 21	Bayou Sara	Gates	Vicksburg	N. Orleans	1:00 A. M.	1500 Bales & Flat Boat Load

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
Feb. 21	Commerce	Rudd	Cincinnati	N. Orleans	4:00 A. M.	Pork Lard & Flour
Feb. 21	Tarquin	McClintic	Cincinnati	N. Orleans	5:00 A. M.	Run into by the Tiber & Rocky Mountain
Feb. 21	Marmion	Matthews	Louisville	New Orleans	3:30 A. M.	
Feb. 21	A. Fuslier	Magne	White River	New Orleans	6:00 A. M.	
Feb. 21	Rudolph	Wilson	Manchester	New Orleans	4:00 A. M.	
Feb. 21	Sultana	Tufts	N. Orleans	Samisvilk	11:00 A. M.	31 hours out---Bully Load Lot of Passengers
Feb. 21	Burlington	Mitchell	New Orleans	Arkansaw	1:00 P. M.	
Feb. 21	Buck Eye	Thompson	Mouth Arkansaw	New Orleans	1:00 P. M.	
Feb. 21	Knickerbocker	Van Houten	St. Louis	New Orleans	5:00 P. M.	
Feb. 21	Trident	Helviring	New Orleans	Little Rock	7:00 P. M.	Binque Iwanowna in Tow
Feb. 21	Binque Iwanowna	John Dyer	New York	Vicksburg	7:00 P. M.	
Feb. 21	Madison	Scott	Cincinnati	New Orleans	11:00 P. M.	
Feb. 21	Monroe	Powers	New Orleans	Cincinnati	12:00	
Feb. 22	Geo. Washington	Quanier	Louisville	New Orleans	1:00 A. M.	
Feb. 22	Algonquin	Cadwalader	Louisville	New Orleans	1:00 A. M.	
Feb. 22	United States	Hill	New Orleans	St. Louis	8:00 A. M.	
Feb. 22	Genl. Gaines	Wm. Boggs	Louisville	New Orlean	3:00 A. M.	
Feb. 22	Bunker Hill	Powell	N. Orleans	Manchester	9:00 A. M.	Ship Franklin in Tow

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839

DATE 1839	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
Feb. 22	Ship Franklin	Cadwalader	New York	Grand Gulf	9:00 A. M.	For a Load Cotton
Feb. 22	John Randolph	Miller	Nashville	N. Orleans	11:00 A. M.	Passenger in Tow
Feb. 22	Havana	Bacon	Cincinnati	New Orleans	1:00 P. M.	
Feb. 22	Bridge Water	Wright	New Orleans	Tchula	3:00 P. M.	
Feb. 22	Constitution	Payne	Nashville	N. Orleans	4:00 P. M.	Bully Load
Feb. 23	Genl. Wayne	Fullerton	Cincinnati	New Orleans	3:00 A. M.	
Feb. 23	Winchester	Anderson	New Orleans	Cincinnati	4:00 A. M.	
Feb. 23	American	Brooks	Williams Landing	New Orleans	4:00 A. M.	
Feb. 23	Alexr. Porter	Dorsey	N. Orleans	St. Louis	10:00 A. M.	Bully Boat & Crew
Feb. 23	Astonia	M Cord	New Orleans	St. Louis	10:00 A. M.	
Feb. 23	DeKalb	Simmon	Fort Gibson	New Orleans	1:00 P. M.	
Feb. 23	Wm. French	S. Raid	N. Orleans	Louisville	11:30 P. M.	Bully Load Frt. & Passengers
Feb. 24	Norma	Haygood	New Orleans	Columbia	9:30 A. M.	
Feb. 24	Czar	Hale	Cincinnati	New Orleans	10:00 A. M.	
Feb. 24	A. M. Phillips	McLain	Cincinnati	New Orleans	10:00 A. M.	
Feb. 24	Ellen Kirkman	S. M. Bower	Nashville	New Orleans	10:30 A. M.	Bully Trip
Feb. 24	North Alabama	J. M. Grice	Vicksburg	New Orleans	11:00 A. M.	
Feb. 24	Canton	Strutton	up the river	N. Orleans	12:00	Passed without Landing

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHERE FROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
Feb. 24	Asia	Irvin	Florence	N. Orleans	8:30 P. M.	Sent her gard ashore
Feb. 25	Atlantan	L. Fagin	Cincinnati	New Orleans	8:00 A. M.	
Feb. 25	Oronoko	Bosworth	Cincinnati	New Orleans	10:00 A. M.	
Feb. 25	Homer	Carroll	Cincinnati	New Orleans	11:30 A. M.	
Feb. 25	Princess	C. B. Sanford	Cincinnati	New Orleans	11:30 A. M.	
Feb. 25	Tuscaroma	Gorman	New Orleans	Louisville	11:3/4 A. M.	
Feb. 25	Tuskina	Busbomb	N. Orleans	Manchester	3:00 P. M.	Great Load of nothing
Feb. 25	Mediator	H. Canell	New Orleans	Cincinnati	5:30 P. M.	
Feb. 25	Shakspeare	N. L. Weaning	Cin.	N. Orleans	8:00 P. M.	Hull of the Conqueror in Tow
Feb. 25	Camanche	McQuown	Manchester	N. Orleans	9:30 P. M.	1500 Bales cotton and eight
Feb. 25	H. L. Kinney	Phillips	St. Louis	New Orleans	11:30 P. M.	
Feb. 26	M. Tarver	Saml. Perry	Tuscumbia	Shrevesport	8:00 A. M.	
Feb. 26	Susquehanna	Wilie	New Orleans	Pittsburg	2:00 P. M.	
Feb. 26	Southernor	Burnett	New Orleans	Columbia	4:00 P. M.	
Feb. 26	Vicksburg	H. Pease	Louisville	New Orleans	4:30 P. M.	
Feb. 26	Ozark	Hosea	Arkansaw	New Orleans	5:00 P. M.	
Feb. 27	Florida	Wright	New Orleans	Louisville	9:00 A. M.	
Feb. 27	Smalter	Badger	Nashville	New Orleans	11:00 A. M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHERE FROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
Feb. 27	Worden Passe	J. Dillon	New Orleans	Louisville	5:00 P. M.	
Feb. 27	Ganges	Wilson	New Orleans	Tchula	7:00 P. M.	
Feb. 28	Genl. Gaines	Boggs	New Orleans	Louisville	3:00 A. M.	
Feb. 28	Ambassador	J. J. James	Louisville	New Orleans	4:30 A. M.	
Feb. 28	Little Red	Kennedy	New Orleans	St. Louis	8:30 A. M.	
Feb. 28	Angora	A. Fulton	New Orleans	Louisville	9:00 A. M.	
Feb. 28	Buckeye	Thompson	New Orleans	Louisville	9:00 A. M.	
Feb. 28	Argo	Lodwick	Red River	Natchez	10:00 A. M.	
Feb. 28	Empress	Russell	Cincinnati	New Orleans	11:30 A. M.	
Feb. 28	Clarksville	Irwin	Nashville	New Orleans	11:00 P. M.	Passengers and/ Bully Load Tobacco
March 1	Mississippi	Birch	Louisville	New Orleans	4:00 A. M.	Bully Load Tobacco
March 1	Mediterranean	Baldwin	New Orleans	St. Louis	7:30 A. M.	
March 1	Bunker Hill	Powell	Manchester	New Orleans	7:30 A. M.	1675 Bales Cotton
March 1	New York	E. W. Burge	New Orleans	Louisville	10:00 A. M.	1675 Bales Cotton
March 1	Hail Columbia	Whittemore	New Orleans	Manchester	11:00 A. M.	Brig Neva in Tow
March 1	Brig Neva	C. H. Kithar	Philadelphia	Natchez	11:00 A. M.	200 Bales Cotton
March 1	Invincible	Smith	New Orleans	Maysville	4:00 P. M.	200 Bales Cotton $200.
March 1	Bayou Sara	Gates	New Orleans	Manchester	8:00 P. M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839 March 1	Pem	Shrodes	Cincinnati	New Orleans	10:00 P. M.	Mediterranean in Tow with cylinder head broken.
March 1	Corvitte	Johnson	Cincinnati	New Orleans	11:00 P. M.	
March 2	Commerce	Rudd	New Orleans	Cincinnati	2:00 A. M.	
March 2	Geo. Washington	Quanier	New Orleans	Cincinnati	3:00 A. M.	
March 2	Rudolph	Wilson	New Orleans	Manchester	3:00 A. M.	
March 2	Havana	Bacon	New Orleans	Pittsburg	10:00 A. M.	
March 2	D. Webster	Phillips	New Orleans	Nashville	12:00	
March 2	A. M. Phillips	McLain	New Orleans	Cincinnati	2:00 P. M.	
March 2	American	Balbot	New Orleans	Williams Landing	4:00 P. M.	
March 2	Norma	Haygood	Columbia	New Orleans	5:30 P. M.	
March 2	Monarch	Fullerton	Louisville	New Orleans	11:00 P. M.	
March 3	Yazoo	W. Jones	New Orleans	Williams Landing	12:30 A. M.	
March 3	Genl. Wayne	H. Fullerton	New Orleans	Cincinnati	10:00 A. M.	
March 3	New Albany	Montgomery	Louisville	New Orleans	4:30 P. M.	Bully Load
March 3	Burlington	Mitchell	Arkansaw	New Orleans	9:00 P. M.	
March 4	Sultan	Pell	Nashville	New Orleans	5:00 A. M.	
March 4	Algonquin	Cadwalader	New Orleans	Pittsburgh	8:00 A. M.	
March 4	Little Rock	Pennyweight	Little Rock	New Orleans	10:00 A. M.	2keels in tow and 400 U. S. troops for Florida

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
March 4	Emperor	A. Auter	Louisville	New Orleans	11:00 A. M	1500 Bales Cotton
March 4	Bridgewater	Wright	Tchula	New Orleans	12:00	1183 Bales Cotton
March 4	North Star	Latham	New Orleans	Cincinnati	4:30 P. M	
March 4	Atutanta	L. Fagin	New Orleans	Cincinnati	6:00 P. M	Good Freight
March 4	Ewd. Shippen	Panner	Louisville	New Orleans	8:00 P. M	5 days from Louisville
March 4	DeKalb	Simmon	New Orleans	Arkansaw	11:00 P. M	
March 4	Canstellation	Payne	New Orleans	Nashville	12:00	
March 5	Canton	Stratton	New Orleans	Big Black	4:30 A. M	
March 5	Claiborne	Burnett	New Orleans	Vicksburg	5:00 A. M	Brig Eliza & Susan in Tow
March 5	Brig Eliza & Susan	Dyer	New York	Vicksburg	5:00 A. M	
March 5	P. Miller	Frisby	Randolph	New Orleans	7:00 A. M	Brig Kosato in Tow
March 5	Brig Kosato	Murry	Vicksburg	New York	7:00 A. M	576 Bales Cotton
March 5	Gov. Shelby	Kerchered	Louisville	New Orleans	10:00 A. M	
March 5	Majestic	Combs	St. Louis	New Orleans	11:30 A. M	
March 5	Tarquin	McClintock	New Orleans	Pittsburgh	1:00 P. M	
March 5	Bayou Sara	A. Gates	Vicksburg	New Orleans	5:00 A. M	
March 5	Selma	S. Blood	St. Louis	New Orleans	5:00 P. M	
March 5	Czar	Hale	New Orleans	Louisville	7:00 P. M	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHERE FROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
March 5	Madison	Scott	New Orleans	St. Louis	10:00 P. M.	
March 6	North Alabama	Grice	New Orleans	Vicksburg	7:00 A. M.	Ship Persian in Tow
March 6	Ship Persian	Robins	Philadelphia	Natchez	7:00 A. M.	
March 6	Mogal	J. Combs	Louisville	New Orleans	2:00 P. M.	
March 6	Wm. Glasgow	Littleton	St. Louis	New Orleans	10:00P. M.	
March 7	H. L. Kinney	Phillips	New Orleans	St. Louis	1:3/4 A. M.	
March 7	Vicksburg	Pease	New Orleans	Louisville	3:30 A. M.	
March 7	Rudolph	Wilson	Manchester	New Orleans	4:30 A. M.	
March 7	Southernor	Burnett	Columbia	New Orleans	7:00 A. M.	Full Load
March 7	Camanche	McQuown	New Orleans	Williams Landing	2:00 P. M.	
March 7	Clarksville	Irwin	New Orleans	Nashville	3:30 P. M.	
March 7	W. L. Robeson	Woods	Eddyville	New Orleans	4:00 P. M.	
March 7	Ellen Douglas	Riley	New Orleans	Natchez	4:30 P. M.	
March 7	Empress	Russell	New Orleans	Cincinnati	5:00 P. M.	Full Freight & Lots of / Passengers.
March 7	Ganges	Wilson	Tchula	New Orleans	6:00 P. M.	
March 7	Shakspheare	Weaning	New Orleans	Louisville	6:00 P. M.	
March 7	Marmion	Matthews	New Orleans	Louisville	8:00 P. M.	
March 7	Cronoka	Bossworth	New Orleans	Pittsburg	10:00 P. M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE 1839	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
March 8	Smalter	Badger	New Orleans	St. Louis	2:00 A. M	
March 8	Alton	Sellers	St. Louis	New Orleans	8:00 A. M	
March 8	Monarch	Fullerton	Louisville	New Orleans	8:30 A. M	
March 7	Hail Columbia	Whittemore	Manchester	New Orleans	10:00 P. M	Full Load Cotton
March 8	Corinthian	Shrodes	Louisville	New Orleans	10:00 A. M	
March 8	Independence	Wheeler	Cincinnati	New Orleans	1:00 P. M	
March 8	Ellen Kirkman	Banner	New Orleans	Nashville	2:00 P. M	
March 8	Tuskina	Bascomb	New Orleans	Manchester	3:30 P. M	Took a shop in
March 8	Argo	Lodwick	Red River	Natchez	3:30 P. M	
March 8	Diana	Carter	Louisville	New Orleans	6:00 P. M	
March 9	Homer	Carroll	New Orleans	Louisville	2:00 A. M	
March 9	Ambassador	James	New Orleans	Louisville	5:00 A. M	
March 9	Swiss Boy	Cooke	New Orleans	Pittsburg	11:30 A. M	
March 9	Peekin	Lee	Cincinnati	New Orleans	12:30 P. M	
March 9	Bunker Hill	Powell	New Orleans	Manchester	1:00 P. M	
March 9	Davy Crockett	Choat	New Orleans	Cincinnati	2:00 P. M	
March 9	North Alabama	Grice	Vicksburg	New Orleans	4:3/4 P. M	
March 9	Swallow	Aushutz	Cincinnati	New Orleans	5:30 P. M	4 days from Louisville

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839...March 9..						
Danube	Whitten		Cincinnati	New Orleans	11:30 P. M.	
March 9..	Princess	Sandford	New Orleans	St. Louis	12:00	
March 10..	John Randolph	Miller	New Orleans	Nashville	12:30 P. M.	
March 10..	Columbus	Holderman	Cincinnati	New Orleans	12:30 P. M.	
March 10..	New Albany	Montgomery	New Orleans	Cincinnati	7:00 A. M.	
March 10..	Asia	Irwin	New Orleans	Florence	5:00 A. M.	Passed without landing....
March 10..	Claiborne	Burnett	Vicksburg	New Orleans	9:00 AA M..	Full Load and Keel / with cotton.....
March 10..	Yazoo	James	Manchester	New Orleans	9:30 A. M.	
March 10..	H. Clay	Walthaul	Louisville	New Orleans	10:00 A. M.	
March 10..	American	Talbot	Yazoo	New Orleans	2:00 P. M.	
March 10..	Western	Price	Louisville	New Orleans	5:00 P. M.	
March 10..	Mississippi	Birch	New Orleans	Louisville	11:30 P. M.	Company..... ....
March 11..	Prairie	Fruleigh	St. Louis	New Orleans	2:00 P. M.	....
March 11..	Huntsville	J. Ganseley	New Orleans	St. Louis	2:1/4 P. M.	
March 11..	Sultana	Tufts	Louisville	New Orleans	5:00 P. M.	in Tow both Black Walnut /full load.....
March 11..	Ewd. Shippen	Panner	New Orleans	Louisville	7:30 P. M..	Lots of Passengers and / a fine Capt. .....
March 11..	Bridge Water	Wright	New Orleans	Tohula	8:30 P. M.	
March 12..	Bayou Sara	Gates	New Orleans	Manchester	4:00 A. M.	U. S. mail...C.C.....

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHERE FROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
March 12	Norma	Haygood	N. Orleans	Natchez	5:00 A. M.	3 days out and no wind
March 12	Alex. Porter	Dorsey	St. Louis	N. Orleans	6:30 A.M.	3 days 6 hrs. from St. Louis
March 12	Ozark	Hosea	New Orleans	Fort Gibson	2:00 P. M.	2..U. S. Mail
March 12	Burlington	Mitchell	New Orleans	St. Louis	4:00 P.M.	
March 12	Tuskina	Bascomb	Vicksburg	N. Orleans	4:00 P.M.	Full Load Cotton from & by
March 12	Stutenville	Thos. Daggs	Butesville	N. Orleans	5:30 P. M.	
March 12	Gov. Shelby	Kercheval	New Orleans	Louisville	11:00 P.M.	
March 13	Rocky Mountain	T. Gilbert	Nashville	New Orleans	4:00 A.M.	
March 13	Wm. French	S. Reid	Louisville	N. Orleans	8:30 A.M.	
March 13	Belle of Missourie	Carlish	N. Orleans	St. Louis	5:00 P.M.	
March 13	North America	Asa	Portsmouth	N. Orleans	6:30 P. M.	
March 13	Warren	Moor	New Orleans	Cincinnati	6:00 P.M.	
March 13	Batton Rouge	Irwin	N. Orleans	Louisville	11:00 P.M.	
March 14	Peru	Shrodes	New Orleans	Louisville	5:00 A.M.	
March 14	Osceola	John Robinson	Pittsburg	New Orleans	10:00 A.M.	Carry 600 Tons
March 14	Corvette	Hagerty	New Orleans	Cincinnati	11:00 A.M.	
March 14	Bunker Hill	Powell	Manchester	New Orleans	12:00	
March 14	Merrimack	Baird	Louisville	New Orleans	11:00 P.M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
March 15	Diana	Carter	New Orleans	Louisville	12:1/4 A.M	
March 15	St. Louis	Swon	St. Louis	New Orleans	4:30 A.M	Deep Loaded
March 15	Louisville	Eaton	St. Louis	New Orleans	5:00 A.M	
March 15	Southernor	Burnett	New Orleans	Columbia	8:00 A.M	
March 15	Genl. Gaines	Boggs	Cincinnati	New Orleans	10:00 A.M	
March 15	Splendid	Shilliot	Cincinnati	New Orleans	11:00 A.M	
March 15	Bayou Sara	Gates	Vicksburg	N. Orleans	2:00 P.M	Full Load Cotton
March 15	Camanche	McQuown	Yazoo	N. Orleans	4:30 P.M	Full Load Cotton
March 15	Emperor	Auter	New Orleans	Louisville	5:00 P.M	760 Tons freight
March 16	Chancellor	Shallcross	Louisville	New Orleans	2:00 A.M	
March 16	Persian	J. Green	Louisville	New Orleans	3:00 A.M	
March 16	Monarch	Fullerton	New Orleans	Louisville	3:00 A.M	
March 16	Wm. Robinson	Bernell	Pittsburgh	New Orleans	3:00 A.M	
March 16	Rudolph	Wilson	New Orleans	Manchester	4:00 A.M	
March 16	Argo	Lodwick	Natchitochez	Natchez	4:00 A.M	
March 16	Hail Columbia	Whittemore	New Orleans	Manchester	5:00 A.M	
March 16	Wm. Glassgow	Littleton	New Orleans	St. Louis	12:30 P.M	
March 16	Adriatic	Perry	Louisville	New Orleans	1:00 P.M	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

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DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839 March 16	Ellen Douglass	Riley	New Orleans	Natchez	2:30 P.M.	
March 16	Winchester	Anderson	Cincinnati	New Orleans	1:00 P.M.	Quick Trip Short Passage / Bully Load fine boat
March 16	P. Miller	Frisby	New Orleans	Randolph	8:00 P.M.	
March 16	North Alabama	Grice	New Orleans	Vicksburg	8:1/4 P.M.	
March 16	Independence	Wheeler	New Orleans	Cincinnati	10:3/4 P.M.	
March 16	Swallow	Aushutz	New Orleans	Cincinnati	11:00 P.M.	
March 17	Romeo	McKinney	New Orleans	unknown	1:30 A.M.	
March 17	Sultan	Lawrence	New Orleans	Nashville	2:00 A.M.	
March 17	Ganges	Wilson	New Orleans	Tchula	2:00 A.M.	
March 17	Buck Rye	Thompson	Cincinnati	New Orleans	1:00 P.M.	
March 17	Memphis	Broadwell	Cincinnati	New Orleans	1:1/4 P.M.	
March 18	Gladiator	James McKinney	Manchester	Red River	1:30 A.M.	
March 18	Tribune	Boyd	Pittsburgh	New Orleans	2:30 A.M.	
March 18	Selma	Blood	New Orleans	St. Louis	7:30 A.M.	
March 18	Mogul	J. Combs	New Orleans	Louisville	9:00 A.M.	
March 18	Danube	Whitten	New Orleans	Cincinnati	1:30 P.M.	
March 18	Western	Price	New Orleans	Cincinnati	2:30 P.M.	
March 18	Sultana	Tufts	New Orleans	Louisville	8:30 P.M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839 March 18	American	Talbott	New Orleans	Williams Landing	8:3/4 P.M.	
March 18	Geo. Washington	Quanier	Cincinnati	New Orleans	10:30 P.M.	
March 19	Claiborne	Bernett	New Orleans	Vicksburg	5:00 A.M.	
March 19	Columbus	Holdermah	New Orleans	Cincinnati	11:00 A.M.	
March 19	Geo. Collier	Taylor	St. Louis	New Orleans	3:00 P.M.	
March 19	Hail Columbia	Whittemore	Vicksburg	New Orleans	7:30 P.M.	Brig Danl.Kilby in tow / and
March 19	Norfolk	Smith	Pittsburgh	New Orleans	9:00 P.M.	Towed away Brig Boradine
March 19	John Mills	Glenn	New Orleans	Maysville	9:1/4 P.M.	B.B. Danl. Kilby
March 19	Majestic	Monhouse	New Orleans	St. Louis	10:30 P.M.	Brig Danl.Kilby
March 20	W.L.Robeson	Woods	N. Orleans	St. Louis	5:00 A.M.	Brig Margarite Forbes in Tow
March 20	Margarite Forbes	King	Boston	Natchez	5:00 A.M.	300 Tons Ice for Tulips
March 20	Corinthian	Shrodes	New Orleans	Louisville	5:30 A.M.	
March 20	Wm.French	Reid	New Orleans	Louisville	9:00 A.M.	Full Freight & lots of Passengers
March 20	Bridge Water	Wright	Tchula	N. Orleans	5:00 A.M.	Passed without Landing
March 20	Alton	Sellers	New Orleans	St.Louis	11:1/4 A.M.	
March 20	Genl. Hanieton	Bachelor	Cincinnati	New Orleans	4:30 P.M.	
March 20	Marmion	Staley	New Orleans	Cincinnati	6:00 P.M.	
March 21	Mediator	Canell	Cincinnati	New Orleans	2:00 A.M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

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DATE 1839	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
March 21	Rudolph	Wilson	Manchester	New Orleans	8:00 A.M.	Full Load Cotton
March 21	Danl. Webster	Phillips	Nashville	New Orleans	8:1/4 A.M.	
March 21	Tiber	Struder	Pittsburg	New Orleans	12:30 P.M.	Bully Load
March 21	Henry Clay	Mulbuss	New Orleans	Louisville	2:00 P.M.	
March 21	Tuskina	Bascomb	New Orleans	Manchester	3:30 P.M.	
March 21	Turver	Perry	Shireves Port	Natchez	6:00 P.M.	
March 21	North Alabama	Grice	Vicksburg	N. Orleans	8:30 P.M.	
March 22	Yazoo	Latham	New Orleans	Williams Landing	10:00 A.M.	
March 22	Southernor	Bernett	Columbia	New Orleans	10:30 A.M.	
March 22	Genl. Gaines	Boggs	N. Orleans	Cincinnati	4:00 P.M.	15 Cords of Passengers
March 22	Atalanta	L. Fagin	Cincinnati	N. Orleans	8:00 P.M.	6 Days out fine Load
March 22	Liscington	W. Alter	N. Orleans	Cincinnati	12:00 night	Lots of Passengers 32 hours out
March 23	Merrimack	Baird	New Orleans	Pittsburgh	1:00 A.M.	
March 23	Bunker Hill	Powell	New Orleans	Manchester	4:00 A.M.	
March 23	Rocky Mountain	Gilbert	New Orleans	Nashville	9:00 A.M.	
March 23	Genl. Wayne	H. Fullerton	Cincinnati	N. Orleans	11:30 A.M.	Fine Load
March 23	Wm. Robinson	Bernell	New Orleans	Cincinnati	3:00 P.M.	Only 46 hours out
March 23	United States	Hill	St. Louis	New Orleans	6:00 P.M.	Water Falling

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

-25-

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
March 23	Vicksburg	H.Pease	Louisville	New Orleans	7:30 P.M.	Full Frait and lots of passengers
March 23	Ganges	Wilson	Tchula	New Orleans	11:00 P.M.	6 Days out from Louisville
March 24	Reinzi	J. C. Baird	Portsmouth	New Orleans	1:30 A.M.	
March 24	Winchester	Anderson	New Orleans	Cincinnati	5:00 A.M.	
March 24	Louisville	N.J.Teaton	New Orleans	St. Louis	10:00 A.M.	Fine Boat and crew B.
March 24	Clarksville	Irwin	Nashville	New Orleans	10:1/4 A.M.	
March 24	Fwd. Shippen	Panube	Louisville	N. Orleans	1;00 P.M.	4 Days out Go it Bully
March 24	Prairie	J.H.Fruleigh	N. Orleans	St. Louis	1:00 P.M.	Fine Trip & lots of Passengers
March 24	Claiborne	Bernett	Vicksburg	N. Orleans	9:30 P.M.	Ship Franklin in Tow
March 24	Commerce	Rudd	Cincinnati	N. Orleans	9:30 P.M.	Super fine Load of Flour
March 24	Manchester	Fowler	New Orleans	Arkansaw	9:30 P.M.	Deep Loaded
March 24	Cammanche	McQuown	New Orleans	Williams Landing	11:30 P.M.	
March 25	Knickerbocker	Gould	New Orleans	St. Louis	3:00 A.M.	
March 25	Hinds	Vail	Yazoo City	Natchez	3:30 A.M.	
March 25	Angora	A.Tarlton	Cincinnati	New Orleans	10:00 A.M.	
March 25	Ambassador	J.J.James	Louisville	New Orleans	1:00 P.M.	
March 25	Osecola	Brown	N. Orleans	Brownsville	2:00 P.M.	mand Good Luck To Her
March 25	Wm.Wallace	Cordell	St. Louis	New Orleans	3:00 P.M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHERE FROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
March 25	Athnian	Farrar	New Orleans	Red River	3:00 P.M.	
March 25	Tribune	Boyd	New Orleans	Pittsburg	4:00 P.M.	
March 25	A.Fuselier	Fushie	Cincinnati	New Orleans	9:00 P.M.	
March 25	Bayou Sara	A.Gates	New Orleans	Manchester	12:00	
March 26	Geo.Washington	Quanier	New Orleans	Cincinnati	1:00 A.M.	
March 26	Invincible	Smith	Cincinnati	New Orleans	2:00 A.M.	
March 26	Cinderella	Stephenson	Arkansaw	New Orleans	2:30 A.M.	
March 26	American	Talbot	Wm. Landing	New Orleans	8:00 A.M.	
March 26	Saint Louis	Swon	N. Orleans	Saint Louis	10:00 A.M.	The dadda of all maters
March 26	Empress	Russell	Cincinnati	New Orleans	2:00 P.M.	Jn. A. Horrn The cow will come bimby bimby
March 26	Far West	Palmer	New Orleans	Wabash River	6:00 P.M.	
March 26	Genl.Brown	R.McConnell	Louisville	New Orleans	6:30 P.M.	
March 26	Tarquin	McClintock	Cincinnati	New Orleans	11:30 P.M.	
March 27	North America	Asa	New Orleans	Louisville	4:00 A.M.	Vand
March 27	Tuskina	Bescomb	Manchester	New Orleans	5:00 A.M.	
March 27	Chancellor	Shallcross	New Orleans	Louisville	10:00 A.M.	
March 27	Vandalia	Durst	St. Louis	New Orleans	12:30 A.M.	
March 27	Adriatic	Perry	New Orleans	Cincinnati	12:3/4 A.M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839 March 27	Persian	Green	New Orleans	Cincinnati	5:00 P.M.	Bully Load
March 27	Bunker Hill	Powell	Manchester	N. Orleans	5:30 P.M.	
March 27	New York	Burge	Cincinnati	N. Orleans	5:30 P.M.	
March 28	Ellen Douglass	Riley	New Orleans	Manchester	12:00	
March 28	Gladiator	McKinney	Natchitoches	Natchez	2:00 A.M.	
March 28	Memphis	Broadwell	N. Orleans	Cincinnati	2:30 A.M.	
March 28	Norfolk	Smith	N. Orleans	Louisville	8:3/4 A.M.	36 hours out
March 28	Wm.H.Harrison	J.Bacheder	N. Orleans	Cincinnati	11:00 A.M.	
March 28	P.Miller	Frisby	Randolph	New Orleans	11:3/4 A.M.	
March 28	Mediator	H.Carroll	New Orleans	Cincinnati	11:3/4 A.M.	
March 28	Buck Eye	Thompson	N. Orleans	Fort Gibson	3:30 P.M.	116 Indians & 90 Negroes of the Florida Seminole Tribe on BOARD.
March 28	Bridge Water	Wright	N. Orleans	Tchula	5:00 P.M.	
March 28	Diana	Carter	Louisville	N. Orleans	5:30 P.M.	Four days from Louisville
March 29	Tiber	Struder	New Orleans	Cincinnati	4:00 A.M.	
March 29	Rudolph	Wilson	New Orleans	Manchester	8:00 A.M.	
March 29	Geo.Collier	Taylor	New Orleans	St. Louis	9:30 A.M.	
March 29	Formosa	A.L.Robertson	Pittsburgh	New Orleans	12:30 P.M.	
March 29	John Jay	Mason	Arkansaw	N. Orleans	5:00 P.M.	Steamer Yazoo in Tow

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHERE FROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
March 29	Yazoo	Latham	Wms. Landing	N. Orleans	5:00 P.M.	Shaft Broken
March 29	Fwd. Shippen	Pannier	N. Orleans	Louisville	6:30 P.M.	31 hours from N. Orleans
March 29	Clarksville	Irwin	N. Orleans	Nashville	7:00 P.M.	
March 29	Commodore	Boynton	Cincinnati	N. Orleans	7:3/4 P.M.	
March 29	Hail Columbia	Whittemore	N. Orleans	Manchester	11:30 P.M.	
March 30	Osceola	John Robinson	Grand Gulf	N. Orleans	7:30 A.M.	2800 Bales Cotton
March 30	Ellen Douglas	Riley	Vicksburg	N. Orleans	2:00 P.M.	
March 30	Genl. Wayne	Fullerton	N. Orleans	Cincinnati	3:30 P.M.	
March 30	Constitution	Payne	Smithland	N. Orleans	4:30 P.M.	
March 30	Atalanta	L. Fagin	New Orleans	Cincinnati	8:00 P.M.	30000
March 30	Danl. Webster	Phillips	N. Orleans	Nashville	9:00 P.M.	
March 30	Hinds	Vail	Yazoo City	N. Orleans	10:30 P.M.	Lots of Passengers & all sorts of music
March 30	Ponchurtrain	Furtaz Amayone	N. Orleans	Cincinnati	11:00 P.M.	
March 30	Sultana	Tufts	Louisville	N. Orleans	11:1/4 P.M.	
March 30	Vicksburg	H. Pease	N. Orleans	Louisville	12:00	
March 31	Bayou Sara	A. Gates	Manchester	New Orleans	3:00 A.M.	
March 31	Pennsylvania	Payne	Florence	New Orleans	3:00 P.M.	
March 31	New Albany	Montgomery	Cincinnati	N. Orleans	3:30 P.M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
April 1	Mississippi	Birch	Louisville	New Orleans	3:00 A.M.	Mail
April 1	Genl.Brown	McConnell	New Orleans	Louisville	4:00 A.M.	
April 1	Camanche	McQuown	Wms.Landing	N. Orleans	9:00 A.M.	Full Load Cotton
April 1	Ganges	Wm.Corling	New Orleans	Tchula	9:30 A.M.	
April 1	Canton	Stratton	New Orleans	Big Black	2:00 P.M.	
April 1	Rienzi	J.C.Baird	New Orleans	St. Louis	4:00 P.M.	
April 1	Ambassador	J.J.James	New Orleans	Louisville	8:30 P.M.	32 1/2 Hours out
April 1	Madison	Scott	St. Louis	New Orleans	9:00 P.M.	
April 1	Empress	Russell	N. Orleans	Cincinnati	11:00 P.M.	Hard after the Ambassador
April 2	Ozark	Hosea	Fort Gibson	New Orleans	1:00 A.M.	
April 2	Hail Columbia	Whittemore	Vicksburg	N. Orleans	1:00 P.M.	
April 2	Wm.French	S.Reid	Louisville	N. Orleans	2:00 P.M.	
April 2	Argo	Lodwick	Natchitochez	Natchez	4:3/4 P.M.	From Shreveport 4 Days, the most Enterprising Citty of its age
April 2	Rudolph	Wilson	Manchester	New Orleans	7:00 P.M.	
April 3	Monarch	Fullerton	Louisville	N. Orleans	4:00 A.M.	
April 3	Comerce	Rudd	New Orleans	Cincinnati	7:00 A.M.	
April 3	Invincible	Smith	New Orleans	Maysville	7:30 A.M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE.....BOAT.....MASTER.....WHEREFROM.....DESTINATION.....HR. OF ARRIVAL.....REMARKS.....

1839

April 3..Walk in the Water...Wily...Florence...N. Orleans...9:00 A.M...4 days out Water Rising.. ....

April 3..Homer...Carroll...Louisville....New Orleans.....10:00 A.M.....

April 3..North Alabama...J.M.Grice...N. Orleans...Vicksburg...10:00 A.M...Ship Forester in Tow.....

April 3..Ship Forester...Parker...Boston...Natchez...10:00 A.M...Loaded with Ice 18 days Passage.....

April 3..Tarquin...McClintock...New Orleans...Cincinnati...4:00 P.M.....

April 3..Angora...A.Tarlton...New Orleans...Cincinnati.....4:30 P.M.....

April 3..Florida...Wright.....Cincinnati...Shrives Port....8:00 P.M.../Landed on the other side, and put the Captain ashore, for his good conduct. in a hm.....

April 4..Ellen Kirkman...Bower...Nashville...N. Orleans....4:00 A.M.....

April 4..Independence...M.D.Wheeler...Cincinnati...N. Orleans...5:30 A.M...Beat 18 Boats/trip up on her Batton Rouge...Irwin...Cincinnati...N. Orleans...7:00 A.M...Beat 19 Boats on her Trip down.....

April 4..Manchester...Smoker...Little Rock...N. Orleans...2:00 P.M.....

April 4..Diana...Carter...New Orleans...Louisville...4:30 P.M...27 1/2 hours out.....

April 4..Wm.Wallace...Corden....New Orleans..St. Louis...8:00 P.M.....

April 5..Shakespearw...Weaning...Cincinnati...N. Orleans...12:30 A.M...Schooner in Tow for Texas.....

April 5..Southerner...Bernett...New Orleans...Pittsburgh...3:00 A.M.....

April 5..Bridge Water...Wright...Tchula...New Orleans...10:00 A.M...Both chimneys Broken down.....

April 5..Gladiator...McCauley...Red River...Natchez.....12:30 P.M.....

April 5..Emperor...Auter...Louisville...New Orleans.....3:30 P.M.....

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
April 5	Sultana	Tufts	New Orleans	Louisville	4:30 P.M.	29 1/2 Hours out
April 5	Ellen Douglass	Walworth	New Orleans	Grand Gulf	5:30 P.M.	
April 5	American	Talbott	New Orleans	Wms.Landing	6:00 P.M.	Go it ye crip
April 5	Tuskina	Bascom	New Orleans	Illinois River	7:30 P.M.	
April 6	Danube	Whitten	Cincinnati	New Orleans	12:30 A.M.	
April 6	M.Tarver	Perry	Natchitochez	Natchez	4:00 A.M.	
April 6	Tuscarora	Barthlott	New Orleans	Cincinnati	6:30 A.M.	
April 6	Claiborne	Bernett	New Orleans	Natchez	6:30 A.M.	Bargue Natchez in Tow
April 6	Bargue Natchez	Bontelle	Boston	Natchez	6:30 A.M.	
April 6	Cinderella	Stephenson	New Orleans	Little Rock	8:30 A.M.	
April 6	New Albany	Montgomery	New Orleans	Cincinnati	10:00 A.M.	
April 6	P. Miller	Frisby	New Orleans	Randolph	10:30 A.M.	
April 6	Little Rock	Pennyweight	Ft.Gibson	N.Orleans	4:30 P.M.	
April 6	United States	Hill	New Orleans	St.Louis	4:30 P.M.	
April 6	Vandalia	Durst	New Orleans	St. Louis	5:30 P.M.	
April 6	Genl.Gaines	Boggs	Cincinnati	New Orleans	7:30 P.M.	
April 6	Belle of Missouri	Carlisle	St. Louis	N.Orleans	8:30 P.M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
April 6	Bunker Hill	Powell	New Orleans	Manchester	11:00 P.M.	Ship Rochester in Tow
April 6	Ship Rochester	Owen	Boston	Natchez	11:00 P.M.	To Load for Liverpool
April 7	Buck Eye	Thompson	Arkansaw	New Orleans	12:30 A.M.	
April 7	John Jay	Mason	New Orleans	Arkansaw	7:00 A.M.	
April 7	Hinds	Vail	Manchester	Natchez	8:00 A.M.	Gone to Fort Adams for Cotton
April 7	Ganges	Wm. Corling	Tchula	New Orleans	10:30 A.M.	
April 7	Huntsville	J. Ganseley	St. Louis	New Orleans	1:00 P.M.	
April 7	Ellen Douglass	Walworth	Grand Gulf	New Orleans	11:00 A.M.	
April 7	North Alabama	Grice	Vicksburg	New Orleans	10:30 P.M.	
April 8	Commodore	Byington	N. Orleans	Cincinnati	4:00 P.M.	
April 8	Princess	C.B. Sanford	St. Louis	New Orleans	7:30 A.M.	
April 8	Wm. Fremch	S. Reid	New Orleans	Louisville	1:00 P.M.	
April 8	Formosa	A.L. Robertson	New Orleans	St. Louis	1:30 P.M.	
April 8	W.L. Robeson	Woods	St. Louis	New Orleans	2:30 P.M.	
April 9	Monarch	Fullerton	New Orleans	Louisville	2:30 A.M.	
April 9	Mississippi	Birch	New Orleans	Louisville	3:00 A.M.	
April 9	Selma	Blood	St. Louis	New Orleans	9:30 A.M.	6 days out

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
April 8	Swallow	Aushutz	Pittsburgh	N. Orleans	8:00 P.M.	31/2 days from Louisville
April 9	Camanche	McQuown	New Orleans	Wms.Landing	3:30 P.M.	
April 9	Clyde	Luckland	Quincy	New Orleans	5:00 P.M.	
April 9	Yazoo	Latham	New Orleans	Wms.Landing	6:00 P.M.	
April 9	Bayou Sara	A.Gates	N.Orleans	Yazoo City	11:30 P.M.	Brig Laurel in Tow Cargo of Ice.
April 9	Brig Laurel	Poopkins	New York	Grand Gulf	11:30 P.M.	Cargo of Ice
April 10	Louisville	N.J.Eaton	St.Louis	New Orleans	10:00 A.M.	
April 10	Canton	Stratton	Big Black	New Orleans	8:00 A.M.	
April 10	Argo	P.Lodwick	Natchitochez	Natchez	11:00 A.M.	
April 10	Ewd.Shippen	Panniel	Louisville	N.Orleans	4:30 P.M.	Bully of the waters with the other Capt
April 11	Rocky Mountain	Gilbert	Nashville	New Orleans	12:30 A.M.	
April 11	Asia	Irwin	Florence	N.Orleans	8:00 A.M.	3300 Bales Cotton & Lot Bacon
April 11	Ozark	Hosea	New Orleans	Little Rock	9:00 A.M.	Lot of soldiers on board
April 11	DeKalb	Lemmon	Ft.Smith	New Orleans	9:30 A.M.	
April 11	Corsican	Lockwood	St. Louis	N.Orleans	1:30 P.M.	The Officers of the Gov.Dredge
April 11	Rodolph	Wilson	New Orleans	Cincinnati	3:00 P.M.	Lots of Passengers
April 11	Pem	Shrodes	Cincinnati	NewOrleans	5:00 P.M.	Bully Freight
April 11	Batton Rouge	J.Irwin	N. Orleans	Louisville	9:00 P.M.	Smith is on bord the grate man

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
April 11	Independence	Wheeler	New Orleans	Cincinnati	10:00 P.M.	
April 11	Bunker Hill	Powell	Manchester	N.Orleans	10:00 P.M.	Passed without Landing
April 12	John Duncan	Bullard	Pittsburg	New Orleans	12:30 A.M.	Full ft. an 45 Passengers
April 12	Columbus	Hattleman	Cincinnati	N.Orleans	1:30 A.M.	Fine freight and full of Passengers
April 12	Norfolk	Smith	Pittsburgh	N.Orleans	3:00 A.M.	
April 12	John Randolph	Miller	Nashville	N.Orleans	11:00 A.M.	
April 12	Buck Eye	Thompson	New Orleans	Cincinnati	4:00 A.M.	
April 12	Henry Clay	Walthall	Louisville	New Orleans	9:00 A.M.	
April 12	Osceola	Robinson	N.Orleans	Grand Gulf	6:30 P.M.	Running like the Tivils
April 12	Claiborne	Barrett	Vicksburg	New Orleans	10:30 P.M.	
April 12	Geo.Washington	Quanier	Cincinnati	New Orleans	11:00 P.M.	
April 12	Oronoko	Bosworth	Pittsburgh	New Orleans	11:3/4 P.M.	
April 13	Madison	Scott	New Orleans	St.Louis	2:30 A.M.	
April 13	Hail Columbia	Whittemore	N.Orleans	Yazoo City	3:1/4 A.M.	
April 13	Mogul	Combs	Cincinnati	New Orleans	5:00 A.M.	
April 13	Danube	D.Whitten	N.Orleans	Cincinnati	9:00 A.M.	$100 Cabins & 300 Deck Passengers.
April 13	American	Brooks	Wm.Landing	N.Orleans	10:00 A.M.	She is a great Boat and Capt
April 13	Walk in the Water	Wilson	N.Orleans	Florence	4:00 P.M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHERE FROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
April 13	Bridge Water	Wright	New Orleans	Yazoo City	4:1/4 P.M	
April 13	Lexington	Alter	Cincinnati	New Orleans	7:00 P.M	
April 13	Mesiator	H.Canell	Cincinnati	New Orleans	12:00 P.M	
April 14	Hinds	Vail	Manchester	Natchez	12:30 A.M	
April 14	Clarksville	Irwin	Nashville	New Orleans	12:30 A.M	
April 14	Alton	Sellers	St. Louis	New Orleans	12:00 A.M	
April 14	Homer	Carroll	New Orleans	Louisville	5:00 A.M	
April 14	Gen.Brown	R.M.Connell	Louisville	New Orleans	3:00 P.M	
April 14	St.Louis	Swon	St.Louis	New Orleans	3:00 P.M	
April 14	Belle of Missouri	Carlisle	New Orleans	St.Louis	3:00 P.M	
April 14	Gladiator	McKinney	Natchitochez	Natchez	3:00 P.M	
April 14	Shakespear	Waring	N.Orleans	Louisville	6:00 P.M	heavy freight
April 14	Pennsylvania	T.Payne	New,Orleans	Louisville	6:3/4 P.M	Passed without Landing
April 14	John Nelson	Mathews	New Orleans	Natchez	8:00 P.M	
April 14	Swallow	Aushutz	New Orleans	Cincinnati	9:30 P.M	
April 15	Athinian	Farrer	New Orleans	Wheeling	4:00 A.M	Boat
April 15	Ambassador	James	Louisville	New Orleans	6:00 A.M	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHERE FROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
April 15	Yazoo	Latham	Wms. Landing	New Orleans	6:1/4 A.M.	
April 15	Camanche	McQuown	Wms. Landing	N.Orleans	7:30 A.M.	
April 15	Emperor	A.Auter	New Orleans	Louisville	9:00 A.M.	
April 15	Diana	Carter	Louisville	N.Orleans	12:30 P.M.	Passed without taking /her hurricane deck off
April 15	Ellen Kirkman	Allen	N.Orleans	Nashville	6:00 P.M.	
April 15	Osceola	Robinson	Grand Gulf	N.Orleans	7:30 P.M.	Bargue Iwonowna in Tow
April 15	Ganges	Worling	New Orleans	Tchula	8:00 P.M.	Bully
April 15	Olive Branch	Dumant	Red River	Natchez	12:00	
April 16	Pawnn	Dunica	St.Louis	New Orleans	7:00 A.M.	
April 16	Tiber	Struder	Louisville	N.Orleans	11:30 A.M.	Sweet Pittsburgh for Ever & on
April 16	Little Rock	Pennyweight	New Orleans	Arkansaw	1:00 P.M.	
April 16	New York	E.W.Burge	New Orleans	Arkansaw	2:00 P.M.	
April 16	Fwd.Shippen	Panniel	N.Orleans	Louisville	4:1/4 P.M.	29 ½ Hours from N.Orleans
April 17	Majestic	X	St.Louis	New Orleans	7:00 A.M.	
April 17	Sultana	Tufts	Louisville	New Orleans	7:30 A.M.	
April 17	Genl.Wayne	Fullerton	Cincinnati	New Orleans	4:30 P.M.	
April 17	Hail Columbia	Whittempre	Vicksburg	N.Orleans	8:30 P.M.	Ship Queen Victoria in Tow.
April 17	Ship Queen Victoria	Thompson	Vicksburg	Liverpool	8:30 P.M.	2500 Bales Cotton

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839 April 17	Liberty	Geo. Evans	Pittsburg	Red River	9:00 P.M.	Keel in Tow
April 17	Danl. Webster	Phillips	Nashville	New Orleans	9:1/4 P.M.	(lot of women)
April 18	Baltic	Adams	New Orleans	Louisville	2:00 A.M.	Keel in Tow
April 18	Ellen Douglass	Walworth	N.Orleans	Madison	3:00 A.M.	Load of R.Road Iron
April 18	Baltic	Adams	N.Orleans	Cincinnati	12:00 night	with Hull "Black Walnut" in tow
April 18	Norfolk	Smith	N.Orleans	Louisville	6:00 A.M.	Bully Boat & Bully Crew...So go it.
April 18	P.Miller	Frisby	Randolph	New Orleans	9:30 A.M.	
April 18	Empress	Russell	Cincinnati	New Orleans	10:00 A.M.	
April 18	Chancellor	Shallcross	Cincinnati	N.Orleans	2:30 P.M.	Hull of the Mississippian in Tow
April 18	Bayou Sara	Gates	Columbia	N.Orleans	2:30 P.M.	Brig Laurel in Tow
April 18	Brig Laurel	X	Grand Gulf	New Orleans	2:30 P.M.	
April 18	Tribune	Boyd	Pittsburg	N.Orleans	9:30 P.M.	Sweet Pittsburgh good
April 18	Columbus	Distin	N.Orleans	Cincinnati	10:00 P.M.	
April 19	North Alabama	Grice	N.Orleans	Randolph	10:30 A.M.	
April 19	Columbus	Holderman	N.Orleans	Cincinnati	10:3/4 A.M.	Full freight and crowded with Passengers
April 19	Princess	C.B.Sanford	N.Orleans	Warsaw	11:00 A.M.	
April 19	Clyde	Luckland	N.Orleans	St.Louis	11:1/4 A.M.	4 Men blown, for whom the Capt in rounded to and took in the yawl
April 19	Bridge Water	Wright	Tchula	N.Orleans	11:30 A.M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHERE FROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
April 19	Genl.Gaines	Boggs	N.Orleans	Cincinnati	12:30 P.M.	
April 19	Geo.Washington	Quanier	N.Orleans	Cincinnati	1:00 P.M.	Fine Accommodation
April 19	Vicksburg	H.Pease	Louisville	New Orleans	4:00 P.M.	Heavily Leaden
April 19	J.Duncan	Bullard	New Orleans	Cincinnati	4:00 P.M.	
April 19	W.L.Robson	Woods	N.Orleans	St.Louis	5:00 P.M.	A Old Capt. Fine. Wheeling
April 19	Genl.Brown	McConnell	N.Orleans	Louisville	8:3/4 P.M.	Runs Fast
April 20	Invincible	Smith	Maysville	N.Orleans	12:30 A.M.	
April 20	Canton	Stratton	New Orleans	Big Black	7:00 A.M.	
April 20	Persian	Green	Cincinnati	New Orleans	10:00 A.M.	
April 20	Winchester	Anderson	Pittsburgh	N.Orleans	11:00 A.M.	
April 20	Clarksville	Irwin	New Orleans	Nashville	12:30 P.M.	
April 20	Diana	Carter	N.Orleans	Louisville	4:30 P.M.	Any quantity! hoosiers! 29 hours out.
April 20	Hinds	Vail	Yazoo City	Natchez	10:00 P.M.	
April 20	Selma	Blood	New Orleans	St.Louis	10:1/4 P.M.	
April 21	Wm.French	Johnson	Louisville	New Orleans	6:00 A.M.	
April 21	Lexington	Alter	New Orleans	Cincinnati	9:30 A.M.	
April 21	Splendid	Church	Maysville	New Orleans	11:00 A.M.	
April 21	Geo.Collier	Taylor	St.Louis	N.Orleans	11:1/4 A.M.	One guard torn off / by the Emperor

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHERE FROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
April 21	Tarver	Perry	Shrivesport	Natchez	11:1/4 A.M.	Man Starver of red River
April 21	New Albany	Montgomery	Cincinnati	New Orleans	11:30 A.M.	One day of steam
April 21	Ambassador	J.P.James	N.Orleans	Louisville	9:00 P.M.	very few passengers
April 22	Rienzi	Baird	St.Louis	N.Orleans	4:00 A.M.	/Messr. One day after date I promis to pay J.H.Arthers or order 1 cent
April 22	Argo	Lodwick	Natchitochez	Natchez	6:00 A.M.	
April 22	Mediator	Worsham	N.Orleans	Cincinnati	10:00 A.M.	Fine Chambermaid
April 22	John Jay	Mason	Ft.Smith	N.Orleans	11:3/4 A.M.	
April 22	Oronoko	Bosworth	N.Orleans	Portsmouth	12:30 P.M.	One day after no good
April 22	DeKalb	Simon	New Orleans	Little Rock	1:30 P.M.	
April 22	Worden Passe	McKinney	St.Louis	N.Orleans	4:00 P.M.	Sultana cant be beat
April 22	Sultana	A.W.Tufts	N.Orleans	Louisville	4:30 P.M.	Wrong 30 hours out(29 hours /from port to port)
April 22	Bunkerhill	Powell	N.Orleans	Manchester	6:1/4 P.M.	good Lots of freight
April 23	Commerce	Brickett	Cincinnati	N.Orleans	2:00 A.M.	Query how many in a lot
April 23	Ganges	Corling	Tchula	N.Orleans	3:00 A.M.	Yazoo low and falling fast
April 23	Mogul	J.Combs	New Orleans	Cincinnati	10:30 A.M.	mf.mark
April 23	Henry Clay	Walthall	New Orleans	Louisville	12:00	...passed up without putting her fire out.
April 23	John Randolph	Miller	N.Orleans	Nashville	12:30 P.M.	Bully Gnut Freight
April 23	Monarch	Fullerton	Louisville	N.Orleans	6:1/4 P.M.	great Boat of the River

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHERE FROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
April 24	Tiber	Struder	N.Orleans	Cincinnati	9:00 A.M.	Wheeling
April 24	Corsican	Lockwood	N.Orleans	St.Louis	10:1/4 A.M.	mf.mark
April 24	Tarquin	McClintock	Portsmouth	New Orleans	3:30 P.M.	
April 24	Cinderella	Stephenson	Ft.Coffu	N.Orleans	12:00 noon	Accommodating Boat
April 24	Comanche	Hinkle	New Orleans	Wms.Landing	6:00 P.M.	
April 24	Pem	Rhodes	N.Orleans	Pittsburg	8:00 P.M.	Full Load freight
April 24	Empress	Russell	New Orleans	Cincinnati	11:00 P.M.	
April 24	Olive Branch	Aunsdin	Red River	Natchez	11:00 P.M.	
April 25	Ozark	Hosea	Arkansaw	New Orleans	8:00 A.M.	
April 25	Gov.Shelby	Kerchered	Louisville	New Orleans	10:00 A.M.	
April 25	Tribune	Head	N.Orleans	Pittsburgh	11:00 A.M.	Sweet Full Freight Pittsburg
April 25	Genl.Wayne	Fullerton	New Orleans	Cincinnati	4:00 P.M.	
April 25	Yazoo	Latham	New Orleans	Wms.Landing	8:00 P.M.	
April 25	Wm.French	Johnston	N.Orleans	Louisville	10:00 P.M.	28 hours out wooded 4 times
April 25	Invincible	Smith	N.Orleans	Cincinnati	10:30 P.M.	Fine Accommodating Officers
April 25	Independence	Wheeler	Cincinnati	N.Orleans	12:00 night	great Boat
April 25	Bunker Hill	Powell	Manchester	N.Orleans	12:00 night	Brig Eliza & Susan in Tow
April 25	Brig Eliza & Susan	Dyer	Vicksburg	New York	12:00 night	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHERE FROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
April 26	Wm.Robinson jr.	Bernell	Pittsburgh	N.Orleans	8:00 A.M.	Report Pennsylvanian / Burnt of Paducah
April 26	Vandalia	Durst	St.Louis	N.Orleans	12:30 P.M.	Passed without Landing or / Making her obeisance
April 26	Tuskina	Bascomb	St.Louis	New Orleans	1:00 P.M.	Pennsylvania
April 26	Alton	Sellers	New Orleans	St.Louis	2:00 P.M.	Pennsylvania
April 26	St.Louis	Swon	New Orleans	St.Louis	2:30 P.M.	Run out of sight in 14 minutes
April 26	Claiborne	Bennett	New Orleans	Vicksburg	7:30 P.M.	
April 26	Vicksburg	H.Pease	N.Orleans	Louisville	9:00 P.M.	29 hours out_ Splendid Boat
April 27	Asia	Irwin	N.Orleans	Florence	12:30 A.M.	P.C.Creiger Pennsylvavian
April 27	Angora	Tarlton	Cincinnati	N.Orleans	2:00 A.M.	6 days out
April 27	Wm.Wallace	Cordill	St.Louis	N.Orleans	10:30 A.M.	Prom & Brom Gun Smith
April 27	P.Miller	Frisbe	N.Orleans	Pittsburgh	4:00 P.M.	P.C.Crusier / Running to acertainty
April 27	Winchester	Anderson	New Orleans	Cincinnati	4:1/4 P.M.	
April 27	North Alabama	Grice	Memphis	New Orleans	5:00 P.M.	Running to a Certainty
April 27	Marmion	Staley	Cincinnati	New Orleans	6:00 P.M.	
April 27	Hinds	Vail	Yazoo City	New Orleans	8:30 P.M.	
April 28	New Albany	Montgomery	N.Orleans	Cincinnati	1:00 A.M.	Brukle Capts. Capt
April 28	Merrimack	Buird	St.Louis	New Orleans	2:00 A.M.	
April 28	Buck Eye	Thompson	Cincinnati	N.Orleans	2:30 A.M.	Captn. Captn. McHaddan

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
April 28	Bridge Water	Wright	N.Orleans	Tchula	3:00A.M.	
April 28	Persian	J.Green	N.Orleans	Cincinnati	8:00 A.M.	
April 28	Canton	Stratton	Big Black	New Orleans	3:00 P.M.	
April 29	Louisville	W.L.Eaton	N.Orleans	St.Louis	7:00 A.M.	Madame Celeste on board
April 29	Chancellor	Shalcross	New Orleans	Cincinnati	8:00 A.M.	
April 29	Tarquin	McClintock	New Orleans	Pittsburgh	12:00	
April 29	Formosa	A.L.Robertson	St.Louis	N.Orleans	12:00	4½ Days out
April 29	Danl.Webster	Phillips	N.Orleans	Nashville	12:30 P.M.	deep Loaded and Lots of Passengers
April 29	Danube	Whitten	Cincinnati	N.Orleans	1:30 P.M.	Wm.Glasgow burnt 40 miles above Mouth Ohio
April 29	Argo	Lodwick	Red River	Natchez	2:00 P.M.	going like thunder
April 29	Swallow	Aushutz	Cincinnati	N.Orleans	2:1/4 P.M.	5½ from Louisville
April 29	Prairie	Fruleigh	St.Louis	N.Orleans	3:30 P.M.	Loaded down to the guards
April 29	Monarch	Fullerton	N.Orleans	Louisville	5:00 P.M.	28½ Hours out
April 29	Ewd.Shippen	Pamube	Louisville	N.Orleans	5:3/4 P.M.	3½ from Louisville rising
April 29	Bayou Sara	A.Gates	New Orleans	Columbia	8:00 P.M.	
April 30	Commodore	Byington	Cincinnati	N.Orleans	3:00 A.M.	Run into by the Ambassador at Ft. Island
April 30	John Jay	Mason	New Orleans	Little Rock	8:30 A.M.	
April 30	Mediterranean	Baldwin	St.Louis	N.Orleans	12:30 P.M.	A Bully Boat

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE.....BOAT.....MASTER.....WHEREFROM.....DESTINATION.....HR. OF ARRIVAL.....REMARKS.....
1839
April 30..Worden Passe...McKinney...N.Orleans...Louisville...12:3/4 P.M.....

April 30..Hail Columbia...Whittemore...N.Orleans...Manchester...12:3/4 P.M..Brig Bargue Chief in Tow.

April 30..Bargue Chief...Farnam...Boston...Natchez.....12:3/4 P.M..Loaded with Ice to L.& Bennett..

April 30..Osceola...Robertson...New Orleans...Pittsburgh...2:00 P.M...Full Load.....

April 30..Hinds...Vail...Natchez...Manchester.....6:00 P.M...waits for neither Capt. Col. or Deacon

May 1...Sultana...Tufts...Evansville...New Orleans...8:30 A.M...Go it Lady.....

May 1...Gov.Shelby...Kerchered...New Orleans...Louisville...8:30 A.M.....

May 1...Commerce...Bricket...New Orleans...Cincinnati.....9:1/4 A.M.....

May 1...Claiborne...Bernett...Vicksburg...N.Orleans.....10:00 A.M.....Bargue Sardins in Tow.....

May 1...Bargue Sardin...Richie...Vicksburg...New York...10:00 A.M.....

May 1...Diana...Carter...Louisville...New Orleans.....12:00 ....3½ Days out .....

May 1...Majestic...Morehouse...New Orleans...St.Louis....2:1/4 P.M.....

May 1...Independence...Wheeler...N.Orleans...Louisville...8:1/4 P.M...../Full freight & lots of Passengers.....

May 2...Rudolph.....Miller....Cincinnati....N.Orleans...12:30 A.M.....

May 2...Bridge Water...Wright...Manchester...N.Orleans...12:30 A.M.....

May 2...Splendid...Church...New Orleans.....Portsmouth...5:00 A.M.....

May 2...Yazoo...Latham...Wms.Landing....New Orleans.....7:00 A.M.....

May 2...Baton Rouge...Irwin...Cincinnati...New Orleans....9:3/4 A.M.....deep Loaded.....

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE.....BOAT.....MASTER.....WHEREFROM.....DESTINATION.....HR. OF ARRIVAL.....REMARKS.....

1839

May &...United States...Hill...St.Louis....New Orleans.....9:3/4 A.M.....deep Loaded.....

May &...Rienzi...Converse...New Orleans....St.Louis.....10:30 A.M.....

May &..Southerner...Sumpter...St.Louis...N.Orleans...1:30 P.M...loaded to the guards*-/sure and no mistakes ....

May &...Ganges...Corling...New Orleans....Tchula.....9:00 P.M.....

May &...Pawnee...Carlisle..New Orleans...St.Louis....11:00 P.M.....

May 3...Wm.Robinson jr...Bernell...New Orleans...Cincinnati...&:00 A.M.....

May 3...Camanche...McQuown...Wms.Landing.....New Orleans.....7:00 A.M.....

May 3...Genl.Brown...McConnell...Louisville...N.Orleans....8:00 A.M...../Chimneys blown overboard in a gale.....

May 3...Emperor...Auter...Louisville...New Orleans.....10:00 A.M.....

May 3...Buck Eye...Thompson...New Orleans...Cincinnati....12:3/4 P.M....Campte Hard after.....

May 3...Atalanta...L.Fagin...Cincinnati...New Orleans...1:1/4 P.M.....

May 3...Campte...W.B.Carroll...New Orleans...Louisville...3:1/4 P.M...Running like a loped Hard dog..

May 3...H.Columbia...Whittemore...Vicksburg...New Orleans...7:30 P.M.....

May 3...Ewd.Shippen...Panube...New Orleans....Louisville....9:00 P.M...Report &7 hours out.....

May 3...Cinderella....Stevenson...New Orleans...Little Rock...10:00 P.M.....

May 4...Little Rock...Pennyweight...Arkansaw....New Orleans...5:00 A.M.....

May 4...Belle of Missouri...Carlisle...St.Louis...New Orleans...5:00 A.M.....

May 4...Walk in the Water...Wilie...Tennesee...New Orleans.....4:30 A.M.....

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
May 4.	Angora	Tarlton	New Orleans	Cincinnati	12:00	with Mrs. Elliot alias Madame Celeste in Tow
May 4	Ambassador	J.J.James	Louisville	N.Orleans	12:3/4 P.M.	Water Rising not bad
May 4	Genl.Gaines	Boggs	Cincinnati	New Orleans	5:30 P.M.	
May 4	Marmion	Staley	N.Orleans	Cincinnati	5:3/4 P.M.	A Fine bar and the best of Liquors In a horn
May 4	Merrimack	Carlisle	New Orleans	Cincinnati	7:30 P.M.	Fine Load
May 4	Hinds	Vail	Yazoo City	Natchez	11:00 P.M.	Go it while you are young--yes marm
May 5	Little Red	Kennedy	St.Louis	New Orleans	1:30 A.M.	
May 5	Swallow	Anshutz	New Orleans	Louisville	5:30 A.M.	Beautiful---Go it my Darling
May 5	Olive Branch	Annsdin.	Red River	Natchez	4:30 P.M	
May 5	Madison	Scott	St.Louis	New Orleans	4:30 P.M	
May 5	Bayou Sara	Alfrd.Gates	Columbia	New Orleans	6:00 P.M.	Gentlemanly Officers
May 5	Geo.Washington	Quanier	Louisville	New Orleans	9:1/4 P.M	
May 6	Danube	Whitten	New Orleans	Cincinnati	8:00 A.M.	A great Boat in her way
May 6	Clarksville	Irwin	Nashville	New Orleans	8:00 A.M.	
May 6	Norfolk	Smith	Louisville	New Orleans	8:1/4 A.M.	fancy chimnies-not chimneys.
May 6	Vandalia	O.Horrn	New Orleans	St.Louis	11:00 A.M.	
May 6	Macfarland	Dunseth	Cincinnati	New Orleans	1:30 P.M.	Go it when you are young---new Boat

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						27 hours 50 minutes----out
May 6	Diana	Carter	New Orleans	Louisville	3:3/4 P.M.	of sight in 12 minutes. Geo.Collier Towed back by
May 6	Bunker Hill	Powell	New Orleans	Manchester	12:00 Night	the Geo.Washington
May 7	W.L.Robeson	Woods	St.Louis	New Orleans	3:00 A.M.	
May 7	Ozark	Hosea	New Orleans	Arkansaw	3:30 A.M.	
May 7	Wm.French	S.Johnson	Louisville	New Orleans	7:00 A.M.	Made her Trip up in 6 days 5 hours lost 98
May 7	Argo	Lodwick	Natchitochez	Natchez	1:00 P.M.	Sanded without taking her hat off
May 7	Anti-Theogistic	Flatulent	Green-bay	Hindoostan	18:3/4 M.d.	Loaded with Flat headed Indians and &c
May 7	Hinds	Vail	Natchez	Yazoo City	6:00 P.M.	
May 7	Olive Branch	Annsdin	Natchez	Natchitochez	9:00 P.M.	No Signal lights-look Sharp
May 7	Savana	Coleman	Wheeling	New Orleans	10:3/4 P.M.	23½ out running for island Natchez
May 8	Shakspeare	Weaning	Louisville	New Orleans	1:00 A.M.	
May 8	Rodolph	W.H.Miller	N.Orleans	Cincinnati	8:1/4 A.M.	33hours out Not Running any--O!
May 8	Ganges	Corling	Manchester	New Orleans	5:00 P.M.	
May 8	Genl.Brown	McConnell	N.Orleans	Louisville	7:00 P.M.	31 hours out: REPORT Sultana Raising STEAM when she left
May 8	Princess	Sandford	Warsaw	New Orleans	10:30 P.M.	
May 8	Vicksburg	Pease	Louisville	New Orleans	12:00 night	Fine freight
May 9	Formosa	Robertson	New Orleans	Louisville	8:00 A.M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
May 9	John Duncan	Bullard	Cincinnati	New Orleans	9:30 A.M.	
May 9	Constellation	Thos.Payne	New Orleans	Nashville	2:00 P.M.	
May 9	Sultana	Tufts	N.Orleans	Louisville	3:30 P.M.	28½ hours out lost 3½! ! Refers to loss of 32 persons from the bursting of the connecting pipe of the Geo. Collier
May 10	Empress	Russell	Cincinnati	N.Orleans	2:00 A.M.	
May 10	Adriatic	Perry	Cincinnati	N.Orleans	5:00 A.M.	
May 10	Houma	S.Griffith	New Orleans	Cincinnati	6:30 A.M.	Mediator Sunk at Hendeson/ Ohio on the
May 10	Atalanta	L.Fagin	N.Orleans	Cincinnati	9:30 A.M.	Beat the Bridge Water 9½ hours
May 10	Bridge Water	Wright	New Orleans	Cincinnati	10:00 A.M.	
May 10	Selma	Blood	St.Louis	N.Orleans	4:00 P.M.	heavily laden with lead
May 11	Genl.Gaines	Boggs	New Orleans	Louisville	1:00 A.M.	
May 11	Bunker Hill	Powell	Vicksburg	New Orleans	1:30 A.M.	
May 11	Ellen Kirkman	Allen	Paducah	New Orleans	8:00 A.M.	
May 11	Moravian	Harbin	Chillicotha	New Orleans	9:00 A.M.	
May 11	Southerner	Sumpter	N.Orleans	Louisville	1:00 P.M.	Selman run into the Baton Rouge & tore her wheel house off
May 11	Prairie	Fruleigh	New Orleans	St.Louis	5:1/4 P.M.	Deep Loaded
May 11	Canton	Stratton	New Orleans	Cold Water	7:00 P.M.	
May 11	Belle of Missouri	Finch	New Orleans	St.Louis	8:00 P.M.	
May 12	Hinds	Vail	Yazoo City	Natchez	12:30 A.M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
May 18	Yazoo	Latham	New Orleans	Wabas River	12:30 A.M.	Mail
May 18	Bonsparte	Crevolt	New Orleans	Cincinnati	8:00 A.M.	
May 18	Corinthian	Braden	Florence	New Orleans	9:1/4 A.M.	Ay! Mail
May 18	Emperor	A.Auter	New Orleans	Louisville	9:30 A.M.	"every inch a king" Lear
May 18	DeKalb	Simon	Arkansas	New Orleans	9:3/4 A.M.	Passed without making her obeisance
May 18	Camanche	Hinkle	N.Orleans	Williams Landing	2:30 P.M.	
May 18	Commodore	Byington	N.Orleans	Cincinnati	2:30 P.M.	Antiquary
May 18	Tribune	Boyd	Cincinnati	N.Orleans	6:00 P.M.	
May 18	Corsican	Lockwood	St.Louis	New Orleans	6:30 P.M.	not to be sneer'd at no way you can fix it!!!
May 18	Columbus	Distin	Cincinnati	New Orleans	11:00 P.M.	
May 13	Norfolk	Smith	N.Orleans	Louisville	2:30 A.M.	
May 13	Ewd.Shippen	Panube	Louisville	N.Orleans	9:00 A.M.	Reports 3 days out from Louisville not so 10 hours
May 13	St.Louis	Swon	St.Louis	New Orleans	11:00 A.M.	
May 13	Wm.French	Steve Johnson	New Orleans	Louisville	2:30 P.M.	28 hours and ½ out from New Orleans
May 13	New Albany	Montgomery	Louisville	New Orleans	2:30 P.M.	
May 13	Little Rock	Pennyweight	N.Orleans	Arkansaw	3:30 P.M.	
May 13	Tiber	Struder	Cincinnati	New Orleans	4:30 P.M.	
May 13	Ambassador	J.J.James	N.Orleans	Louisville	5:1/4 P.M.	29½ hours out

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHERE FROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
May 13	Hail Columbia	J.R.Weals	New Orleans	Yazoo City	6:1/4 P.M.	
May 13	New York	E.W.Burge	Arkansaw	New Orleans	8:00 P.M.	
May 14	Shakespear	Warring	New Orleans	Louisville	4:00 A.M.	
May 14	Olive Branch	J.Ansden	Red River	Natchez	7:30 A.M.	
May 14	Oronoko	Bosworth	Portsmouth	N.Orleans	3:00 P.M.	Towed away Ship Rochester
May 14	Hinds	Vail	Natvhez	Yazoo City	6:00 P.M.	
May 15	Macfarland	Dunseth	N.Orleans	Cincinnati	9:00 A.M.	George Washington fine Boat close behind
May 15	Alpha...Omega	St.Louis	N.Orleans		9:30 A.M.	Gone ahead in a hurry!! Afraid of being caught by the tail
May 15	Clarksville	Irwin	New Orleans	Nashville	9:3/4 A.M.	
May 15	Geo.Washington	Quarrier	N.Orleans	Wheeling	4:30 P.M.	A splendid boat-first rate officers! runs well! any thing more wanting?
May 15	North Alabama	Grice	N.Orleans	Florence	4:30 P.M.	
May 15	Little Red	Kennedy	N.Orleans	St.Louis	5:30 P.M.	
May 15	United States	Hill	N.Orleans	St.Louis	9:30 P.M.	
May 16	Campte	W.B.Carroll	Louisville	N.Orleans	8:00 A.M.	
May 16	Hail Columbia	J.R.Wells	Vicksburg	N.Orleans	8:30 A.M.	Towed away Ship Forrester & Bargue Chief
May 16	Danl.Webster	Phillips	Nashville	N.Orleans	3:3/4 A.M.	Reports the water falling in the Ohio & Cumberland Rivers
May 16	John Jay	Mason	Arkansaw	New Orleans	5:00 A.M.	
May 16	Louisville	N.I.Eaton	St.Louis	N.Orleans	6:1/4 A.M.	a splendid boat

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
May 16.	Mississippi	Ashton	Louisville	N.Orleans	10:00 A.M.	S.B.Rhine Blown up Athenian Sunk and Georgian Rum over besides sundry accidents to numerious to mention
May 16.	Savana	Martin	N.Orleans	Pittsburgh	5:30 P.M.	has been aground at Island 14---2 weeks sure and 4 days
May 16.	Far West	Miller	Island 14	N.Orleans	6:30 P.M.	
May 16.	Asia	Irwin	Florence	New Orleans	10:30 P.M.	
May 16.	Walker	W.C.Vaught	New Orleans	Yazoo City	11:00 P.M.	
May 17.	North America	Asa	Louisville	New Orleans	2:00 A.M.	
May 17.	Argo	Lodwick	Natchitoches	Natchez	1:30 A.M.	
May 17.	Cinderella	Stevenson	Little Rock	New Orleans	5:00 A.M.	
May 17.	Empress	Russell	N.Orleans	Cincinnati	8:00 A.M.	Bully Boat and Capt. too
May 17.	Rocky Mountain	Pitcher	Nashville	N.Orleans	12:00	Full load Water Falling
May 17.	Persian	Joel Green	Louisville	N.Orleans	12:1/4 P.M.	2000 Bbls. Pork for Natchez
May 17.	Fwd.Shippen	Birch	N.Orleans	Louisville	3:30 P.M.	27½ hours out lost 4 hours by fog and wooded Twice
May 18.	Jno.Randolph	Miller	Nashville	New Orleans	3:00 A.M.	
May 18.	Geo.Collier	Taylor	New Orleans	St.Louis	3:00 A.M.	
May 18.	Diana	Carter	Louisville	New Orleans	6:00 A.M.	
May 18.	Claiborne	Dunn	New Orleans	Vicksburg	10:00 A.M.	
May 18.	Madison	Scott	New Orleans	St.Louis	10:30 A.M.	
May 18.	Monarch	Fullerton	Louisville	New Orleans	11:00 A.M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
May 18	Princess	Sandford	N.Orleans	Cincinnati	2:30 P.M.	
May 18	Mediterranean	Shaw	New Orleans	Cincinnati	3:1/4 P.M.	
May 18	Hinds	Vail	Yazoo City	Natchez	10:00 P.M.	
May 19	Mogul	J.Combs	Cincinnati	New Orleans	7:00 A.M.	
May 19	New Albany	Montgomery	New Orleans	Louisville	8:00 A.M.	
May 19	Rienzi	Buird	St.Louis	New Orleans	8:30 A.M.	
May 19	Camanche	McQuown	Yazoo City	New Orleans	11:00 A.M.	full load cotton
May 19	Itasen	Wells	Arkansaw	New Orleans	8:00 P.M.	
May 19	Independence	Wheeler	Cincinnati	New Orleans	4:00 P.M.	
May 19	Ganges	Wilson	N.Orleans	Wms.Landing	5:00 P.M.	Running like all Eternal wrath is to beat anything Running
May 19	Swallow	Anshutz	Cincinnati	N.Orleans	7:30 P.M.	/Runs in the water like a duck
May 19	Walk in the water	Wiley	New Orleans	Florence	8:00 P.M.	
May 20	Adriatic	Perry	New Orleans	Cincinnati	4:00 A.M.	
May 20	Renown	McBride	Little Rock	N.Orleans	5:00 A.M.	Running light lighter,lighted
May 20	Tribune	Boyd	New Orleans	Pittsburgh	9:00 A.M.	Shire now
May 20	Columbus	Distin	New Orleans	Cincinnati	11:00 A.M.	
May 20	Argo	Steel	Natchez	Red River	3:00 P.M.	
May 20	Buck Eye	Starkey	Cincinnati	New Orleans	4:00 P.M.	deep loaded 6½ Days out

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
May 20	Merrimack	Carlisle	Louisville	New Orleans	9:30 P.M.	
May 20	Corsican	Lockwood	New Orleans	St.Louis	12:00 M.	36 Hours out
May 21	Sultana	Tufts	Louisville	New Orleans	3:30 A.M.	
May 21	Tiber	Struder	New Orleans	Cincinnati	5:00 A.M.	Remarks
May 21	DeKalb	Simmon	New Orleans	Arkansaw	8:00 A.M.	
May 21	Commerce	Brickett	Cincinnati	New Orleans	12:3/4 A.M.	Sent her Yawl ashore
May 21	Algoniquin	Cadwalder	Louisville	New Orleans	8:30 A.M.	
May 21	Columbus	Holderman	Cincinnati	New Orleans	9:00 A.M.	
May 21	Ellen Kirkman	Allen	New Orleans	Nashville	10:00 A.M.	Bully Boat
May 21	Genl.Brown	McConnell	Louisville	N.Orleans	2:00 P.M.	Pkg. for J.H.L.
May 21	Hinds	Vail	Natchez	Manchester	6:00 P.M.	
May 21	Chancellor	Shallcross	Ripley	New Orleans	6:30 P.M.	
May 22	Logan Port	------	Pittsburgh	New Orleans	6:00 A.M.	
May 22	Corinthian	Shrodes	N.Orleans	Pittsburg	8:30 A.M.	Splendid Boat
May 22	Danube	Whitten	Portsmouth	N.Orleans	10:00 A.M.	
May 22	Osceola	Webb	Louisville	N.Orleans	2:00 P.M.	7 feet wider than the Canal
May 22	St.Louis	Swon	N.Orleans	St.Louis	5:30 P.M.	30 hours out lost 3½ hours

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839 May 22	Selma	Blood	New Orleans	St. Louis	5:30 P.M.	
May 22	Diana	Carter	N.Orleans	Louisville	6:00 P.M.	26 hours & 45 minutes out & splitting the River open
May 23	Angora	Tarlton	Cincinnati	New Orleans	3:00 A.M.	
May 23	Eradicator	Tyson	Red River	St.Louis	6;30 A.M.	U.S. Tooth Eradicators
May 23	New York	Burge	New Orleans	Nashville	10:00 A.M.	
May 23	Peru	Shrodes	Cincinnati	New Orleans	4:30 P.M.	
May 23	Genl.Gaines	Boggs	Louisville	New Orleans	5:00 P.M.	Running fast
May 23	Claiborne	Barret	Vicksburg	New Orleans	6:30 P.M.	tow'd Bargue Natchez to New Orleans
May 23	Campte	Carroll	New Orleans	Louisville	7:30 P.M.	Bully for Running ------
May 24	Lexington	Alter	Cincinnati	New Orleans	12:30 A.M.	
May 24	Oronoka	Bosworth	New Orleans	Cincinnati	9:3/4 A.M.	
May 24	Ozark	Hosea	Arkansaw	New Orleans	10:30 A.M.	
May 24	Columbian	Dunn	N.Orleans	Pittsburg	12:30 P.M.	Whip'd anything in Red River! art sure?
May 24	John Jay	Mason	N.Orleans	Little Rock	5:30 P.M.	
May 24	Oconer	Harris	N. Orleans	Cincinnati	2:00 P.M.	Passed in disgust without landing...
May 24	Monarch	Fullerton	N.Orleans	Louisville	7:00 P.M.	
May 25	Moravian	Harbin	N.Orleans	Cincinnati	6:1/4 A.M.	was run into by the Peru at Prophet Island-no damage to the Moravian but the Peru wasinjured considerably

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
May 25	Ganges	Wilson	Manchester	New Orleans	P:00 A.M.	
May 25	Vandalia	Darst	St.Louis	New Orleans	12:00	
May 25	Persian	J.Green	New Orleans	Cincinnati	1:30 P.M.	
May 25	Hail Columbia	J.R.Wells	New Orleans	Yazoo City	5:3/4 P.M.	
May 25	Swallow	Anshutz	New Orleans	Cincinnati	6:00 P.M.	38 hours from N.O. Natchez/that is a d---ly Go a head
May 25	Olive Branch	Ainsdien	Red River	Natchez	6:30 P.M.	
May 25	Cinderella	Stephenson	New Orleans	Arkansaw	7:30 P.M.	Improveable mate below
May 25	Pawnee	Carlisle	St.Louis	New Orleans	7:30 P.M.	
May 25	Argo	Steel	Natchitochez	Natchez	8:30 P.M.	
May 25	Hinds	Vail	Yazoo City	Natchez	9:30 P.M.	
May 26	North America	Asa	New Orleans	Louisville	3:30 A.M.	
May 26	Rodolph	Miller	Cincinnati	New Orleans	5:30 A.M.	
May 26	Ewd.Shippen	Birch	Louisville	N.Orleans	10:30 A.M.	3½ days out made her Trip/up in 5 days 18 hours
May 26	Danl.Webster	Phillips	New Orleans	Nashville	9:00 A.M.	
May 26	Rienzi	Converse	New Orleans	Louisville	11:00 A.M.	
May 26	Independence	Wheeler	N.Orleans	Cincinnati	4:00 P.M.	86hours out & Lost 3 Precisley
May 26	Genl.Brown	McConnell	New Orleans	Louisville	7:00 P.M.	
May 26	Wm.French	S.Johnson	Louisville	New Orleans	7:30P.M.	Made her Trip up in 6 days and 4 hrs./Landed ft. & Passengers 73 Times

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
May 26	Buck Eye	Thompson	New Orleans	Louisville	8:00 P.M.	
May 26	Louisville	Eaton	New Orleans	St.Louis	10:30 P.M.	
May 27	Algonquin	Dustin	New Orleans	Pittsburg	1:30 P.M.	All gone agin..... 30 hours out Lots of Passengers
May 27	Sultana	Tufts	New Orleans	Louisville	5:00 P.M.	/How Many in a lot a load..... Stop her---Stop her!!!
May 27	Asia	M.W.Irvin	N.Orleans	Florence	8:1/4 P.M.	/Sheriff after her No durn Lie...
May 27	Rocky Mountain	Pilcher	N.Orleans	Nashville	9:00 P.M.	Raised from the dead hand with the dailey Express store.....
May 27	Mediator	Carroll	Paducah	New Orleans	9:30 P.M.	
May 28	Bunker Hill	Powell	New Orleans	Louisville	1:00 A.M.	
May 28	John Randolph	Miller	N.Orleans	Nashville	4:00 A.M.	
May 28	Mississippi	Ashton	N.Orleans	Louisville	7:00 A.M.	
May 28	Alton	Sellers	N.Orleans	St.Louis	4:00 A.M.	
May 28	Lydia	Vookhees	Pittsburgh	Red River	6:00 A.M.	Built in 6 Weeks Precisely & /named after the Olind girl last days of Powpen.....
May 28	Emperor	Auter	Louisville	N.Orleans	8:30 A.M.	
May 28	Olive Branch	Ainsden	Natchez	Natchitoches	1:00 P.M.	
May 28	Hinds	Vail	Natchez	Yazoo City	6:00 P.M.	Any quanity Passengers & freight....
May 28	Ambassador	J.J.James	Louisville	New Orleans	7:00 P.M.	
May 29	Southerner	Sumpter	Flint Island	New Orleans	12:00 A.M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HRS OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
May 29	Constellation	Payne	Smithland	New Orleans	12:30 A.M.	
May 29	North Alabama	Grice	Tennessee	N.Orleans	4:30 A.M.	Capt. Grice to old /for the Tennessee
May 29	Vicksburg	Pease	Flint Island	New Orleans	6:00 A.M.	
May 29	Commerce	Brickett	New Orleans	Cincinnati	7:30 A.M.	
May 29	Wm.Robinson Jr.	Bernell	Cincinnati	N.Orleans	8:30 A.M.	
May 29	Lexington	Alter	New Orleans	Cincinnati	9:30 A.M.	
May 29	Merrimack	Carlisle	N.Orleans	Cincinnati	12:30 P.M.	
May 29	Belle of Missouri	D.French	St.Louis	New Orleans	6:00 P.M.	
May 29	Genl.Gaines	Boggs	N.Orleans	Louisville	7:30 P.M.	bound for the /Withlacoochie River
May 30	Hail Columbia	Wells	Manchester	N.Orleans	4:00 A.M.	for sale on Saturday June 1st. 1839
May 30	Danube	Whitten	N.Orleans	Louisville	1:00 P.M.	detaines 12 hours by steam Pipe
May 30	Camanche	Hinkle	N. Orleans	Wms.Landing	5:30 P.M.	
May 30	Angora	Tarlton	New Orleans	Cincinnati	6:00 P.M.	
May 30	Norfolk	Smith	Louisville	New Orleans	8:00 P.M.	Water falling
May 30	Smelter	Badger	Portsmouth	Louisville	9:00 P.M.	
May 30	Hwd.Shippen	Birch	New Orleans	Louisville	11:1/4 P.M.	
May 31	Walker	W.C.Vaught	Yazoo City	Shrivesport	9:00 A.M.	
May 31	Empress	Russell	Cincinnati	N.Orleans	11:30 A.M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHERE FROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839 May 31	Ramerpo	Ramify	Ramepy	Ramerhigh	3:00 P.M.	
May 31	Logans Port	Douglass	New Orleans	Arkansaw	8:00 P.M.	150 U.S.Troops on Board
May 31	Genl.Brady	Gunsolis	Missouri River	N.Orleans	9:30 P.M.	
May 31	Wm.French	S.Johnson	New Orleans	Louisville	8:30 P.M.	400 Mules & 700 its a mistake
May 31	P.Miller	Frisby	Pittsburg	New Orleans	12:00	
June 1	Marmion	Stailey	Wheeling	New Orleans	4:00 A.M.	5 feet water at Ft.Island
June 1	Little Rock	Pennyweight	Arkansaw	N.Orleans	4:30 A.M.	
June 1	Sultan	Lawrence	Cincinnati	New Orleans	7:30 A.M.	
June 1	Ganges	Wilson	New Orleans	Yazoo City	4:00 P.M.	
June 1	Prairie	Pruleigh	St.Louis	New Orleans	7:00 P.M.	Buck Eye Blown up in /Shoot of Island 34 supposed to be equal to the Explosion of the Genl.Brown and Augusta
June 1	Olive Branch	Ainsden	Natchitochez	Natchez	8:00 P.M.	
June 1	Hinds	Vail	Yazoo City	Natchez	11:30 P.M.	
June 2	Bonaparte	Crevolt	Louisville	N.Orleans	1:30 A.M.	Such occurrences will be /less common next year
June 2	Rodolph	Miller	New Orleans	Cincinnati	3:00 A.M.	
June 2	Clarksville	Irvin	Eddyville	N.Orleans	5:00 A.M.	Cumberland River falling fast
June 2	Argo	Steel	Natchitochez	Natchez	4:00 P.M.	
June 2	Ozark	Hosea	New Orleans	Arkansaw	12:00	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839 June 3	Formosa	Robertson	Cincinnati	New Orleans	2:00 A.M.	Report the mate & 3 hands /killed on the Buckeye
June 3	Atalanta	Fagin	Cincinnati	New Orleans	2:00 A.M.	
June 3	Vicksburg	Pease	New Orleans	Louisville	3:30 A.M.	out Running
June 3	Emperor	Auter	New Orleans	Louisville	3:00 A.M.	
June 3	Vandalia	Durst	New Orleans	St.Louis	9:30 A.M.	
June 3	Mediator	H.Carroll	New Orleans	Cincinnati	1:00 P.M.	
June 3	Diana	Carter	Louisville	New Orleans	2:00 P.M.	Buckeye at Paducah Water Raising
June 4	Itasca	Wells	New Orleans	Arkansas	2:30 P.M.	Stern Wheel Races time her
June 4	New Albany	Montgomery	Louisville	N. Orleans	8:00 P.M.	6 feet water at Flint /Island & 15 feet Rise at Pittsburg
June 4	Ambassador	James	New Orleans	Louisville	9:3/4 P.M.	Lots of Passengers
June 5	Bridge Water	Wright	Cincinnati	New Orleans	12:30 A.M.	
June 5	Mogal	Combs	New Orleans	Louisville	1:00 A.M.	
June 5	United States	Hill	St.Louis	New Orleans	1:00 A.M.	
June 5	Maid of Orleans	Van Houten	St.Louis	N. Orleans	8:30 A.M.	The Bully of all / Gods Creation
June 5	MacFarland	Dumseth	Louisville	New Orleans	9:3/4 A.M.	
June 5	Corsican	Lockwood	St.Louis	N. Orleans	10:1/4 A.M.	John Y. Maison
June 5	Chancellor	Shallcross	N. Orleans	Louisville	2:30 P.M.	James McDonald Esq
June 5	Hercules	Boyd	Arkansaw	N. Orleans	4:00 P.M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHERE FROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839 June 5	Ganges	Wilson	Manchester	New Orleans	7:1/4 P.M.	
June 5	Houma	S.Griffith	Louisville	New Orleans	7:30 P.M.	Passed without Landing/Flint Boat in Tow
June 5	Wm.Robinson Jr.	Bernell	N. Orleans	Pittsburg	11:00 P.M.	
June 5	Savanna	Thos.Riddell	Louisville	N.Orleans	11:30 P.M.	
June 6	Claiborne	Barrett	N. Orleans	Yazoo City	12:30 A.M.	Ship Ambassador in Tow
June 6	Lady of the Lake	------	N. Orleans	Pittsburgh	12:3/4 A.M.	Thos. Brown Shipp Ambassador
June 6	Camanche	Hinkle	Wms.Landing	N.Orleans	4:00 A.M.	
June 6	Empress	Russell	N.Orleans	Cincinnati	5:00 A.M.	
June 6	Commodore	Byington	Cincinnati	N.Orleans	11:30 A.M.	S.B.Campte in Tow.Broke her Fly Head about Vicksburg
June 6	Campte	Carroll	Louisville	New Orleans	11:30 A.M.	
June 6	Madison	Scott	St.Louis	New Orleans	1:00 P.M.	
June 6	Isabella	Green	N. Orleans	Louisville	4:30 P.M.	Mobile Boat, Capt: a Jovial looking colt
June 6	Belle of Missouri	Finch	N. Orleans	St.Louis	5:00 P.M.	Messrs. M.J.&c
June 6	Pawnee	Carlisle	New Orleans	St.Louis	5:1/4 P.M.	
June 7	Norfolk	Smith	New Orleans	Louisville	10:00 A.M.	
June 7	Majestic	Moorehouse	St.Louis	N.Orleans	8:30 A.M.	Six days out water falling.
June 7	Geo.Collier	Taylor	St.Louis	N.Orleans	9:30 P.M.	
June 7	Havana	Bacon	Marrieta	New Orleans	10:30 P.M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
June 8	Genl.Brown	McConnell	Louisville	New Orleans	9:30 A.M.	
June 8	Atalanta	L.Pagin	New Orleans	Cincinnati	10:00 A.M.	
June 8	Marmion	Staley	New Orleans	Cincinnati	12:00	
June 8	Prairie	Fruleigh	New Orleans	St.Louis	3:00 P.M.	
June 8	Smelter	Dashiel	New Orleans	St.Louis	4:30 P.M.	Passed without Landing
June 8	Walker	W.C.Vaught	Natchitoches	Vicksburg	6:00 P.M.	
June 8	Constitution	Payne	New Orleans	Nashville	12:00	
June 8	Hinds	Vail	Yazoo City	Natchez	10:30 P.M.	
June 9	St.Louis	Swon	St.Louis	New Orleans	12:30 A.M.	Passed without Landing
June 9	Monarch	Fullerton	New Orleans	Louisville	4:00 A.M.	Good Capt.fine Boat
June 9	John Jay	Mason	Arkansas	New Orleans	5:00 A.M.	
June 9	Olive Branch	Ainsden	Natchitoches	Natchez	12:1/4 A.M.	Bully Boat- 4 days from Natchitoches
June 9	Rienzi	Baird	St.Louis	New Orleans	1:00 P.M.	
June 9	Tribune	Boyd	Louisville	New Orleans	1:1/4 P.M.	
June 9	Alexr.Porter	Dorsey	New Orleans	Louisville	2:00 P.M.	
June 9	Columbus	Halderman	Louisville	New Orleans	7:00 P.M.	
June 9	Swallow	Anshutz	Louisville	New Orleans	11:00 A.M.	
June 10	Clarksville	Irwin	New Orleans	Nashville	6:00 A.M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
June 10	Sultana	Tufts	Louisville	New Orleans	6:30 A.M.	
June 10	Platte	Mere	St.Louis	New Orleans	8:30 A.M.	Passed without Landing
June 10	Little Rock	Penywit	N. Orleans	Arkansas	1:30 P.M.	Full Freight
June 10	Pem	Shrodes	New Orleans	Cincinnati	2:00 P.M.	
June 10	Diana	Carter	New Orleans	Louisville	3:1/4 P.M.	28½ hours out - Good Boat
June 10	P.Miller	Hunter	New Orleans	Cincinnati	5:00 P.M.	
June 11	Hail Columbia	Wells	New Orleans	Manchester	3:00 A.M.	
June 11	Shakespeare	Weaning	Cincinnati	New Orleans	4:00 A.M.	
June 11	New Albany	Montgomery	New Orleans	Cincinnati	4:00 A.M.	
June 11	A.Fuselier	W.Main	New Orleans	Cincinnati	12:30 P.M.	
June 11	Maid of Orleans	Van Houten	New Orleans	St.Louis	1:30 P.M.	Fine Boat-Slow Running/for the Virgin Trip Fearing she might loose her virginity
June 11	Claiborne	Barrett	Vicksburg	New Orleans	9:30 P.M.	
June 12	Genl.Gaines	Boggs	Cincinnati	New Orleans	4:00 A.M.	Lots of Passengers
June 12	Ewd.Shippen	Birch	Louisville	New Orleans	1:30 P.M.	3 days 21 hours from Louisville
June 12	Louisville	Eaton	St.Louis	New Orleans	5:30 P.M.	Deep Loaded
June 12	Corrinthian	Shrodes	Louisville	New Orleans	5:3/4 P.M.	Deep Loaded
June 12	Genl.Brown	McConnell	New Orleans	Louisville	8:00 P.M.	30½ hours out

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
June 12	Argo	Steel	Natchitoches	Natches	11:00 P.M.	
June 13	Sultan	Pell	New Orleans	Louisville	3:00 A.M.	quick trip-2½ days out
June 13	Corsican	Lockwood	New Orleans	St.Louis	10:30 A.M.	
June 13	Wm.French	S.Johnson	Louisville	New Orleans	5:30 P.M.	Richard
June 13	Walker	W.C.Vaught	Vicksburg	Red River	6:00 P.M.	
June 13	Selma	Plood	St.Louis	New Orleans	8:00 P.M.	Missouri River Rising
June 13	Hail Columbia	Wells	Vicksburg	New Orleans	11:30 P.M.	
June 14	Algonquin	Dustin	Louisville	New Orleans	1:00 A.M.	All gone-again down the River.
June 14	Bonaparte	Grivot	New Orleans	Louisville	1:30 A.M.	
June 14	Cinderella	Stephenson	Arkansas	New Orleans	2:00 A.M.	Plenty of water high at Ft.Smith
June 14	MacFarland	Dunseth	New Orleans	Louisville	2:30 A.M.	
June 14	Little Red	Kennedy	Missouri River	N.Orleans	3:3/4 P.M.	Freighted 500 Miles above St.Louis
June 14	Lexington	Alter	Louisville	New Orleans	4:30 P.M.	
June 14	Swallow	P.J.Anshutz	New Orleans	Louisville	6:30 P.M.	29 hours out full of Passengers
June 14	United States	Freeland	New Orleans	St.Louis	9:30 P.M.	
June 15	Commerce	Brickle	Cincinnati	New Orleans	12:30 A.M.	Arrived Wm.Harris & Lady Just Married
June 15	Havana	Bacon	New Orleans	Pittsburg	7:30 A.M.	
June 15	Formosa	Robertson	New Orleans	Louisville	6:00 P.M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
June 15	Hinds	Vail	Yazoo City	Natchez	10:00 P.M.	
June 16	Geo. Collier	Taylor	New Orleans	St. Louis	12:1/4 P.M.	
June 16	Commodore	Collins	New Orleans	Cincinnati	1:00 P.M.	
June 16	Alton	Sellers	St. Louis	New Orleans	3:00 P.M.	
June 16	Genl. Gaines	Boggs	New Orleans	Louisville	7:30 P.M.	
June 17	John Randolph	Miller	Paducah	New Orleans	1:30 A.M.	
June 17	Majestic	Moorehouse	New Orleans	St. Louis	5:00 A.M.	
June 17	Osceola	Webb	New Orleans	Louisville	5:30 A.M.	
June 17	Rienzi	Converse	New Orleans	St. Louis	11:00 A.M.	
June 17	John Jay	Mason	New Orleans	Fort Smith	12:30 P.M.	
June 17	Savana	Riddle	New Orleans	Cincinnati	1:00 P.M.	
June 17	Ewd. Shippen	Birch	New Orleans	Louisville	1:1/4 P.M.	24 hours & 55 Minutes /out Passed Sultan & St. Louis
June 17	Tribune	Boyd	New Orleans	Louisville	1:3/4 P.M.	
June 17	Sultana	Tufts	New Orleans	Louisville	2:1/4 P.M.	Splitting the /River wide open
June 17	St. Louis	Swem	New Orleans	St. Louis	3:30 P.M.	27 Hours from New Orleans
June 17	Ganges	Wilson	New Orleans	Yazoo City	8:00 P.M.	26 Hours out from N.O.
June 18	Camanche	Hinkle	New Orleans	Wms. Landing	1:30 P.M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
June 19	Rodolph	Wilson	Louisville	New Orleans	9:00 A.M.	
June 19	Colorado	Underwood	New Orleans	Pittsburgh	10:00 A.M.	36 hours from New Orleans
June 19	Wm.French	Johnstone	New Orleans	Louisville	6:00 P.M.	Delight of young wives- The Capt. is the domant Lion of th river
June 19	Tarquin	McClintock	St.Louis	New Orleans	6:1/4 P.M.	
June 19	Danube	Whitten	Cincinnati	New Orleans	7:3/4 P.M.	Run into the McFarland at Island 56
June 20	Alabamian	Phillips	New Orleans	Louisville	1:30 A.M.	Sunk her hull and Tore her Cabin off Wm.Robinson
June 20	Madison	Scott	New Orleans	St.Louis	2:00 A.M.	Run into the Merrimack above Louisville
June 20	Concord	Worthington	Red River	Natchez	7:00 A.M.	Madison passed without Looking at Natchez
June 20	Logans Port	Douglass	Ft.Coffu	New Orleans	8:00 A.M.	
June 20	Ozark	Hosea	Arkansas	New Orleans	9:00 A.M.	
June 20	Merrimack	Homer	Cincinnati	N. Orleans	12:00	Full Load of nuisance
June 20	Platte	Moore	New Orleans	St.Louis	3:00 P.M.	
June 20	Lexington	Alter	New Orleans	Cincinnati	4:30 P.M.	Full freight & Lots of Passengers.
June 20	Augusta	Burns	Cincinnati	New Orleans	6:00 P.M.	Genl. Pike Maxwell on board
June 21	Emperor	Auter	Louisville	New Orleans	1:30 A.M.	
June 21	Wm.Robinson Jr.	Bernell	Cincinnati	N.Orleans	2:00 A.M.	
June 21	Genl.Brady	Gunsolis	New Orleans	St.Louis	4:30 A.M.	
June 21	Ambassador	J.J.James	Louisville	N.Orleans	5:00 P.M.	450 Tons Freight

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839 June 21	Ganges	Wilson	Yazoo City	New Orleans	5:3/4 P.M.	Running like a Kentucky Rear..
June 21	Algonquin	Dustin	New Orleans	Louisville	8:00 P.M.	
June 22	Campte	Carroll	New Orleans	Louisville	7:00 A.M.	Try it again Beauty-naga nohow.
June 22	Argo	Redman	Natchitoches	Natchez	3:00 A.M.	
June 22	Danl.Webster	Phillips	Smithland	N.Orleans	9:00 A.M.	Good Boat
June 22	Diana	Carter	Louisville	New Orleans	5:00 P.M.	
June 22	Hannibal	Cardwell	New Orleans	St.Louis	8:30 P.M.	
June 22	Hinds	Vail	Yazoo City	Natchez	11:00 P.M.	
June 23	Belle of Missouri	Finch	St.Louis	N.Orleans	3:00 A.M.	Can't go it no how!!!
June 23	Commerce	Bickle	New Orleans	Cincinnati	2:00 P.M.	/you can fix it
June 23	Camanche	Hinkle	Yazoo	New Orleans	7:00 P.M.	
June 23	Cinderella	Stevenson	N.Orleans	Arkansas	9:00 P.M.	
June 24	A.Porter	Dorsey	St.Louis	New Orleans	6:30 A.M.	
June 24	Rodolph	Wilson	New Orleans	Louisville	8:30 A.M.	
June 24	Genl.Brown	McConnell	Louisville	N.Orleans	3:00 P.M.	
June 24	Louisville	Eaton	New Orleans	St.Louis	3:30 P.M.	
June 24	Lady of the Lake	Longcope	Louisville	N.Orleans	5:00 P.M.	The pride of Scotia
June 25	Corinthian	Shrodes	N.Orleans	Louisville	2:00 A.M.	C.W.

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839 June 25	Prairie	Fruleigh	St.Louis	New Orleans	3:00 A.M.	
June 25	Argo	Redman	Natchez	Natchitoches	1:00 P.M.	Gone to Hell along ago
June 25	Hinds	Vail	Natchez	Yazoo City	6:00 P.M.	E.E.R.
June 25	Maid of Orleans	Vanhouten	St.Louis	N.Orleans	11:00 A.M.	A Bully Boat & no mistake. (verry)
June 25	Memphis	Gillett	Pittsburg	New Orleans	8:00 P.M.	Bully quick Trip two Months agrow ND.
June 26	Princess	Sandford	Cincinnati	New Orleans	12:30 A.M.	Pky f- W.H.F.
June 26	Tarquin	McClintock	New Orleans	Cincinnati	2:00 A.M.	(please explain)
June 26	Gen.Harrison	Buchelder	Cincinnati	N.Orleans	4:30 A.M.	Hero of Tippecanoe and /Lower Sandusky Landing.
June 26	Danube	Whitten	New Orleans	Cincinnati	9:00 A.M.	Hero of Tippecanoe and /Lower Sandusky
June 26	New Albany	Montgomery	Louisville	N.Orleans	10:00 A.M.	B.Y.please explain --/Boat. Good
June 26	Diana	Carter	New Orleans	Louisville	7 0'clock 20 Minutes	A.M. Left New Orleans/past 6 precisely
June 26	Augusta	Burns	N.Orleans	Louisville	9; 30 A.M.	Various Reports (say correctly) 25 hours & 10 Minutes out
June 26	Selma	Blood	New Orleans	St.Louis	9:3/4 A.M.	
June 27	Wm.Robinson Jr.	Burrell	New Orleans	Louisville	7:00 A.M.	/26½ hours out-Bully Boat Lied only 3 hours
June 27	Pawnee	Carlisle	St.Louis	New Orleans	9:30 P.M.	
June 27	Emperor	Auter	New Orleans	Louisville	1:00 A.M.	26½ hours out Bully Boat
June 28	Claiborne	Barrett	New Orleans	St.Louis	1:30 A.M.	26½ hours out Bully Boat

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
June 28	Marmion	Stailey	Cincinnati	New Orleans	4:00 A.M.	
June 28	John Randolph	Miller	New Orleans	Nashville	10:00 A.M.	Now or Never- Last trip for the season
June 28	Ozark	Hosea	New Orleans	Louisville	5:30 P.M.	
June 28	Hail Columbia	Wells	New Orleans	St.Louis	5:3/4 P.M.	26½ hours
June 28	Little Red	Kennedy	New Orleans	St.Louis	6:00 P.M.	6 feet water on the Sunday / Penticost
June 28	P.Miller	Funson	Louisville	New Orleans	7:30 P.M.	Six feet water on the Falls
June 28	Ambassador	J.J.James	New Orleans	Louisville	10:00 P.M.	Ewd.Shippen 5 days 13 hours / to Louisville was detained 5 hours by Storm and 3 Do. by injury to pumps
June 29	Corsican	Lockwood	St.Louis	New Orleans	4:00 A.M.	
June 29	Ewd.Shippen	Birch	Louisville	New Orleans	4:30 A.M.	Expunged
June 29	Argo	Redman	Natchitoches	Natchez	11:30 A.M.	
June 29	Alton	Sellers	New Orleans	St.Louis	6:30 P.M.	
June 29	Genl.Brown	McConnell	New Orleans	Louisville	10:30 P.M.	
June 29	Hinds	Vail	Yazoo City	Natchez	11:00 P.M.	
June 30	Swallow	Andrews	Cincinnati	New Orleans	2:2/3 P.M.	Paris & Albany came in contact above Cincinnati-Injured the Albany considerably
July 1	Prairie	Freeleigh	New Orleans	St.Louis	1:00 A.M.	
July 1	Merrimack	Carroll	New Orleans	Louisville	1:30 A.M.	
July 1	Norma	Haygood	New Orleans	Louisville	4:30 A.M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
July 1	John Jay	Mason	Fort Gibson	N.Orleans	1:30 P.M.	/under way--Report believe what a lie---Pass Sultana
July 1	Ganges	Wilson	New Orleans	Yazoo City	7:00 P.M.	/Terrible fights in Arkansaw Saw this you had better not-lie..
July 1	Sultana	Tufts	Louisville	N.Orleans	7:30 P.M.	a person killed..... go it--U.S.Mail on board.....
July 1	Genl.Harrison	Bachelder	N.Orleans	Cincinnati	11:30 P.M.	/Two French Gentleman --Yellow Fever.....
July 2	A.Carter	Standley	New Orleans	St.Louis	12:30 A.M.	
July 2	N.Columbia	Wells	Vicksburg	New Orleans	12:1/4 A.M.	Hard after Genl.Harrison..
July 2	Liberty	McCair	New Orleans	Pittsburgh	2:00 A.M.	
July 2	Logans Port	J.Douglass	N.Orleans	Little Rock	8:00 A.M.	Commemoration.....
July 2	Wm.French	Johnston	Louisville	New Orleans	4:30 P.M.	U.S.Mail on board--pks.....
July 2	Smelter	Badger	St.Louis	New Orleans	8:30 P.M.	Passed without Landing.....
July 3	New Albany	Montgomery	New Orleans	Louisville	7:1/4 A.M.	
July 3	St. Louis	Swon	St.Louis	New Orleans	8:00 A.M.	675 Tons freight.....
July 3	Maid of Orleans	VanHouten	New Orleans	St.Louis	12:00	
July 3	Bwd.Shippen	Birch	New Orleans	Louisville	10:3/4 P.M.	28½ hours out- lost 4 hours..
July 4	Havana	Bacon	Cincinnati	New Orleans	11:00 A.M.	
July 4	Norfolk	Gable	Pittsburgh	New Orleans	12:00	U.S.Mail on board.....
July 5	Marmion	Stailey	New Orleans	Cincinnati	4:1/4 P.M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839 July 5	Rienzi	Converse	St.Louis	New Orleans	9:30 P.M.	Deep Loaded
July 5	Ganges	Wilson	Manchester	New Orleans	10:00 P.M.	
July 6	Corsican	Lockwood	New Orleans	St.Louis	10:00 A.M.	
July 6	Campte	Canell	Louisville	N.Orleans	4:30 P.M.	U.S.Mail on board
July 6	Swallow	Anders	New Orleans	Cincinnati	9:30 P.M.	
July 6	Empriss	Russell	Cincinnati	N.Orleans	10:30 P.M.	Firmly Repaired
July 6	Hinds	Vail	Yazoo City	Natchez	11:30 P.M.	
July 7	Bonapart	Grivot	Louisville	New Orleans	12:30 P.M.	
July 7	Belle of Missouti	Finch	N.Orleans	St.Louis	5:30 P.M.	Deep Loaded
July 8	Sultana	Tufts	New Orleans	Louisville	5:00 A.M.	
July 8	John Jay	Mason	New Orleans	Little Rock	8:00 P.M.	
July 8	P.Miller	Funson	New Orleans	Louisville	3:00 P.M.	
$4000 July 8	Argo	Redman	Natchitoches	Natchez	4:00 P.M.	Gone to Hell along go
July 9	Princess	Sandford	New Orleans	Cincinnati	5:00 A.M.	Long time waiting for freight.
July 9	Camanche	Hinkle	New Orleans	Louisville	5:00 A.M.	
July 9	Alabamian	Phillips	Louisville	N.Orleans	9:30 A.M.	Ohio Falling any quantity of Sheep
July 9	Pawnee	Carlisle	New Orleans	St.Louis	6:30 P.M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839 July 10	Wm.French	Johnson	New Orleans	Louisville	12:30 A.M.	Crowded with Passengers the Capt. can beat the Jews at a lie
July 11	Wm.Robinson Jr	Bernell	Louisville	New Orleans	5:00 A.M.	
July 11	Concord	Worthington	Shriveport	Natchez	6:3/4 A.M.	
July 11	Lexington	Alter	Louisville	New Orleans	8:1/4 A.M.	Will leave hsare on Wednesday next forLouisville & Cincinnati
July 11	Hannibal	Cardwell	Quincey	New Orleans	11:1/4 A.M.	
July 11	Havana	Bacon	New Orleans	Cincinnati	1:30 P.M.	Passengers desiring a quick and Pleasant trip- will do well to wait for her & C.A. Passenger
July 11	St.Louis	Swon	N.Orleans	St.Louis	7:00 P.M.	
July 11	Sultan	Pell	Louisville	New Orleans	11:00 P.M.	
July 12	Cinderella	Stevenson	Fort Smith	N.Orleans	2:00 A.M.	St.Louis carried down 892 Tons freight
July 12	Norfolk	Cable	New Orleans	Louisville	6:30 A.M.	
July 12	Jon	Webb	Louisville	New Orleans	8:00 A.M.	Second trip to N. Orleans-U.S.Mail.
July 12	Smelter	Stee./	New Orleans	St.Louis	2:00 P.M.	
July 13	Louisville	Eaton	St.Louis	New Orleans	12:30 A.M.	
July 13	Madison	Scott	St.Louis	New Orleans	4:30 P.M.	Bk--Pkg--Water falling
July 13	Renown	Athun	New Orleans	Cincinnati	6:00 P.M.	U.S.Mail and Times in New Orleans
July 13	Hinds	Vail	Yazoo City	Natchez	12:00	
July 14	Meteor	T.W.Dunica	St.Louis	New Orleans	2:00 A.M.	Sent her yowl ashore

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE 1839	BOAT'S	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
July 14	Ganges	Wilson	New Orleans	Yazoo City	2:30 P.M.	Bully freight
July 14	Commerce	Brickett	Cincinnati	New Orleans	2:3/4 P.M.	7 feet water in the Chic
July 15	Campte	Carroll	New Orleans	Louisville	1:00 A.M.	
July 15	Empress	Russell	New Orleans	Louisville	3:00 A.M.	Hard after the Campte
July 15	Sloop Helen Mar	Mosu	Natchez	Barataria Island	7:00 A.M.	Just christened--To /memory wherefore art thou gone
July 16	A.Porter	Standley	St.Louis	New Orleans	9:30 A.M.	Left St.Louis Friday 12 O'clo
July 16	Formosa	Robertson	St.Louis	New Orleans	2:30 P.M.	Deep Loaded
July 16	Merrimack	Carlisle	Louisville	N.Orleans	8:00 P.M.	U.S.M. Six feet water at Flint Island-Falling
July 17	Rienzi	Converse	New Orleans	St.Louis	8:00 A.M.	Passed Bonaparte
July 17	Bonaparte	A.Grivot	New Orleans	Louisville	9:00 A.M.	
July 17	Manchester	Smoker	Natchitoches	Natchez	9:30 A.M.	Shaft Broken 100 /passengers cracked
July 17	Maid of Orleans	Van Houten	St.Louis	N.Orleans	7:30 P.M.	Will make a quick up trip...
July 18	Logans Port	McKinney	Ft.Smith	New Orleans	2:00 P.M.	Hello- We've departed at 3:30 P.M. /Success to the Empress Crew
July 18	Ganges	Wilson	Yazoo City	New Orleans	12:00	
July 19	Lexington	Alter	New Orleans	Cincinnati	8:00 A.M.	Fine trip lots of /Passengers U.S.Mail special
July 19	Tarquin	McClintock	Cincinnati	New Orleans	10:30 A.M.	U.S.Mail
July 19	Jon	O.Webb	New Orleans	Cincinnati	6:30 P.M.	Crowded with Passengers- 48 /hours out-draws 4 feet water

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
July 19	Alabamian	Phillips	New Orleans	Louisville	8:30 P.M.	
July 20	Alton	Sellers	St.Louis	New Orleans	4:00 A.M.	
July 20	Cinderella	Stevenson	New Orleans	Little Rock	12:00	Fine freight-always-any how
July 20	Hinds	Vail	Yazoo City	Natchez	12:00 P.M.	
July 21	Hanibal	Caldwell	N.Orleans	St.Louis	2:30 P.M.	Spoke Hellen Mar Turnkey bend
June 21	Meteor	Dunics	N.Orleans	St.Louis	9:30 P.M.	Out 33½ Hours-Detained 6 /hours---fogy Engine
June 21	Genl.Harrison	Bachelder	Cincinnati	N.Orleans	9:00 P.M.	I am--go it,ye,cripples
June 22	Vienna	Patterson	Pittsburgh	New Orleans	10:00 A.M.	U.S.Mail- 4½ feet /water in the Ohio falling
June 23	Commerce	Brickell	New Orleans	Cincinnati	9:30 A.M.	Lots of Passengers-U.S.Mail
June 23	Sultan	Pell	New Orleans	Cincinnati	1:00 P.M.	in a hell of a hurry-how many in a lot----260 feet
June 23	Hinds	Vail	Natchez	Manchester	6:00 P.M.	Punctual as a clock--work-snooks
June 24	Maid of Orleans	Vanhouten	N.Orleans	St.Louis	3/3/4 P.M.	delight of pretty ladies
June 24	Louisville	N.J.Eaton	N.Orleans	St.Louis	10:30 P.M.	
June 24	Argo	Redman	Natchitoches	Natchez	10:30 P.M.	Red River full of water
June 25	Merrimack	Carlisle	New Orleans	Louisville	3:00 A.M.	
June 25	A.Porter	Dorsey	New Orleans	Louisville	3:1/4 A.M.	
June 26	Tarquin	McClintic	N.Orleans	Cincinnati	7:30 A.M.	Flying light & no passengers
June 26	Madison	Scott	N.Orleans	St.Louis	8:30 A.M.	Loaded to the gards

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						4 feet water in Ohio
July 27	P.Miller	Funson	Louisville	New Orleans	7:00 A.M.	/first Boat down for 5 days.
July 27	Formosa	Robertson	New Orleans	Louisville	2:3/4 P.M.	
July 27	Marmion	Staley	Louisville	New Orleans	2:00 P.M.	Running with one Wheel and / deep Loaded
July 27	Campte	Carroll	Louisville	New Orleans	3:1/4 P.M.	
July 27	Ganges	Gerling	New Orleans	Yazoo City	12:00	Full Freight
July 28	Hinds	Vail	Yazoo City	Natchez	1:30 A.M.	Yazoo falling fast
July 29	Genl.Harrison	J.Bachelder	New Orleans	Louisville	12:00	
July 30	Bonaparte	A.Grivot	Paducah	New Orleans	5:00 P.M.	U.S.Mail- 30 Inches Water
July 30	Corsican	Lockwood	St.Louis	New Orleans	7:30 P.M.	Very deep Loaded
July 31	Little Red	Kennedy	Missouri River	New Orleans	12:30 A.M.	Loaded with corn
July 31	Reliance	J.R.Steelman	Louisville	New Orleans	2:00 P.M.	U.S.Mail
July 31	Vienna	Patterson	New Orleans	Louisville	8:00 P.M.	Crowded with Passengers
Aug. 1	Ganges	Gerling	Satartia	New Orleans	5:00 A.M.	
Aug. 1	Alton	Sellers	New Orleans	St.Louis	5:00 P.M.	Full of Passengers
Aug. 2	Argo	Redman	Natchitoches	Ripley Ohio	2:00 A.M.	
Aug. 2	Rodney	J.Bogart	New Orleans	Yazoo	7:00 A.M.	
Aug. 3	Arabian	Dufore	Pittsburgh	New Orleans	5:30 P.M.	
Aug. 3	Empress	Russell	St.Louis	New Orleans	3:30 A.M.	U. S. mail on board - 54 hours out.

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
Aug.5	P.Miller	Funson	New Orleans	St.Louis	5:00 A.M.	U.S.Mail on board-54 hours out. 9 Days from Louisville -
Aug.5	A.Fuslier	Willis Main	Cincinnati	New Orleans	11:00 A.M.	/3 ft. water-2 flats in tow.
Aug.5	Reliance	J.R.Stelman	New Orleans	Louisville	5:30 P.M.	
Aug.6	Rodney	J.Bogart	Vicksburg	Natchez	7:30 A.M.	Vicksburg Visitors
Aug.6	Southern	Sumpter	New Orleans	St.Louis	2:00 P.M.	Yellow fever in New Orleans / to a certainity
Aug.6	Bonaparte	Grivot	New Orleans	Paducah	4:00 P.M.	
Aug.8	Rodney	J.Bogart	Natchez	Vicksburg	10:00 A.M.	Vicksburg Volunteers
Aug.8	Corsican	Lockwood	New Orleans	St.Louis	6:30 P.M.	Crowded with Passengers
Aug.9	Marmion	Stailey	New Orleans	Louisville	2:30 A.M.	Crowded with a Part / sick---U.S.M.
Aug.9	Maid of Orleans	Van Houten	St.Louis	New Orleans	9:30 A.M.	
Aug.9	Genl.Harrison	Love	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	11:30 A.M.	U.S.Mail
Aug. 10	Ganges	Gerling	New Orleans	Yazoo City	6:30 P.M.	She is a crowder
Aug. 10	Little Red	Kennedy	New Orleans	St.Louis	7:30 P.M.	
Aug. 11	Meteor	T.W.Dunies	St.Louis	New Orleans	7:30 A.M.	Finest Boat Except Sis / now afloat-U.S.Mail
Aug. 11	A.M.Phillips	McLain	St.Louis	New Orleans	9:00 P.M.	
Aug. 12	Nautilus	Smith	Louisville	New Orleans	3:30 A.M.	Large Mail on board
Aug. 12	Vandalia	Durst	St.Louis	New Orleans	11:30 A.M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
Aug. 12	Empriss	J.W.Russell	New Orleans	St.Louis	6:00 P.M.	Crowded with passengers
Aug. 13	Rodney	Bogart	Satartia	New Orleans	4:00 A.M.	Volunteer Craft
Aug. 13	A.Puslier	W.Main	New Orleans	Louisville	10:00 A.M.	No Passengers
Aug. 14	Ganges	Gorling	Vicksburg	New Orleans	3:00 A.M.	
Aug. 14	Natchez Ferry	A.Gobo	New Orleans	Natchez	10:00 P.M.	b Arrived until the roaring of all the dutch Pistols on the Landing
Aug. 15	Genl.Harrison	W.H.Love	New Orleans	Louisville	3:30 P.M.	U.S.Mail
Aug. 15	Tuskina	W.A.Wood	New Orleans	Vicksburg	8:00 P.M.	
Aug. 16	Jon	Webb	Louisville	New Orleans	1:1/4 A.M.	U.S.Mail-3 feet 10 inches /water in the Ohio
Aug. 16	Norma	Haygood	Louisville	New Orleans	11:00 A.M.	U.S.Mail-Left Parragonr aground at Cumberland Bend
Aug. 17	Paragon	John Rigland	Louisville	New Orleans	8:30 A.M.	New Boat 9 days out grounded once
Aug. 17	American	Chelwell	New Orleans	Arkansaw	5:3/4 P.M.	
Aug. 18	Tuskina	Woods	Vicksburg	New Orleans	6:00 A.M.	
Aug. 18	Swallow	Anders	Louisville	New Orleans	6:1/4 A.M.	46 hours from Memphis
Aug. 19	Maid of Orleans	VanHouten	New Orleans	St.Louis	3:00 A.M.	
Aug. 19	Nautilus	Smith	New Orleans	Louisville	7:00 A.M.	
Aug. 19	Davy Crockett	Ghost	Cincinnati	New Orleans	3:00 P.M.	U.S.Mail & full /freight-4½ ft. water
Aug. 19	Alabamian	Phillips	Louisville	New Orleans	9:00 P.M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839.						
Aug. 19.	Merrimack	Carlisle	St.Louis	New Orleans	11:00 P.M.	U.S.Mail, Rienzi sunk /at--Island-350 Tons frt..
Aug. 20.	Meteor	Dunnica	New Orleans	Saint Louis	9:30 P.M.	U.S.Mail-Lost 28 hours & /bret up 290 Tons frt.....
Aug. 22.	A.M.Phillips	Phillips	N. Orleans	St.Louis	12:30 P.M.	136 Cases yellow Jack in /N.O. last week.....
Aug. 23.	Platt	Moor	St.Louis	New Orleans	1:00 A.M.	dont Stop for lazy passengers.
Aug. 23.	Concord	Porter	Alexandria	Natchez	2:00 A.M.	Same old Captsinsen the /river are under the impression that this boat cannot carry as much frt. as the St.Louis.....
Aug. 23.	Echo	Yarrington	New Orleans	Louisville	4:00 P.M.	
Aug. 23.	Ganges	Corling	New Orleans	Vicksburg	9:00 P.M.	
Aug. 25.	Alton	Sellers	St.Louis	New Orleans	12:30 A.M.	U.S.Mail
Aug. 25.	P.Henry	G.W.Shaw	Vicksburg	New Orleans	1:00 A.M.	Full of Passengers
Aug. 26.	American	Chelwell	Port Arkansaw	New Orleans	2:30 P.M.	
Aug. 26.	Vandalia	Durst	New Orleans	St.Louis	2:30 P.M.	
Aug. 27.	Ganges	Corling	Vicksburg	New Orleans	4:00 A.M.	
Aug. 28.	Naples	P.S.Rand	St.Louis	New Orleans	8:00 A.M.	Bunker Hill aground /at Plum Point.....
Aug. 28.	Davy Crockett	L.Cheat	New Orleans	Cincinnati	9:00 P.M.	Fine Trip.....
Aug. 29.	Jon	Webb	New Orleans	Cincinnati	8:30 P.M.	U.S.Mail-Fever very bad in N.O
Aug. 29.	Reliance	Steelman	Louisville	New Orleans	10:00 P.M.	U.S.Mail-32 inches water /at Cumberland River-Rienzi & W.L.Robeson Snagged in the same place.....
Aug. 29.	Monsoon	Pearce	St.Louis	New Orleans	11:00 P.M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE 1839	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
Aug. 30	Norma	A.Gantier	New Orleans	St.Louis	7:00 A.M.	Ten Head Broken
Aug. 30	Swallow	M.G.Anders	N.Orleans	St.Louis	8:30 A.M.	
Aug. 31	Tuskina	Woods	New Orleans	Vicksburg	6:30 A.M.	Liverpool arrived on the 19th Inst. at 8 O'clock A.M.
Aug. 31	Merrimack	Carlisle	N.Orleans	Saint Louis	6:3/4 A.M.	Bully great Freight
Aug. 31	Corsican	Lockwood	Saint Louis	N.Orleans	12:3/4 P.M.	U.S.Mail-Full Freight
Aug. 31	Paragon	J.Ragland	New Orleans	Louisville	3:00 P.M.	U.S.Mail-2 days aground
Sept. 1	Bonaparte	Grivot	St.Louis	New Orleans	6:00 A.M.	
Sept. 1	Pawnee	Carlisle	St.Louis	New Orleans	12:30 P.M.	
Sept. 1	Platte	T.A.Jones	New Orleans	St.Louis	2:1/4 P.M.	
Sept. 2	Alton	Sellers	New Orleans	St.Louis	5:00 A.M.	Put upp in a hurry
Sept. 2	Ganges	Corling	New Orleans	Vicksburg	3:30 P.M.	6 days from Natchez (38 Mrs. from N.Orleans) Passed Patrick Henry three times under way.
Sept. 2	P.Henry	G.W.Shaw	New Orleans	Satartin	6:00 P.M.	
Sept. 4	Tuskina	W.A.Woods	Vicksburg	New Orleans	6:00 A.M.	
Sept. 4	A.Porter	Dorsey	Saint Louis	New Orleans	10:00 P.M.	Mail from Memphis
Sept. 5	Hinds	Vail	Vicksburg	Natchez	2:00 A.M.	Regular Mail Packett
Sept. 5	Naples	P.S.Rand	New Orleans	St.Louis	8:30 A.M.	
Sept. 5	Monsoon	Pearse	New Orleans	St.Louis	8:3/4 A.M.	A fine Captain & and accomodating Clurk

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839 Sept. 5	Bridge Water	Wright	New Orleans	Vicksburg	3:1/4 P.M.	Good Freight
Sept. 5	Reliance	J.R.Steelman	New Orleans	St.Louis	1:30 P.M.	Hard after the Monsoon & /Naples----Go it
Sept. 6	Ganges	Wm.Corling	Vicksburg	New Orleans	6:00 P.M.	550 Bales Cotton
Sept. 6	Nantulus	Smith	Paducah	New Orleans	6:3/4 P.M.	U.S.Mail on board
Sept. 6	Marmion	Staley	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	9:30 P.M.	
Sept. 6	Empriss	Russell	St.Louis	New Orleans	10:00 P.M.	Reports a large fire at /St.Louis 5 lives lost
Sept. 7	Wilmington	Gay	St.Louis	New Orleans	1:00 P.M.	8 days out-6 feet water in upper Mississippi
Sept. 7	Logans Port	McKinney	New Orleans	Louisville	8:00 P.M.	
Sept. 7	Genl.Harrison	Love	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	8:1/4 P.M.	U.S.Mail on board
Sept. 7	Hinds	Vail	Vicksburg	Natchez	11:00 P.M.	
Sept. 8	Corsican	Nelson	NewsOrleans	St.Louis	5:00 A.M.	
Sept. 8	Columbus	H.S.Robertson	New Orleans	Louisville	10:00 A.M.	
Sept. 8	Far West	Mathews	New Orleans	Arkansaw	6:00 P.M.	47 Steam Boat Men /died recently
Sept. 9	Pawnee	Carlisle	New Orleans	St.Louis	4:00 P.M.	Tossed the Yellow Jack ../at Fort Adams aground
Sept. 10	American	Cholwell	New Orleans	St.Louis	2:30 A.M.	Aint got any Yellow Fever on board
Sept. 11	Vienna	Patterson	Cincinnati	New Orleans	10:30 A.M.	Large U.S.Mail on board--- 22 Inches water in the Ohio
Sept. 11	Bridge Water	Wright	Vicksburg	New Orleans	12:00	550 Bales Cotton

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839 Sept. 11	Little Red	Price	St.Louis	New Orleans	2:00 P.M.	Riding hood. U.S.Mail on board & Rat.
Sept. 12	A.M.Phillips	R.Phillips	St.Louis	New Orleans	6:00 A.M.	/W. of to ascertainty.
Sept. 12	Hinds	Vail	Vicksburg	Natchez	1:00 A.M.	110 Bales Cotton.
Sept. 12	Robt.Morris	Grun	St.Louis	New Orleans	5:00 P.M.	Passed without Landing. U.S.Mail on board
Sept. 13	Nantilus	Smith	New Orleans	Louisville	6:00 A.M.	/for Passengers.
Sept. 13	Bonaparte	A.Grivot	New Orleans	St.Louis	7:30 A.M.	
Sept. 13	Colorado	Underwood	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	6:00 P.M.	U.S.Mail.
Sept. 14	Wilmington	Gay	New Orleans	St.Louis	3:00 A.M.	
Sept. 14	Alexr.Porter	Dorsey	New Orleans	St.Louis	3:1/4 A.M.	U.S.Mail.
Sept. 14	Empriss	Russell	New Orleans	St.Louis	6:30 A.M.	U.S.Mail not there.
Sept. 14	Tuskins	W.A.Woods	New Orleans	Columbia	12:00	...Bully Big Freight no lives lost
Sept. 14	Little Rock	Geo.A.Gordon	Little Rock	Natchitoches	1:00 P.M.	Afflicted with the /Liver complaint.
Sept. 14	Hinds	J.C.Vail	Vicksburg	Natchez	12:00	...Afflicted with the Phthisic!
Sept. 16	Marmion	Stailey	New Orleans	St.Louis	12:30 A.M.	Never getting better in N.Orleans
Sept. 16	Genl.Harrison	Love	New Orleans	St.Louis	7:1/4 A.M.	The hero of Tippecanoe /verry!!!Good!!!
Sept. 16	Meteor	Dunnica	St.Louis	New Orleans	5:30 P.M.	8 days out-6 feet water in /the upper Miss. Bunker Hill at Vicksburg.
Sept. 17	Naomi	Taylor	St.Louis	New Orleans	2:00 A.M.	U.S.Mail-Oh!what a man.

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
Sept. 17	Prairie	Freeleigh	St.Louis	New Orleans	5:30 P.M.	U.S.Mail-7 days out
Sept. 18	Bunker Hill	Powell	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	2:30 A.M.	Big Load Cotton
Sept. 18	Swallow	Anders	St.Louis	New Orleans	11:30 A.M.	Could not wait to make her lines fast
Sept. 18	Bridge Water	Wright	New Orleans	Vicksburg	4:00 P.M.	
Sept. 19	Hinds	Vail	Vicksburg	Natchez	12:30 A.M.	because they had made their breck fast--nego! you cant comat
Sept. 19	A.M.Phillips	R.Phillips	New Orleans	St.Louis	7:00 A.M.	Judge
Sept. 19	Belle of Missouri	Finch	St.Louis	New Orleans	1:00 P.M.	Cant ring--in these ere parts!!
Sept. 20	Genl.Brady	----------	St.Louis	New Orleans	4:00 A.M.	
Sept. 20	Colorado	Underwood	New Orleans	Louisville	11:30 A.M.	
Sept. 21	Vienna	Patterson	New Orleans	St.Louis	2:00 A.M.	48 hours out
Sept. 21	Platte	Jones	St.Louis	New Orleans	7:00 A.M.	
Sept. 21	Little Red	Price	New Orleans	St.Louis	10:30 A.M.	
Sept. 21	Bridge Water	Wright	Vicksburg	New Orleans	2:30 P.M.	
Sept. 21	Far West	Mathews	Little Rock	New Orleans	7:00 P.M.	1 Brom Corn
Sept. 21	Formosa	Jordan	Mo.&Ohio	New Orleans	11:00 P.M.	U.S.Mail
Sept. 22	Hinds	OFarrell	Vicksburg	Natchez	2:00 A.M.	
Sept. 22	Tuskina	Woods	Princeton	New Orleans	3:30 A.M.	Full Load Cotton

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHERE FROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839 Sept.	22	Danl. Webster	Henry Kelly	New Orleans	Randolph	2:00 P.M.	Bargue Natchez in Tow.... Thirty seven days from
Sept.	22	Bargue Natchez	Bontelle	Boston	Natchez	2:00 P.M.	/Boston--Full cargo---..... Great Western arrived!!
Sept.	23	Swallow	Anders	New Orleans	Saint Louis	4:00 A.M.	/Left Bristol 24th Aug. arrived at N.Y. 10th Sept.-beating the British Queen out 24 hours....
Sept.	23	Robt. Morris	Green	New Orleans	Saint Louis	1:30 P.M.	.....
Sept.	23	Prairie	Freeleigh	New Orleans	Saint Louis	11:30 P.M.	.....
Sept.	24	Wandalia	O'Harra	Saint Louis	New Orleans	12:00 A.M.	11 days out left the /Claiborne at Mouth Ohio....
Sept.	24	Selma	Blood-hound	Saint Louis	New Orleans	6:00 P.M.	Went do Moyer.....
Sept.	24	Merrimack	Carlisle	Saint Louis	New Orleans	8:30 P.M.	.....
Sept.	26	Naomi	Taylor	New Orleans	Saint Louis	4:00 A.M.	.....
Sept.	26	Meteor	Dunnica	New Orleans	Saint Louis	5:30 A.M.	Hard after the Naomi but /can't catch her.....
Sept.	26	Hinds	OFarrell	Vicksburg	Natchez	12:1/4 A.M.	.....
Sept.	26	North Star	Latham	St. Louis	New Orleans	4:30 P.M.	.....
Sept.	26	North Alabamian	Grice	N.Orleans	Vicksburg	5:30 P.M.	.....
Sept.	27	Fuslier	Johnson	Cincinnati	New Orleans	5:00 A.M.	U.S.Mail not there.....
Sept.	27	Cinderella	Irwin	Cincinnati	New Orleans	1:00 P.M.	Reports maid of Orleans / behind.....
Sept.	27	Maid of Orleans	Vanhouten	St. Louis	N.Orleans	2:30 P.M.	Loaded with freight.....
Sept.	28	Tuskina	Wood	New Orleans	Vicksburg	3:00 A.M.	.....

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHERE FROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839 Sept. 28	Girard	Johnson	Louisville	New Orleans	5:30 A.M.	Reports "Vicksburg" aground
Sept. 28	Rodolph	Wilson	Louisville	New Orleans	6:00 A.M.	
Sept. 28	Mountaineer	------	Louisville	New Orleans	5:30 P.M.	did not land for fear of fever
Sept. 28	Bridge Water	Wright	New Orleans	Vicksburg	7:00 P.M.	
Sept. 28	Agnes	Hitchecch	Louisville	New Orleans	7:30 P.M.	
Sept. 28	Monsoon	Pearce	St.Louis	New Orleans	9:00 P.M.	That sapp said did not no /any thing about it--or the Dreadful winds of the "Sahara"Desert--you will be blown away
Sept. 29	Formosa	Jordan	New Orleans	Louisville	12:00	...all well & United States Mail
Sept. 29	Claiborne	Barrett	St.Louis	New Orleans	11:00 P.M.	
Sept. 29	Havana	Bacon	Louisville	New Orleans	1:30 O'clock P.M.	
Sept. 29	Oroncko	Bosworth	Louisville	N.Orleans	8:00 O'clock P.M.	
Sept. 30	Belle of Missouri	French	New Orleans	St.Louis	3:30 A.M.	Fast Boat--Sure
Sept. 30	Platte	Jones	New Orleans	St.Louis	----------	
Sept. 30	Bunker Hill	Powell	New Orleans	----------	1:30 P.M.	all well 1/2 past 4
Sept. 30	North Alabama	Grice	Vicksburgh	New Orleans	11:00 P.M.	
Sept. 30	Bridge Water	Wright	Vicksburgh	New Orleans	4:00 A.M.	
Oct. 2	Genl.Brady	Gunsolis	New Orleans	St.Louis	3:30 P.M.	
Oct. 2	Merrimack	Carlisle	some where this day	----------		

Oct. 2...

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
Oct. 2	Corsican	Lockwood	St.Louis	New Orleans	4:00 P.M.	
Oct. 2	Tuskina	Wm.Woods	Vicksburg	N.Orleans	7:00 P.M.	
Oct. 2	Augusta	Gates	St.Louis	New Orleans	5:00 P.M.	reports the Naples sunk /below the Mo. Ohio-no lives lost
Oct. 2	Alton	Sellers	St.Louis	New Orleans	11:00 A.M.	
Oct. 2	Gen Leavenworth	White	St.Louis	New Orleans	7:30 P.M.	
Oct. 3	Steam Vicksburg	Glover	Louisville	New Orleans	7:3/4 A.M.	
Oct. 3	Bayou Sara	Northam	New Orleans	Columbia	10:1/4 A.M.	
Oct. 2	Hinds	O'Farrell	----------	Natchez	11:00 P.M.	
Oct. 3	Dan Webster	Kelly	Mouth Tenn	New Orleans	8:00 P.M.	
Oct. 3	Shawnee	Fear	Home	New Orleans	5:30 A.M.	Passed without Landing
Oct. 3	Princess	Sandford	St.Louis	New Orleans	----------	Passed without Landing
Oct. 4	Guard	Verden	New Orleans	Louisville	7:00 P.M.	
Oct. 4	North Star	Latham	New Orleans	Cincinnati	8:00 P.M.	U.S.Mail and Loaded to /guards-228 Tons-1 on board.
Oct. 4	American	Cholwell	St.Louis	New Orleans	7:00 A.M.	Passed without Landing
Oct. 5	Rodolph	Wilson	New Orleans	Vicksburg	1:00 P.M.	
Oct. 5	Fusilur	Johnson	New Orleans	St.Louis	1:30 P.M.	
Oct. 5	Monsoon	Pearce	New Orleans	St.Louis	1:30 P.M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839 Oct. 6	Bonaparte	Grivot	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	10:00 A.M.	
Oct. 6	Genl. Harrison	Love	St. Louis	New Orleans	4:00 P.M.	
Oct. 7	Augusta	Gates	New Orleans	Vicksburg	5:00 A.M.	
Oct. 7	Havana	Bacon	New Orleans	Mo. Ohio	7:00 A.M.	
Oct. 7	Oronoko	Bosworth	N. Orleans	Mo. Ohio	7:30 A.M.	passed without Landing
Oct. 7	Bunkerhill	Powell	Vicksburg	New Orleans	8:00 A.M.	
Oct. 7	Maid Orleans	Vanhouten	New Orleans	St. Louis	2:00 A.M.	
Oct. 7	Colorado	Underwood	Smithland	N. Orleans	12:00 O'clock P.M.	Water many
Oct. 7	Cinderella	Erwin	New Orleans	Arkansas B.	3:30 P.M.	
Oct. 7	Claiborne	Barret	New Orleans		6:00 P.M.	
Oct. 7	Turkina	Woods	Do	Vicksburg	9:30 P.M.	
Oct. 8	Bridgewater	Wright	Do	Do	5:00 P. M.	Lots of freight
Oct. 8	Norma	Gastier	St Louis	New Orleans	9.A.M.	
Oct. 8	A. Porter	Dorsey	Do	Do	1.P.M.	On boarde
Oct. 9	Swallow	Andey	Mo Ohio	Do	6.A.m.	MS MS
Oct. 9	Chocktuma		New Orleans		5 P.M.	

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE 1839	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
Oct. 9	Rodolph	Wilson	Vicksburg	New Orleans	5:00 P.M.	U.S.Mail
Oct. 10	Emperor	Auter	----------	New Orleans	5:30 A.M.	
Oct. 10	Vicksburg	Glover	New Orleans	Vicksburg	12:30 A.M.	U.S.Boat
Oct. 11	North Alabama	Grice	N. Orleans	Vicksburg	6:30 A.M.	
Oct. 11	P.Miller	------	St.Louis	Vicksburg	6:30 A.M.	U.S.Mail-Steamer Dan'l Webster
Oct. 11	Bayou Sara	Northam	Columbia	New Orleans	5:00 P.M.	Freight on board
Oct. 12	Bridgewater	Wright	Vicksburg	New Orleans	1:30 P.M.	Full load cotton--U.S.Mail--/20 passengers
Oct. 12	Selma	Blood	New Orleans	St.Louis	6:00 P.M.	Full load freight
Oct. 12	Augusta	A.Gates	Vicksburg	New Orleans	10:00 A.M.	Some cotton-ham--U.S.Mail
Oct. 13	Corsican	Lockwood	New Orleans	St.Louis	10:00 A.M.	Loaded to the guards with freig
Oct. 13	Hinds	O'Farrel	Vicksburg	Natchez	1:00 P.M.	S.B.Ganges--How rapt it is!...
Oct. 13	Chochume	----------	Vicksburg	New Orleans	5:30 P.M.	Splendid boat "in a horn"
Oct. 14	Princess	Sandford	New Orleans	Vicksburg	2:00 A.M.	38 hours out
Oct. 14	Tuskina	Woods	New Orleans	----------	----------	R.Morris on the 14th for N. /Orleans from St.Louis
Oct. 15	Alton	Sellers	New Orleans	St.Louis	7:00 A.M.	Light freight
Oct. 15	Vicksburg	Glover	Vicksburg	New Orleans	7:00 A.M.	little cotton
Oct. 15	Susquehanna	Wiley	St.Louis	New Orleans	7:00 P.M.	Scanby yaller Jack reports correct

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

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DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
Oct. 15	Naomi	Taylor	St.Louis	New Orleans	9:00 P.M.	5 days out--full freight
Oct. 15	A.M.Phillips	Kelly	St.Louis	----------	----------	
Oct. 15	Dan'l Webster	Kelley	N.Orleans	Vicksburg	9:00 A.M.	Brig Eurolas-Capt. Crosby /and ship Ambassador
Oct. 15	---------	Horner	Cincinnati	New Orleans	8:00 P.M.	
Oct. 15	----------	----------	Louisville	New Orleans	----------	Hull in tow--15 days from /New York and 10 days from New York to New Orleans
Oct. 17	No.Alabama	Grice	Vicksburg	New Orleans	7:00 P.M.	
Oct. 18	Honee	Harris	Cincinnati	New Orleans	9:00 A.M.	
Oct. 18	Swallow	Anders	New Orleans	Louisville	3:30 P.M.	
Oct. 18	Gov.Shelby	----------	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	8:00 P.M.	No news of any importance
Oct. 18	Bridgewater	Wright	New Orleans	Vicksburg	9:00 P.M.	
Oct. 18	Canton	Stratton	New Orleans	----------	9:30 A.M.	
Oct. 18	Little Rock	Price	~~St. Louis~~	----------	10:00 P.M.	Passed without landing
Oct. 18	Orinoka	Bosworth	Randolph	New Orleans	10:00 P.M.	-
Oct 19	A. Porter	Dorsey	New Orleans	Louisville	11:3/4A.M.	Fine Trip
Oct. 19	Shakespeare	Hoffman	New Orleans	St. Louis	4:00 P.M.	Fine Trip
Oct. 20	Commerce	Brickell	New Orleans	Memphis	A.M.	Full load freight
Oct. 20	Little Red	Price	St. Louis	New Orleans	9:00 A.M.	Full load freight
Oct. 20	[illegible]					

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS IN 1839.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839 Oct. 20	Hinds	O'Farrel	Vicksburg	Natchez	5:00 A.M	
Oct. 20	Empress	Russell	New Orleans	St. Louis	6:00 A.M	
Oct. 20	Ganges	Wilson	New Orleans	Vicksburg	12:00 A.M	Very light freight
Oct. 2 1	P. Miller	Frisby	Grand Gulf	New Orleans	6:00 A.M	nearly full load going on
Oct. 21	Norma	Gauntair	New Orleans	St. Louis	1:00 P.M	Passed without landing
Oct. 21	Reliance	Stutman	New Orleans	Louisville	12:00 A.M	
Oct. 21	Bayou Sara	Northam	New Orleans	Columbia	2:3/4 P.M	
Oct. 21	Pusclier	Johnston	Paducah	New Orleans	2:1/4 P.M	A big bag with 2 letters in it
Oct. 21	Madison	Scott	St. Louis	New Orleans	2:30 P.M	
Oct. 22	Vicksburg	Brenham	New Orleans	Vicksburg	7:1/2 P.M	
Oct. 22	Tuskina	Woods	New Orleans	Vicksburg		
Oct. 22	Formosa	Jordan	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	12:1/2 P.M	
Oct. 22	Rodolph	Wilson	Vicksburg	New Orleans	5:00 A.M	
Oct. 22	Comple	Rodgers	New Orleans	Mouth Ohio	5:1/2 A.M	
Oct. 22	Shakespears	Hoffman	Vicksburg	New Orleans	6:00 A.M	
Oct. 22	Canton	Stratton	Vicksburg	New Orleans	7:00 P.M	600 bales cotton
Oct. 22	David Webster	Kelly	Vicksburg	New Orleans	10:00 A.M	nearly full load
Oct. 22	Platt	Unknown	St. Louis	New Orleans	10:00 P.M	full load
Oct. 22	Bunkerhill	Powel	Vicksburg	New Orleans	9:00 P.M	
Oct. 22	Echo		Louisville	New Orleans	9:00 P.M	

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
Oct. 23	Naomi	G. Taylor	New Orleans	St. Louis	9:1/2 P.M	yellow fever Defunct in New Orleans.
Oct. 24	Chocchuma	Matthews	New Orleans	Rodney	2:00 P.M	
Oct. 24	Emperor	Auter	Columbia	New Orleans	11:1/2 P.M	2500 Bales Cotton
Oct. 24	A.M. Phillips	Phillips	New Orleans	St. Louis	11:1/2 P.M	2500 Bales Cotton
Oct. 24	Cinderella	Irwin	New Orleans	Arkansaw	3:00 P.M	
Oct. 24	Bridge Water	Wright	Vicksburg	New Orleans	4:00 P.M	full load cotton
Oct. 24	Paragon	John Rigland	New Orleans	Louisville	4:1/4 P.M	
Oct. 25	Meteor	Dunnica	St. Louis	New Orleans	1:1/2 A.M	
Oct. 25	Subquehanna	Wylie	New Orleans	Louisville	7:00 A.M	Ran her yawl ashore at Vidalia
Oct. 25	Augusta	A. Gates	Vicksburg	New Orleans	6:1/2 P.M	1350 bales cotton-can carry 2000 bales!! astonishing
Oct. 25	Tuskina	Woods	Vicksburg	New Orleans	6:1/2 P.M	
Oct. 26	Gov. Shelby	Massey	New Orleans	Louisville	5:00 A.M	
Oct. 26	Pawnee	Smith	New Orleans	St. Louis	10:1/2 P.M	
Oct. 26	Lexington	Alter	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	11:00 P.M	U.S. Mail on board
Oct. 26	Bell of Mo	Finch	St. Louis	New Orleans	12:00 P.M	
Oct. 27	Ganges	Wilson	Vicksburg	New Orleans	5:00 A.M	Good Full Load Cotton
Oct. 26	Cherokee	Harris	New Orleans	Tuscumbia	6:1/2 P.M	
Oct. 27	Trydint	Helvering	Louisville	New Orleans	5:1/4 A.M	
Oct. 27	Columbus	A.S. Robertson	New Orleans	Louisville	1:00 P.M	U.S. Mail on board full freight
Oct. 27	Southerner	D.K. Barrett	St. Louis	New Orleans	1:1/2 P.M	

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
Oct. 27	Chocchuma	Mathews	Vicksburg	New Orleans	2:00 P.M	
Oct. 27	North Alabama	Grice	New Orleans	Vicksburg	3:00 P.M	Ship Tremont in tow
Oct. 27	Ship Tremont	Grey	Boston	Natchez	3:00 P.M	
Oct. 27	Caroline	Sutton	New Orleans	Natchez	3:00 P.M	
Oct. 27	Wm. Parris	Morrison	St. Louis	New Orleans	7:00 P.M	
Oct. 27	Claiborne	Barrett	New Orleans	Natchez	7:00 P.M	
Oct. 28	Rodolph	Wilson	New Orleans	Yazoo City	5:00 A.M	
Oct. 28	Vicksburg	Glover	Vicksburg	New Orleans	5:00 A.M	
Oct. 28	Little Rock	Pennywit	New Orleans	Little Rock	5:1/2 A.M	
Oct. 28	Prairie	Freeleigh	New Orleans	St. Louis	12:00 A.M	
Oct. 28	Canton	Stratton	New Orleans	Grand Gulf	7:00 P.M	
Oct. 28	Marmison	Stailey	New Orleans	Louisville	8:1/2 P.M	
Oct. 28	Bunker Hill	Powell	New Orleans	Vicksburg	9:1/2 P.M	
Oct. 29	Monsoon	Pearce	St. Louis	New Orleans	2:1/2 A.M	
Oct. 29	Ellen Douglass	Riley	St. Louis	New Orleans	6:1/2 A.M	
Oct. 29	Louisville	Moor	St. Louis	New Orleans	9:3/4 A.M	
Oct. 29	Grecian	Cowen	Louisville	New Orleans	11:3/4 A.M	
Oct. 29	Bayou Sara	Northam	Columbia	New Orleans	4:1/4 P.M	1316 Bales Cotton
Oct. 30	Maid of Orleans	Van Hanten	St. Louis	New Orleans	1:00 A.M	
Oct. 30	John Linton	Pomeroy	New Orleans	Vicksburg	8:1/2 A.M	
Oct. 30	Majestic	Moorhouse	New Orleans	Vicksburg	11:1/2 A.M	

DATE 1839	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
Oct. 30	Shakespeare	Hoffman	New Orleans	Vicksburg	11:3/4 A.M.	A crack rent
Oct. 30	Little Red	Price	New Orleans	St. Louis	8:1/2 P.M.	
Oct. 31	Bridge Water	Wright	New Orleans	Vicksburg	5:1/2 A.M.	
Oct. 31	Emperor	Auter	New Orleans	Columbia	5:3/4 A.M.	
Oct. 31	Danl Webster	Kelly	New Orleans	Vicksburg	11:00 A.M.	
Nov. 1	Canton	Stratton	Vicksburg	New Orleans	10:00 A.M.	Go it "Une Piaster"
Nov. 2	Genl. Harrison	Love	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	6:1/2 A.M.	
Nov. 2	Rodolph	Wilson	Vicksburg	New Orleans	11:1/4 A.M.	With full load say 925 bales cotton
Nov. 2	North Alabama	Grice	Vicksburg	New Orleans	12:1/4 P.M.	
Nov. 2	Augusta	Gates	New Orleans	Vicksburg	1:3/4 P.M.	
Nov. 2	Formosa	Jordon	New Orleans	Louisville	6:1/2 P.M.	
Nov. 2	Shakespeare	Hoffman	Vicksburg	New Orleans	7:1/2 P.M.	
Nov. 2	Tuskina	Woods	New Orleans	Vicksburg	8:00 P.M.	Nothing new. No fun in New Orleans. Astonishing entry.
Nov. 3	Swallow	Anders	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	2:00 A.M.	U. S. Mail
Nov. 3	Platte	Jones	New Orleans	St. Louis	2:1/2 A.M.	U. S. Mail
Nov. 3	P. Miller	Wells	Grand Gulf	New Orleans	7:3/4 A.M.	Full load cotton
Nov. 3	Shawnee	O'Hara	St. Louis	New Orleans	10:00 A.M.	
Nov. 3	Vienna	Patterson	New Orleans	Pittsburg	11:1/4 A.M.	
Nov. 3	Elba	DeWitt	St. Louis	New Orleans	11:1/2 A.M.	
Nov. 3	Trydent	Helvering	New Orleans	Louisville	2:00 P.M.	Passed without landing

DATE 1859	MASTER	VASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
Nov. 3	A. Fuselier	Willis Main	New Orleans	Louisville	3:1/4 P.M.	
Nov. 3	Princess	C. B. Sanford	Vicksburg	New Orleans	5:00 P.M.	1100 bales cotton & mai
Nov. 3	Knickerbocker	Gould	New Orleans	St. Louis	5:00 P.M.	Sent her yawl ashore
Nov. 3	Southerner	Barrett	New Orleans	Columbia	8:00 P.M.	Came in contact with the I West
Nov. 4	Meteor	Dennica	New Orleans	St. Louis	3:00 A.M.	
Nov. 4	Belle of Missouri	Finch	New Orleans	St. Louis	4:00 A.M.	
Nov. 4	Vicksburg	Glover	New Orleans	Vicksburg	8:00 A.M.	
Nov. 4	Lexington	Atler	New Orleans	Louisville	5:1/2 A.M.	
Nov. 4	Ganges	Wilson	New Orleans	Vicksburg	11:00 A.M.	
Nov. 5	Bayou Sara	Wortham	New Orleans	Columbia	1:00 A.M.	
Nov. 5	Bridge Water	Wright	Vicksburg	New Orleans	1:1/2 A.M.	
Nov. 5	Wilmington/	Gay	St. Louis	New Orleans	2:00 A.M.	Sent her yawl ashore
Nov. 5	Echo	Yarrington	New Orleans	Natchez	5:00 A.M.	
Nov. 5	St. Louis	Converse	St. Louis	New Orleans	5:00 A.M.	
Nov. 5	Cinderella	Irwin	Little Rock	New Orleans	8:1/4 A.M.	Full load cotton
Nov. 5	Ellen Douglas	Riley	New Orleans	Natchez	10:1/2 A.M.	
Nov. 5	Oronoka	Bosworth	Memphis	New Orleans	9:00 P.M.	1800 bales cotton Left 2000 bales at Memphis.
Nov. 5	John Linton	Pomeroy	Vicksburg	New Orleans	9:00 P.M.	
Nov. 5	Comanche	McQuown	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	9:1/4 P.M.	Passed without landing & be dmd to her
Nov. 6	Merrimack	Eaton	New Orleans	St. Louis	9:1/2 A.M.	
Nov. 7	Bunker Hill	Powell	Vicksburg	New Orleans	4:00 A.M.	

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
Nov. 7	Emperor	Auter	Columbia	New Orleans	8:1/2 A.M.	Good load cotton
Nov. 7	Wm. Paris	Morrison	New Orleans	Cincinnati	7:1/4 P.M.	
Nov. 8	Monson	Pierce	New Orleans	St. Louis	12:00 P.M.	
Nov. 8	Dan'l Webster	Kelley	Vicksburg	New Orleans	12:1/2 P.M.	2230 bales cotton
Nov. 8	Worden Pope	Dillee	St. Louis	New Orleans	5:1/2 P.M.	
Nov. 8	Gen'l Leavensworth	White	St. Louis	New Orleans	6:1/2 P.M.	
Nov. 8	Claiborne	I Barrett	New Orleans	Natchez	10:00 P.M.	
Nov. 9	Augusta	A. Gates	Vicksburg	New Orleans	9:1/2 A.M.	1855 Bales cotton
Nov. 9	Vandalia	Durst	St. Louis	New Orleans	9:1/2 A.M.	
Nov. 9	Maid of Orleans	Van Haughton	New Orleans	St. Louis	5:1/4 P.M.	North Alabama towing up two ships.
Nov. 9	Compti	Rogers	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	6:1/2 P.M.	Ohio very low. U.S. mail
Nov. 9	Rodolph	Wilson	New Orleans	Vicksburg	7:00 P.M.	
Nov. 9	Princess	Sanford	New Orleans	Vicksburg	7:1/4 P.M.	
Nov. 10	Canton	Stratton	New Orleans	Grand Gulf	9:1/4 A.M.	
Nov. 10	Ganges	Wilson	Vicksburg	New Orleans	10:1/4 A.M.	Full load cotton
Nov. 10	Majestic	Moorhouse	Lake Bolivar	New Orleans	4:00 P.M.	1525 Bales cotton
Nov. 10	Norma	Haygood	St. Louis	New Orleans	4:3/4 P.M.	U.S. Mail full of passengers
Nov. 10	H. S. White	Wilson	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	6:1/2 P.M.	
Nov. 10	Gen'l Harrison	Bachelor	New Orleans	Cincinnatti	11:00 P.M.	
Nov. 11	Vicksburg	Brenham	Vicksburg	New Orleans	7:00 A.M.	2500 bales cotton
Nov. 11	Washington	Hard	New Orleans	Louisville	8:00 A.M.	

DATE 1839	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
Nov. 11	Swallow	Anders	New Orleans	Louisville	12:1/2 P.M.	Cream
Nov. 11	Commerce	Bricklner	New Orleans	Randolph	2:00 P.M.	Right smart load.
Nov. 11	Alton	Sellers	St. Louis	New Orleans	2:1/2 P.M.	
Nov. 11	Southerner	Barrett	Columbia	New Orleans	5:00 P.M.	Full load cotton
Nov. 11	Clarksville	Irwin	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	9:00 P.M.	
Nov. 11	Shakespeare	Hoffman	New Orleans	Vicksburg	10:1/2 P.M.	
Nov. 11	Cinderella	Irwin	New Orleans	Fort Smith Ark	12:00 P.M.	Full load at bigg prices.
Nov. 12	Shawnee	O'Harra	New Orleans	St. Louis	10:1/2 A.M.	
Nov. 12	North Alabama	Grice	New Orleans	Vicksburg	11:1/2 A.M.	Ships Persian & Franklin in tow.
Nov. 12	Ship Franklin	Burgess	Philadelphia	Natchez	11:1/2 A.M.	
Nov. 12	Ship Persian	Robbins	New York	Natchez	11:1/2 A.M.	
Nov. 12	Bridgewater	Wright	New Orleans	Vicksburg	5:00 P.M.	
Nov. 12	P. Miller	Hunter	New Orleans	Vicksburg	12:00 P.M.	
Nov. 13	Selma	Blood	St. Louis	New Orleans	7:00 A.M.	
Nov. 13	St. Lawrence	Grant	St. Louis	New Orleans	11:1/2 A.M.	
Nov. 13	Geo. Collier	Taylor	St. Louis	New Orleans	4:00 P.M.	Sent her Yawl ashore
Nov. 13	Tuskina	Woods	Millikens Bend	New Orleans	8:00 P.M.	
Nov. 14	Empress	Russell	St. Louis	New Orleans	2:3/4 A.M.	
Nov. 14	Bayou Sara	Northam	Columbia	New Orleans	6:00 A.M.	
Nov. 14	Emperor	Auter	New Orleans	Columbia	7:00 A.M.	
Nov. 15	Wilmington	Gay	New Orleans	St. Louis	2:00 A.M.	

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1859						
Nov. 15	John Linton	Pomroy	New Orleans	Natchez	2:00 A.M	
Nov. 15	Geo Shelby	Kerchival	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	3:00 A.M	
Nov. 15	Peiora	Hale	Louisville	New Orleans	4:1/2 A.M	
Nov. 15	Arrow	McCord	St. Louis	New Orleans	4:1/2 A.M	
Nov. 15	Oronoka	Bosworth	New Orleans	Memphis	6:00 A.M	
Nov. 15	Little Rock	Pennywit	Arkansaw	New Orleans	7:00 A.M	
Nov. 15	Dan'l Webster	Kelly	New Orleans	Vicksburg	12:00 A.M	
Nov. 15	Bunker Hill	Powell	New Orleans	Vicksburg	5:00 P.M	
Nov. 16	St. Louis	Converse	New Orleans	St. Louis	1:1/2 P.M	
Nov. 16	Wooden Pops	Dillse	New Orleans	St. Louis	2:3/4 P.M	
Nov. 16	Shakespeare	Hoffman	Vicksburg	New Orleans	4:00 P.M	
Nov. 16	Rodolph	Wilson	Vicksburg	New Orleans	4:3/4 P.M	
Nov. 16	Ellen Douglass	Riley	New Orleans	Natchez	6:00 P.M	
Nov. 17	Bridgewater	Wright	Vicksburg	New Orleans	2:00 A.M	
Nov. 17	North Alabama	Grice	Vicksburg	New Orleans	4:1/2 A.M	Ran into by the Emperor.
Nov. 17	Augusta	Gates	New Orleans	Vicksburg	8:00 A.M	Reports steamer Arrow sent above Bayou Sara
Nov. 17	Sultana	Pease	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	11:00 A.M	
Nov. 17	Canton	Stratton	Grand Gulf	New Orleans	1:00 P.M	
Nov. 17	Hail Columbia	Brown	Cotton Press	St. Bt. Landing	5:00 P.M	
Nov. 17	Ganges	Wilson	New Orleans	Vicksburg	7:00 P.M	
Nov. 17	A.M. Phillips	Phillips	St. Louis	New Orleans	7:1/2 P.M	

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
Nov. 17	Gen'l Leavenworth	White	New Orleans	St. Louis	7:3/4 P.M.	
Nov. 18	Adriatic	Perry	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	2:00 A.M.	
Nov. 18	Clarksville	Irwin	New Orleans	Nashville	3:00 A.M.	
Nov. 18	Vicksburg	Brenham	New Orleans	Vicksburg	8:1/2 A.M.	
Nov. 18	Majestic	Moorehouse	New Orleans	Lake Bolivar	9:00 A.M.	
Nov. 18	A. Porter	Dorsey	St. Louis	New Orleans	1:00 P.M.	
Nov. 18	Norma	Haygood	New Orleans	Cincinnatti	2:1/2 P.M.	
Nov. 19	Columbus	Robertson	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	3:1/2 A.M.	U.S. Mail
Nov. 19	Comanche	Hinkle	New Orleans	Randolph	4:00 A.M.	
Nov. 19	P. Miller	Hunter	Vicksburg	New Orleans	1:00 P.M.	1218 Bales cotton
Nov. 19	John Linton	Pomroy	Vicksburg	New Orleans	2:1/2 P.M.	
Nov. 19	Southerner	Barrett	New Orleans	Columbia	3:1/2 P.M.	Ship Queen Victoria in tow.
Nov. 19	Ship Q.V. Victoria	Thompson	New York	Natchez	3:1/2 P.M.	
Nov. 20	Paragon	Ragland	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	2:00 A.M.	
Nov. 20	Compti	Rogers	New Orleans	Randolph	4:00 A.M.	
Nov. 20	Marmison	Stailey	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	5:1/2 A.M.	Report Wilmington Blown up below Montgomery Pt. 6 Lives Lost
Nov. 20	United States	Hill	St. Louis	New Orleans	9:1/2 A.M.	Any quantity of Passengers
Nov. 20	Pawnee	E.H. Gleim	St. Louis	New Orleans	11:1/2 A.M.	
Nov. 20	Bunker Hill	Powell	Vicksburg	New Orleans	4:1/2 P.M.	
Nov. 20	Wm Wallace	Surley	St. Louis	New Orleans	7:00 P.M.	
Nov. 21	Claiborne	Barrett	New Orleans	Natchez	4:00 A.M.	

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
Nov. 21	Tuskina	Woods	New Orleans	Grand Gulf	2:00 P.M	
Nov. 21	Formosa	Jordan	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	4:00 P.M	
Nov. 21	Ganges	Wilson	Vicksburg	New Orleans	5:00 P.M	
Nov. 22	Lexington	Alter	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	4:00 A.M	Two flats in tow loaded with freight
Nov. 22	Gov. Shelby	Massie	New Orleans	Louisville	8:3/4 A.M	deep Loaded
Nov. 22	Princess	Sanford	New Orleans	Vicksburg	8:3/4 A.M	
Nov. 22	Augusta	Gates	Vicksburg	New Orleans	10:1/2 A.M	1850 Bales Cotton
Nov. 22	Dan'l Webster	Kelley	Vicksburg	New Orleans	8:3/4 A.M	2224 Bales Cotton
Nov. 22	Prairie	Fraleigh	St. Louis	New Orleans	10:00 A.M	
Nov. 22	Bayou Sara	Northam	New Orleans	Columbia	6:00 P.M	
Nov. 22	H. L. White	Wilson	New Orleans	Nashville	3:1/4 P.M	
Nov. 22	Vandalia	Smith	New Orleans	St. Louis	8:1/2 P.M	
Nov. 22	Empress	Russell	New Orleans	Cincinnati	9:1/2 P.M	
Nov. 23	Little Red	Price	St. Louis	New Orleans	3:00 A.M	
Nov. 23	Platte	Jones	St. Louis	New Orleans	8:00 A.M	
Nov. 23	Commerce	Brickell	Randolph	New Orleans	4:1/2 P.M	
Nov. 23	Little Rock	Pennywitt	New Orleans	Arkansaw	6:00 P.M	
Nov. 23	Bridge Water	Wright	New Orleans	Vicksburg	9:1/4 P.M	
Nov. 24	Geo. Collier	Taylor	New Orleans	St. Louis	2:00 A.M	Passed without landing.
Nov. 24	Suttans	Pease	New Orleans	Louisville	9:1/4 A.M	U.S. Mail & Hon. R.M. Johnson.
Nov. 24	Vicksburg	Brenham	Vicksburg	New Orleans	6:1/2 P.M	2140 Bales cotton & Barge Herd Times in Tow.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839 Nov. 25	Alton	Sellers	New Orleans	St. Louis	12:00 A.M.	
Nov. 25	Rodolph	Wilson	New Orleans	Vicksburg	2:00 P.M.	
Nov. 25	Washington	C.P. Hard	Memphis	New Orleans	2:1/2 P.M.	Full Load Cotton
Nov. 25	Majestic	Moorehouse	Lake Bolivar	New Orleans	8:1/2 P.M.	
Nov. 25	Canton	Stratton	New Orleans	Grand Gulf	10:1/2 P.M.	Passed without landing.
Nov. 26	Selma	Bloon	New Orleans	St. Louis	3:00 A.M.	
Nov. 26	Peoria	Hale	New Orleans	Louisville	3:1/4 A.M.	
Nov. 26	Meteor	Dunnica	St. Louis	New Orleans	3:1/2 A.M.	cold as all hell go it
Nov. 26	Oronoka	Bosworth	Randolph	New Orleans	4:1/2 A.M.	
Nov. 26	Isoria	Robinson	Louisville	New Orleans	5:1/2 A.M.	2 Flat Boats in tow
Nov. 26	Manchester	I. Peters	Illinois River	Illinois River	10:00 A.M.	Any quantity of Dutch on board.
Nov. 26	P. Miller	Funson	New Orleans	Vicksburg	2:00 P.M.	
Nov. 27	Tuskina	Woods	Willikens Bend	New Orleans	3:1/2 A.M.	Full load cotton
Nov. 27	Hinds	O'Farrell	New Orleans	Vicksburg	5:00 A.M.	
Nov. 27	A.M. Phillips	Phillips	New Orleans	Louisville	2:00 A.M.	U.S. Mail
Nov. 27	Southerner	Barrett	Columbia	New Orleans	10:00 A.M.	
Nov. 27	Shakespeare	Hoffman	New Orleans	Vicksburg	11:00 A.M.	
Nov. 27	Monsoon	Pearce	St. Louis	New Orleans	12:1/2 P.M.	
Nov. 27	Ellen Douglas	Riley	New Orleans	Natchez	12:3/4 P.M.	
Nov. 27	Bunker Hill	Powell	New Orleans	Vicksburg	2:1/4 P.M.	
Nov. 28	Madison	Freeland	St. Louis	New Orleans	6:1/2 P.M.	Any quantity of Pottatoes

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
Nov. 28	Princess	Sanford	Vicksburg	New Orleans	2:00 A.M.	
Nov. 28	Cinderella	Irwin	Arkansas	New Orleans	5:00 A.M.	
Nov. 28	Emperor	Auters	New Orleans	Columbia	7:00 A.M.	
Nov. 28	Bridge Water	Wright	Vicksburg	New Orleans	8:1/4 A.M.	
Nov. 28	Bells of Missouri	D. Finch	New-O St. Louis	New Orleans	10:00 A.M.	Very much Belle-to Bellow any more
Nov. 28	Gallatin	Cutter	Louisville	New Orleans	12:3/4 P.M.	Six days in the Ohio drawing 18 inches
Nov. 28	Swallow	Anders	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	2:00 A.M.	
Nov. 29	Cherokee	Homer	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	12:1/2 A.M.	
Nov. 29	Geo Collins	Goslund	New Orleans	St. Louis	5:1/2 A.M.	
Nov. 29	Clarksville	Irwin	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	8:00 A.M.	
Nov. 29	Augusta	Gates	New Orleans	Vicksburg	11:00 A.M.	Bridge Water Sunk 30 miles below Natchez
Nov. 29	St. Lawrence	Grant	New Orleans	Yazoo	12:1/2 P.M.	
Nov. 29	Adriatic	Perry	New Orleans	Memphis	4:1/2 P.M.	
Nov. 29	Ganges	Wilson	New Orleans	Vicksburg	6:00 P.M.	
Nov. 30	Hinds	Vail	Vicksburg	Natchez	6:00 A.M.	
Nov. 30	Bayou Sara	Gates	Columbia	New Orleans	11:00 A.M.	A damm old boat A 1st rate boat
Nov. 30	De Kalb	Lemon	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	7:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 1	Rodolph	Wilson	Vicksburg	New Orleans	3:1/2 A.M.	Full load cotton first from Yazoo S-1 PKG C.C.D.
Dec. 1	Maid of Orleans	Van Houten	St. Louis	New Orleans	6:1/2 A.M.	
Dec. 1	Brazil	Smith	St. Louis	New Orleans	8:1/4 A.M.	Any quantity of Soft Music
Dec. 1	Paragon	Mayland	New Orleans	Louisville	10:1/2 P.M.	and the finest crew of hogs. U.S. Mail

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
Dec. 4	Little Red	Price	New Orleans	St. Louis	4:00 P.M.	
Dec. 4	Pensacola	Lodwick	Louisville	New Orleans	7:1/4 P.M.	U. S. Mail
Dec. 4	Burlington	Mitchell	St. Louis	New Orleans	10:00 P.M.	
Dec. 4	Canton	Stratton	Grand Gulf	New Orleans	10:1/2 P.M.	Passed without landing.
Dec. 4	Mail	Molen	Cincinnati	New Orleans	11:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 5	Augusta	A. Gates	Vicksburg	New Orleans	3:00 A.M.	
Dec. 5	North Alabama	Grice	Vicksburg	New Orleans	2:00 A.M.	2244 Bales Cotton & not loaded Gnat Boat
Dec. 5	Hinds	Vail	Vicksburg	Natchez	2:1/2 A.M.	
Dec. 5	Water Witch	Phillips	Louisville	New Orleans	4:00 A.M.	
Dec. 5	Emperor	Auter	Columbia	New Orleans	6:1/2 A.M.	
Dec. 5	Buck Eye	Thompson	Louisville	New Orleans	2:00 A.M.	U.S. Mail, 5 days from Louisville!!!! Reports a rise of 4 feet in Ohio
Dec. 5	Niagara	J.P. Fennell	Louisville	New Orleans	11:00 A.M.	
Dec. 5	S. I. Peters	Dillon	Louisville	New Orleans	11:1/2 A.M.	
Dec. 5	Tuskina	Gilland	New Orleans	Vicksburg	11:00 A.M.	
Dec. 5	Diana	Carter	Louisville	New Orleans	1:1/4 P.M.	
Dec. 5	Monorgahela	C. Stone	Pittsburg	New Orleans	2:00 P.M.	
Dec. 5	Queen of the West	Aushutz	Louisville	New Orleans	4:00 P.M.	
Dec. 5	Majestic	Moorehouse	New Orleans	Lake Bolivar	6:00 P.M.	
Dec. 5	Swallow Anders	Anders	New Orleans	Louisville	10:00 P.M.	
Dec. 5	Platte	Jones	New Orleans	St. Louis	11:1/2 P.M.	

DATE 1850.	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
Dec. 6	Naomi	Taylor	St. Louis	New Orleans	2:00 A.M	
Dec. 6	South Western	Culver	Louisville	New Orleans	3:00 A.M	
Dec. 6	New Albany	Montgomery	Louisville	New Orleans	4:00 A.M	
Dec. 6	Sultana	Pease	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	4:1/2 A.M	
Dec. 6	Clarksville	Irwin	New Orleans	Randolph	7:1/2 A.M	
Dec. 6	Marmion	Stailey	New Orleans	Louisville	11:00 A.M	
Dec. 6	Farmer	Nelson Gilbert	Smithland	New Orleans	2:1/2 P.M	Sent her yawl ashore
Dec. 6	Princess	Sanford	New Orleans	Vicksburg	3:1/2 P.M	
Dec. 6	John Jay	Mason	New Orleans	Arkansaw	4:00 P.M	
Dec. 6	Oronoka	Bosworth	New Orleans	Randolph	4:1/4 P.M	Passed without landing.
Dec. 6	Monsoon	Pearce	New Orleans	St. Louis	6:00 P.M	
Dec. 6	Jewess	I.W. Pollock	Pittsburg	New Orleans	6:1/2 P.M	
Dec. 6	Southerner	Barrett	New Orleans	Columbia	7:1/2 P.M	
Dec. 6	Vermont	Wells	Cincinnati	New Orleans	9:3/4 P.M	
Dec. 6	Tarquin	Chout	Cincinnati	New Orleans	12:00 P.M	
Dec. 7	Robt. Fulton	Irvin	Louisville	New Orleans	2:00 A.M	U.S. Mail on board
Dec. 7	St. Louis	Converse	St. Louis	New Orleans	3:00 A.M	
Dec. 7	OZark	Hoses	Louisville	New Orleans	3:1/2 A.M	
Dec. 7	United States	Hill	New Orleans	St. Louis	4:1/2 A.M	
Dec. 7	Louisville	Cable	New Orleans	St. Louis	5:00 A.M	
Dec. 7	Gloster	Boothe	Louisville	New Orleans	8:3/4 A.M	

DATE.....BOAT.....MASTER.....WHEREFROM.....DESTINATION.....

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
Dec. 7	Rubicon	D. Blashford	Pittsburg	New Orleans	9:00 A.M.	
Dec. 7	Meteor	Dunnica	New Orleans	St. Louis	2:00 P.M.	Detained 15 hours by bad weather & freight.
Dec. 7	Ellen Douglas	Riley	New Orleans	Natchez	9:00 P.M.	
Dec. 8	Hinds	Vail	Vicksburg	Natchez	6:1/2 A.M.	
Dec. 8	Prairie	Freeleigh	New Orleans	St. Louis	9:1/4 A.M.	Deep loaded
Dec. 8	Rodolph	Wilson	New Orleans	Vicksburg	10:00 A.M.	
Dec. 8	Wm. Finch	McConnutt	Louisville	New Orleans	12:3/4 P.M.	
Dec. 8	Little Rock	Pennywitt	Arkansaw	New Orleans	2:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 8	A. Porter	Corling	Vicksburg	New Orleans	3:00 P.M.	
Dec. 8	Vicksburg	Brenham	Vicksburg	New Orleans	5:00 P.M.	
Dec. 8	St. Lawrence	Grant	Red River	Natchez	11:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 8	Bayou Sara	Northam	New Orleans	Columbia	11:1/2 P.M.	In a great hurry
Dec. 9	Avalanche	Fagin	Cincinnati	New Orleans	12:3/4 A.M.	
Dec. 9	Dan'l Webster	Kelley	Vicksburg	New Orleans	2:1/2 A.M.	2269 Bales cotton (wow 2241)
Dec. 9	De Kalb	Thomasson	Natchitoches	Natchez	9:00 A.M.	Water rising in Red River
Dec. 9	Hail Columbia	Brown	New Orleans	Vicksburg	9:1/2 A.M.	
Dec. 9	Cherokee	Harris	New Orleans	Ft. Gibson	10:00 A.M.	
Dec. 9	Swelter		Paducah	New Orleans	10:1/2 A.M.	
Dec. 9	Canton	Malmeux	Pittsburg	New Orleans	3:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 9	Ian	Webb	Louisville	New Orleans	9:00 P.M.	
Dec. 9	Norfolk	Smith	Louisville	New Orleans	10:00 P.M.	

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
Dec. 7	Rubicon	D. Blashford	Pittsburg	New Orleans	9:00 A.M.	
Dec. 7	Meteor	Dunnica	New Orleans	St. Louis	2:00 P.M.	Detained 15 hours by bad weather & freight.
Dec. 7	Ellen Douglas	Riley	New Orleans	Natchez	9:00 P.M.	
Dec. 8	Hinds	Vail	Vicksburg	Natchez	6:1/2 A.M.	
Dec. 8	Prairie	Freeleigh	New Orleans	St. Louis	9:1/4 A.M.	Deep loaded
Dec. 8	Rodolph	Wilson	New Orleans	Vicksburg	10:00 A.M.	
Dec. 8	Wm. Finch	McConnutt	Louisville	New Orleans	12:3/4 P.M.	
Dec. 8	Little Rock	Pennywitt	Arkansaw	New Orleans	2:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 8	A. Porter	Corling	Vicksburg	New Orleans	3:00 P.M.	
Dec. 8	Vicksburg	Brenham	Vicksburg	New Orleans	5:00 P.M.	
Dec. 8	St. Lawrence	Grant	Red River	Natchez	11:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 8	Bayou Sara	Northam	New Orleans	Columbia	11:1/2 P.M.	In a great hurry
Dec. 9	Avalanche	Fagin	Cincinnati	New Orleans	12:3/4 A.M.	
Dec. 9	Dan'l Webster	Kelley	Vicksburg	New Orleans	2:1/2 A.M.	2269 Bales cotton (wow 2241)
Dec. 9	De Kalb	Thomasson	Natchitoches	Natchez	9:00 A.M.	Water rising in Red River
Dec. 9	Mail Columbia	Brown	New Orleans	Vicksburg	9:1/2 A.M.	
Dec. 9	Cherokee	Harris	New Orleans	Pt. Gibson	10:00 A.M.	
Dec. 9	Swelter		Paducah	New Orleans	10:1/2 A.M.	
Dec. 9	Canton	Malneux	Pittsburg	New Orleans	3:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 9	Ian	Webb	Louisville	New Orleans	9:00 P.M.	
Dec. 9	Norfolk	Smith	Louisville	New Orleans	10:00 P.M.	

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839 Dec. 9	Tuskina	Gillande	Vicksburg	New Orleans	10:1/2 P.M.	Full load cotton
Dec. 10	Gen'l Scott	Dustin	Mayesville	New Orleans	5:00 A.M.	
Dec. 10	Fair Play	Moor	Mayesville	New Orleans	5:00 A.M.	
Dec. 10	Worden Pope	Dillee	New Orleans	Tuscumbia	7:3/4 A.M.	
Dec. 10	Brazil	Smith	New Orleans	Cincinnati	9:00 A.M.	
Dec. 10	Shakespeare	Hoffman	New Orleans	Vicksburg	11:00 A.M.	
Dec. 10	Pennels	Mosby	Louisville	New Orleans	4:00 P.M.	
Dec. 10	Claiborne	Barrett	New Orleans	Natchez	7:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 11	Diana	Carter	New Orleans	Louisville	12:1/2 A.M.	
Dec. 11	Nautiles	Smith	New Orleans	Louisville	4:1/2 A.M.	
Dec. 11	Rappahannoe	Finden	Louisville	New Orleans	7:1/2 A.M.	
Dec. 11	Comanchi	Hinkle	New Orleans	Vicksburg	3:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 11	Gen'l Leavensworth	J. White	St. Louis	New Orleans	5:00 P.M.	
Dec. 11	Princess	Sanford	Vicksburg	New Orleans	10:00 P.M.	1505 bales cotton.
Dec. 12	P. Miller	Frisby	New Orleans	Vicksburg	4:00 A.M.	
Dec. 12	Augusta	Gates	New Orleans	Vicksburg	4:1/2 A.M.	1505 bales moss
Dec. 12	Hinds	Vail	Vicksburg	Natchez	4:1/2 A.M.	Gone to hell some time since
Dec. 12	Naomi	Taylor	New Orleans	St. Louis	6:00 A.M.	
Dec. 12	New Albany	Montgomery	New Orleans	Louisville	7:00 A.M.	
Dec. 12	Majestic	Moorehouse	Lake Bolivar	New Orleans	10:00 A.M.	Diana in tow with shaft broken
Dec. 12	Emperor	Auter	New Orleans	Columbia	10:1/4 A.M.	

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1859						
Dec. 12	Sultana	Pease	New Orleans	Vicksburg	4:1/2 P.M.	231/4 hours out, landed twice and strong head wind almighty good.
Dec. 12	Shylock	M. Qervan	Louisville	New Orleans	5:00 P.M.	
Dec. 12	A.M. Phillips	Ackerman	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	8:00 P.M.	
Dec. 13	Maid of Orleans	Van Houten	New Orleans	St. Louis	2:00 A.M.	
Dec. 13	Bunker Hill	Powell	New Orleans	Vicksburg	6:1/2 A.M.	
Dec. 13	Angora	Tilley	Cincinnati	New Orleans	1:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 13	Ganges	Wilson	New Orleans	Vicksburg	2:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 13	Cinderella	Irwin	New Orleans	Arkansaw	2:3/4 P.M.	
Dec. 13	Rodolph	Wilson	Vicksburg	New Orleans	4:00 P.M.	
Dec. 13	Pensacola	Lodwick	New Orleans	Yazoo	5:00 P.M.	
Dec. 13	Mail	Molen	New Orleans	Louisville	7:00 P.M.	
Dec. 14	Southerner	Barrett	Columbia	New Orleans	1:00 A.M.	
Dec. 14	Canton	Stratton	New Orleans	Grand Gulf	9:1/2 A.M.	
Dec. 14	Water Witch	Phillips	New Orleans	Nashville	12:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 14	Queen of the West	Aushutz	New Orleans	Louisville	5:00 P.M.	190 tons freight running fast
Dec. 14	Dayton	Cannon	St. Louis	New Orleans	8:3/4 P.M.	9 days out, 6 ft. water, plenty ice.
Dec. 14	Savana	Coleman	New Orleans	Louisville	2:00 A.M.	Sent her yawl ashore
Dec. 14	Hail Columbia	Brown	Vicksburg	New Orleans	8:1/4 P.M.	1200 bales cotton
Dec. 14	Salina	S Garison	Little Rock	Red River	10:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 14	Shakespeare	Hoffman	Vicksburg	New Orleans	10:1/4 P.M.	
Dec. 15	No. Alabama	Grice	New Orleans	Vicksburg	1:00 A.M.	With ship Edoria in tow 59 hours out.

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
Dec. 15	Ship Edwin	Robertson	Thomastown	Natchez	1:00 A.M.	
Dec. 15	Vicksburg	Brenham	New Orleans	Vicksburg	1:1/2 A.M.	
Dec. 15	Wm French	McConnell	New Orleans	Louisville	2:00 A.M.	U. S. Mail
Dec. 15	Commerce	Brickle	Memphis	New Orleans	2:1/2 A.M.	
Dec. 15	Hinds	Vail	Vicksburg	New Orleans	2:00 A.M.	
Dec. 15	Tallahassee	Allen	Pittsburg	New Orleans	9:00 A.M.	
Dec. 15	Shawnee	O Harra	New Orleans	St. Louis	1:00 P.M.	
Dec. 15	Corvette	Stevenson	New Orleans	Louisville	2:00 P.M.	
Dec. 15	Winchester	Washington	Cincinnati	New Orleans	4:1/2 P.M.	11 days out-714 Florida Soldiers on board. Genl Gaines
Dec. 15	Madison	Freeland	New Orleans	St. Louis	8:00 P.M.	snagged in the Ohio - Total loss
Dec. 15	Tuskina	Gilland	New Orleans	Millikins Bend	8:1/2 P.M.	47 hours out-towed up 2 ships to Donaldsonville
Dec. 16	Suttana	Pease	Vicksburg	New Orleans	4:00 A.M.	
Dec. 16	Lamp Lighter	Curry	Cincinnati	New Orleans	8:00 A.M.	
Dec. 16	Smelter	Badger	New Orleans	Nashville	9:00 A.M.	
Dec. 16	Siam	Wilson	Arkansaw	New Orleans	9:1/4 A.M.	
Dec. 16	Elba	DeWitt	St. Louis	New Orleans	10:00 A.M.	
Dec. 16	P. Miller	Hunter	Vicksburg	New Orleans	12:00 A.M.	
Dec. 16	A. Porter	Corling	New Orleans	Vicksburg	12:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 16	Ellen Douglass	Riley	New Orleans	Natchez	1:1/4 P.M.	
Dec. 16	Ozark	Hosea	New Orleans	Memphis	1:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 16	Belle of Mo	D. Finch	New Orleans	St. Louis	2:00 P.M.	

DATE 1839	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
Dec. 16	Panola	Mosby	New Orleans	Yazoo	3:1/4 P.M.	
Dec. 16	Rubicon	D.D. Brushford	New Orleans	Cincinnati	4:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 16	Lady of Lyons	Frasier	Cincinnati	New Orleans	7:00 P.M.	
Dec. 16	Monongahela	C. Stone	New Orleans	Louisville	8:00 P.M.	
Dec. 16	Glaucus	Atcheson	St. Louis	New Orleans	8:00 P.M.	
Dec. 16	Norfolk	Smith	New Orleans	Louisville	12:00 P.M.	
Dec. 17	Gloster	Boothe	New Orleans	New Orleans	4:1/2 A.M.	
Dec. 17	Augusta	Gates	Vicksburg	New Orleans	6:00 A.M.	
Dec. 17	Kansas	Wright	St. Louis	Shreveport	9:1/4 A.M.	
Dec. 17	De Kalb	Thomasson	Natchitoches	Arkansaw	10:1/2 A.M.	200 U.S. Troops from Fort Jessup
Dec. 17	Pensacola	Lodwick	Vicksburg	New Orleans	10:3/4 A.M.	
Dec. 17	St. Peters	Geo. Bernard	St. Louis	New Orleans	1:00 P.M.	
Dec. 17	Osceola	Atkinson	New Orleans	Natchez	4:00 P.M.	
Dec. 17	Clarksville	Irvin	Mills Pt	New Orleans	7:00 P.M.	
Dec. 18	Osceola	Baird	Louisville	New Orleans	3:00 A.M.	U. S. Mail
Dec. 18	John Jay	Mason	Little Rock	New Orleans	3:1/2 A.M.	
Dec. 18	Smithland	Lee	Smithland	New Orleans	12:00 A.M.	
Dec. 18	Dan'l Webster	Kelley	New Orleans	Vicksburg	1:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 18	Ion	Webb	New Orleans	Louisville	4:00 P.M.	
Dec. 18	Emperor	Auter	Columbia	New Orleans	6:1/2 P.M.	1900 bales cotton
Dec. 18	Edw. Skipper	Johnston	Louisville	New Orleans	9:1/2 P.M.	

DATE 1839	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
Dec. 19	Empress	Russell	Louisville	New Orleans	4:00 A.M.	
Dec. 19	Genl. Bryan	Gathay	Cincinnati	New Orleans	5:00 A.M.	Built for the Tallahassie River
Dec. 19	Genl. Brown	Dunham	Louisville	New Orleans	12:00 A.M.	
Dec. 19	Vermont	Dana	New Orleans	Pittsburg	7:00 A.M.	
Dec. 19	Hinds	Vail	Vicksburg	Natchez	3:00 A.M.	
Dec. 19	St. Lawrence	Grant	Natchitoches	Natchez	10:00 A.M.	
Dec. 19	Majestic	Moorehouse	New Orleans	Lake Bolivar	12:00 A.M.	
Dec. 19	Somerville	Brooks	Smithland	New Orleans	12:3/4 P.M.	Built for the Memphis Trade 1400 bales cotton
Dec. 19	Rosalie	Littleton	St. Louis	New Orleans	1:1/4 P.M.	Six feet water in the upper Mississippi
Dec. 19	Western	Halderman	Little Rock	New Orleans	2:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 19	Bunker Hill	Powell	Vicksburg	New Orleans	1:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 19	Zainesville	Revol	Arkansaw	New Orleans	8:3/4 P.M.	
Dec. 19	Little Rock	Pennywit	New Orleans	Arkansaw	9:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 19	No. Alabama	Grice	Vicksburg	New Orleans	11:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 19	Moraniam	Kerchival	Louisville	New Orleans	11:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 20	Genl. Scott	Dustin	New Orleans	Vicksburg	1:00 A.M.	
Dec. 20	Vandalia	Dorst	St. Louis	New Orleans	2:1/2 A.M.	
Dec. 20	Princess	Sandford	New Orleans	Vicksburg	8:00 A.M.	
Dec. 20	Oronoka	Bosworth	Randolph	New Orleans	12:1/4 P.M.	
Dec. 20	Maryland	Mitchell	Louisville	New Orleans	2:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 20	Walk in the Water	Wylie	Paducah	New Orleans	4:1/2 P.M.	Passed the city without landing as usual She can be very well spared

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
Dec. 20	Ganges	Wilson	Vicksburg	New Orleans	7:00 P.M.	
Dec. 20	Claiborne	Barrett	New Orleans	Natchez	9:00 P.M.	
Dec. 20	Canton	Molneux	New Orleans	Natchez	11:00 P.M.	
Dec. 21	Southerner	Barrett	New Orleans	Columbia	11:1/2 A.M.	
Dec. 21	Pontchatrain	Miller	Cincinnati	New Orleans	12:1/4 P.M.	
Dec. 21	Skylock	McQuown	New Orleans	Vicksburg	12:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 21	Genl. Gaines	Boggs	Louisville	New Orleans	2:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 21	Fair Play	Moore	New Orleans	Louisville	6:00 P.M.	
Dec. 21	Bayou Sara	Northam	New Orleans	Columbia	6:1/4 P.M.	
Dec. 21	A. Porter	Corling	Vicksburg	New Orleans	7:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 22	Amazon	Louderback	Cincinnati	New Orleans	4:00 A.M.	
Dec. 22	Tuskina	Gilland	Millikens Bend	New Orleans	5:00 A.M.	1350 bales cotton
Dec. 22	Hinds	Vail	Vicksburg	Natchez	6:1/2 A.M.	
Dec. 22	Vicksburg	Bremham	Vicksburg	New Orleans	7:1/2 A.M.	
Dec. 22	Winchester	Washington	New Orleans	Florence	11:1/2 A.M.	
Dec. 23	Diana	Carter	New Orleans	Louisville	2:00 A.M.	
Dec. 23	Augusta	Gates	New Orleans	Vicksburg	3:00 A.M.	
Dec. 23	St. Lawrence	Grant	Vicksburg	Natchitoches	2:00 A.M.	
Dec. 23	Saline	Garrison	Natchitoches	Natchez	3:00 A.M.	
Dec. 23	Hoosier	Wallingford	Cincinnati	New Orleans	4:1/2 A.M.	Go it my Hoosier
Dec. 23	Hail Columbia	Brown	New Orleans	Vicksburg	8:1/4 A.M.	

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
Dec. 23	Adriatic	Perry	Memphis	New Orleans	10:1/2 A.M	
Dec. 23	Lady of Lyons	Frisby	New Orleans	Memphis	12:1/2 P.M	A bully craft-Passed the Commerce under way-and didnt half try. Go it Capt. Frisby.
Dec. 23	Commerce	Brickle	New Orleans	Memphis	1:00 P.M	
Dec. 23	Suttana	Pease	New Orleans	Vicksburg	5:1/4 P.M	
Dec. 23	Comanche	Hinkle	New Orleans	Vicksburg	5:1/2 P.M	
Dec. 23	Invincible	Brand	Louisville	New Orleans	8:1/2 P.M	
Dec. 24	Rodolph	Wilson	New Orleans	Vicksburg	5:00 A.M	
Dec. 24	New Albany	Montgomery	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	8:00 A.M	Our seeds came on this are boat
Dec. 25	Cherokee	Harris	Fort Smith	New Orleans	10:1/2 A.M	2 feet water at Ft. Smith.
Dec. 25	Vienna	Patterson	Cincinnati	New Orleans	1:00 P.M	
Dec. 25	Volant	Good	Cincinnati	New Orleans	2:1/4 P.M	5 ft. water in the Ohio
Dec. 25	Genl Scott	Dustin	Vicksburg	New Orleans	3:1/2 P.M	
Dec. 25	Peoria	Crawford	Cincinnati	New Orleans	4:00 P.M	5 ft water in the Ohio
Dec. 25	St. Louis	Converse	New Orleans	St. Louis	10:1/2 P.M	
Dec. 25	Genl. Brown	Dunham	New Orleans	Louisville	11:00 P.M	
Dec. 25	Hinds	Vail	Vicksburg	Natchez	11:1/2 P.M	
Dec. 26	Commodore	Ekhart	Cincinnati	New Orleans	11:1/2 P.M	
Dec. 26	Cinderella	Irwin	Little Rock	New Orleans	1:00 A.M	
Dec. 26	Suttana	Pease	Vicksburg	New Orleans	1:1/4 A.M	
Dec. 26	Bunker Hill	Whittemore	New Orleans	Vicksburg	4:1/2 A.M	Kally of the Dailey

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
Dec. 26	Emperor	Auter	New Orleans	Columbia	5:00 A.M.	
Dec. 26	Dan'L Webster	Kelley	Vicksburg	New Orleans	5:1/2 A.M.	
Dec. 26	Majestic	Moorehouse	Mouth Arkansaw	New Orleans	9:00 A.M.	
Dec. 26	Ellen Douglas	Riley	New Orleans	Natchez	9:1/4 A.M.	
Dec. 27	Swallow	Andrews	The Sisters	New Orleans	11:1/2 A.M.	U.S. Mail
Dec. 27	Cumberland	HC	Louisville	New Orleans	3:00 A.M.	U.S. Mal on board
Dec. 27	Meteor	Dunnica	St. Louis	New Orleans	3:1/4 A.M.	
Dec. 27	Princess	Sandford	Vicksburg	New Orleans	4:1/2 A.M.	U.S. Mail on board
Dec. 27	Agnes	Hitchcock	New Orleans	Natchez	5:00 A.M.	U.S. Mail on board
Dec. 27	Colorado	Underwood	Louisville	New Orleans	10:00 A.M.	
Dec. 27	Clarksville	Irwin	New Orleans	Nashville	11 1/4 A.M.	41/2 ft water in the Ohio and falling.
Dec. 27	Siam	McKenzie	New Orleans	Waterloo	1:00 P.M.	U.S. Mail
Dec. 27	Pensacola	Lodwick	New Orleans	Pittsburg	2:3/4 P.M.	
Dec. 27	Alex Porter	Corling	New Orleans	Manchester	3:00 P.M.	Perfectly independent "very"
Dec. 27	Valley Forge	Baldwin	Pittsburg	New Orleans	4:00 P.M.	full freight
Dec. 27	Ewd. Skipper	Russell	New Orleans	Louisville	5:00 P.M.	Left Pittsburg 10th Inst. 150 tons freight
Dec. 27	Southerner	Barrett	Columbia	New Orleans	7:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 28	Tiber	Strader	Louisville	New Orleans	9:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 28	Dolphin	Burt	St. Louis	New Orleans	1:00 A.M.	U.S. Mail
Dec. 28	Vicksburg	Bremham	New Orleans	Vicksburg	7:1/4 A.M.	

DATE	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1839						
Dec. 28	A. M. Phillips	Ackerman	New Orleans	St. Louis	8:3/4 A.M.	U.S. Mail but little news
Dec. 28	Mediterranean	Boges	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	4:00 P.M.	Four flat boats in tow.
Dec. 28	Roanoke	Wells	Louisville	New Orleans	5:1/2 P.M.	Five ft. water in Ohio R.
Dec. 28	Pocahontas	Cocke	St. Louis	New Orleans	5:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 29	Wm Paris	Farris	Louisville	New Orleans	12:00 A.M.	
Dec. 29	Riemzi	Converse	St. Louis	New Orleans	6:00 A.M.	
Dec. 29	Smelter	-------	Memphis	New Orleans	8:00 A.M.	Passed with landing (ok kush)
Dec. 29	Sommerville	Brooks	New Orleans	Memphis	8:1/2 A.M.	
Dec. 29	Hinds	Vail	Vicksburg	Natchez	4:00 A.M.	
Dec. 29	Atalanta	A.O. Powell	Cincinnati	New Orleans	10:00 A.M.	
Dec. 29	Augusta	Gates	Vicksburg	New Orleans	11:00 A.M.	
Dec. 29	Tarquin	Choat	New Orleans	Cincinnati	1:00 P.M.	
Dec. 29	Bayou Sara	Northam	Columbia	New Orleans	1:1/4 P.M.	
Dec. 29	Wm French	McConnell	Mouth Ohio	New Orleans	1:3/4 P.M.	6 feet water U.S. mail
Dec. 29	Canton	Stratton	Grand Gulf	New Orleans	3:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 29	Hail Columbia	Brown	Vicksburg	New Orleans	8:1/2 P.M.	
Dec. 30	Tuskima	Gilland	New Orleans	Millikens Bend	4:00 A.M.	
Dec. 30	P. Miller	Hunter	Vicksburg	New Orleans	5:1/2 A.M.	
Dec. 30	No. Alabama	Grice	New Orleans	Vicksburg	9:00 A.M.	
Dec. 30	Empress	Reapell	New Orleans	Louisville	9:1/4 A.M.	U.S. mail

DATE 1839	BOAT	MASTER	WHEREFROM	DESTINATION	HR. OF ARRIVAL	REMARKS
Dec. 30	Suttana	Pease	New Orleans/	Vicksburg	2:1/4 P.M.	
Dec. 30	Ganges	Wilson	New Orleans	Wicksburg	10:1/2 A.M.	
Dec. 30	Zomesville	Devol	New Orleans	Cincinnati	2:1/4 P.M.	
Dec. 30	John Jay	Mason	New Orleans	Little Rock	6:00 P.M.	
Dec. 30	Little Red	Price	St. Louis	New Orleans	9:00 P.M.	
Dec. 31	Gen'l Bryan	Gurthey	New Orleans	Yazoo	12:1/4 A.M.	
Dec. 31	Gen'l Amboy	O Conner's	St. Louis	New Orleans	6:00 A.M.	
Dec. 31	Albert Gallatin	McClintock	Louisville	New Orleans	7:1/2 A.M.	
Dec. 31	Caddo	Davis	Louisville	New Orleans	9:00 A.M.	
Dec. 31	Skylock	McQuom	Vicksburg	New Orleans	10:00 A.M.	Good load cotton (at what price) $. 5
Dec. 31	St. Peters	Fithian	New Orleans	St. Louis	11:00 A.M.	

ADAMS COUNTY -
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 16
AUG. 13, 1937.

PROJECT NO. 6055-4120.

"Mrs. Southworth".

Emma Dorothy Eliza Nevitt Southworth was born in Washington, D.C., December 26, 1819; she graduated in 1835 from her stepfather's (J.L. Henshaw's) school. She was married in 1840; taught school from 1844 to 1849. Her first story was written in 1849. Her collected works were published in 1872. In all she wrote about 60 novels. Among her works are "Ishmael", "The Hidden Hand", "Capitella's Peril" and several others which are supposed to be Natchez incidents. Mrs. Southworth visited in Natchez after 1865 and it is generally conceded that she collected the material for the later books then. The novels on Natchez life are rare and locally demand handsome prices.

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 16
AUG. 13, 1937.

PROJECT NO. 6055-4120.

"Mrs. Juliette Brevard McCearley".

Mrs. Juliette Brevard McCearley, a Gold Star Mother, was born in Natchez, and was the wife of Andrew J. McCearley of Concordia Parish, Louisiana.

Her son, for whom the Grey McCearley Post of the American Legion in Ferriday, La. was named, was killed in the World War. She died on Wednesday, June 23, 1937.

Numerous exquisite poems were the products of her pen and they appeared often in the Natchez Democrat.

"AN AUTUMN DAY".

It is Autumn today here in Dixie,
And the sky is an exquisite blue;
Touched with golden and rose, like an opal,
As the sunbeams come shimmering through;
The summer has left us her roses,
And autumn brought golden rod gray,
And somewhere a wild bird is singing
To add to the joy of the day.

It is Autumn today in the trenches,
But the smoke hides the blue of the sky,
Where American soldiers are showing
The world how to fight and to die.
And I wonder if you will remember
Amid the fierce noise of the fray,
That in spite of the beauty of Autumn,
We are lonely in Dixie today.

J. B. M.

Mrs. A. J. McCearley of Black Hawk (Juliet Brevard)
Natchez Democrat, Oct. 11, 1918. P. 5

ADAMS COUNTY, FINE ARTS

It was a strange coincidence that the beautiful poem "An Autumn Day", by Mrs. McCearley, was published in this column on the same day that the death of the young son was announced, but the poem had been inserted before the editor received the sad intelligence of the passing to higher realms of the brave young soldier.

Natchez Democrat, Sat. Oct. 12, 1918.

"FIDELIS".

From out my sight you passed away
And from my life that Autumn day;
But I remember yet
The golden light which touched your head,
The few short bitter words you said -
Your look of deep regret.

I do not mourn or rail at fate
Because I only learned too late
How dear you were to me.
You could not bear my bitterest cry,
Or see my tears, or feel my sigh
Beside your southern sea.

And yet you live, the same stars shine
At night upon your head as mine.
You see the moon's pale rays;
You live and you will love again
And so forget the joy and pain
Of those bright autumn days.

While I-you once thought cruel, cold -
Still hold more dear than gems or gold
The memory of that year,
I laugh-my heart is still with you;
I weep-my love is ever true -
I hold no other dear.

By-

Juliette

ADAMS COUNTY, FINE ARTS

ADAMS COUNTY -
HISTORIGAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 16
AUG. 13, 1937.

PROJECT NO. 6055-4120.

"WHAT THE PLANTER MUST DAILY THINK OF".

The Planter must think of his cotton and hay,
Of his corn and potatoes every day,
Of his horses and mules, that they have their feed,
Of his hogs and his cows, and his riding steed;
He must think of the time to sow and to reap,
And a watch on his grassy cotton keep;
He must think of his plans and his fences too,-
Of his garden and what his hirelings do,
To keep them busy he must think each day,
And how to work them the easiest way,
He must think of his merchant & how he stands
In account with him & each of his hands.
He must think of his taxes yearly to pay,
And be sure and meet them to the day,
He must think to find work for rainy days.
In his stable or barn in various ways,
His gears and his tools, he must think to mend
When it pleases God, his showers to send.
His thoughts must be busy and idle never,
His profits from every source to gather;
He He must think of his wife and children too,
And see, that to God, they are constant & true,
And night and morn, he must think of God's care,
And pray, that His presence may ever be near;
He must think it his duty an example set,
And never by word or by deed ever let
His Family see, that he fails in his love
To them, or his neighbors, or Heaven above.

Oakwood, Friday Aug. 2, 1889.

ADAMS COUNTY -
HISTORIGAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 16
AUG. 13, 1937.

PROJECT NO. 6055-4120.

"The Semi-Annual House-Cleaning."

"Make way", for this is cleaning-day
"The dust must all be wiped away,
The books and papers we must move,
"Today must clean the room you love,
And scrub the floors, we'll have to do.
'Twill take time; I've hours to put things through
And then the floors must dry all night,
Tomorrow noon 'twill be all right".

So speaks the mistress of the house,
I must submit, there is no choice,
There's naught that so disturbs a man,
And upside down turns every plan.
As dusting, scrubbing-sweeping too
Making of naught, so much ado.
Twill take a week to fix things straight,
This twice a year, such is our fate.

It makes me feel, that I am naught,
And nothing comes out, as it ought.
I feel a waif cast on the shore,
With seas of trouble more and more.
The Book I want, I cannot find,
No more than if I were born blind.
My shoes - my hat are not in place,
No water here to wash my face,
My cane seems wandering off alone

And what can I now lean upon?

ADAMS COUNTY, FINE ARTS

And then to-night must change my bed,
A change we old men always dread.
When in the morn I wake with dreams,
As through the blinds the sun-light streams,
That I am wandering far from home
And through some strange far country roam,
I wake and find my bed is changed
And things around all disarranged.
I sometimes think no other thing
Can such vexations trouble bring,
As cleaning house, but still they say,
That Housekeepers "must have their way",
That dust and dirt and cobwebs all
And floors and windows, beds and wall
Must then be scoured and cleaned and scrubbed;
Or men would say, that women all
Were dirty, or would slatterns call.
But when the work is done, then
How nice and comfortable, when
I find, that all is put to rights,
And now this cleaning me delights,
As order from confusion grows;
And this the tidy housewife knows
Nor does she sweep and clean in vain,
But finds in prudent care her gain.
So at Creations dawn, when Night
And chaos ruled, and shone no light,

The great Creator, 'mid the rude
And undigested matter stood
And from confusion, spread the bright
And beauteous world in Angels' sight;
Then to complete the glorious plan
He made from dust primeval man
The work was done and each morning star
His praises sang through spaces far,
And all the Angelic Hosts resound
With Anthems, through the Heavens around.

Jas. Archer.

Oakwood, June 10, 1886.

The above poems are from the pen of James Archer, a former resident of the Pine Ridge District. He was born in Bel Air, Maryland, December 23, 1811 and died in Adams County, November, 1898, where most of his life was spent.

Throughout his life Mr. Archer wrote many poems, and these were published in the Natchez papers. Although they were never collected and put into either pamphlet or book-form, they are most interesting.

ADAMS COUNTY, FINE ARTS

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

COUNTY ADAMS

DATE MAY 28, 1937

CANVASSER

ZAIDA M. WELLS

PROJECT NO 6055-4120

AREA SIXTH

FINE ARTS

ASSIGNMENT # 16

Lelia H. Mulvihill

MRS. LELIA H. MULVIHILL
ADAMS CO. HISTORICAL RES. PROJ.

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 16
JULY 23, 1937.

PROJECT NO. 6055-4120.

"FINE ARTS"

"MRS. LAURA'S COTTAGE".

They're making it new, this quaint old house
Restoring it so they say
Whose silent walls rare secrets hold
Of the lives of yesterday.
An old moss rose still clings to its fence
And there seems to linger yet
The sweetness of Grandmother's flower
The fragrant mignonette.

For a century through its window eyes
It has watched the passing throng
Now none are left to call it home, that beneath
Its roof were born
Yet whenever I pass that way there always comes to me
The memory of a beautiful life, a life that used to be
All things must change, the house has passed
Into another's hand, and she it loved
Has found sweet rest
Within the promise land.

Zaida Marion Wells.

ADAMS COUNTY, FINE ARTS

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 16
July 23, 1937.

PROJECT NO. 6055-4120.

"FINE ARTS"

"MOTHERS' DAY".

Give me a flower white, to wear on Mother's day
Emblem of a love that from earth has passed away,
Yet not so very far, for her presence is ever near
And somehow it closer grows with each succeeding year.

And so I envy not those who wear the red
For to me my mother lives, she never has been dead
Some intimate thing she wore, or word she would always say
Still brings her back through all the years,
She lives with me each day.

Zaida Marion Wells.

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 16
JULY 23, 1937.

PROJECT NO. 6055-4120.

"FINE ARTS"

"LONELY".

Lonely, Oh so lonely, for those that she loved
were all gone
So she lived in memory only, and life to her
held no charm.
Oh, why is it God dont take me, so often and often
she'd say
I'm longing to join the others
In the land just across the way.

At last her prayers were answered
As the Sabbath day streaked the sky
Her soul went back to its Maker
With a gentle quiet sigh,
Across the silent river, with loved ones
face to face
In the land of rest called Heaven
Where loneliness has no place.

Zaida M. Wells.

In Memorium of Aunt Marion
Nov. 12, 1934.

ADAMS COUNTY, FINE ARTS

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 16
JULY 23, 1937.

PROJECT NO. 6055-4120.

"FINE ARTS"

In Memoriam of-
Virginia Beatrice Dallas, one of the "Flowers of Memorial Park", whom the angels transplanted in Heaven's Garden, January 9th, 1936-

I'll miss someone when I go up there
Someone so bright, so sweet so fair,
Someone whose spirit soared with the lark
And it's one of my flowers of
Memorial Park.

I can see her riding her little stick horse
And I know that a life liks this, is not lost
But flaunting its sweetness and beauty gay
It graces the Garden just over the way.

And so when I sit in the old tree's shade
I'll vision the spots where the flowerette played
And learn we were never meant to see
Why things like this, should have to be.

Zaida Marion Wells.

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 16
JULY 23, 1937.

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"FINE ARTS"

"THE GLENWOOD PIANO".

How forlorn and sad, the long neglected room
Where poverty and decay mingle in its gloom
Perishing treasures of more prosperous days
Inspire your thoughts to long forgotten days
Of happier times.

I overlook them all; within that room I see
An old piano of days that used to be,
When fortune smiled.
Of all sad emblems of forgotten years
It is the saddest, think of long dried tears,
That fell upon its yellow keys,
As soft and sweet and low, someone played a melody
of the long ago
Deep in their soul.

It's thin weak notes which then were rich and strong
now only give the shadow of a song
Merely the ghost of that fair youthful strain
Which it can never never play again,
Except in dreams.

Hands that have touched it, fingers slim and skilled
Now have wandered, far beyond the hills
Tired hands that long have laid to rest
From other things, that only mean distress
To call them back.

ADAMS COUNTY, FINE ARTS

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Oh sweet old tunes of all those happy days
The notes of joy and sadness, blame and praise
Surely their spirit still around you clings
Awakening memory in each worn and rusty string
of lost ones.

All its players gone, gone beyond recall,
The friends that once it knew, where are they all?
They who breathed their secrets to it's rusty strings,
Their ardent hopes of what years might bring
When life was young.

All is silent now-the day is long farspent;
Over it's yellow keys the last sad form has bent;
Yet in it's shabby case so many dreams it keeps
In that forlorn sad room, where only Ghosts now creep
Of other years.

Zaida Marion Wells.

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"FINE ARTS"

"IN MEMORIAM".

We cannot understand, we do not know,
Because it is God's plan it should be so,
Why cords are severed, that we hold so dear
Leaving life empty when they disappear.

We only know and only understand,
That we are things of fate, upon the shifting sands
Just as all is smiling and life looks fair and bright
In a moments passing, the vision fades from sight.

But this we know, somewhere beyond the blue
We bind the broken ends, and love renew
Through, faith in Him, we'll find that other land
Where visions fairer glow, and where~~ver~~ we understand.

Zaida Marion Wells.

"A ROSE".
(In Memoriam to Mrs. K. S. Schuchardt
who passed this life July 6, 1934.)

A flower in life's garden grew, from bud to rose full blown
And through its life it scattered far, a sweetness all its own.
Its fragrance fell on rich and poor and on the weak and strong,
And ever in its gentle soul was beauty, love and song.

At last with passing of the years, its mission here was filled
The angels came and garnered it to grow by waters still;
To bloom forever in the light of God's own blessed sun,
This flower that shed its sweetness rare on lives where there was none.

Zaida M. Wells.

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ASSIGNMENT # 16
MAY 28,1937

PROJECT NO. 6055-4120

FINE ARTS.

POETS.

Memorial Park.

There's a little park behind the Church,
Go sit ye there and rest sometime
Where incense floats out on the air,
Lifting your soul in thoughts sublime,
And mingled with the vesper hymn
You catch the fragment of a prayer.
In the little Park behind the Church
Go sit sometime and rest ye there.

In the little Park behind the Church
Are tombs of those, who are long since gone,
And on their faces one still reads
The story of a heart forlorn
Upon these stones grown gray with time
We know has bowed some weary head,
For the little Park behind the Church
Was once the City of the Dead.

In the little Park behind the Church
There often gathers tired old men
Sitting there within its shade
Almost at the journey's end.
Around them children, wee sweet buds
Blossoming to take their place

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In the little Park behind the Church
One meets life face to face.

The little Park behind the Church
Who's spire seems ever raised to bless
The Ship of God on life's rough sea,
That lands men in the Port of Rest,
The little Park behind the Church
Go sit ye there and catch it's spell,
And you'll forget the Sordid Things
And feel that all is well.

In the little Park behind the Church
Life hurries by out on the street,
But you'r unmindful of it all
There's something in your thoughts more sweet
And you who've tried to know this peace
In other scenes, in vain have searched
You'll find it in the Little Park
The Park behind the Church.

Zaida Marion Wells.

Author's Note- I make the comparison of the church to a ship, because all of my life has been spent within its shadows and to me the church in its emerald setting of Memorial Park, has in fancy appeared a ship on a green sea.

"Sunnyside" Columns.
(Dedicated to the Woman's Club)

Among our history, treasured more than gold,
Where long dead dreams and olden fancies twine,
Among the things that time has hallowed so
With tender memories of the Auld Lang Syne,
Those columns stand, grown gray with age
And tell to us the tales of other days.

All that is left of what once towered high,
A stately home beneath Mississippi's sky
A type of art now passed with that decade,
Wherein once sounded footsteps of the slave.

Upon _____the drive now crumbling to decay,
Once stood a stately coach in liveried array,
Steps forth Ole Miss in silks and satins grand,
The haughtiest, proudest lady in the land.

With shirt all frilled and shiny velveteens,
The Master of the house assists the Queen,
Untitled Lord of that forgotten date,
A cotton king that ruled his vast estate.

Perhaps hid by these columns, long ago,
There lingered hoop-skirt belle and gallant beaux
Perhaps he kissed her there from view,
And told the story, old, yet ever new.

Perhaps within the wide veranda's shade,
Happy groups of little children played,
While in their midst serenely sat and rocked,
A black-face mammy, guardian of the flock.

So many dreams, inspired old columns by you,
And yet why dream of things that might not have been true;
And so with gentle touch I close the book of time,
And leave with you your memories of the Auld Lang Syne.

Zaida M. Wells.

Old Antiques.

Old antiques, we love them so
Because somehow, we seem to know
Spirit fingers around them twine
Linking the present with Ole Lang Syne.

A bit of china, a rare old vase
An old silk dress, with yellow lace
A satin fan, whose gentle breeze
Awakens hallowed memories.

And so we gaze, all wrapped in thought
Seeing changes time has wrought
Searching years, in vain to seek
The secrets of our old Antiques.

Zaida Marion Wells.

ADAMS COUNTY FINE ARTS

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FINE ARTS.

POETS.

"Good-By".

Good-by, so oft the words we say
In parting from our friends we see and meet each day.
How little think we when we use the phrase
That it may mean for an hour or a day,
And it could be for always, Good-by.

Good-by, careless we see the sun sink in the West,
Gone is another day. One more added to the rest.
Buoyant with life and in our hearts a song
No thought but what we'll join the morrow's throng.
Perhaps we will, perhaps its sunrise we will see
And yet the sunset could mean for you and me, Good-by.

Good-by, some times we'll cross the space
And those we loved and longed for we'll again meet face to face.
Where human heart-aches cease and life is on a higher plane
Where we with aching hearts, shall never say again, Good-by.

Zaida Marion Wells.

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FINE ARTS.

POETS.

"FLAG DAY"

Give me a flag of Dixieland to wear
above my heart;
A nameless reverence to my soul,
The sight of this flag imparts.
Something too deep for utterance,
Too sacred for lips to say,
That beloved flag of dreams unfill-
ed of the wearers of the Gray.

Once it floated defiantly above a
brave young throng;
Who marched away in suits of Gray,
With fife and drum and song.
Answering the call where duty lay,
on bloody fields of pain;
And some there were who went to
stay and never saw home again.

And yet thru it all they followed its
folds,
Thru weeks and months and years,
Glorious the deeds that came back
home,
A home of heartaches and tears.
Overpowered, but never defeated,
That is the way we feel when we

ADAMS COUNTY, FINE ARTS

lay our flowers on their graves.
And above their ashes kneel.

So give me a flag of Dixieland, once
more I'll dream that dream,
That astounded the world with its
chivalry
And inspired immortal themes;
A heritage bequeathed to us to ever
have and hold,
To pass it down thru years to come
until life is a tale that is told.

Zaida M. Wells.

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"FINE ARTS"

"A SONNET TO SPRING".
(Compliments To The Garden Club)

The blackbirds are in the park, and
the robins, with breast so red,
And I caught a little secret, in the
branches over my head.
I heard little papa wren, say to his
Jenny dear,
We'll have to build our nest for
Spring is really here.

And then I looked at the grass, which
a few short weeks ago
Was sear and brown and dead, from
winter's ice and snow,
But now I see a gleam of blades so
green and bright,
I know the breath of Mother Earth
is warming things to life.
Then too, the joyous songs of the
birds fall on my ear,
Rejoicing that winter is dead and the
Spring is really here.

Old winter is really dead, old winter
bleak and cold
And griefs and joys, smiles and tears;
are listed in its toll.
Faces we long for so of loved ones

ADAMS COUNTY FINE ARTS

that used to be,
Who drifted out in its icy gale, upon
the tideless sea
But let us not despair, for God is
always near,
And now is the story of risen life in
Spring that is really here.

Oh! yes the Spring is here, with
flowers to deck the land,
Color and life are everywhere, in
God's rich gift to man,
Let griefs with winter die, love is the
Thing to cheer,
Love of beauty, Love of life, to live
now Spring is here.

Zaida Marion Wells.

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"FINE ARTS"

" A CHRISTMAS THOUGHT".

Christmas, the Babe, and Bethlehem afar,
The Shepherds, the Wise Men and the guiding star;
Christmas, with thoughts of loved ones now gone
Who were here and smiled with us
On other Christmas morns.

Christmas, the child, Santa Claus and toys,
Happiness so pure, without alloy,
Future unfolded, life yet to come -
This is what Christmas means
To those that are young.

Christmas, its memories of joys long ago,
Picturing old scenes in the candle's glow,
Of hopes now dead and joys long since flown -
This is what Christmas means
To those that are grown.

Zaida Marion Wells.

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"FINE ARTS"

"WHEN HIS SAINTS GO MARCHING IN".

There are times when the worries of
life oppress,
And I feel that I cant go on.
Through a weary longing that fills my
breast,
There comes to my heart a song.
Ever and often it comes to me,
Through the space of years it will
ring,
A sweet old lay that in childhood's
day
My black mammy used to sing,
"Lord I want to be in that procession
When His saints go marching in."

Again I see her wrinkled face, with
shine of ebon hue
And her voice was filled with rever-
ance,
In the faith from a heart that was
true.
She would gather me close in those
old black arms,
And grief lost its every sting,
With my head at rest on her old
gingham dress
I would fall asleep while she'd sing,

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"Lord I want to be in that procession
When His saints go marching in."

Man is born to smiles and tears,
To have and to love, what his heart
holds best,
The dream of childhood fades away
And mammy's gone to rest.
But with her faith that saw beyond
In heaven, where God is King,
There in the throng of His redeemed,
I can almost hear her sing,
"Lord, I want to be in that procession
When His saints go marching in."

(To that most faithful of all things pertaining to the old South, the Black mammy, this little poem is dedicated. She was a personality without parallel, and no one but we of the South can understand the position she occupied. She has become merely a memory, but to many of us that memory is a sweet fragrance of the Old South, that passed with mammy and many other things belonging to it.)

-Zaida M. Wells.

ADAMS COUNTY, FINE ARTS

"FINE ARTS"

"GOVERNOR HOLMES' RESIDENCE".

I know an old-time garden, with
flowers of yesterday-
You never would suspect it, if you
should pass that way.
Close to the busy hum of life, this
garden hides from view;
Its flowers are the kinds you'd love-
The flowers that Grandma grew.
In sweet, old-fashioned beds
they blend,
Their colors to enhance,
The beauty of a court-yard
That speaks of sunny France.
Go there some time and feast
your eyes
Upon the restful scene-
In Jennie McLin's garden-
That's the garden that I mean.

There the golden-hearted daisy,
looks at you with a smile-
And says, "I have no pedigrees-
One time I grew wild-
Was loved, but now I am forgot,
Today my place is filled
With the Shasta that was grown from
me with Luther Burbank's skill.

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Yet, ever I go blooming on-
Amid the perfume sweet,
Of Jennie McLin's garden-
That ancient, fair retreat.

There grows the Periwinkle-that
star of Heaven's Blue;
The Hollyhock and Larkspur-you'll
find them all there, too.
And in the days when only white was
used to deck the dead,
The Briar Rose-pure as the snow,
Oft caught the tears we shed.
And somehow, all the flowers
that grow
In that old garden spot,
Bring back some hallowed memory
That you have long forgot-
Like some rare bit of painting,
You'll find this peaceful scene,
In Jennie McLin's garden-
You'll dream again old dreams.

Zaida Marion Wells.

ADAMS COUNTY, FINE ARTS

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"FINE ARTS"

"ODE TO THE NATCHEZ TRACE".

Ye old Natchez Trace, where through
the years
Only the feet of wild things and the
red man trod,
Until there came the fearless pioneer
to find
A place of freedom with his God
For miles he came across the pathless
sea
To find a spot to build himself a home
To live and love and raise his children
free,
Far from a kingdom with a tawdry throne.

And now along the way where once
he toiled
Countless cities rise in civic pride,
And gay majestic boulders mark the
place
Where heroes passed, perhaps where
heroes died
Old Natchez, resting stately on the
hill,
Is tribute to his work Time can't erase;
God crowned the efforts of the pioneer
Who came and conquered, over the Natchez Trace.

Zaida Marion Wells.

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"FINE ARTS"

"THE UNSEEN LAND".

Lovingly dedicated to my brother,
Alonzo Griffin Hootsell, who passed
into the Unseen Land May 25th, 1931:

Your faith, it made us feel it was
not far,
The place we speak of as the
Unseen Land-
Which mortal eye has never yet
beheld,
That which lies beyond life's
little span,
The home where loved ones wander
when
~~and~~ their steps grow slow,
To lay aside life's smiles and cares
and woe,
To rest in the Unseen Land.

You brought it, oh, so near to us, that
Unseen Land,
We almost hear the music of the
angel band,
Where dwell the loved ones gone, and,
we call, lost;
But, really, they have laid aside
life's cross,
And passed the space that lies
between
This and that Unseen Land.

ADAMS COUNTY, FINE ARTS

The years, they bring us closer to the
Unseen Land,
For with them pass our loved ones
o'er life's sands,
Leaving a void that God alone
can fill-
A tempest in our souls only His
hand can still;
His promise that another waits
for me
When I myself no more, no more
shall be;
Another tie to bind us to that home,
The way to which we travel all alone
For rest in the Unseen Land.

Lord, give us faith that leads us to the
Unseen Land;
Teach us the truth-help us to
understand,
Lest in affliction we should murmur
at Thy way,
And, through blindness, from the path
might stray;
Hold us fast; guide our wavering feet,
So when comes life's sunset
We again will meet our loved ones in
The Unseen Land.

Zaida Marion Wells.

"FINE ARTS"

"NATCHEZ".

Natchez, on her ancient hills,
The river flowing by,
Where sunsets crimson beauty spills
And dyes the western sky.
Where just as far as eye can see
Louisiana, stretches green,
Save here and there, a molten gleam
of lakes that lie between.
Back in her woods, majestic trees,
Hide mansions, old and grey,
Where dwelt the Southern Cotton
King,
Ere the war swept his wealth away.
Here everything breathes a memory,
Of men, now long since dead,
Are living still in noble deeds.
Though years have fled and fled.

It was here in the aftermath of war,
With awful greed and lust,
Came the carpet-bagger and scalla-
Wag,
To level their pride in their dust,
But with a courage uncompared,
They bravely paved the way,
And gave to us the Natchez we love-
The Natchez we know today.

Where friends greet friends with loving smile
And genuine clasp of the hand,
Oh, Natchez what more could we wish or ask,
Than to spend our life on your land,
To lie at last when it is done,
Overlooking those wondrous shores,
Sleeping that last eternal sleep,
Commingling our dust with yours

Sometimes we hate, most times we love,
For we are brothers just the same;
No one bears a malice long,
It's merely a thing in name.
Life makes a count; Death takes a toll,
As gently the years slip by,
In Natchez, the Natchez we know and love,
Overlooking the western sky.

Zaida Marion Wells.

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"FINE ARTS"

"COMPARISON".
(To the Graduates of the Natchez
Institute this little poem is dedicated)

I sat in a crowd, where hearts beat
~~light~~ high
With pride at a beautiful sight,
Girls and boys in radiant youth
On their graduation night,
Expectant faces looked out at us,
That had never known real sorrow,
These sweet young girls, and fine
young men,
The hopes of our tomorrow.

And then like a vision, it faded away,
Through mists of years I traced
Another class of days gone by
That had sat in that very place,
Some little difference in the scene.
They were dressed out of style I know,
Some had braids and some soft curls,
Caught up with a satin bow.

Organdy dresses with ruffles and lace,
No vanity boxes had they,
And this was the vision I saw through
mists,
The hopes of yesterday;
And where are they?
Well, some were there,

ADAMS COUNTY, FINE ARTS

With a boy or girl of their own,
And some had long since crossed the
tide,
Into the vast unknown.

Some of them failed to make the grade,
Failed in the battle of life,
And the same will be written about
this class,
That sat there on this night,
For history ever repeats itself,
Each have their joys and sorrows,
We of today but pave the way
For those who come tomorrow.

Zaida Marion Wells.

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"FINE ARTS"

IN MEMORIAM TO
HENRY BEARD GRIFFIN

Who Entered Eternal Life
Christmas Eve night
Dec. 24, 1935

The last for a long, long time, death
shadows fell, his day was gone.
Weary of the fight, his spirit had
passed on
To come no more,
Across the tideless sea, his bark had
landed on that unseen shore,
For a long, long time.

The last for a long, long time, I know
he chanced to hear
The song that fell upon the
Shepherd's ear--
The Christmas Hallelujah Hymn;
Saw the gates ajar and entered in
For a long, long time!

The last for a long, long time--
How long to be?
Until I, myself, shall pass into
eternity,
And see him smiling, with
outstretched hand

ADAMS COUNTY, FINE ARTS

To welcome me into the promised land--
For a long, long time.

Zaida M. Wells.

This little poem was inspired by the last letter I received from Mr. H. B. Griffin (Harry to his friends). It was written from his sick bed at the Gartley Ramsey Hospital in Memphis on the eve of an operation, from which he never regained consciousness, and passed away on Christmas Eve night, his birthday (52 years of age). In the letter he said: "this will be my last for a long, long time. Perhaps the very last."

"A CHRISTMAS THOUGHT"

In Memorium To-
Mrs. Margaret Griffin who passed this life at the close of Christmas day, December 25, 1933.

It was at Christmas tide
And Heavens gates were open wide
To music of the blest
When slowly through the portals came
A weary one, who in his name
Was seeking rest,
Rest from lifes labor and its ills
The mission of the Babe, in Bethlehem's hills.

Why say 'tis sad, it is not true
It may be so, to I or you
But to the one who found the star

"FINE ARTS".

And followed closely from afar
Within the pearly gate
There could not be more blessed fate
Than finding Christ at Christmas.

"A CHRISTMAS MESSAGE".

Footfalls from the boundary of the spirit world
Don't they come to you? When your heart is longing
For those beyond the blue.
Beyond the horizon, that line we can't define,
Came footfalls of loved ones, yours and mine
That left us.

Faces from the boundary of the spirit world,
Those that left us in the years
Come again to solace our loneliness and tears,
Bringing the message of the Bethlehem Star,
Of Angel's songs and gates ajar
At Christmas.

Loved ones from the spirit world sublime,
They come so near to us at Christmas time,
So for the memories that we hold so dear,
Let us bring little love and cheer
To lives so empty, so forlorn,
They may not know to them a babe was born
At Bethlehem.

Zaida M. Wells.

Written for the benefit of the Poor Children's Xmas Tree.

ADAMS COUNTY FINE ARTS

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 16
KATRINA PERRAULT
JUNE 4, 1937

PROJECT NO. 6055-4120

FINE ARTS.

Mrs. Rosa Vertner Jeffrey.

Mrs. Rosa Vertner Jeffrey - nee Griffith - was born at Natchez, and being adopted by maternal aunt, Mrs. Vertner, took her name. She lived with her adopted parents at Port Gibson, Miss., then in Lexington, Ky., where she was educated. While but a girl she contributed poems to "Louisville Journal", "Home Journal", and other papers.

Her first volume, "Poems by Rosa", appeared in 1857. She also contributed to Southern Literature "Woodburn": A Novel: New York, 1864; "Daisy Dare", and "Baby Power", Philadelphia: 1871; and many tales, plays, and poems to the periodicals. At the age of seventeen she married Mr. Claude M. Johnson, by whom she had six children. After his death she married Mr. Alexander Jeffrey, a Scotchman of great culture and refinement. Mrs. Jeffrey's rare social attractions and literary genius gave her a place in "Queens of American Society", "Court Circles of the Republic", "Women of the South Distinguished in Literature", and in other notable volumes.

"THE SUNSET CITY".

I saw a strange, beautiful city arise
On an island of light, in the sapphire skies,
When the sun in his Tyrian drapery drest,
Like a shadow of God floated down to the west.
A city of clouds,-in a moment it grew
On an island of pearl, in an ocean of blue,
And spirits of twilight enticed me to stray
Through these palaces reared from the ruins of day.

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In musical murmurs, the soft sunset air,
Like a golden-winged angel was calling me there,
And my fancy sped on, till it found a rare home-
A palace of jasper, with emerald dome,
On a violet strand, by a wide azure flood,
And where this rich city of sunset now stood,
Methought some stray seraph had broken a bar
From the gold gates of Eden, and left them ajar!

There were amethyst castles whose turrets were spun
Of fire drawn out from the heart of the sun;
With columns of amber, and fountains of light,
With their warm aureolas, so changingly bright,
That Hope might have stolen such exquisite sheen
To weave in her girdle of rainbow, I ween,
And arches of glory grew over me there,
As these fountains of sunset shot up through the air.

Looking out from my cloud-pillared palace afar,
I saw night let fall one vast, tremulous star
On the calm brow of Even - who then in return,
For the gem on her brow, and the dew in her urn,
Seemed draping the darkness and hiding its gloom
With the rose-colored curtains that fell from her loom,
All bordered with purple, and violet dyes,
Floating out like a fringe, from this veil of the skies.

And lo! far away on the borders of night
Rose a chain of cloud mountains as wondrously bright

ADAMS COUNTY, FINE ARTS

As if built from those atoms of splendor that start
Through the depths of the diamond's crystalline heart,
When light with a magical touch has revealed
The treasure of beams in its bosom concealed,
While torrents of azure, all graceful and proud,
Swept noislessly down from these mountains of cloud.

But the tides of the darkness came on with its flood,
And broke o'er the strand where my frail palace stood,
While far in the distance the moon seemed to lave
Like a silver-winged swan in night's ebon wave,
And then, - like Atlantis, that isle of the blest, -
Which in olden time sank with the billows to rest
--Which now the blue water in mystery shrouds -
Dropped down in the darkness this city of clouds.

"BABY POWER."

Six little feet to cover,
Six little hands to fill:
Tumbling out in the clover,
Stumbling over the hill.
Six little stockings ripping,
Six little shoes half worn,
Spite of that promised whipping,
Skirts, shirts, and aprons torn!
Bugs and bumble-bees catching,
Heedless of bites and stings,-
Walls and furniture scratching,

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Twisting off buttons and strings.
Into the sugar and flour,
Into the salt and meal,
Their royal baby power
All through the house we feel!
Behind the big stove creeping,
To steal the kindling-wood;
Into the cupboard peeping,
To hunt for "somesin dood."
The dogs they tease to snarling,
The chickens know no rest,
While the old cook calls them "darling,"
And loves each one the "best."
Smearing each other's faces
With smut or blacking-brush,
To forbidden things and places
Always making a rush.
Over a chair or table
They'll fight, - and kiss again
When told of slaughtered Abel,
Or cruel, wicked Cain! -
All sorts of mischief trying
On sunny days - in-doors;
And then perversely crying
To rush out when it pours.
A raid on Grandma making
- In spite her nice cap -
Its strings for bridles taking,
While riding on her lap.

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Three rosebud mouths beguiling,
Prattling the livelong day;
Six sweet eyes on me smiling,
Hazel - with heart light sparkling,
Too happy we trust to fade;
Blue - 'neath long lashes darkling,
Like violets in the shade;
Gray - full of earnest meaning,
A dawning light so fair
Of woman-life beginning,
We dread the noontide glare
Of earthly strife and passion
May spoil its tender glow,
Change its celestial fashion,
As earth-stains change the snow.
Six little clasped hands lifted,
Three white brows upward turned,
One prayer, thrice Heavenward drifted
To Him who never spurned
The lisp of lips where laughter,
Fading away in prayer,
Leaves holy twilight - after
A noon of gladness there.
Three little heads all sunny
To pillow and bless at night -
Riotous Aleck, and Dunnie,
Jennie so bonnie and bright.
Three souls immortal slumber,

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Crowned by that golden hair;
When Christ his flock shall number,
Will all my lambs be there?
Now with the stillness round me
I bow my head and pray:
"Since this faint heart hath found Thee,
Suffer them not to stray.
Up to the shining portal,
Over life's stormy tide,
Treasures I bring immortal;
Saviour, be Thou my buide.

"THE SUNSET CITY" - Page 159.
"BABY POWER" - Page 351.

SOUTHERN SELECTION For READING And ORATORY
By
JOHN G. JAMES

A. S. BARNES & CO.
NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND NEW ORLEANS.
1879

ADAMS COUNTY, FINE ARTS

FINE ARTS.

John S. Holt.

John Saunders Holt, the novelist, was born in Mobile, December 5, 1826, received a finished education, and made law his profession. He served in the Mexican War and the War between the States, at the close of the latter taking up his residence at Natchez, Miss. His literary reputation rests chiefly upon "Abraham Page, Esq.", and "What I Know About Ben Eccles", Philadelphia: Lippincott & Co., novels having for their object the portrayal of Southern manners and the elevation of the literature of fiction above the debasing and sensational character which it has so generally assumed. In purity of style, refined humor, originality, and power of characterization Mr. Holt was not surpassed by any modern American writer of fiction. He also wrote a third novel, "The Quines". Among his best magazine articles are his two series, "Spider's-Web Papers", and "Some of our Local Great Men".

"SUSAN GARTHWAITE'S WEDDING DAY".

"It was in early Spring that the wedding took place. The wintry winds which whirled about the dead leaves, heaping them here, there leaving bare the ground, had been driven to their northern caves by the fair maid, Spring, who came upon the scene from more southern lands, heralded by warm rains and a more genial glow of the sun; bland zephyrs floating mingled with the sheen; and an emerald carpet spangled with

modest star-flowers rose to her tread as she advanced. The gray and russet buds, fast swelling big, burdened with joyous load each slender spray, and here and there branches and trees were seen with yellow, silvery green, and crimson, dotting the wood. The beeches had begun to wave their banners, the redbuds clothed themselves in rose color, and the dogwood blossoms, growing fast from green to white, gave notice to the rustic fishermen to prepare their tackle. The wild violets, blue amd white, covered the mossy banks along the gurgling rills; pendent honeysuckles, gemmed with dew, fringed the bottoms; yellow jessamines, wild pea, spiderwort, and daises covered the slopes, and bright verdure and many-colored flowers began to clothe the vales and crown each hill.

And every nook in earth and air was filled with busy life. The hooping cranes circled high in noisy consultation, or, with necks and legs outstretched, took straight their northern flight. In the fields the pitiless ploughshare, upturning the mellow earth, wrenched to the light the nest of the timid field-mouse, and crows and prying blackbirds, heedless of the loud woa! and haw! of the ploughmen, scanned narrowly each furrow to seize the unearthed worm and sluggish snail; and the feathered songsters sent their notes from every hill and brake, as they searched about with tender care where each might build its nest. From some lowly bush the gentle thrush poured forth his song of love with bated voice; the gallant partridge, strutting on a stump or fence, gave out his loudest challenge; in the clumps of hazels and dwarfed oaks the gay redbird

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flaunted his bright plumage, and the noisy jay delighted his soul with discord; twittering swallows skimmed the verdant meads; noisy martens and trustful wrens peered business-like around the eaves of every house; doves cooed softly, deep in the wood, and, from the topmost twig of some bush growing in the hedge, the mocking-bird repeated in ecstasy every note he had ever heard of or could invent. The white-winged gnats in the sun's first glances weaved their mazy dance in mystic circle. The ants, bound upon industry, commenced to excavate, and bore with unwearied patience their mighty loads of loam and grains of sand; here a scout sped his zigzag course, and there a long, dark, moving throng took its way in devious line to some new enterprise.

Here on these weeds, with cunning skill, last night
A spider wove her web, which, misty, bright,
Like frosted silver, sparkles now with dew.
These gems will soon exhale and leave to view
A trembling, frail, attenuated thread,
To Snap by wayward winds or passer's tread.
So when youth's freshness gems man's hopes, they take
A misty radiance, tremble thus, thus break.

"SOUTHERN SELECTION FOR READING AND ORATORY
By
JOHN G. JAMES.

"SUSAN GARTHWAITE'S WEDDING DAY." - Page 211.

A.S. BARNES & CO., New York, Chicago, and New Orleans.

1879.

"Noted Visitors To Natchez."

Madame Sarah Bernhardt.

Madame Bernhardt needs no introduction. Conceded to be the greatest actress the world has ever known, she is often used as a comparison when one refers to some present-day artist as a "coming Bernhardt." Many noted actresses have portrayed her roles but the history of the stage claims her to be without parallel. So when in the year 1923 she answered the final summons that comes to all human-kind, a talent for portraying others, in a way never before or since equaled, was lost to the world. Madame Bernhardt was born in Paris of French and Dutch parentage. Her real name was Sarah Rosine Bernard. When she came to Natchez January 20th., 1917 her brilliant career and magical name was her drawing card, for she was then seventy years of age. The Natchez Democrat of that date contains the following:

Madame Sarah Bernhardt.

The Last Visit to America.
One Performance Tuesday, Ja nuary 30th.
Her own Company and Productions from the Theatre "Sarah Bernhardt", Paris.
In four complete plays, "Camille", "From the stage to the Field of Honor".

In addition to these plays will be given the last act of "Cleopatra", a playlet by Maurice Bernhardt, Madame Bernhardt's son, and Henry Cain, also "The Husband's Luck".

Prices 75¢ to $2.50.

Despite her age Madame was extremely beautiful, and did not look more than thirty years of age. The Baker Grand was filled to its capacity. In response to a telegram from Mr. E. M. Clark, at that time the manager of the Opera House, Madame Bernhardt accepted an invitation to meet the Federation of Womans' Club members on the stage after the performance. At that time Mrs. Henry Carson was President, and she notified all the members of a special reception to be accorded all members. In addition to these many from the audience crowded behind the stage to

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meet this noted artist and to get a closer view of her. In this they were not disappointed. Time had certainly dealt kindly with nature in her case. Her complexion excelled any the writer has ever seen, while her beautiful blue eyes gazed into space and if she knew the room was crowded she gave no sign and seemed oblivious of everything. Her maid was in attendance and answered and smiled on Natchez' most representative citizens who had come with their usual enthusiasm to pay homage to the worlds greatest portrayer of standard plays, but Madame was most indifferent. Finally she was lifted in a chair and carried to a waiting automobile. However, the crowd did not lose heart, but stood cheering and waving asthe car moved on, bearing from Natchez the immortal Sarah. It was her first visit to Natchez and her final one, but she left behind the memory of a great artist, whose voice was clear and sweet and whose beauty still lingered through the seventy years of her strenuous life, a gift which nature seldom bestows.

Lelia H. Mulvihill
County Historian
Historical Research Project.

"ADELINA PATTI".

Always referred to as "The Italian Prima donna" Patti was born at Madrid, Spain of Italian parents. She was brought up in New York where she made her debut in "Lucia", 1859. In 1860 she came to New Orleans under circumstances of peculiar difficulties. At the beginning of the season two leading opera singers were ill and Patti, then only 17 years old, came to the rescue and filled the parts with such marvelous success that they called her the season's savior and "The Child Wonder". When the operatic season was closed in New Orleans, Patti came to Natchez and sang in the Institute Hall, now Memorial Hall. Her voice was a high soprano, reaching to F in alto. It is claimed that she sang four octaves higher than any soprano the world has ever known. No singer has ever equaled her clear bell-like tones and the remarkable evenness of her voice. Of all the songs she sang "Coming Through the Rye" seems to have been the favorite. In addition to being a singer she was very beautiful. It is owing to the fact that Patti came to Natchez in the year when a civil war, which had been agitated for years, had reached a climax. The minds of the citizens were so agitated over a preparedness that records of other things seem to have been left to memory and handed down by tradition. The newspapers of that date have failed to be preserved and some of them went out of publication. Gathering an army of 16000men, which was the number that went out from Adams Co., was of more importance than recording amusements. The year of 1860 meant the parting of the ways in Natchez and with it died the old South, dominated by the idle rich, whose palatial homes scattered through her beautiful woodlands are the sole reminder of an era that equaled the aristocracy of an Empire. Perhaps this is the reason why we have so little written records of this "Wonder of the World's" visit to Natchez. She came in our most tragic

ADAMS COUNTY, FINE ARTS

year, which witnessed the closing of the Institute Hall as a Theatre and turning of it into headquarters for the enlistment of the boys in grey, and also for sewing rooms for the ladies of the old South. Everything that was sent to the soldiers from Natchez was shipped from this hall and for fully five years it was never used as a theatre. Thus we have to give the memoirs of Patti from the memories of our great grandmothers, and owing to the unrest of their minds at that time data is hard to collect. But we know this immortal singer was here and that her voice once resounded through the walls of the Institute Hall, which served for many years as Natchez' Theatre until time brought more modern buildings. Today it has in a way reverted to its duties of the past. It houses a home for the American Legion, and each year the Garden Clubs reproduce on its stage the events of a day that saw a wonderful vision of the Confederates status of America and also saw it fade. If it could speak it could tell us of many long forgotten geniuses, but Patti would not be on that list. Her name would be with those who's memory is just as alive today as on the day that saw her passing. Patti went abroad after leaving Natchez in 1861. She was in London, where her success was as splendid as in America. In 1866 she married the Marquis d. Caux and was divorced in 1885, and in 1886 she married her Tenor, Ernesto Nicoline, who died in 1898. In 1899 she married Baron Rolf Ceder who survived her. The tragedies of the civil war that came so close on her visit to Natchez kept our people from having any newspaper accounts of her performance here, but it did not keep us from hearing from lips now sealed in death, the delightful stories of when Adelina Patti came to Natchez.

Lelia H. Mulvihill
County Historian
Historical Research Project.

"FINE ARTS".

Barnard Shipp.

Barnard Shipp was born near Natchez, April 30, 1813. His grandfather, Richard Shipp, moved to Kentucky from Fraquier County, Va., in 1784, whence William, son of the latter, moved to Natchez in 1802. He was successful as a merchant, and was married on April 12, 1810 by Samuel Brooks, Justice of the Peace, to Lucy Barnard, daughter of Joseph Barnard, a Londoner who had settled in 1784 on a tract of land five miles south of Natchez, making a plantation called Elysian Fields. After the birth of Barnard Shipp, the family moved to Kentucky, but they returned to Natchez in 1817 on the steamer "Vesuvius." Barnard was educated in the Partridge military school at Norwich, Vt., taught school at Lexington, Ky., and made the latter place his home 182 8-48. In 1902 he was a resident of Jacksonville, Fla., and contributed reminiscences to the Gulf States Historical Magazine. He is the author of two volumes of poems, 1848 and 1852, but mainly known for his works: "The History of Hernando de Soto and Florida," 1881, and "The Indians and Antiquities of America," 1897.

"On Leaving Natchez"-

Lone City of beauty
All beautiful yet,
My spirit departs with
A pang of regret.

As I gaze on the scenes
Of my childhood and joy,
Where I thoughtlessly wandered,
A wild truant boy.

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Where the red men reposed,
And their rude tents were raised;
Where their wild children played
By the night fires blaze.

The forest crest waved
O'er thy beautiful brow,
Where blooms the bright garden
Of thy loveliness now.

I've seen thee a wilderness,
I've seen thee a waste,
Where the elements raged
And the hurricane passed;
Storm, fire and pestelence over thee swept,
And left but the wreck that humanity wept.

I love thee in sorrow, in sadness depart,
Thou home of my childhood,
Thou hope of my heart;
More charming thy scene in its sadness appears,
As beauty is loveliest when bathed in her tears.

Farewell, I must leave thee,
Though bright in the story
The fa me of thy Fisk shall
Survive with thy glory,
Remembered with reverence by millions to be,
By the boon of his blessing enlightened and free,

2nd copy

"FINE ARTS"

"Memorial Park".

The records of the present Memorial Park, and the ground on which St. Mary's Cathedral is erected, are so closely interwoven that we can scarcely speak of one without mentioning the other.

On the 8th of May, 1786, a grant was issued by the Spanish officials to Wm. Barland, allowing him 105 acres of land in the City of Natchez. Afterward, however, the Spanish Government desiring to turn the land over to church use, made an agreement with Barland whereby he received, in lieu of this grant, a tract of land in Kingston. The Spanish Government then turned this property over to the Church.

History records that this agreement was never signed. When Miss. fell under the jurisdiction of the U.S. the church property was seized by the Federal Gov. under the pretense that the land was a possession of the Spanish Crown because the Church not being an incorporated body, was incapable of holding real estate. It was true that the Spanish Gov. held title to the property. However, the American Gov. was now in possession and by act of Congress proceeded to grant parcels of this land to divers parties. The U.S. Gov. instituted a Commission for the purpose of hearing and passing upon claims for the property. It seems, however, that Barland did put in a claim for this property, for we find in 1805, the U.S. Gov. confirmed the Spanish grant to Barland. Thus, we find that the Catholic congregation of Natchez was in possession of a Church on what is now Commerce St. and a graveyard on the site now occupied by the Cathedral and Rectory but not holding legal title to the property. In order then, to retain possession, it was necessary that the property be bought from Barland. This was therefore done, for it is recorded, that on Jan. 7th 1802, the "Roman Catholic Society," purchased these said two pieces of property for the consideration of $500.00.

ADAMS COUNTY, FINE ARTS

"FINE ARTS"

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Jan. 5, 1817, Wm. Rutherford and John P. McNeil, heirs at law of Barland, deeded to the city of Natchez, Lot 4 and a part of Lots 1 and 3 in Sq. 30. The deed stipulated that the ground was forever to be used as a burying ground.

In 1841 the Most. Rev. John Jos. Chance, the first Bishop of Natchez, arrived to establish the See. In establishing the claim Bishop Chance journied to Havana and in the colonial archives he found the original grant to this property. The case was tried in the courts and Bishop Chance got judgment in his favor. Later these lots were given over to the possession of Bishop Van de Valde, who on the death of Bishop Chance became the 2nd Bishop of Natchez.

At the time that Bishop Van de Valde came into possession of this property the graveyard was in a deplorable condition. At a great cost to himself he made many improvements and enclosed the ground within a high fence. He gathered together all the bones that were scattered over the ground and had them deposited in the crypt under the sanctuary of the Church. He also had a large grave dug within the enclosure in which other bones were deposited and to which all tomb stones were transferred. In the meantime, however, the City of Natchez appealed the decision of the court and the higher court reversed the decision of the lower court, giving back the property to the City.

In the year of 1888, the hill was graded to its present level. The bones and pieces of coffins found at this time were placed in a large coffin and reinterred under a mound over which was placed a slab. Thus according to the original deed it is kept a perpetual burying ground.

"Memorial Park"--was the name decided upon by his Honor the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, and to be known as such for all time; it being a

memorial to the old Natchez of generations past.

The Confederate Veterans assisted by the Memorial Assn. conveived the idea of paying tribute to the soldiers who "had crossed the river," accordingly an imposing monument, surmounted by a Confederate soldier on duty, was erected. On Apr. 26th, 1890, amid fitting ceremonies this monument was unveiled by Miss Margaret Martin (The late Mrs. Bayard Shields) daughter of Gen. Wm. Martin, one of the Miss. Confederate heroes. The address was given by the Major K. P. Lannean.

In the year 1905, legal proceedings were brought against the City of Natchez, by one Thornton, who claimed to be an heir of Wm. Rutherford. The case was decided in favor of the City of Natchez. Even as late as 1932 an effort was made, by a party, to present legal claims to the Park.

To forestall any further procedure of like nature, the Board instructed that the decision of the Court rendered in favor of the City of Natchez, made many years ago, be entered on the minutes.

On every Apr. 26th. Memorial Day, the Veterans, assisted by the Memorial Assn. and loyal Daughters and Sons of the Confedersacy, have met on Memorial Day to pay tribute to the heroes of the South. Thus have these grounds hallowed become and the thinning line of Gray holds out a withered hand to grasp the stalwart fingers of the American Legion and commissions them to "carry on."

The Commissioners of Memorial Park for 1937 are: Miss Beatrice Perrault, Miss Willie Allen and Mr. Lewis R. Martin.

Reference - "Natchez Club Affairs" Feb. 1935 - Miss Beatrice G. Perrault.

ADAMS COUNTY, FINE ARTS

"MUSIC"

"Jefferson College Cadet Band".

During the month of September the band for the session 1936-'37 was organized and practice begun under the careful guidance of the very capable director, Capt. R.W. Franklin.

Capt. Franklin received his training at Louisiana State University. He is skilled not only in the arts but is extremely professional in music being able to play any instrument.

Members of the band and their instruments are the following cadets: Nye, clarinet; Nelson, clarinet; Porter A., trumpet; Porter R., trumpet; Hudspeth, alto; Warde, trumpet; McClung, saxophone; Adema, saxophone; Burnett, saxophone; Gravolet, saxophone; Lynch, saxophone; Freeman, trombone; Thomas, trombone; Demsey, drums; Smith, trumpet; Simmons, harmonica; Boudreaux, brass horn; Church, drums; Rawls, baritone; Malone, clarinet; Davis, trumpet; Rankin, saxophone; Bryant, saxophone.

Reference:
"The Bugle and Drum" By - Cadets of Jefferson Military College.
Washington, Mississippi, November 1, 1936.

- "FINE ARTS"

"Eliza ann Dupuy".

Miss Dupuy was born in Petersburg, Va. After the death of her father, her family experienced heavy reverses of fortune, and this girl, then a handsome, stately, dark-haired maiden, with a spirit worthy of her lineage, stepped boldly forward to aid in the support of her younger brother and sister. She was competent to teach. She became a governess in the family of Mr. Thomas G. Ellis, of Natchez, where she had charge of the education of his daughter, now known as the author of several books, publishing under the name of "Filia." Miss Dupuy found a pleasant home here, where she was thrown continually into the society of such women as Eleanor and Catherine Ware, and such men as S. S. Prentiss, John Ross, Boyd, and Bingaman. Natchez at that time boasted a brilliant circle of wit and intellect, and the handsome young governess, with her dignified reserve and noble pride, was one of its ornaments. Miss Dupuy began to write very early. While at Natchez she wrote the "Conspirator," and read it aloud to her little circle of friends and admirers. Eleanor Ware and she used to have grand literary symposiums, where they would read their productions to each other and to gentle Mrs. Ellis, who sympathized warmly in their tastes, and little "Filia" would often hide in a corner to listen. Miss Dupuy was badly treated about one of her novels, which she loaned to Prof. Ingraham, who was then a wild and unprincipled man. He afterward became a man eminent in virtue and religion, and wrote "The Prince of the House of David," etc.; but at this time he was a reckless man, though considered very gifted. He took Miss Dupuy's manuscript and never returned it to her; afterward he worked it up into a book, which he called "Lafitte, the Pirate of the Gulf."

With some difficulty Miss Dupuy succeeded in getting her "Conspirator" published. It is a story of the conspiracy of Aaron Burr. It was very

ADAMS COUNTY, FINE ARTS

successful, - over 25,000 copies of this novel have been sold. She now devoted much of her time to writing, and gradually was enabled to give up the irksome confinement of a teacher's life. She taught after this in a "Country Neighborhood," near Natchez, where she wrote her novel of that name.

"Southland Writers" - By Ida Raymond.

Vol. 1

Philadelphia:
Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger,

1870.

Merrill of Natchez

DEDICATION

This little story is dedicated to the memory of Miss Jane Surget Merrill, whose foul murder is the subject of its story. The court records will always be available and it will be told by the children of this generation to their grandchildren, but the writer feels that, in condensed form, it will be in many homes as a reminder that "In the Midst of Life we are in Death," and also, perhaps, in time to come some one may uncover, from a long forgotten book shelf, this little story and dwell in kindly sympathy on the memory of one whose life was taken for a reason not yet clearly established. This thought is best expressed in the words of a hymn:

"Perhaps within the coming years,
It may be in a better land,
We'll read the meaning of our tears,
And then perhaps we'll understand."

-Zaida Marion Wells

ADAMS COUNTY, FINE ARTS

Sketch of the Merrills in Adams County

From an American Biography

The first Merrill to come to Mississippi was a Major in the Revolutionary War. He was a native of Pittsburg, Mass. His family was prominent in the Colonial Days of America, and later, very much so in the affairs of the New Republic. He was a very young man when he came to Natchez, and settled in Adams County, marrying a Miss Jane Moor, whose home was at the present Minor place, Oakland, but not the present house, for the Moor home burned years ago. Major Merrill soon proved himself in the affairs of his new home. He was Cashier of the Agricultural Bank a number of years and founder of the Public School System in Mississippi. He moved to Memphis in the last years of his life and died at St. Cloud Hotel, New York. He was a surgeon in the Seminole Indian War and a prominent physician in Natchez, leaving many valued records of yellow fever in old archives. In one record of Natchez and Washington, Mississippi, in 1823, he advanced the theory of the mosquito, speaking thus to the Natchez Board of Health, "In my investigations of the past few days, I find the fever very much more prevalent in the lower part of the city, where the drainage is low, and mosquitoes seem to breed in greater quantities. Towards the north of the city there are fewer cases and not so fatal."

Dr. Merrill's son, Ayres P. Merrill, Jr. (father of Miss Jane Merrill) was born at Natchez. He was graduated at

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
AUG. 13, 1937.

PROJECT NO. 6055-4120.

Harvard in 1849. After that he studied law in New Orleans, under the distinguished Sargent S. Prentiss, and practiced in that city until 1857. He was married there to Miss Jane Surget, also a native of Adams County. Her father was Mr. Frank Surget, and her mother a daughter of Sir. William Dunbar. After marrying he settled at Elms Court, near Natchez. His wife died in 1864. To them were born seven children, the sixth being Miss Jane Surget, the principal subject of this story and the victim of the murder. Dr. Merrill, like many old residents of Natchez, was not a Confederate sympathizer. The intense feeling of that time was perhaps the reason of his leaving Natchez. However, when Grant was elected President, Dr. Merrill was appointed Minister to Belgium and resided there with his family for three years. Possessing wealth, beauty and fine intellect, the Merrill family were a conspicious part of life at the Belgium Court, one daughter marrying a Count Dubarry and never returning to America.

It was ill health that brought Merrill home, for on that account he resigned his portfolio. They returned to Elms Court, where he died in 1883. He was a man of wealth and, besides his home at Natchez, owned an estate at Newport and New York City. From this distinguished ancestry comes the frail little victim of that awful murder that still excites interest and will be a prominent factor on the docket of the November Term of Adams County Court.

ADAMS COUNTY, FINE ARTS

"THE MERRILL MURDER MYSTERY".

At Natchez, Miss., in Adams County,
on the Night of August 4th, 1932,
Between the Hours of 6:30 and 7:30
o'Clock

By Zaida Marion Wells

Like a bit of old Ireland, transplanted amid the red man's lore of old Mississippi, is Glenburney. Its sloping hills are just as green and the carol of its birds just as ecstactic and sentiment inspiring as any claim to distinctive attraction of that famed spot of poetical wealth, wit and love tales, beyond the sea. Situated about two miles from Natchez, on Highway 61, it greets the eye of the traveler with an inspiration I might define, as awe, at its most unusual beauty and an almost irresistible desire to go inside its padlocked gates and rest and dream all sorts of impossible things, beneath its old mysterious trees. One could rave and rave over Glenburney and not exaggerate. Its approach, its architecture (done in white), its setting amid graceful, sloping, velvety green hills, the perfume of flowers of nature, the call of wild things in its safe enclosure. The arched Azure Blue of a Dixie Sky as a background, all serve to make this home in the heart of the old South a creation of idealistic beauty that involuntarily inspires, when viewed from the road. All this, and yet the years have numbered more than a quarter century since happy faces gathered beneath its inviting roof, and called it home. And more years than this present generation can remember since noisy, happy kiddies hung their stockings on its mantels in anticipation of Santa. Yet this Glenburney remembers and perhaps dwells on its loneliness. Far away, back in the years when it was the happy home of happy families, joyous, care-free voices echoed through its

rooms, but through the irony of Fate it was destined to years of solitude and silence, cherishing dreams, until that fatal night of August 4th, when a cry of help and for mercy resounded unanswered, but not unheard, from out its open windows and doorway, a cry that echoed over its sleeping hills, and through the bayous, that surround it, a cry accompanied by pistol shots that broadcasted a life taken. A murder most foul, perpetrated and on the lonely defenseless little Mistress of Glenburney, Miss Jane Surget Merrill. This cry for help came early in the evening before it was yet dark, and yet it seemed it had been heard only by a negro, who never reported it until three hours later.

This negro, who was a trusted servant of Miss Merrill, waited until the arrival of Mr. Duncan Minor to report what he had heard, but claimed not to have investigated because of the fact that Miss Merrill had the reputation of carrying a pistol and not hesitating to use it. They also said that some days previous her police dog had killed one of her pet kittens and she had stated that if it killed another, she would shoot it- it was her dog. So they said that when they heard the gun they thought "Old Miss done shot her dog," and that it was he that screamed. Mr. Duncan Minor (to whom the first report of the shots and screams was made), is a second cousin of Miss Merrill's, but the people of this community have for years believed that Glenburney had its secret romance and that it was a lovers' retreat and that the couple who occupied it had been secretly married, and for years it has lent charm to the folk lore of this old home. Every one believes it. Old friends of Miss Merrill never, for a moment, have thought otherwise. It was habitual for Mr. Minor to go to Glenburney every night about the same hour (9:00 o'clock) astride his old sorrel horse, that leisurely wended its way. Mr. Minor for years was a familiar figure to the people of Natchez, and concerning his affairs and

his

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his life at Glenburney, folks had forgotten it in the passage of years, or if they did hear it mentioned by newcomers they were not sufficiently interested to discuss a thread-bare subject, but on this night everything was reviewed, and for days, Natchez was the mecca of tourists from almost every State in the Union. It was 9:00 P.M. on that fatal night of August 4th when the negro youth (a servant of Miss Merrill) met Mr. Duncan Minor about half a mile from Glenburney and told him of the ear-piercing shriek and the three pistol shots that had been heard by other negro servants, but all were afraid to investigate; in fact, this particular darkey had attended church in the enterim. For the first time perhaps in his life the old horse was put into a lope by his master. When Mr. Minor arrived the front door of Glenburney was wide open, as were also all the windows. No light gleamed from its accustomed place in the bedroom of Miss Merrill. All was in solemn darkness-country darkness, with no light save the stars. Without hesitation he entered the house, frantically calling her name, but only the echo of his own voice answered him. Not even the German Police dog of Miss Merrill was to be seen, for someone had tied him out in the barn (that is one of the many questions yet unanswered - who tied the dog?)

There were only two lights in this strange house, one, a reading lamp of its mistress, that always sat on a little stand by her bed, was missing. This lamp also is another unanswered question, for it was found far away from the house close to the fence that is a dividing line between Glenburney and Glenwood, now famous under the cognomen of "Goat Castle," a home that is the extreme contrast to its adjoining neighbor in every respect, which home and its inmates have played a most important part in the murder mystery - Octavia Dockery and Richard Dana, who the press of this country has made famous as the "Goat Woman" and the "Wild Man." But going back to the night of the murder, as already stated, there were in this age of marvel in the

way of lights, only the two at Glenburney, and they belonged to the graveyard of obsolete things, and yet they furnished the only light in this beautiful home - the lamp above mentioned, and which Mr. Minor found gone, so he hastened to the mantel and found the other means of light, a little antiquated lantern, that brought back your Christmas days of long ago, identically like the little toy lanterns that hung on the candle-lighted tree of that joyous night, that is now to adult folks, a faint, sweet memory, so long have we been accustomed to electricity. It was with this sort of thing that the first light was thrown on the foulest murder ever consumated in Adams County and, judging from all investigations on the part of the authorities, there has not been very much more light thrown on it from any other source up to date.

Natchez has been the theatre of many unusual things. Its early days splash red the pages of history, with murder and other crimes, committed in days when its early settlers were in constant struggle for supremacy. All through its existence, its happenings have front-paged the newspapers of the world, but in all its annals it has never had a crime more pitiless, more wanton, than that on the night of August 4th - the willful and deliberate slaying, in the most brutal manner, of a lone, helpless little lady, who had lived a stranger among her own kindred and friends, in the land of her birth, of the birth of her forbearers, since the very incipiency of Natchez and the Mississippi country.

There was a new moon that night and while its crescent light, shown in a southern land, scorched by a midsummer heat, it shown too late to witness the actual deed, for the murder was committed at twilight, the hour that inspires the beautiful things; so here we have an exception.

While it was yet day, these fiends murdered, then hid the body and fled, so what the new moon saw when it looked down on the serene beauty of Glenburney, was a thing of horror, in a clump of bushes, that but

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less than an hour before had been the seclusive mistress of Glenburney, for eighteen years. This the new moon saw, but not a human being, hastening in answer to the call for help. It looked and listened, but no one came, and the hours passed, and then the moon sank into rest behind the southern hills, leaving black darkness and silence. Thus it missed the weird sight of a man running frantically through Glenburney's rooms and out on its galleries, holding, aloft a dim, ancient little lantern, and frantically calling one who could not answer. However, dim as was the light from that lantern, it was strong enough to disclose the blood that saturated the floors, and galleries that led out into the yard, and there the trail ended - with a lost shoe, a pair of side combs, close to a puddle of blood on the grassy lawn, and in the house on the bedroom floor, an old khaki colored overcoat, very much the worse for wear. These things, together with the lamp, found thrown away, far from the house, are the entire clues with which to unravel this crime.

When Mr. Minor failed in his efforts to find Miss Merrill, he sent the negro boy to a store to telephone for the sheriff. It was then that Natchez came into the mystery, and that was after eleven P.M., in fact near midnight, around three hours after the commission of the dastardly crime, or the time when the shots and screams were heard. It was a curious sight. Instead of a general alarm, that would have stirred all Natchez to the scene of action, there was a sort of secret silence prevading the whole affair. A seeming desire to keep a secret from some people and let in a favored few. Standing on the corner of State and Pearl, one caught a vision, now and then, of a man going towards the jail, with a gun; quite a few of these men proved to be deputies. In a short space of time another small handful that seemed to have been let in on the secret. Anyway, there was no general alarm to the sleeping inhabitants of Natchez that a foul murder had been

committed on a defenseless woman at the very gate of the city, and that robbery seemed to have been the motive, and that the murderers were still at large. Just here and there a man with a gun hurrying to jail, thence in cars and away. Down the steps of the City Hall and into a waiting car came a number of policemen. They, too, rushed off into the night.

About a half hour after all this one heard vague rumors about some one reporting shots fired out somewhere in the country, but that was all. However, what few people that did get wind of it, went out also and these witnessed a sight long to be remembered.

The searching party, with lights, scattered through the woods like so many fire-flies in Egyptian darkness. Now and then one caught the names - DICK DANA and MISS DOCKERY, with insinuating remarks that they were The guilty murderers, and strangely enough this couple, the buffoond of poverty and misfortune, the miserable occupants of decaying Glenwood, the adjoining neighbor of Glenburney, had already been placed under arrest, and as the newspapers' thrilling, hectic accounts of this grim tragedy stated, hours before the body of Miss Merrill was found, hours before anyone knew that murder had been committed, they were behind iron bars in the Adams County jail.

For hours the search for Miss Jane Surget Merrill went on without any results. Many of the curious left the scene, weary with waiting. Then the night wore away and dawn came. On the hills, about 5:30, was gathered a little group, among them Mr. Minor, a yard boy and a lady, whose family had for years been the friends of the Merrills, Minors and Surgets. With the coming of the day she espied a little clump of bushes, some distance off to the back of the house, and asked if anyone had looked there. It seemed to afford an excellent hiding place. The colored boy said, "Gawd, Miss, I done scouted that place all night," but just then another thought seemed to strike him, and he rushed forward, behind the bushes, to the

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spot mentioned, and then on the morning air screamed "Here she is." With a sudden rush all went forward, but suddenly fell back with a sickening dread, a vision of horror had met their gaze. There in the dawn of the beautiful new day, lay Miss Merrill dead, murdered in cold blood, in her own home, and her frail body dragged from the house and cast into what was a sort of pocket in the bayou.

One reads of angels weeping. Surely they must have wept at this,- a fate too sad for words. Life is an undreamed of proposition. We never know what awaits us in the turn of the road, and so it was in this case.

Hands that had never known her in life lifted the frail little victim of a vicious crime from its hiding place and bore her into the house, and on the morning of the 5th of August all that was mortal of Miss Jane Surget Merrill was laid to rest in Natchez's beautiful cemetery.

Man is born to suffer and mourn,
To have and to love what his heart holds best,
To dream of joy and find it vain,
To live and die and pass to his rest.

So when the tinge of Autumn came,
The dead leaves fell on a different scene,
For strange feet trod on the sloping hills,
Where for many a year they had not been.

The birds still sing in the fine old trees,
The flowers' perfume fills the air,
Yet none can answer why the fate,
But God has his way of answering prayer.

And so passes the principal in the Natchez tragedy of the night of August 4, 1932.

Forty years ago Miss Jane Surget Merrill was very much a part of Natchez society. There are friends of hers living today. They recall her at that time, of her charm and beauty, but suddenly she withdrew from that life and became a stranger of her own volition, in her own birthplace, and that, too, is one of the attractive mysteries to the visitors in Natchez today, who seek a vision of Glenburney and then pay to go in at Glenwood, or "Goat Castle," as it is now called.

The Story of Trial

The August Court of Adams County, at Natchez, Mississippi, which convened on the 15th day of November, 1932, declares to the world that the mystery has been solved at Glenburney; that through the efforts of its most efficient official, the murders of Miss Jane Surget Merrill have been found, and while one, the principal who did the actual killing, happened, unfortunately to have been killed at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, by a Police Officer of that city, in making his get-away, his partner in crime, a woman by the name of Emily Burns, has been meted out justice, with life sentence in the State Prison. This Emily Burns was credited with making five confessions and, in at least three of them, she named as being present when Miss Merrill was killed, three others besides herself and Clarence Williams, alias George Pearls. These three others were Octavia Dockery, Richard Dana and a negro, Ed Newell. The last named was charged with taking Pearls to Giles Point on the night of August 4th, and from which place he escaped across the river and thence to Pine Bluff, Arkansas, where a policeman on duty at the Railroad Station, shot him down when he pretended to open a bundle for inspection, but in reality was drawing a gun. This was on Sunday, August 7th, just three days after the murder of Miss Merrill at Natchez. In those three days, without even suspecting

negroes of the crime, two white people, Octavia Dockery and Richard Dana, starved, wretched inmates of decaying Glenwood, the adjoining property of Miss Merrill, were in the Adams County jail, charged with murder. The principal reason for their arrest seems to have been bad blood of years standing because of a flock of goats, belonging to Miss Dockery, that persisted in grazing on Miss Merrill's estate and which she would shoot whenever she caught them.

The most unusual circumstances surrounding this case - the wealth of Miss Merrill and the unusual beauty of her home, in direct contrast to that of her less fortunate neighbors, who lived in poverty and dirt, with goats even in the house, drew the attention of newspaper reporters from all over the country. Pictures of the interior, together with the inmates, glared at you from the Times Picayune and the Item-Tribune and, under a picture of Miss Dockery and Mr. Dana, the very day following the crime, appeared the statement, "Goats in their House and Murder in their Hearts." The reporters were busy. Natchez, in all her pride in having staged events in history, had never before been so notoriously placed before the world.

People came from everywhere and Glenwood became "Goat Castle," because of the fact that a writer in the Natchez Democrat had so styled it in his first report of the crime. It was claimed that the things were carried away from Goat Castle, even in trucks,-pictures and jewelry of value taken. People seemed more interested in goats than in the actual commission of murder. All this went on for days, people did not talk of anything but Dockery, Dana and goats, and the papers cruelly referred to the frail little victim of the crime that had brought about all this notoriety as "the aged recluse of Glenburney."

Sympathy swung to the pair in the jail, Mr. E. H. Ratcliffe, a lawyer of prominence, volunteered to defend them. In this he was joined by a

Mrs. Sophie Freeman of Memphis, first woman lawyer in Natchez.

A fingerprint expert came from Jackson and we heard he had perfect evidence that the fiend that took Miss Merrill's life had only three fingers (Dick Dana had a bad finger.) However, the report got out that several other suspects were also minus fingers and then the fingerprint expert from Jackson disappeared and has not been heard from since. Same story is true of the blood hounds, brought from Wisner, La., and the night of the murder some thought they trailed wrong; anyway, they did not trail to Goat Castle. The great Maurice O'Neal was sent for to make fingerprints, but if he did, no one outside of the jail has ever seen them and his evidence at the trial was as a ballastic expert; in short, he sought to prove, through that science, that no two guns of the same make leave the same mark on a bullet fired by them; that each pistol has an individuality; hence, it is perfectly possible to locate the gun from which any bullet has been fired. However, when he was working on the Merrill case, about the middle of August, everyone was under the impression that we would have some interesting evidence on finger prints, and so we waited, breathless, every other thing, from the hounds to the first fingerprint expert, having seemed to fail. And lo, while we waited, just about ten days having elapsed, since the night of the murder, when all eyes were turned upon Goat Castle and its occupants (they being in jail,) the news suddenly burst upon Natchez, (on Sunday night, August 14th,) that the murderer of Miss Merrill had been found and that it was in the person of a dead negro at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, same having been shot by a police officer of that city, on the Sunday night following the crime at Natchez.

The information was also conveyed that the negro's body had been buried at Pine Bluff and then exhumed and shipped to Chicago, at the

request of the dead man's wife. The Sheriff of Adams County immediately left for the latter city, taking with him one, Louis Terrill, who claimed to know Pearls, to identify the body.

The following Monday a Writ of Habeas Corpus was served in the Courts for the release of Dockery and Dana, but our District Attorney had been busy and made the request of Judge Cutrer, who came to Natchez on the case, to release them on their own recognizance, and so it was written. After their release, efforts were made to raise money to clear their home, the famous Goat Castle, and for the first time, perhaps, in Natchez History, people charged with crime gave exhibitions (Mr. Dana being a pianist and Miss Dockery an old time writer,) one at the piano, the other telling stories of her life. None of these were given in any public place in Natchez, but at Glenwood, charging twenty-five cents admission to the grounds and twenty-five cents to see the house, a piano being sent out for Mr. Dana, his own past making a tune. This couple appeared at Jackson, Mississippi, and St. Joseph and Ferriday, La., as it were, from seclusion and poverty, forgetting the world and by it forgot, until that fateful night of August 4th, when Fate dealt them a bad hand and public sympathy ran high in their favor.

After we were told that the dead negro, Pearls, killed Miss Merrill, Natchez got another thrill. A woman named Emily Burns was arrested at her home on St. Catherine Street, who had been Pearls' mistress. In her house was found his trunk, and other things, as evidence in solving the crime. This was the woman who made so many confessions, naming Miss Dockery and Richard Dana as parties in that awful crime, also a negro embalmer, Ed Newell, who was arrested and later released, and who is said to have carried Pearls in a car, on the night of the murder, to a point up at Giles, from whence he escaped across the river. Possibly he did

not know his passenger was a murderer, but it was not a very hard matter for the man to get away, as the Adams County officers were busy at Goat Castle. Perhaps the scent misled them, or perhaps part of their suspicions may be correct, as there is yet no actual proof of how many may have known of the crime - that will always be conjecture, the public forming his or her opinion.

From the time that the Natchez Democrat carried the confession, or confessions of Emily Burns, public interest was centered in the coming Grand Jury of November Term of Court. It finally came and, after a week's session, and everyone was speculating as to whether or not Dockery and Dana would be indicted on Emily Burns' confession, or some evidence in possession of the officials, after much patient waiting the Natchez Democrat thus rewarded the Natchez Public, and Associated Press carried it to the world at large, Emily Burns indicted for the murder of Miss Jane Surget Merrill. Also George Pearls, alias Pickney Williams- no other indictments as yet.

Several days later the Grand Jury finished its work and made its final report, carrying over two cases, making no report on Miss Dockery and Richard Dana, against whom the charge of murder had not yet been removed. There was never any prejudice against the negro Newell, who carried George Pearls to Giles Point.

The trial of Emily Burns came up on Friday, November 24th, and lasted two days and into the night. Intense interest being centered in the case, Judge Corban took special pride in having it conducted with proper dignity, befitting its importance, and arranged it so the public could hear the entire evidence. It was a dramatic incident in the life of Natchez. The Court House was crowded to its capacity, with people from all walks of life. At last the goats were forgotten and

all minds were centered on who killed Miss Jane Surget Merrill, and the bringing to justice of those who did. Witness after witness was examined, both white and colored.

The great Maurice O'Neal went on the stand. He told how the bullet, taken from the Merrill window casing, matched a test bullet, fired from a gun found on the negro Pearls, killed in Arkansas; said it was, in short, the gun with which Miss Merrill was killed. He talked bullets, but never fingerprints.

Then we had the evidence of our county officers and of Mrs. Baker, who, is, perhaps, the only person, excepting her husband, who actually saw the man who murdered Miss Merrill, dressed in the overcoat that was found at the scene of the crime. She saw this man going towards the Merrill house while she was driving.

The defense called Dr. Dumas to the stand in an effort to prove Emily Burns irresponsible. Dr. Dumas stated he had treated her and believed her to be subnormal. It was the effort of the defense, who had been appointed by the Court, to prove the woman was obcessed on what she had read about the murder and made her confession under forced methods, and really did not have knowledge from being actually present. When she took the stand she denied everything. Said she told the officers these things because they seemed to want her to say them that way and to get rest from being constantly questioned. Her confession, which has been printed in the papers, stated that it was for robbery that they went to the Merrill home and that Pearls went in the house and it was he who actually killed Miss Merrill.

How some parts of the confession was accepted by the Grand Jury and the rest rejected is what a lot of people are interested in knowing. Common sense seems to dictate that it was either all true or else if

if part of it was lies, the whole of it could be lies. That is the question that today puzzles Natchez. Emily Burns, however, has been found guilty and, by her own confession.

The speeches of the various lawyers engaged in this case were magnificent, but in Mr. Wilfred Geisenberger, Natchez has another brilliant orator. His pleas for mercy for Emily Burns, to the Jury, was a masterpiece in sentiment, and it won, for their verdict was, "We, the Jury, find her guilty, but are unable to agree on her purnishment." The Court claims this solution of the Merrill murder mystery, but there are many yet who do not accept it. The writer offers no suggestion, stating facts as they came up for consideration. The opinion of each and every individual is their privilege.

Much time, effort and money have been expended on this case. If others are guilty, and got by with it, or if the solution offered by the Court, that Miss Merrill came to her death at the hands of George Pearls, gunman from Chicago, are matters of doubt, it is now history. It is a sad fact, however, and one on which all will agree: That Fate dealt a cruel hand to the little lady who was born to the purple and fine linen of the Old South and Justice here has not been satisfied. There will be a recounting on that final day, the Day of Judgment, when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed.

"The Merrill Murder Mystery" - By Zaida Marion Wells.

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 16
ZAIDA M. WELLS
AUG.6, 1937.

PROJECT NO. 6055-4120.

"FINE ARTS"

"Mrs. Walworth".

Jeannette R. Hadermann was born in 1837 at Charleston, S. C. Her parents were Charles Julian Hadermann (Baron van Vinsingen of Germany) and Matilda Norman of Baltimore. She married Major Douglas Walworth, member of a prominent Natchez family and a Confederate Veteran. Possessed of a brilliant mind, keen wit and a talent for writing, she decided before marriage on a literary career. Her first story was published in 1871 ("Southern Silhouettes"), then followed a succession of novels and short stories. For a number of years she lived in New York City, where she was on the staff of N. Y. Mail and Express and wrote for the N. Y. Evening Post. It was in the latter paper that her first book "Southern Silhouettes" first appeared in serial form and attracted widespread and favorable notice. She returned to the South, making her home at "The Burn", where she continued her literary work, including contributions to the Natchez Democrat. Her best known book and the one for which her memory is made immortal in the Natchez field of literary geniuses is "Dead Men's Shoes". She was a woman of rare charm, gentle dignity and great strength of character. After her husband's death, she moved to New Orleans to join some of her near relatives. Surrounded by these on February 4, 1918 she passed to eternal rest.

The following poem was written at "The Burn", and is considered her best effort in poetry:

"MY LITANY".

From envy of those, whom God has blest
With all that this world can give at its best
God deliver me.

From vision so dim, it can see but a cloud
Enwrapping the world in a sinister shroud,
God deliver me.

From hatred and malice - Cain's dark brood
Who can see nothing bright, know nothing good
God deliver me

From heart grown hard, with struggle long
In the battle of life which is to the strong
God deliver me

From folding of hands and a standing still
To whimper feebly about God's will
God deliver me

From watching afar while the race is run,
The race that my soul and I could have won,
God deliver me

From blighting of hopes in life's broken plan
From saying I cant when I had said I can
God deliver me

From a looking backward with cowardly mein
To the endless pain of what might have been
God deliver me.

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"A partial list of Mrs. Walworth's works follows: -

1. Forgiven at Last (her first book)

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2. Old Foggy
3. The New Man at Rossmere
4. On the Winning Side
5. True to Herself
6. Baldy's Point
7. A Little Radical
8. Against the World
9. Scruples
10. His Celestial Marriage
11. That Girl From Texas
12. Fortune's Tangled Skein
13. Green Myths
14. Dead Men's Shoes
15. Southern Silhouettes
16. Bar Sinister
17. Splendid Egotist
18. Without Blemish
19. Uncle Scipio
20. Old Fulkerson's Clerk
21. Malsey and I
22. Three Brave Girls
23. A Splendid Egotist.

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
FRANCES K. BEER.

NATCHEZ NOTABLES- FROM OLD NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS.

2 THE BAR SINSISTER"

The authorship of the "Bar Sinister", which was given to the literary world without the author's name, has been fixed and properly so, by the New Orleans Times Democart, on that graceful writer and splendid novelist, Mrs. Douglas Walworth, a native and for many years a resident of Natchez, but now in New York city. The T-D says:

" Apropos of the new success in light fiction "The Bar Sinister" is a story of the author's experience in literature.

She is a native of Mississippi, a Mrs. Walworth, born Janet Hademan. Her first novel "Forgiven at Last" was written while she was a struggling little governess, and the publication paid for out of her hard earnings. It fell flat and she did not even get back the money spent. Another suffered the same fate. Then came "Dead Men's Shoes," which attained a certain notoriety owing to the out-cries of half-a-dozen families who claimed it was a treacherous revelation of their closet skeletons. But it made no money, nor did its successor, and a short story published in The Continent, entitled "A Mississippi Martyr," was the first that attracted much attention.

After the lapse of some years, Mrs. Walworth moved to to New York and persuaded a publisher to take the risks on another book- but published without her name attached. It was an immediate and undoubted success; the prominent papers all reviewed it, and

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even the magazines spoke of "The Bar Sinister." So the little governess found herself, after her years of labor, famous and comparatively rich at last."

Copied from the Natchez Weekly Democrat, issue of November 4,1885.

A CORRECTION.

....."We quoted some time ago from the Times Democrat a paragraph in reference to a charming new book from the pen of Mrs. Douglas Walworth, "The Bar Sinister", in which the kindly author of the paragraph was to our knowledge, somewhat mistaken. Mrs. Walworth is spoken of as having " At length persuaded a publisher to bring out "The Bar Sinister." The fact is that Cassell and Company, accepted and published this work taking all risks without knowing until sometime after its publication who was its author. It was published upon its own merits at the publish - er's risk.

We are glad to learn that another story from the pen of the same gifted writer will be published by the same house within a short time, and we have little doubt that it will be read with as much interest by as large a class of readers as was her last interesting and well managed story."....."

Taken from Natchez Weekly Democrat issue of Nov. 18,1885.

"FINE ARTS"

"Sarah A. Dorsey".

Sarah Anne Dorsey was born at Natchez, Feb. 16, 1829, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Routh) Ellis, the latter a daughter of Job Routh, the former a son of Col. Ellis and Lady Percy. In 1853 she married Samuel W. Dorsey, of Ellicott Mills, Md., then a planter of Tensas parish. She had travelled in Europe, was versed in ancient and modern languages, music and art. She made contributions to the New York Churchman, and in 1860 sent for publication the choral services she had arranged for religious instruction of the slaves on her husband's plantation. During the war the Dorsey home was burned. As a refugee in Texas she was a nurse in a Confederate hospital. After the death of Mr. Dorsey in 1875, she made her home at Beauvoir, where she continued her literary labors, and assisted Jefferson Davis in the preparation of his "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government." She published "Recollections of Henry Watkins Allen" and the following novels: "Lucia Dare", "Agnes Graham", "Attalie" and "Panola." She died at New Orleans, July 4, 1879. By her will Beauvoir and three plantations were bequeathed to Mr. Davis.

Extracts from the "Recollections of Henry Watkins Allen" written by Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey.

"It was in 1853, that I first met Captain Allen; he had long since, whilst he was residing in Grand Gulf become intimate with my relatives, who were planters on Lake St. Joseph, immediately opposite Grand Gulf. The # R family were numerous, gay, and hospitable; fond of good living, and of having their friends about them to aid in the enjoyment of well stocked cellars; abundant tables, billiard-

ADAMS COUNTY, FINE ARTS

rooms, libraries, and fast horses. As Captain Allen liked all these things, and was pleased with the society of these frank warm hearted people he was much among them. It was very gay in the winter on Lake St. Joseph, every house was filled with guests, boats on the lake, forests full of game, camp hunts, fishing expeditions for gentlemen, and every social amusement that could be thought of to wile away time, for the ladies drew guests from the Cities to our country homes in small crowds. Mr. J. R. _____s Christmas Banquet always invited the greater portion of the R_____family around his splendid Board at that Holy season. To this grand family reunion, where we mustered nearly a hundred strong Mr. R____would ordinarily add an "outside" friend or so. These invitations were always esteemed a special honor by the favored guests as with these limited exceptions, birth-right alone gave the entree, to the brilliant festival".

Routh R_____

"Mississippi" - By Dunbar Rowland, LL. D.
Vol. 1 - 1907 Page - 653
Atlanta Southern Historical Publisning Association-

"FINE ARTS"

"Catherine Ann Ware".

Catherine Ann Ware, born at Natchez, June 6, 1816, married Robert E. Warfield of Lexington, Kentucky, and Eleanor Percy Ware, born at Washington, Miss. in 1820, married Henry Lee and died in Natchez in 1849. They were the daughters of Nathaniel A. Ware and his wife, Miss Percy of Louisiana.

The two sisters published books of poems in 1844 and 1846 and Catherine published ten novels, beginning with "The Household of Bouverie" in 1860 and ending with "The Cardinal's Daughter" 1877, in which year she died in Kentucky.

"THE NATCHEZ LIGHTHOUSE"

Lofty and lone it stood,
That towery lighthouse, on my native shore;
And from the impending cliff looked on the flood,
To light the waters o'er.

Oft from that river low,
I've upward gazed into the Heavens' breast,
And deemed that turret's bright and steady glow
An orb that lit the west.

Often, returning far
From my young wanderings over shore and sea,
I've deemed that beacon blaze a glorious star,
By angels lit for me.

But with the passing years,
I saw that old, dark tower was of the earth;
Yet I loved it, even unto gushing tears--

ADAMS COUNTY, FINE ARTS

It lit my place of birth.

There, there alone had I
A right to stretch my arms towards the clay
That held my mother's dust, and let the cry
From my deep soul have way.

And evermore I turned,
With a true heart, unto the old dark tower,
To see, if yet its Heaven-borne fires burned
As in my natal hour.

But at the last I came,
And darkness found; upon that lonely spire
New lights had come, and put the old to shame:
They quenched thee, faithful fire.

Extinguished beacon!-yet
Unto my soul still dear thy gloomy tower--
Thou wert a star, I cannot all forget,
To me in childhood's hour.

Thus to my place of birth,
My heart still turns with fervor to the last:
Though all her glory were extinct on earth,
My love would hold her fast.

Though on that spot again,
My kindred's steps should never more be known,
My birthplace holds my spirit in her chain--
For am I not her own?

Never, again, shalt thou,
Lighthouse! shine bright, over that cliff so bold;
Never shall childhood's eye, far, far below,
Vigils of deep love hold.

A faithful watch both kept:
Yet thee they yield, with all thy fires, to gloom;
But in my breast immortal life hath leapt,
And such is not its doom.

Yes, thou and I have burned
With a wild flame, awhile to soar on high:
Thou unto darkness hast thy visage turned,
To heavenly glory I.

"The Indian Chamber, and Other Poems" - Page 42

By

Mrs. Catherine Ann Warfield,
And
Mrs. Eleanor Percy Lee: the Sisters of the West.

E. O. Jenkins Printer

New York 1846

ADAMS COUNTY, FINE ARTS

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PROJECT NO. 6055-4120.

"FINE ARTS"

"Duncan Park".

Duncan Park is one of the largest public playgrounds in the South. It consists of two parts known as "Auburn" and "Sunnyside", names given to the former old homes. "Auburn" contains 93 acres of timber, 48 acres of pasture, 22 acres of open field. "Sunnyside" contains 40 acres mostly timber, making a total of 200 acres. This property was deeded to the city of Natchez by the hs irs of Dr. Stephen Duncan as a memorial to the family.

The old mansion of the Duncan's is a magnificent two story brick structure, consisting of ten large airy rooms. The upper story story is used as a residence for the Park custodian, R. H. Ferguson while the first or lower floor, consisting of ballroom, library, dining and reception rooms, is used for entertainments, regular meetings of the Women's Club and Cooperative Club and as a Reception room for convention affairs.

This beautiful building was erected at a time when only the best materials were used, and today the timbers, joists, etc. are as sound as when first placed in position. The marble mantels and stone albas used in the building were imported from France and the Spiral stairway leading to the second floor was hand-made and has been photographed and drawn by numerous artists.

The old billiard hall and library which occupied a site twenty-four feet from the main building was remodeled into one room and is used as a dance pavillion.

There is another large two story brick building in the rear which was formerly used as a kitchen, storerooms and servant-quarters. Today the first floor of this building is used as headquarters for the Golf Club.

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Near the dance pavillion is an equipped playground for smaller children and a refreshment stand.

Tennis courts and golf course complete the facilities of the Park.

The Park Commission is appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen and consists of R. H. Ferguson, Wm. J. Kendall, R. A. Klein, Mrs. Joe Dixon and Mrs. W. H. Hale for the year 1937.

The three bluffs which overlook the river are planted with flowers and are under the jurisdiction of the Natchez Garden Club. The southerly bluff was named "Parker's Bluff" because of the old Parker Hotel which faced this bluff.

The middle bluff has been used by negroes for many years, while the upper one is exclusively for whites. There is a small pavilion on the upper bluff which is used for speakings and open air concerts.

"DUNCAN PARK GOLF COURSE".

In 1913 the first step toward a golf course for Natchez was made, when through the influence of the late R. F. Learned, who was at the time president of the Park Commission, work was started on clearing the ground on which the present golf links are laid out.

This work extended over a period of five months, during which time more than a thousand trees and stumps were removed, and with the ground cleared, nothing further toward the golf links was accomplished until in 1916, when the few ardent links fans in the city at that time got together and retained the services of Henry Turpie, one of the noted professionals and golf course architects of the country, to come to Natchez, look over the grounds proposed for the links, and give the layout he thought best.

ADAMS COUNTY, FINE ARTS

This done, the material necessary for a course was ordered, and it seemed an assured fact that the golfers would have a course in about six months. But suddenly interest in the idea of a course reached such a low ebb, that the men behind the move gave up in despair. However, a year or so later the few golfers had the pleasure of seeing work resumed on the course. This time the ground was plowed, harrowed and reseeded. True, this was another milestone gained in the journey toward a golf course for the city, yet a course in reality was a long ways off, as succeeding years demonstrated, for it was not until fall of 1920 that the Duncan Park links became a reality.

On the first of Nov. 1920, Thornton A. Green,who always identified himself with every move for the good of the city, undertook the task of giving the people of this city what they had striven for so long--a golf course.

Mr. Green interviewed all the prominent men of the city, and seeing that they favored the move he determined to see the task through , so accordingly on the Monday preceding the opening of the blub he brought in his plantation force, and for a week they were kept busy getting the grounds in condition for play, building the greens and tees and so forth.

With this work complete, Mr. Green informed the public that the Golf links just completed would be formally opened for play on Sat., The seventh day of Nov. 1920.

The people of the city firmly convinced the promoters of the course that they really wanted golf in Natchez from the great numbers that crowded the links on opening day for more than two hundred players chased the elusive little sphere around the course that afternoon, marking for the majority of them their first attempt at the royal and ancient game.

From that day on interest in the rival of the Club's first instructor,

George Kinsman, who for the past thirty years has been an outstanding star of the game, golf had such a hold on the people that he found himself busy from morning until night instructing them just how to hold the clubs, stand, etc., to become efficient in the game. He did his duty in a most wonderful manner, as the players of today demonstrate.

During the first five years of the course has been in existence, some wonderful feats have most noted being the course record for eighteen holes of sixty-three, held by Bill Eidt, who is holder of the trophy.

The other cup contested for by the local golfers, the Beltzhoover-Markam cup, was given by M. R. Beltzhoover and S. H. Markham.

This cup is played for through medal competition. The lowest gross score on 26 holes determines the holder.

The first event for this cup, held on the 14th of Jan. 1922, resulted in a victory for Charles F. Engle over a field of select players with a card of 167 for the 36 holes.

No tournament for this cup was played in 1923, but M. R. Beltzhoover has been winner--in 1924 with 188, and 1925 with 187.

Besides the cup tournaments various other contests are conducted Yearly, such as ring tournaments, flag tournaments, blind bogey contests, team matches, approaching and putting contests, long driving to ornaments, sweepstakes and the like.

The winners in these different events during the first five years of the club's existence, are too numerous to relate, but it is safe to say that practically every member has figured in the winning of one or more of the events.

Aside from the cup events the main tournaments held by the club include the big team match played against the Hattiesburg Country Club, Jan. 21 and 22, 1922, which result in a win for the Natchez Club, 10 points to 2, only

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one match being won by the visitors.

Another big match was played on Easter Sunday, 1922, between the local professional at that time, Geo. Kinsman, and J. J. Lally at that time professional of the Vicksburg Country Club, which resulted in a win for the visiting professional by a margin of one up.

This match attracted a very large gallery, and Kinsman's wonderful shot on the old number six is still the talk of all who witnessed it.

Still another great match played on the parklines was the pro-amateur event against Jackson, played Nov. 23, when Bill Eidt and Chas. Ratcliff tied up in a 36-hole battle with Professional L. J. Montressor and Amateur Champion John Saunders of the Jackson Country Club, which resulted in a win for the young stars of the Natchez course, give up and three to play.

This match was followed by the largest gallery ever to witness a golf battle in this section. Fully 200 hundred fans followed the four players from beginning to end, taking in every shot and applauding whenever necessary whether visitor or homeling.

The Natchez Golf Club is noted all over the country as one of the prettiest and most natural links to be found anywhere, as every visitor to the city will say, and they have been here from the north, the south, east and west. All agree that for natural beauty the local course runs second to none in America.

The links are conveniently situated as they are only a few minutes drive from the heart of the city, and the layout could not be improved upon.

The first hole, which is 330 yards long, with a par four, is the ideal for the initial hole on any golf course. It is just as hard to enough to make it interesting for the majority of links. Bordered on one

side by a line of trees and on the other by a drive way, with the green on the other side of the drive way, and a lake on the left side of the fairway, just before reaching the green, which catches all misplayed second balls, makes it mighty interesting for all.

No. two is 244 yards in length and bordered on either side by stately oaks and pines. No trouble is experienced on this hole unless the approach is too hard and goes back into the rough. Still then you have plenty of time to make a good score, for the hole is four.

With no. three things are different. To begin with, this hole is 341 yds. long, with a par four. The fairway for the most part is on a hillside, bordered on the lower side by a deep ditch, on the upperside by a mighty tough rough; and unless the second shot is played perfectly you can look for trouble, otherwide the difficulty is not so bad.

The next hole, the shortest on the course, being only 150 yards in length with par three, is really the waterloo hole of the course, for between the tee and the green there is a very deep ditch which is in wet weather filled with water and just the thought of knocking the ball in the ditch makes nine out of ten who play the hole land it right in the middle of the water, but once the ball is over the bayou, things are all right.

No. 5 is 312 yds. long. Par is four and easily made unless you get in the trees which border on either side of the fair way or the bayou just to the right before reaching the green.

The sixth hole, 346 yds. long, with par five is mighty hard to play perfectly. The fairway is bordered on either side by trees, and between the tee and the green there is a driveway and a ditch to carry, but an ordinary shot will carry both of them. As long as one stays in the fairway things go easy, and the score on this hole will not be bad.

No. 7 is a dog-leg. 418 yds. in length with a bunker to catch all

ADAMS COUNTY, FINE ARTS

low balls two hundred or so yds. from the tee. Then in the fair ways there are a few big stumps covered with dirt which make you play the second shot perfect or else suffer the consequences. This fairway is also lined on both sides by trees, and par four is not made every round on this hole.

The next hole gives the golfer plenty of trouble if the tee spot is not just right. The hole is 347 yds. long with par fixed at four yds. About 200 yds. from the hole there is a bayou which cuts the fairway in half and then runs on either side almost to the green. The fairway is very narrow and lined on each side by trees, and any misplay will deprive the best golfers of par.

No. 9, 317 yds. in length, is comparatively easy, and lots of times birdies are made on this par four hole.

Total yardage of the course is three thousand yds. and the par is 36 with the holes so arranged as to make it interesting from start to finsish.

During 1923, five thousand, four hundred and twenty players rounded the local links which gave for this year a daily average of between fourteen and fifteen.

In 1924 the attendance of nine thousand, nine hundred and thirty-five for a daily average of 27 and 28 players, established a record for attendance, and up until the first of Oct. 1925 six thousand nine hundred and fifty-three golfers have followed the little pill around the golf links for a daily average of between 26 and 27.

The Duncan Park Golf Club officers are Wm. J. Kendall, J. R. Button and R. A. Klein.

The officers of the Natchez Golf Association are: Rev. Joseph Kuehnle, President; A. B. Learned, Vice-President; and Silas M. Simmons, Treasurer and Secretary.

Natchez Democrat, Prosperity Edition - Nov. 26, 1925.

"FINE ARTS"

"Zaida Marion Wells".

Zaida Marion Wells was born in Natchez, July 4th, 1878. Her father was Thomas Blachford Wells, son of John Lewis Wells and Anna Blachford, both of London England. The Blachford family were in Natchez several years before the arrival of John Lewis Wells. The records show that they were married in Natchez in 1822. Her mother was Mary Black Griffin, daughter of Alonza Mercer Griffin and Maria Louisa Courdray of Baltimore, Md. Zaida Marion Wells received her education in the old Natchez Institute, graduating in the class of 1897.

Thoroughly familiar with the history and lore of Adams County and vicinity, she has written numerous sketches and booklets of historic value. Her poems are beautiful and are rendered with a pathos which Natchez alone can produce.

(Please include as examples, her poems on "Memorial Park", and "The Natchez Trace"

Lelia N. Mulvihill
County Historian
Historical Research Project.

ADAMS COUNTY, FINE ARTS

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CANVASSERS:

ZAIDA M. WELLS

COUNTY ADAMS

PROJECT 6055-4120

AREA SIX

DATE JUNE 18, 1937.

ASSIGNMENT #16

FINE ARTS.

Lelia H. Mulvihill
MRS. LELIA H. MULVIHILL
County Historian

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ZAIDA M. WELLS
ASSIGNMENT # 16

DISTRICT 6
PROJECT NO. 6055-4120

" ARTIST "

"JOHN JAMES AUDUBON".

John James Audubon was born on a plantation on Lake Pontchartrain, twenty miles from New Orleans, of a Fremch creole mother. This great naturalist was hampered in his work by lack of education. His father was a French naval officer and served with Lafayette in the American Revolution, enjoying the personal friendship of Washington. Owning extensive plantations in San Dimingo he moved there from Louisiana when his son, John James, was only two years old. It was during a slave uprising shortly after this that Audubon's mother was killed. After the revolution his father returned to France where Audubon remained until the age of seventeen. While in France he was engaged in painting wild life, especially birds. On his return to America he lived in Pennsylvania on a farm purchased by his father, and in 1808 married Miss Lucy Bakewell, a farmer's daughter. In 1820 he joined an excursion party on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers for the purpose of studying birds and animals. Previous to this he had sold his farm in Pennsylvania and gone West where he lost his fortune in engaging in some merchandise business. On this Ohio and Mississippi River trip he had only his wife, dog and gun, and in this company he reached Natchez (1820) where he taught dancing and drawing, ably assisted by his wife who was a school teacher while here. They lived in Natchez seven years and had two sons borne him. His art brought him in contact with all of Natchez first families and he was admitted in the most exclusive homes. Among his most intimate friends were the Williams' Bingaman's, and Choutands. At one time and even until now there were many of his portraits and paintings of the birds and animal life in the finer old homes of Natchez. Mr. E. Blackburn had the picture of our native quail drawn by Audubon from the gallery of what is now Dunleith.

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At that time it was the home of the Williams'. It was drawn on a piece of wrapping paper in water colors. The bird was sitting on the stump of a tree. Mr. Blackburn had quite a number of sketches which he said Audubon often done for the amusement of his pupils. At one time Audubon lived in the home on Washington Street between Commerce and Union Streets, now occupied by Judge W. C. Martin, and later on South Union between Main and Union, now demolished. There is a painting by Audubon of Jane Gustine, once a famous Natchez beauty, who married into the Minor family. This picture came from Englewood (the Balckburn home). It is now the property of Mrs. L. McDowell and the painting is of her great grandmother. In 1822 Audubon painted a picture of Natchez as seen from the mound on the bluff where stood Fort Rosalie. (This book is said to have been painted for the price of a pair of boots).

When Mr. Charles Stietenroth wrote his famous history of "Old Trinity One Hundred Years" he knew it was the only picture in existance that represented Trinity Episcopal Church as it was originally. He traced this painting to New York City as the property of Dr. Kelly, father of G. M. D. Kelly of Natchez. Dr. Kelly sent the picture to Mr. Stietenroth to be copied, and it is one of the attractive features of his book showing old Trinity before 1840 when the tornado of May 7th. of that year almost destroyed the old church which originally had a dome belfry with galleries and colonades all around it. The original painting is now in the home of Mr. Kelly at "Melrose." There are many other works of Audubon in Natchez left here during his stay of seven years. After wandering through the wilds of Mississippi and Louisiana teaching dancing and painting he moved to St. Louis and it was at this time (1827) he began the publication of "Wild Birds of America". While in St. Louis he engaged in portrait painting for the support of his family. Lacking the education to describe the different varieties of birds in his book, he engaged the services of William Mac Gilliwary to do this work which was completed in 1829. In 1839 came the "Quadrupeds of America". In this work he was assisted by his two sons. Audubon spent some years in England where he became famous. In his latter days he purchased a tract of land on the Hudson River and built a home. It was here that he spent the remainder of his life. After his death in 1850 the New York Audubon Society was founded, and through funds donated to this organization Audubon Parks and Bird Reservations have sprung up in every place in the United States where this great naturalist had visited.

The Sunny South and Natchez can claim him as their own, for it was on the shores of Lake Pontchartrain in old Louisiana he first saw life, and in her wilds and of Mississippi he lingered longest and his works prove he loved them best.

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" SCULPTURE "

"Edwin Lyon, Natchez Famous Sculpter ."

It was somewhere about 1824 that a handsome young Englishman crossed the distant sea and cast his fortune with Natchez. Edwin Lyon, who was born in the city of London and who had studied in Italy, was large in stature and extremely handsome. He always dressed in the English tweed suits with loose neck shirt and flowing tie, His blond curly hair growing long over his coat collar as was the style in that day and which is still preserved in old portraits. There were many English settlers in Natchez at that time, and most of them lived in the Eastern part of the town between State and Pine Streets. Among them in a beautiful old house with iron grill galleries lived an English family named Polkinhorn. Mr. Polkinhorn was a very highly respected citizen of Natchez. When Mr. Lyon arrived arrived in Natchez he opened a marble yard on the corner of Pine and Franklin Streets, thus becoming neighbors of the Polkinhorns. Later he married Miss Carrie Polkinhorn, a sister of Mr. Polkinhorn. She was a very small dainty blond (the writer remembers her as a very pretty old lady). To this union no children were born. After his marriage his brother-in-law was associated with him in business, but old tombs and marble work still in existance in Natchez and Adams County only have the name of Lyon. Among the masterpieces of his sculpture work is a bust of Zackary Taylor modeled from life. Taylor visited Natchez as President-Elect of the United States of America in June 1850. He stopped at the City Hotel on Main Street, the finest hostelry of that date. Natchez went wild with enthusiasm at a public reception held in his honor. The lady folks of Natchez nearly kissed the old General to death while his horse, Whitey, that he rode through the Mexican War, had to be locked up to keep souvenir hunters from pulling out his mane and tail. Mr. Lyon presented the Taylor bust to the city of Natchez, where for years it sa

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on the Mayor's desk in the old City Hall that faced Market Street. It is now in the care of The Woman's Club at Duncan Park. There was also a bust of Alvirez Fisk which is now in the State Museum at Jackson. The bust of Quitman has been lost. Mr. Lyon made many others of famous men of this day, including Dr. Duncan and his son, Steven, also George Winchester, who was a celebrated lawyer and politician. But in the very height of his career he fell a victim of the yellow fever epidemic of 1853. For some years after his death his wife carried on his business until the Civil War which closed all industries of the South. All that is mortal of this great genius lies in our cemetery beside his faithful little wife who survived him many years. He lies just across the isle from one of the best creations of his art, the "Guion" monument. On his simple headstone is this beautiful, unusual verse,

"God spoke, The Sculptor's magic chisel fell
And Lyon bid his work and life farewell."

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"SINGERS"

"JENNY LIND"

Jenny Lind, to whom the world of today gave the cognomen of "The Swedish Nightingale", was born in Stockholm, Switzerland of a family of artists. She was educated in the schools of her native city and her marvelous gift was early recognized by those who had her education in charge and through their interest no effort was spared to train her voice to the highest perfection. So it was in the place of her nativity that she first made her debut in 1838. After a most successful tour of Europe in 1840 to 1848 she was world famous, and although she has been dead sixty years her memory seems to survive above every singer of all time. In 1850 P.T. Barnum, the world's greatest showman, signed a contract with her company to bring them to the United States, where she, long after her contract with Barnum expired, toured almost every city of importance in every State in the Union. She donated large sums to every charity in these places and this perhaps is the secret of her immortal name. In the fall of 1850 she visited Havana, Cuba, thence to New Orleans in January 1851 where she spent almost three months drawing enormous crowds and giving freely to every worthy cause. It was while in this city the people of Natchez invited her to stop on her way up to St. Louis on the Steamer Magnolia that they might have the pleasure of hearing her sing. She accepted the invitation and arrived in Natchez March 11th. 1850 giving twelve concerts in the old Methodist Church, on Union Street between Main and Franklin Streets(this Church was burned in 1869). The following are extracts from the Natchez Courier of March 11th. 1851:

"Jenny Lind and the Blind Boy."

"A poor blind boy, who is highly gifted with musical talent, and who resides in the northern part of the State of Mississippi, had expressed such great anxiety to hear Jenny Lind sing that his friends raised a subscription to send him to this city to gratify his wish.

On arriving here he accidently took lodgings in the same hotel with Mr. Kyle, the celebrated flutist. One evening Mr. Kyle hearing some very wild and sweet flute notes, listened for some time in surprise, and as the sounds died away, he said to himself, "Well, that fellow thinks he can play, but now I'll just show him what I can do." Taking up his flute, he played the air of the "Last Rose of Summer", with variations. The blind boy listened with breathless delight, and following the sound, he came to the door of Mr. Kyle, and stood there until the last note ceased. With a feeling of impulse, he could not restrain, he knocked at the door. "Come in," said Mr. Kyle, and not recognizing the lad, he said, "What do you want, Sir?" "I am blind," said the boy, "and have been drawn hither by your sweet music. Do tell me who you are." "I am but a poor musician," said Kyle, "and am traveling with Jenny Lind, as flutist." "You are!" exclaimed the lad "Oh! sir, do take me to hear Jenny Lind; I have come a long way to hear her sing, but the price of tickets is so high that I am too poor to buy one. Can't you take me to hear her?" he continued, with great feeling. "I have heard she is so good, so generous, so pretty, and sings so sweetly, that I shall never be happy until I hear her."

Mr. Kyle felt deeply for the boy, and promised that he would take him to hear the lovely Swede. Accordingly, he took the blind boy that night, and seated him in a chair behind the scenes. The sweet songs of the nightingale affected the poor lad deeply, and produced upon him varied sensations. But when Jenny sang "Home, Sweet Home," he melted into tears. On her retiring, she was attracted by the sound of the boy's sobbings, and inquired who he was. Mr. Kyle then told her the history

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of the lad in a few words, which much interested her; and sending for him the next day, the poor boy left the generous songstress one hundred dollars richer than when he reached the city." (1)

"Jenny Lind Concert - At Natchez -

Monday, March 30, 1851 - at 7 P. M.

The concert will take place in the Methodist Church, which has been very kindly tendered for the purpose. Our friends will please secure their tickets immediately to hear this fair songstress." (2)

"Natchez Concert Hall."

The want of a suitable Hall for concerts and other public entertainments in this city is forcibly brought to the mind by the present contract with Mr. Barnum for the engagement of Jenny Lind. It may not be generally known that the visitors of the Natchez Institute have purchased the lots of ground, fronting on Pearl Street 110 feet and running back to the present school lot, and that they have already a fund, in money and available means, of about six thousand dollars, which are dedicated to the erection of a Hall for school and other public purposes. The exercise of a little public spirit, and the appropriation of a share of any surplus that may remain from the proceeds of the Jenny Lind Concert, after a proper and well deserved donation to the Methodist Church, would secure a spacious building for all future public occasions, besides giving an onward impulse to the cherished educational nursery of our little ones. (3)

"The Lind Concert."

"Was unavoidably postponed from last evening to to-night. The steamer Magnolia on which Miss Lind's passage had been engaged, arrived at the Crescent City only on Saturday morning, and it was found impossible to have the boat ready to leave before yesterday. In consequence of this, the Committee consented to a postponement of the concert, which will

positively take place at half past seven o'clock this evening.

Every ticket for the Concert was sold by one o'clock yesterday. There were about 450 seats sold on the ground floor of the Methodist Church, realizing the very handsome sum of about $4,800. The average price of the gallery seats was about five dollars and a quarter. We doubt whether there is another city in the union where $6,500 would be paid in for 770 tickets of admission to a concert. Jenny Lind may well feel proud of such a tribute to her fame.

M'lle. Jenny Lind's

Grand Concert!

In

Natchez

on Tuesday Evening, March 11,

At the Methodist Church.

Programme.

Part 1.

Overture. "La dame Blanche," Boieldieu.

Aria. "Sargete." (Maometto)

Secondo) . . . . . Rossini.

Signor Belletti.

Area. "Perche non ho del vento".. Donizetti.

M'lle Jenny Lind.

Fantasia on the violin.

"Tremola" . . . . . De Beriot.

Mr. Joseph Burke.

Trio for voice and two flutes. (Comp.)

of Silesia . . . . . Meyerbeer.

Composed expressly for M'll Jenny Lind

Messrs. Kyle & Seide.

Part 2 -

Overture Fra dianola . . . . . .Auber.

Cavatina. "Largo al factotum."

(" Barbiere) . . . . . Rossini.

Signor Belletti.

The bird song . . . . . Tanbert.

M'lle. Jenny Lind.

Ballad. "Home Sweet Home."

La Farentella Napoletana . . . . . Rossini.

Signor Belletti.

(Clari) . . . . . Bishop.

M'lle. Jenny Lind.

The Herdsman Song, known as, the Echo song, a Swedish melody.

M'lle. Jenny Lind.

Conductor . . . . . Mr. Benedict.

The performance will take place precisely at half past seven o'clock The doors will be open at seven o'clock.

A first class orchestra has been engaged for the occasion.

One of Herz's Grand Pianofartes, the property of H. P. Duncan, Esq., has been most kindly loaned for the occasion. No person will be admitted to the concert without a ticket, and no tickets will be sold at the door.

A few tickets remain in the hands of the Committee unsold. Application may be made for them at the store of Mr. T. H. Macmichael on Main street.

Books, containing all the songs translated into English, may be procured of Mr. Macmichael on the day of the concert, at 25¢ (cents) each.

(4)

"The Lind Concert."

Came off on Tuesday last, before a numerous and most brilliant

audience. Only as many tickets had been issued as there were seats in the church, and such arrangements had been previously made as prevented all jostling or confusion in taking places. Never have we seen an audience seated or one depart with more quietness and order. As every ticket had been long previously sold, so every place was occupied, we need hardly say, with a delighted auditor.

We can write no elaborate essay on Jenny's singing. Incompetent to the task of musical criticism, we can but express the unalloyed satisfaction with which we once more listened to those melodious notes, and that magnificent and wonderful vocalization. Some there are, who from the extreme landations of the press, had fancied Jenny something more than mortal. The greatest compass and the highest musical skill could not satisfy such, because while they knew not what they really expected, nothing that they could have heard would have filled the measure of fancy. Others again, finding that Jenny's pieces were usually in one beaten round, thought that she could not leave it, and therefore were unwilling to accede to her the title of Queen of Song, because they had not heard her overcome difficulties or attempt passages where others had acquired their reputation. These, while according to her the epithets of "wonderful" and "unsurpassable" in what she did undertake, think that she would undertake other parts had she the power, and that as she has not yet done so, she cannot. These probably, to some extent at least, do Jenny injustice.

We only express the general voice, by saying that the Concert was received with universal delight by those who heard it, and will long be cherished as a bright era in their memory of song.

Great crowds awaited the arrival of Jenny and her departure. As she entered her carriage and again at the Church, loud cheers greeted

her, for which she gracefully expressed her thanks.

In another place we give the impressions her singing made upon a lady of our acquaintance, herself the accomplished possessor of the highest musical taste and education.

The receipts of the Concert were $6,643, being the proceeds of the sale of about seven hundred and ninety (790) tickets. (5)

"Jenny Lind."

What can be said of Jenny Lind, that has not already been said, and yet how far short of enough has all that we have read, fallen! ventriloquism! Who would desecrate any one of the Lind's peerless, unearthly tones, by ascribing their bringing forth to such power? No! Each and every particular note, from the low, mellow, rich sound, to the delicate and exquisitely sweet texture of the treble, is the unparelleled emanation of a woman, on whom Heaven has most decidedly showered its brightest and most brilliant flowers of song.

It is a matter of wonder how Jenny has obtained such a very equal command over each different property of the voice. She sustains with wonderful exactness, the highest notes that human voice has ever reached. Not the slightest fall or rise in a note once sounded, can be observed. So to speak, there is not the slightest want of quantity in even her highest notes; there is in them a silvery liquid clearness, a delicacy and sweetness of sound, that can hardly be imagined by one who has never heard her. - The law tones of her voice, although not so remarkably beautiful, are yet characterized by great fullness, richness and mellowness.

What a subject of triumph to the good people of Natchez, that Jenny was induced to visit their city, and that she was here received by a large and more brilliant crowd, (comparatively), than any before assembled in the United States. But when this much talked of and good "Queen

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of song" made her appearance before the audience, a triumphal feeling was superseded by one of tender and almost happiness. - She appeared on the stage with repeated and answering bows to the clamorous plandits of the eager audience. Her bow is too low: such a one as Jenny Lind should command and accept such bows, but never give them. We were sorry to see so great a woman bend so low the throat whence could issue such grand melody.

The first prosf of her power and her entirely unique style, was given in that justly celebrated bijou of song, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." It is probably true that many faces fell, when the first few bars issued from her lips, but when she left the first part of her subject, her soul with her voice appeared to soar higher and higher, seeming as if both must wing their flight to Heaven; and she gave forth such bursts of miraculously great execution, that mingled with other sensations, was one of wonder that we had dared to feel disappointed. But if that caused us to feel that a marvelous creature stood before us, how could we express the feeling engendered, when she made her audience bend forward with painful eagerness to drink in all the melody, and to wish for a hundred years, when her exquisite voice rivalled the two flutes, and with such success that there were moments it was impossible to distinguish the one from the other.

Jenny's bird song cannot be described:- those who heard it still will treasure it in their hearts, we indeed felt in listening to this exquisite production, that the name of "Nightingale" given to our lovely songstress, was flattering that bird. She sang this with much pathos, and in a manner that made us feel the expression, "Bird Song," was indeed appropriate. It seems as if the rarest gems of the enchantress collection had been chosen for the evening. The Echo song was given in a style never to be equalled. It is in this piece most particularly

that the ventriloquist's power is attributed to Jenny Lind. And indeed whilst listening to the original sound and its echo distinctly uttered at the same instant, it is almost impossible to be a skeptic to the idea that she possesses some strange faculty, hitherto undiscovered, but certainly as far removed from ventriloquism as from ordinary vocalization.

The song that apparently most touched the hearts of the people, was that simple and oft sung ballad, "Home Sweet Home." Coming from Jenny's lips, it was renovated, and possessed of new beauties. But it is useless to continue a subject to which justice can never be rendered. (5)

"Natchez Orphan Asylum and Charities."

Since the catastrophe of the tornado that shrouded Natchez with mourning no evidence of reviving energy has manifested itself until the last few years. The recent endowment by Alvariz Fisk established the free school. The liberality of Rice Ballard in a like manner founded the Catholic Orphan Asylum, while various contributions from this comminity have aided in erecting the magnificent Catholic Church, the Presbyterian Chapel and the Baptist Church. The Protestant Orphan Asylum is the oldest institution of its kind in the State. It is supported almost wholly by the charity of about one hundred ladies of Natchez. But besides these home institutions of Natchez the wealth of this community has been liberally poured out to aid foreign enterprises. The wealthy charity scattered abroad by this community, if applied judiciously to the purposes for which it is needed at home, would more than make Natchez what it should be, the model city of the South. But besides the wealth bestowed on charities no people have been more liberal in patronizing arts, not only at home but abroad. The enthusiasm with which multitudes of citizens of this town and county recently poured to New

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Orleans to listen to this songstress of Sweden is a strong evidence of their taste and of the correctness of their judgment in contributing to that power and influence of one who has converted the blessings of her creator to the benefit of the worthiest objects upon which it could be bestowed." (6)

"The twelfth concert of Jenny Lind took place last night and the house was more crowded than on previous occasions. The Magnolia, the boat on which Jenny is to leave arrived this morning. She will leave directly after the concert. Do you know why the Natchez Charity Hospital did not receive a portion of the proceeds of the late charity concert. It is this: by a municipal ordinance all foreign passengers on docking at the port are compelled to pay $1.00 each to the hospital fund. When Jenny Lind arrived with her suite they were reported as coastwise passengers and paid no fee. The people in charge of the Hospital brought suit against Captain Hartstene of the Falcon, who by law is responsible for the amount. As soon as Jenny Lind heard of this she withdrew from her list of charities the $1000 she had given the Hospital." (7)

Pathetically sweet are the comments from the old paper of eighty years ago reviving an event that stirred the emotions of this old city to its depths. In reading its time yellowed page one unconsciously has a vision of a long row of carriages turning the corner of Main into Union Street where they paused for a moment at the old church block for the ladies and gentlemen to alight. One can picture the finery they wore, These our forebears of the present Natchez, and then too smiles of pleasure on faces long since crumbled into dust, faces of ladies and gentlemen of an era long past, but which we of today strive to keep alive, when we speak of Natchez as the place where the spirit of the old South still lives. This is the story of Jenny Lind's visit to Natchez, later she

spent some time in Boston, where she married Mr. Goldsmith, her violinist. Her last years were spent in England, where she died at Malvern in 1887. In 1898 a bust of Jenny Lind was unveiled in Westminister Abbey.

"The Lind Concert At Natchez."

The labors of the committee, charged with the superintendence of the late Concert in this place, closed on Saturday by their paying over to the Methodist Church the sum of $946.30, being the entire residue of the avails, after paying the expenses. Public sentiment appeared to coincide in the propriety of this testimonial. Had it not been for the kindness of the Trustees, no Concert could have been given in Natchez, as no other room of sufficient size could have been had.

While on this subject, it may be as well to contradict the report that is being published throughout the country that Miss Lind gave $1000 in charity at this place. We are certain that the report is not traceable to her. She is too truly generous, charitable and noble, to seek to have the credit of acts she did not perform. Mr. Barnum agreed to come to Natchez for $5000, he came, received the $5000 and left. The report probably grew out of the fact that the surplus in the hands of the committee was nearly $1000, and which they have applied as above stated.

We subjoin the financial statement of the committee. The correspondence between them and the Trustees will appear in our next.

Jenny Lind Concert Fund,
In account with the Committee.

March 11, 1851, By amount of sale of tickets,		$6,621.75
March 25, 1851, " " of sale at auction		56.27
of Lamps and carpet		$6,678.02
March 11, 1851, To Cash paid		

P. P. Barnum,	$5000.00	
To cash paid expenses	731.72	
March 29, to cash given to Methodist Church,	946.30	
	$6,678.02	(8)

References:-

1. Natchez Courier Semi-Weekly February 28, 1851
2. " " " " February 28, 1851
3. " " " " March 7, 1851
4. " " " " March 11, 1851
5. " " " " March 14, 1851
6 & 7. " " " " March 11, 1851
8. " " " " April 1, 1851

Dedicated to the Girl Who Wore the Palmetto Hat
And Homespun Gown.

A FEW TRUE STORIES OF THE FEDERAL OCCUPATION OF NATCHEZ, FROM 1863 TO 1865 - AS RELATED BY THOSE WHO ACTUALLY EXPERIENCED THEM.

ZAIDA MARRION WELLS.

The seige of Vicksburg lasted forty-seven days. The Confederates, through hunger and disease, were forced to surrender on July 4th, 1863. The Yankee soldiers immediately came down the river, swarmed over the bluffs, and took possession of Natchez, striking terror to the hearts of its people. "The Yankees are coming" was the password. Many of the faithful negroes stayed on with the white folks ; but most of them went wild with the cry of freedom, turned loose like a lot of cattle. The soldiers corralled them under the hill. Everyone who had anything of value, like jewelry or silver, buried it, for they were at the mercy of the enemy and under military rule. The war was over and the South was being overrun with scalawags and carpet-baggers that followed on the heels of the Northern army. It must be understood that there was a marked difference between the Union soldier and a carpet-bagger. The Southern people call them by that name because they were merely a bunch of riff-raff who never saw a battlefield and who drifted south after the end of hostilities, carrying a carpet-bag instead of a gun, and who came to pillage and rob an overpowered nation.

For two years the Yankees occupied various fine homes in Natchez -- Col. Ransome at Rosalie; Col. Haines (the destroyer of Clifton) at The Towers; Gen. Gresham at what is known as The Fisk House, on Wall and High, at that time the home of Mr. G. M. Davis. Other officers' headquarters were what is now St. Joseph's school,

Elmscourt and Ashburn, the latter being used as a smallpox detention camp, which they later tore down. Not even the Protestant Orphan Asylum was spared. When they took that over, Mrs. Armand Perrault, a noted philanthropist of that day, took the little orphans into her home (Mrs. Perrault was a devout Catholic and her life was devoted to orphans; to her, charity was without creed).

Such was the situation at Natchez in 1863. On all sides the Southern generals had surrendered - the war was over and the boys of the South were straggling home. Set free from camps and from Northern prisons, ragged, starved, disfranchised for bearing arms against the United States, the greatest, the most pathetic soldiers that the world has ever known or ever will know, were coming home to what four years before had been the garden spot of the world but was now a land laid waste by scavengers of war and in their iron grasp. To actually reach home, its fireside and loved ones, meant passing enemy lines and picket guards. This was a serious problem. They would be hidden outside, in the country, by friends, sometimes in deserted cabins, until opportunity would permit their being slipped through.

Great crises have ever given to the world its heroes, and it was this condition that gave the noble women of the Confederacy. They would take any risk, and in many instances would "sass" or cajole the Yankee officers in getting through the lines themselves and slipping food and clothing to the boys in hiding. It was the day of hoopskirts, and milady would tie the things to her hoops and trip innocently past the unsuspecting guard. If they were unsuccessful and searched, arrest would follow.

All Natchez citizens were forced to salute the American flag whenever they passed it. On one occasion it was hung from the windows of the old Tremont Hotel, which stood on the site of the present post-

office. (This hotel was burned by negro soldiers in 1863). Everyone passing on Main Street was compelled to raise his hand in deference. One day, down the street tripped two fair belles of Dixie dressed in the finery of Civil War days - the palmetto homemade hat and dress of homespun cotton. Such was the costume of Miss Julia Lemlie and Miss Ellen Sculley. The first was a sister of Mrs. Sophie Lowenburg and aunt of Mrs. Reinette Fischel and Miss Fannie Lowenburg. The second will be best remembered as Mrs. Theodore Bauer. Mr. Bauer was a Natchez boy and fought for the South. Her children are Mrs. William Stewart and Mrs. Bessie Guice of Natchez and Mrs. Thomas Stinson of New Orleans. Her son, Charles, is dead, and his two children are Mrs. Robert McNeely and Mr. Theodore Bauer. These two belles of the Natchez days of the sixties were bitter Johnnie-Rebs. When accosted by the Yankee guard and told to salute the flag they both refused, and tradition says that they spat at it. However, both were arrested and put in jail, much to the consternation of their families and friends. But through orders from Col. Ransome they were soon released. The writer of this has heard this story from Mrs. Bauer herself. She would say; "Julia was scared to death, but I was not. I 'sassed' 'em good, even after they let me out".

Many are the tales that could be told of the brave women of Natchez. Mrs. Metcalfe, mother of Mrs. James Fleming, Sr., was also arrested for slipping things through the lines to the Confederate soldiers. She was banished from home, by order of military court, but on account of having children was shortly afterward allowed to return.

Many other citizens were arrested, in most instances for aiding the Southern boys. However, as the main feature of this story centers around Rosalie, Gen. Grant's headquarters and the only house occupied or entered by him in Natchez, the arrest and banishment for long

months from her home of its patriotic mistress, Mrs. A. G. Wilson, is an interesting story well worth preserving. The facts are these: Mrs. Wilson, with a lady friend from Louisiana, went to do some shopping. It was in Carradine's store (now the Levy Building on the corner of Main and Pearl). This lady purchased some ammunition for her husband to use in hunting. When they came out of the store they were searched by the Yankee guard and both placed under arrest and put in the guardhouse. Mrs. Wilson, to use her expression, gave the man "a severe tongue lashing". For this she was banished from Natchez. She went to Atlanta and spent the time in caring for the sick and wounded soldiers. This earned for her the title of "Mother Wilson". On her return to Natchez her kindly tolerance of all men made her beloved by the very enemy under her roof. Only a few years ago when they unveiled a monument in the National Cemetery at Vicksburg to an Illinois regiment, one of the veterans left his company and came to Natchez. Memory led his steps up the rose-bordered walks of Rosalie, where years before, in 1863, he had served as secretary to Col. Ransome. After introducing himself to the ladies of the house, he told them he had such a desire to see the old place that he could not return home without making them a visit. Naturally, it was a very delightful renewal of old scenes and hallowed memories. Speaking of Mrs. Wilson's portrait, he said, with much sentiment, "Of course she has passed." And so she had. And so have all those who have been mentioned in these little anecdotes of the Federal Occupation.

Many more could be written - tales told to us by the principals themselves. Time has removed nearly every one: the Gray, the Blue, those noble, unparalleled women of the Confederacy who gave their all to a Cause -- not lost, for its deeds have made it immortal. Yes, they have passed - that glorified type of Southern women that de-

veloped from helpless, spoiled, petted daughters of the wealth of the Old South and proved her very salvation in those dark days of Civil Strife. Through their sacrifices came system out of chaos, the courage to go on and build this New South of today. Long years have almost obliterated bitterness -- this generation does not even catch the spirit. So it is that the writer of this has tried, through simple words, to perpetuate the memory of the deeds of our grandmothers and aunts, the hoop-skirt belles of the far-away sixties, those sweet, refined, gentle ladies whose fearless blood courses in our veins. Perhaps for a time we may, in the busy struggle of sordid every-day things forget; but forever, through countless unborn generations, will live in the spirit of this New South the girls who blithely sang:

"O, yes, my dress is homespun,
My hat's palmetto too;
But then it shows what Southern girls
For Southern rights will do.

"Hoo Rah, Hoo Rah, Hoo Rah, Hoo Rah,
Hoo Rah for the homespun dress
That Southern ladies wear".

The singers are dead; the music of the song has died, but in some way its notes have been caught by the winds that blow in the Sunny South, for whenever something occurs to revive memories of the Lost Cause we hear that old song. Perhaps it echoes from the unseen Land where rest the spirits of those whose memories are written here.

Farewell, for the image of the
Wronged one departed
With the scenes of his boyhood has started.
And the chords that were wakened
By love and by sorrow,
May be decked with the tear drops of anguish tomorrow.

I go, but this garland a memory I leave,
Where the Cypress and Myrtle together I weave,
And the rose with its thorn 'mong the violets bind,
For the brow of the beautiful
I am leaving behind.

Natchez, Oct. 1847.

"Mississippi" - by Dunbar Rowland, LL. D.
Director, Mississippi Department
of Archives and History; Member,
American Historical Association.

In Three Volumes

Vol. II

Atlanta

Southern Historical Publishing Association

1907

Adams County
Historic Research Project
Assignment 2I
Mrs. George Humphreys
Feby. 14, 1838

LOCAL PRESS

One of the things which the constitution of the United States provided for was a free press. It would have been a daring idea in Europe, but in far-a-way America, with a wide ocean dividing the two continents it became at once a popular experience. Men, who in the old world would have been afraid to register an opinion, took up their pens in the New World with passionate enthusiasm.

Andrew Marschalk, the first editor to cast his lot in the Natchez country, weilded a barbed pen.

The Country's First Paper.

Throughout the occupency of the Natchez district by the French, English and Spanish there had been no press. But when the stars and stripes unfolded above old Fort Rosalie in I798 Andrew Marschalk moved in with his. He came to Natchez from the Walnut Hills, later Vicksburg.

Long before, this bristling young editor had learned the trade of printing in England where he had lived for a time.

Born in New York on Feb.7, I767, of patriot stock, he was still a young man when he began his career in the new Southwest.

Actively hostile to the British as a boy and in England narrowly escaping being impressed in their navy, he had been allowed to return home, bringing with him the small press, which later was to be the first press in the new territory, the first press in the state of Mississippi. (I)

I- Sydnor, Charles S. The Beginning of Printing in Mississippi.

A letter from him to L. A. Besancon written from Washington (Miss.) Sept. 2, I827, gives its history.

"The first press in Mississippi was a small mahogany one, brought by me from London, in September, I790. It was out of my possession for six years. When ordered to this (then)territory (I was an officer in the U.S.Army) in the year '97, '98 I regained possession of it and obtained a small font of type- say,30 lbs.- and while at the Walnut Hills printed a ballad (The Galley Slave). Great excitement was caused in Natchez by the knowledge of a press being in the country, and strong inducements were held out for me to remove to that place. Finally, I constructed a large press, capable of handling a foolscap sheet, and printed the territorial laws. This press was sold to me by Ben M. Stokes, and he commenced in Natchez, and continued for some time, the Mississippi Gazette on a foolscap sheet. This was sometime in the summer of I799; but he failed.

About March or April I800, a Mr. Green, from Baltimore, brought a press to Natchez. I do not recollect the title of his paper; it ceased while I was at the North, and the press fell into the hands of James Farrell, who, with one Moffatt, published a paper for a short time.

I arrived from Philadelphia the last of July, I802 and

ADAMS COUNTY, PRESS

commenced the Mississippi Herald. I cannot conveniently lay my hands on the Ist. volume; but send you, as a specimin of the poverty of those days, a small file of I803 & 4. I commenced on medium, but was reduced, for want of paper, to cap.

I am yours, & C.
Andrew Marschalk." (2)

The newly passed laws of the legislature was the first publishing done in the Natchez district. Besides these,however, a small pamphlet, partly in verse, bore the Marschalk imprint. This was the work of John Henderson. It was printed in I799. (3)

But it was not through the publishing of these that Marschalk won his fame. When he returned to Natchez in I802, after having been given an honorable discharge from the army, he became an editor in the first sense of the word.

Though the papers edited by Green, from Baltimore and Ben M. Stokes had lived a short time no copies of them are extant, the only known record being in the letter from Marschalk.

Marschalk first paper was published at Washington, Miss. (4)

The only copies known to exist are in the possession of his great grandson, Percy Stewart, of Natchez. They run from I803 to I835, with skips between, and cover a period of about ten years.

Andrew Marschalk was an editor in the Natchez district for nearly forty years. Several times during that period the name of the paper was changed. It was called the Mississippi Herald, the Natchez

2- The Southwestern Journal, Dec.30, I837.
3- Sydnor, Charles S. The Beginning of Printing in Miss.
4- Harper, George W., Biographical & Historical Memoirs of Mississippi.

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Gazette, the Washington Republic and the Mississippi State Gazette.

The young territory began to flourish in the early days of the Mississippi Herald and in I806 a rival paper was set up by Samuel and Timothy Terrill. It was called the Mississippi Messenger.

This paper was published until I8I0. After the Terrills gave it up it was under the guidance of Dr. John Shaw.

No copies of this paper are known to exist. (5)

An old map of Washington, Miss. shows the cite of Andrew Marschalks office in I8I5, at the western end of the town, but in I8I3 he had his printing establishment in the lower story of the courthouse of the territorial capitol. (6)

Marschalk was known for his fiery editorials. He was like a bee, stinging first one politician, then another.

Seth Lewis, territorial judge, was removed after a lawsuit with Marschalk over a poem,attacting Lewis,published in the paper. This was in I803.

Before this, in I802, an editorial had drawn attention to the curruption of the territorial House of Representatives in selecting as a delegate to the Congress of the United States,Thomas M. Green. This brought forth a suit. Again in I803 the high judiciary was called to terms. Marschalk in an editorial says in part: "Are we called on to a branch of our judiciary the judges of which are devoted to a party?

5- Harper,George W., Biographical & Historical Memoirs of Miss.
6- Minute Book County Court, (I8I2 to I8I8)

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Do they mean to insult us by telling us we are to expect justice from such a bench in such a case? Now if we do not assure some of the people that as long as we have the use of our reason and as long as we can avoid it we will not submit the determination of our causes to a court which is afraid of offending a foreign power, to a court influenced by malignant passions and party rage, nor to a court which would anxiously avoid the responsibility of their own decisions, more especially as that court feels no responsibility to the people, no check to their ambitious views." (7)

These were pointed editorials but his greater fame was won over another newspaper tilt which he had in the Washington Republic in 1815. It was in the form of an advertisement and was aimed at George Poindexter, then one of the judges of the Superior court. In this advertisement, which Marschalk printed, he offers to pay one cent for the return of the judge whom, when last seen was twenty miles on his way supposedly to join the enemy-the English - who were then investing New Orleans. He gives a vivid description of Poindexter; "About thirty-five years of age, near six feet high, slender in stature, thin and meagre visage, long peaked nose, which he often perfumes from a box with the pulverized weed of America, called tobacco, wide mouth, small blue eyes, downcast when in conversation, light complexion and thin hair, which he wears cued. Persons disposed to apprehend said deserter must be

7- Records of Judgment X., Criminal, (1802 to 1810)

cautious in seizing for he is of considerable agility and great speed, especially when danger approaches. Any person delivering him home to his official station shall be paid the above award."

In the suit which followed this, Marschalk was fined $891.76 and three months in jail.

The case was tried before the Hon. Walter Leake and George Poindexter. (8)

The policy which Marschalk followed was one of honesty, fearlessness and agression. It did much for the new territory in riding it of undesirable politicians, and won him a fame that still lasts.

Papers and Magazines down to Date.

Successors of these early papers throughout the years from 1835 to 1865 were the Mississippi Gazette, the Ariel, Natchez Galaxy, Natchez Christian Herald, Natchez Independant, and the Daily Democrat and Banner. (9)

The Mississippi Gazette was published in 1811. It was a weekly. The size of it was not larger than half the size of the present Natchez Democrat. It was owned in partnership by B.O.Winston and W.A. Dramgoole who had been prihters for the laws of the Mississippi Territory. (10)

The first number of the Ariel was issued as a specimen of the paper and was distributed gratis. It, also, was a weekly published by Richard C.Langdon. The editor was William P.Foster. The first copy was

8- Records of Judgment Y. Criminal, (1810 to 1815)
9- Memoirs of Mississippi, Harper, Goe.W.
10-No reference on assignment

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issued on July 20th.,1825. It was published in the city of Natchez.

The citizens by this time had come to value their newspapers for the usefulness as a contack with their neighbors and the world in general.

The Natchez Galaxy came and the Natchez Courier. Then the Free Trader became the outstanding paper of the county.

Among the editors of the Free Trader were such notable names as J.F. H.Claiborne, who later became the historian, Thomas A.S.Doniphan and General Wood.(12) This paper ran for twenty-five years and under the editorship of General W.W.Wood it became famous for its forceful editorials. These editorials brought him to the front ranks of the political world and gave him a high position in the Democratic cause.(13)

In 1837 the Natchez Christian Herald was published by the Methodist Church. There is no record of the length of time it ran nor whether it was in the form of a paper or magazine.

In 1865 the Natchez Democrat was first published. It was under the management of Mead and Botto. In 1866 the partnership was dissolved and Botto and Lambert became the publishers. It continued under these man until the death of Botto in 1899. First published as a tri-weekly, it became a daily on December 2nd., 1872.

Major Douglas Walworth was editor for a time. Later Major Thomas Grafton assumed the editorial chair. Both men carried out their work in an able and efficient manner, and the Natchez Democrat was widely known throughout the state as a paper of forceful character.(14)

12- Prichard, Mrs.C.C. (grandaughter of T.A.S.Doniphan)
13- Copy Free Trader Sept.3, 1847
14- Memoirs of Mississippi, Harper, Geo.W.

This paper is still running under the leadership of James Lambert. James Lambert is a grandson of the first Lambert who was part owner with Paul Botto in 1866.

The Natchez Democrat has a policy of nurality in local politics, but in state elections it champions those leaders whose views stand for the best. Nationally it is Dmocratic.(15)

In the files of this paper are many articles giving valuable ideas, but none more so than the one quoted below. It expresses a new frame of mind that has come to the American people.

"A more advanced civilization puts a broader definition on the word "use", and sees usefulness in many things that would not have been thought of in the light of earlier times. The past thought and talked of use only in terms of utility and material or physical gains.

The change in public attitude is demonstrated by recent rulings of the Kansas courts and the United States Supreme Court. These decisions upheld a Kansas law permitting the taking of lands and buildings by condemnation process on the grounds of historical significance. When the highest tribunal in the land sustained the statute it established the right of any state to use its right of eminent domain to acquire property which it deemed desirable to preserve to the public because of its historic interest.

Modern society does not feel that it overemphasizes the importance of a battlefield or an historic house when it appropriates it to its own use and at a price not fixed by an owner who does not underestimate

15- Lambert, James

ADAMS COUNTY, PRESS

its commercial value. The people feel that the historic belongs to them just as public parks, scenic wonders and public buildings belong to them.

And yet but a few years ago the acquisition of land for mere historic interest would not have been regarded as the kind of public "use" for which the right of purchase by condemnation was intended." (16)

Outstanding Editorials

Of all the editors with brilliant minds who wrote for the press in Adams county Andrew Marschalk left the most flashing trail. There was a hint of pepper or ginger in most of his work that quickly touched the irasibility of those at whom it was aimed and the risibilities of those who stood on the side lines. He had a quaint sense of humor that gave to whatever subject he chose a distinction beyond the ordinary. The arrival of a new press and the beginning of a semi-weekly series gave opportunity for the editorial quoted below.

"It has been for some time a subject of regret that the limits of our paper, the necessary advertisements of our commercial friends and the printing of the numerous laws of the United States forbade that attention to literary subjects we would have liked to bestow. Hereafter we shall have several columns to appropriate to subjects of this nature - and we solicit the assistance of our literary friends in our aid.

16 - Natchez Democrat, Dec. 12, 1928.

It is evident that the avocation of the editor, both in his private and public business, independant of the little time he has been able to bestow, through a laborous life and the pursuits of science, must render all his exertions in-effectual, without the countenence and encouragemant of those whose oppotunities and business so well enable them to assist him.

In advance of these subjects, then,we would ask of the gentlemen engaged in agricultural pursuits to communicate any observations they amay make as to the most judicial measures to be obser vedq in the economy of a plantation, the support of stock, the kinds and qualities of manures, **********Of the literary and professional: we ask the assistance which it will be but a relaxation for them to extend to us: Moral Essays, relating to the best; in support of religion, in the exhultation of virtue, and the depression and abandonment of vice - these, and other like subjects, afford an abundant scope for the exercise of the mind and the improvement of the understanding; Such occupations as matters of amusement, with more laudable motive of being useful, operate twofold benefits both upon the individual and on society- and like the heavenly attribute of mercy, " It blesseth him that giveth, and him that taketh."

To the ladies we would also make an appeal: we should be glad to see this paper interesting to them. And in what way can it be

ADAMS COUNTY PRESS

made so but by their consenting to appropriate a few moments in each weekto the pleasure of literature, poetry, morals, manners - even fashions and amusements - would all be acceptable and agreeable subjects for their effusions. If we obtain the patronage of the fair, we must succeed or the age of chilvary is indeed gone - but we hope for better things. We doubt not that there are yet many tender hearts and gallant spirits feelingly alive to

"Knighthoods dauntless deed,
And beauty's matchless eye."

In fine we ask the good will and contributions of all - from the sober citizen who sits quietly in his corner with his toddy and cigars to the fiery politician who keeps his neighbors in continual hot water; from the fat, contented, and busy menber of the faculty to him who is out of pocket as well as patience; from the sober sided counsellor, who reaps in the corner of his office, to the wary attorney,wwho gleams in the courthouse; from the fortumate client, who is able to pay his fees from the proceeds of his judgment, to him who goes mournfully home chaunting the ditty of the the poor African,

Massa get the law
Lawyer get the money!

We shall patiently listen to all their complaints, and congratulate tham on all their good fortune; and to all trades and professions who will help us a helpong hand, we say,"gentlemen we

humbly thank you."

An additional charge of Two Dollars per annum will be made to each subscriber." (17)

Cunningly Marsokalk poured flattery upon those for whose efforts he asked - then he broke the information that the prices for the paper would be raised.

A news item which has historical valhe is taken from the Semi-Weekly Courier of June 30, 1848.

"Marine Hospital. We notice in the proceedings of the House of Representatives that a bill, one of the clauses of which appropriates $10,000 for the erection of a Marine Hospital at this place has passed that body. We think it very likely that the bill will pass the Senate. Governor Brown thinks so, and he has made himself active in procuring its passage through the House".

Again on the editorial page of July 26, 1858, a lively item is found.

"A gentleman conversing with a lady friend a short time since claimed he could parodise on the hoop question any verse she might choose to repeat. She accordingly rehearsed the following verse from the Old Sexton:

Nigh to a grave that was newly made
Leaned a sexton old on his earth worn spade.
His work was done, and he paused to wait
The funeral train through the open gate.

(17) - Mississippi State Gazette, September 9, 1818

ADAMS COUNTY, PRESS

A relic of by-gone days was he,
And his locks were white as the foamy sea,
And these words came from his lips so thin:
I gather them in!' I gather them in! '

Whereupon the graceless fellow took his pencil and thus wrote on a scrap of newspaper lying by;

'Nigh to a church that was newly made
Stood a lady fair, and thus she said-
Too bad, too bad - I here must wait
While they measure the breadth of this open gate;
Ah! its only nine by six, I see!
Too narrow, too narrow, alas, for me;
And she from her quivering lips so thin -
I can't get in! I can't get in! '

An advertisement in the Daily Free Trader of April 3, 1860 was enough to make the fellows of that day smack their lips in anticipation. It is called "The Mansion House Juleps".

"Where mint is fresh and sugar sweet,
And lemons with fair strawberries meet,
The genteel 'Bauer' holds levee,
Sustained by Jeffry of high degree.
Talk to me not of Samian wine,
Or that which reddens on the Rhine.

The "Bauer" and "Jeffry" juleps throw
All meaner drinks so far below
That Bacchus on a burst would yell
Pow ten mint juleps flavored well
With Griffin brandy, strawberries fine,
That taste like ladies lips divine-
One Who Knows. "

In the same paper on September 3, 1847 is an advertisement for "A beautiful assortment of foreign leeches. Five hundred Sweed Leeches just received by H.Elliott & CO. , Physician's Drug Store."

Again the same date:

"Coach Making and Repairing. Hoopskirts - twenty dozen; ladies and misses steel spring and whalebone and brass hoops in sets."

And;:

"Floating Palace Steamer, Banjo, Elephant and Minstrels." Eight steamboats were advertised for each week.

Newspaper Job Shops.

Job printing was a necessity during the early days of the Mississippi Territory. Laws were being enacted so fast that the need of a job printer was urgent. Marschalk was the first who printed the new laws. Benjamin Stokes did job printing a little later. The Natchez Courier on Jany. 4, 1848 advertised as city and county printer with a book and job printing office. The Natchez Democrat of today has no job printing office.

Mrs. George Humphreys
Mrs. George Humphreys,
Historian, Adams County Historic Research Project

ADAMS COUNTY, PRESS

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
AMANDA W. PHIPPS
ASSIGNMENT THREE 3 c
APRIL 16, 1936.

Press

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Natchez Herald, Tuesday January 7, 1806

To be sold, at Private sale that well known Plantation called Egypt, containing 1682 acres, agreeable to a Spanish Grant. Twenty-two negroes, a stock of black Cattle, consisting of between thirty and forty head of milk cows, sixty or seventy tame hogs, six horses--also farming utensils and provisions sufficient for the Farm. A credit of ten years will be given, on the purchasers giving approved security, and to pay interest from the day of sale. For further particulars, apply to Isaac Gaillard, January 6, 1806.

****

Drs. A.&F. McCrery -- Intending immediately to discontinue the Druggist Business; offers for sale at very reduced prices, their shop furniture -- also a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines of the best quality, for which a liberal credit will be given.

Natchez, December 20, 1805.

****

List of letters in the post-office Washington Mississippi Territory January 1806.

James Bryant	John Nichoels	John Milikin
John Cason	Charles Queen	Charles M'Carrell
George Grizzel	John Farlington 3	Thomas Mims,Jr.
Nathaniel Harrison	L. Rev. Blackman 2	Thomas Philips
Miller Smith 2	Wm. Campbell	William Symlie
Dugal M'Laughlan	William Gurley	H. Farlingson
		Samtel Winston P.M.

Lelia N. Mulvihill
SUPERVISOR ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
AMANDA W. PHIPPS
ASSIGNMENT THREE 3 c
APRIL 16, 1936.

Attention Adams Troop !

You are ordered to Parade on the usual ground, in front of Mr. Moor's on Saturday next at ten o'clock A.M.

By order,
H. Hunt, Serjt

Natchez, Jan. 6, 1806.

****

Was lost

Yesterday afternoon the 2nd inst. on the road between Homochetо Ferry and the City of Natchez

A Round Gold Locket

With brown and Light Hair, and the initials G.E.G. in gold cyphers, on the centre. Whoever finds, and will deliver the same to Capt. Greaton, at the Homochetо Ferry, or at the Herald printing office shall be handsomely rewarded.

Natchez, Jan 3rd, 1806.

****

Caution

I executed my note of hand with Asa Searcy, security thereto to James Chaney for the sum of Twenty Six Dollars bearing date the 15th or 16th inst, I am not certain which, and payable in amonth from the date thereof. The said note was given for the hire of a negro who ran away on the night of the same day that the said note was executed and as I have reason to believe that he was coaxed off by his master! I am determined not to pay the said note; therefore caution all persons from trading for it.

Jacob Flaharty,
Dec. 30, 1805.

ADAMS COUNTY, PRESS

Notice

On the third Monday of this month the Natchez Ferry, will be let by the Mayor's Court to the highest bidder for the ensuing year.

John Perkins, Clk.

Jan 7th, 1806.

****

Notice

I forewarn every person from trusting any one on my account, without my express order from under my hand, as I will not pay any account otherwise.

John Walton,

Natchez, December 12th, 1805.

****

Beaumonts Hotel and City Tavern -- The fall of a stack of chimneys in the storm of the 9th inst having rendered a change of situation indispensible. I hereby inform the public at large and my friends in general, that I have removed into Mr. Manuel Texada's large, elegant and commodious new brick house at the corner of 2nd Street and 2nd Fourth Street where I hope for a continuance of their patronage. The House is superior, when finished to any other in the territory for accommodation. Every exertion is making to complete it. It affords several private lodging rooms with fireplaces, several apartments for private parties. An elegant Hall or dining room, which is now used for the dancing assemblies. An excellent stable will shortly be provided, in the mean time there is an ample provision of Provender for the Horses. Gentlemen

wishing to form lea (or tea?) parties & ect. in the intermediate week of the Balls in course, may be accomodated by giving 24 hours notice.

Since my commencement of this public business I have met with more encouragement than perhaps, I had a right to expect. With a grateful heart I accost my patrons and I dare say they will recollect that Franklin says "three removes are as bad as a fire," and endeavors to renumerate my losses by a continueance of their patronage.

A complete Bar-keeper, a superb cook, and one or two attentive waiters are wanted, and would meet with good encouragement.

Persons indebted are respectfully informed that there is a great demand for cash in this neat establishment.

Wm. H. Beaumont,

Natchez, Dec. 30th, 1805.

****

Notice

The subscriber calls upon all persons indebted to Wilson Hunt, to make immediate payment-- No indulgence can be given after the 10th of February, at which time suits will be indiscriminately commenced against those who do not avail themselves of this notice.

Thomas Bellerjeon
AAgent for Wilson Hunt
Natchez December 31st, 1805.

ADAMS COUNTY PRESS

Last Call.

Those indebted to the late firm of Stubblefield and Foster are informed that no longer indulgences can be given--The subscriber has the notes and accounts, and is fully authorized to make settlement.

James Foster,

Natchez, December 30th, 1805.

****

5 Dollars Reward.

Lost, on Thursday last, either in this city or on the road to Washington--Deed and Conveyance for a tract of land on the Bayanpiere from Benjamin Tou to Richard Sparks. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said paper to Col. Wm. Scott, or to the editor of the Herald.

Natchez December 30, 1805.

****

Storage.

Joseph Miller informs the citizens of Natchez, that he has rented the warehouse lately occupied by John Collender, Esq. where he will attend for the reception of cotton.

Fees must be paid before their cotton is taken away.

Natchez December 3rd, 1805.

****

Notice is hereby given

That Stephen Douglass administrator of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, rights and credits of Daniel Douglass, deceased, will

present the accounts of his administration, of the estate of said deceased for allowance at the next Orphans Court for the Country of Adams, to be holden at the Court House of said County; on the second Monday in January next.

John Perkins.

Natchez December 2nd, 1805.

****

Notice is hereby Given

To all whom it may concern, that Samuel Postlethwaite, Administrator of the estate of James Campbell Deceased, will at the next Orphan's Court to be holden for the County of Adams, on the second Monday in January next, present for allowance on account of his administration of said estate.

S. Postlethwaite.

Natchez, Nov. 4, 1805.

****

CAUTION

This is to forewarn all persons from taking an Assignment on, or trading for a note, given by me to Sarah Waters, for six hundred dollars. I am determined not to pay the same, as I hold her obligation for a similar amount.

John Callendar.

Natchez, December 16th, 1805.

****

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Charles

ADAMS COUNTY PRESS

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ASSIGNMENT THREE .....3 C
April 16, 1936.

B. Surgent, are requested to present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement.

Adam Bingaman)
) Ad'xars
Francis Surget)

Dec. 22md, 1805.

ADAMS COUNTY
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AMANDA W. PHIPPS
ASSIGNMENT THREE...NO. I C&D NO. 3 A&C
JULY 24, 1936.

In 1837 L. A. Besancon, Esq., Editor of the Natchez Free Trader wrote an essay entitled "The Periodical and Newspaper Press." This was read before the Jefferson College and Washington Lyceum and later published in the Southwestern Journal of the same date. Included in this article was a letter received by him from Andrew Marschalk, first printer in Mississippi. It is given below:

"The following letter, received from the venerable Col. Andrew Marshhalk, of Washington, in this county, who is the father of the typographical art in Mississippi, gives a succinct history of the early press in this State:--

Washington, Sept. 2, 1827.

L. A. Besancon, Esq.:

Dear Sir:--The first press in Mississippi was a small mahogany one, brought by me from London, in September, 1790. It was out of my possession for six years. When ordered to this (then) territory (I was an officer in the U. S. Army) in the year '97, I regained possession of it and obtained a small font of type---s 30 lbs.--and while at the Walnut Hills, printed a ballad (the Gol d Slave.) Great excitement was caused in Natchez by the knowledge o a press being in the country, and strong inducements were held out f me to remove to that place. Finally, I constructed a large press, capable of printing a fools cap sheet, and printed the territorial laws. This press was sold by me to Hon. H. Stokes, and he commenced in Natchez, and continued for some time, the Mississippi Gazette on a fools cap sheet. This was sometime in the summer of 1799; but he

ADAMS COUNTY PRESS

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soon failed.

About March or April 1800, a Mr. Green, from Baltimore, brought a press to Natchez. I do not recollect the title of his paper; it ceased while I was at the north, and the press fell into the hands of James Ferrall, who, with one Moffatt, published a paper for a short time.

I arrived from Philadelphia the last of July 1802, and commenced the Mississippi Herald, I think on the 26th July of the same year. I cannot conveniently lay my hand on the 1st volume; but send you, as a specimen of the poverty of those days, a small file of 1803 and 4. I commenced on medium, but was reduced, for want of paper, to cap." (1)

I am yours, &c.

Andrew Marschalk.

(Copied from the South-Western Journal, Natchez, December 30, 1837)

Many years later Andrew Marschalk's son visited his old home and the Weekly Courier gave the following account of his return to the Natchez District:

"Among the visitors to our city, we were truly glad to meet yesterday, A. H. Marschalk, Esq. formerly of this and Wilkinson county, and now, of Jonesboro, Illinois, editor and publisher of the Gazette. Mr. Marschalk is a resident of that portion of that State, where wheat has fuller heads, and where corn stalks grow higher and ears larger than in any other portion of that fertile region. It is also the portion of the State where there is sufficient patriotism

H. Res. P.

Newspapers.

Natchez Newspapers through the years.
(Not in existence)

The Mississippi Herald (1802)
Andrew Marschalk. Editor (1)

The Mississippi Messenger (1806-1810)
S. and T. Terrell Editors. (2)

The Mississippi Gazette
The Ariel
The Natchez Galaxy
The Natchez Christian Herald
The Natchez Independent
The Daily Democrat and Banner (3)

The Mississippi Gazette (1811)
B. O. Winston and W. A. Drangoole: Editors: Weekly.

The Ariel (1825)
Richard C. Langdon: Publisher.
William P. Foster: Editor.

Assign. (2)
The Press

(1) Source Mat. for Miss. History: Adams County
The Southern Journal (Mrs. Geo. Humphreys)
Dec. 30 - 1837.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid: Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi
by Geo W. Harper

ADAMS COUNTY, PRESS

Newspapers. H. Res P.

Natchez Newspapers through the years.
(not in existence)

The Natchez Courier (1)

The Free Trader.
Among its editors were J. F. H. Claiborne, the historian later; T. A. S. Dorphan and Gen. W. W. Wood, editor of above newspaper for 25 years, and whose editorials brought him to very high rank in the world of politics and in the cause of democracy (2)

The Natchez Christian Herald (1837)
Pub. by Methodist Church. (It may have been in magazine form). (3)

(1) Source Matl. for Miss. History: Adams County Assign. 21: The Press: (Mrs. G. Humphreys)
(2) Ibid: Ref: Free Trader of Sept. 3. 1847.
(3) Ibid.

H. Res P.

Andrew Marschalk's newspaper, The Mississippi Herald was published first at Washington, Mississippi.
"The only copies known to exist are in the possession of his great-grandson, Percy Stewart, of Natchez. They run from 1803 to 1835 with skips between and cover a period of about ten years.
"Andrew Marschalk was an editor in the Natchez district for nearly forty several times during that period the name of the paper was changed. It was called the Mississippi Herald, the Natchez Gazette, The Washington Republic and the Mississippi State Gazette. (1)

(1) Source Matl. for Miss. History = Adams County: Assign. 21: The Press: Ref: Biog. & Hist. memoirs of Miss. (Mrs. Geo. Humphreys.) Geo. W. Harper.

ADAMS COUNTY, PRESS

H. Res. P.

Some Newspaper Advertisements of the Mid-Nineteenth Century.

"A beautiful assortment of foreign leeches. Five hundred Sweed Leeches just received by H. Elliott and Co. Physicians Drug Store."

"Floating Palace Steamer Banjos, Elephant and Minstrels." (1)

(1) Source Mat'l for Miss. History: Adams County. Assign. 21. The Press. Daily Free Trader. Sept. 3-1847 Natchez, Miss. (Mrs. Geo. Humphreys.)

H. Res. P.

Newspapers.

The Natchez Democrat in existence since 1865.

Mead and Botto. (1865)
Botto and Lambert (1866-1879)
(Paul Botto died 1879)
Major Douglas Walworth was an Editor.
Later: Major Thomas Grafton.
First published tri-weekly; became a daily December 2, 1872. (1)

The Natchez Democrat today:

James W. Lambert, President and City-Editor
R. E. Smith, Managing Editor.
Published every morning except Monday. Also, Weekly Edition. (2)

"The Natchez Democrat has a policy of neutrality in local politics, but in state elections it champions those leaders whose views stand for the best. Nationally it is Democratic" (3)

(1) Source Mat'l for Miss. History: Adams County: Assign. 21. The Press.
(2) Source Mat'l for Miss. History: Adams County - A. 21. Press. Biog. & Hist. Memoirs of Miss. by G. W. Harper (Mrs. Geo. Humphreys.)
(3) Ibid. Ref. J. W. Lambert

ADAMS COUNTY, PRESS

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 27
AUG. 31, 1937.

PROJECT NO. 6055-4120.

"THE BAR".

Through the courtesy of Hon. Lemuel P. Conner the following record of the first meeting of the Bar Association of Mississippi was copied from the original ledger now owned by Mr. Conner. This record was the property of Edward Turner the first President of the Bar Association and with other papers, etc., was left to his family and their descendents.

Mr. Conner states that he intends very shortly to present this original document to the State Archives Department in Jackson, Miss.

This is the record of the first Bar Association formed in the United States and again places Mississippi in a prominent position in one of our greatest institutions, the legal department.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of the State of Mississippi held at the Court House in the city of Natchez on the twenty-sixth day of May A.D., 1821 for the purpose of forming an association of the members of the Bar.

Edward Turner Esq. Chairman

Wm. B. Griffith - - - - - - - Secretary.

The following rules were adopted:

The members of the Bar of the State of Mississippi do agree to establish the following rules and regulations for their Government.

Article 1st.

There shall be semi-annual meetings of the Bar to be held on the first day of each term of the Supreme Court and at the place appointed by Law for holding the same. At the first meeting each year there shall be chosen by ballot a President, Secretary & Treasurer and a committee of

five members of whom the President shall ex officio constitute one to continue in office for one year or until others are appointed. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Bar and all meetings of the committee. He shall convene special meetings of the Bar whenever he shall think proper or whenever thereto required by five or more members. He shall also call special meetings of the committee as often as occasion may require by directing the Secretary to issue notification therefor. He shall receive and lay before the committee or before the Bar at any meeting such matters and communications as may appertain or be addressed to them respectfully.

In the absence of the President, the duties appertaining to him shall devolve upon and be performed by the Senior member who may be present.

Article 11.

At each general meeting every member shall pay to the Treasurer the sum of five dollars.

Article 111.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to attend all meetings of the committee and of the Bar and to keep a record of their proceedings. The Treasurer shall keep an account of all monies which he may receive, and hold the same subject to the order of the standing committee. It shall be his duty to demand and receive the aforesaid sum of five dollars from each member of the Bar as before provided. He shall be accountable for the same himself unless he shall state in writing that he has demanded the same, and the gentleman from whom the same is due, has refused or neglected to pay.

Article 1V.

All applications for admission shall be made to the standing committee who shall report the same to the next general meeting, a majority of whom shall decide on his admission, and no person shall be admitted a member of this association who has not previously qualified in the Supreme Court.

ADAMS COUNTY, BAR

Article V.

The following shall be the lowest rates of fees or charges for professional services viz.

1. Verbal advice or opinion not less than - - - - - - - - - $ 5.00
2. Written do - - - - - - $10.00
3. Drafting all legal instruments, except powers of attorney and Bills of Sale - - - - - - $10.00
4. For all collections of money five per cent com^{m} shall be charged except sums under $200 when $10^{00} shall be received.
5. Bringing actions of slander and trespass quasi clausum fregit not less than - - - - - - $50.00
6. All other actions of trespass not less than - - 25.00
7. Actions of Trever & Detinue when the matter in controversy does not exceed $300 not less than - - 30.00
8. Same when the matter in controversy does exceed $300 not less than - - - - - - 50.00
9. In mixed and real actions not less than - - - 100.00
10. In Chancery suits when the matter in controversy does not exceed $200 not less than - - - - 30.00
11. Do over $200 not less than - - - - - 50.00
12. Original retainer in Supreme Court not less than - - 50.00

Defences

13. Cases not litigated when the damand does not exceed $200 10.00
14. Do. over $200 not exceeding $1000^{00} - - - - 20.00
15. Over $1000 not exceeding $2000 - - - - - 30.00
16. Over $2000 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 50.00
17. In slander, Trover, Detinue Trespass and the like the same fees as for the plaintiffs attorney.

18. Retainer in argument to the Court on a motion for new trial arrest of Judgment &c not less than - - - - - - - $25.00

Article Vl.

No member shall appear before any Justice of the Peace in any civil cause unless in cases of trial by Jury.

Article Vll.

Any member who shall take lower fees for professional services than the rate herein established, who shall be solicit business promote litigation or violate any of the foregoing rules on its appearing to the satisfaction of this Society shall be expelled therefrom.

Article Vlll.

Every person becoming a member of this association shall be required to sign the articles of association immediately after his admission.

Page 3

After the foregoing rules and regulations had been considered and finally adopted an election was held for the officers therein mentioned, whereupon the following persons were duly chosen.

Edward Turner Esqr. — President

Thos. B. Reed Esqr.
Joshua G. Child Esqr.
Martin Whiting Esqr.
Jos. E. Davis Esqr. — Standing Committee.

William B. Griffith — Secretary

Fountain Winston Esq. — Treasurer.

On motion. Resolved that one hundred copies of the foregoing rules and regulations be printed for the use of the Bar, and that each member within the State be furnished with a copy thereof.

Thereupon the meeting was adjourned.

Names of the Members of this Association:

ADAMS COUNTY, BAR

1. Edward Turner	William W. Walker	20
2. William B. Griffith	Amos Whiting	21
3. Fountain Winston	Albert G. Metcalfe	22
4. George Winchester	John Winslow	23
5. Joseph E. Davis	Joshua Child	24
6. Robt. H. Adams	Henry H. Cox	25
7. Peter Randolph	Thomas B. Reed	26
8. Martin Whiting	Richard Stockton Junr	27
9. Christopher Rankin	John Burton	28
10. Bela Metcalfe	A. K. Woolley	29
11. Eugene Magee	Jno. A. Quitman	30
12. Spence M. Grayson	Isaac Caldwell	31
13. Jno. I. Guion		32
14. Sturges Sprague	Ira R. Lewis	33
15. Martin W. Ewing	Halsey Townsend	34
16. Rich. M. Gaines	Barnabas C. Tenney	35
17. Robert Prince	J. G. Lea	36
18. Aylett Buckner	D. V. Walker	37
19. Geo. Adams	J. T. McMurran	38

At a stated meeting of the Bar Association held at Mr. Parker's tavern in the city of Natchez on the thirteenth Dec. A. D. 1822.

The President

Edward Turner Esq.

In the Chair.

After the meeting was organized the standing committee reported the following persons applicants for admission who were severally admitted upon motion viz.

A. K. Woolley Esq. — Eugene McGee Esq.

Isaac Caldwell Esq. — A. M. Keegan "

George Adams Esq. — J. A. Quitman "

The President delivered an address to the Association upon the nature and objects of the Association, and the present condition thereof.

After which it was resolved that a President be elected.

Whereupon Edward Turner was unanimously reelected President.

Wm. B. Griffith reelected Secretary

F. Winston Esq. Treasurer.

Thos. B. Reed
Joshua Child
Jos. E. Davis
Martin Whiting
} Reelected members of the standing committee.

On motion of Jos. E. Davis Esq.

Resolved that the standing committee contact with some suitable person for a dinner to be given to the Bar on Saturday next. Resolved that the standing committee do call upon the President and request a copy of his address for publication.

Resolved that this society do now adjourn until Friday next 4 o'clock P.M.

W. B. Griffith Secty.

Master Page

At a stated meetingof the members of the Bar Association held at the Tavern of Peter Southworth in the city of Natchez on the ninth day of December A. D. 1823.

Edward Turner Esq.

in the chair.

William B. Griffith

Secretary.

The standing committee reported the following gentlemen as applicants for admission viz.

ADAMS COUNTY, BAR

John Guion
S.M. Greyson
William Vannerson
William H. Townsend
Thos. McDaniel
Ira Lewis
} Esqr.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were duly elected viz

John Guion
S. M. Greyson
Wm. H. Townsend
Thos. McDaniel
Ira Lewis
} Esquires

Whereupon resolved that this meeting be adjourned until Thursday afternoon 4 o'clock.

W. B. Griffith Secy.

The Association met pursuant to adjournment Thursday 11th Dec. 1823.

Edward Turner Esq.

In the chair.

A communication was recd. from Mr. Vannerson which was read.

Move - That Mr. Vannerson have leave to explain away the reasons that operated to exclude him as a member of this Association which was negatived.

Sturgis Sprague Esqr. was proposed and admitted a member of this Association.

Moved that Mr. Vannerson be admitted a member of this Association.

Motion negatived.

Moved - That Mr. Vannerson have leave to withdraw his communication - carried -

Upon motion resolved that the standing committee do contract with some

suitable person for a dinner to be given to the members of this Association on Saturday the 13th.

Resolved that the Society do now proceed to elect their officers for the ensuing year.

Whereupon on counting the Ballots it appeared that the following persons were duly elected, viz.

Edward Turner Esqr.

President

William B. Griffith Secretary.

Fountain Winston Esq.

Treasurer.

Joseph E. Davis Esq.
John A. Quitman Esq.
Thos. B. Reed "
Joshua Child "
} Members of the standing committee

Resolved that this meeting do now adjourn until 4 o'clock P.M. Saturday next.

Wm. B. Griffith Secy.

At a special meeting of the Bar Association held by order of the President at Peter Southworth's Hotel on Wednesday the 21st January A.D. 1824

Edward Turner Esqr in the chair.

Wm. B. Griffith Secy.

Ordered that this meeting adjourn.

Wm. B. Griffith Secy.

At a Special Meeting of the Bar Association held in the city of Natchez at Travellers Hall on Monday Evg. the 24th of May A.D. 1824

Edward Turner Esqr.

In the chair

Wm. B. Griffith Secy.

ADAMS COUNTY, BAR

A memorial from Thos. B. Reed Esq. one of the members of the bar was read soliciting the indulgence of the Bar at the next term of the Supreme and Chancery Courts on account of his being obliged to be absent from the State. Whereupon the same was referred to a special committee to consist of four members towit -

Messrs. Griffith, Adams, Lewis, Caldwell, Winchester

Moved that this meeting adjourn until 7 o'clock Wednesday Evg.

Wednesday Evg. 26th.

Whereupon the report of the special committee on Mr. Reed's Memorial was read, and on motion the same was agreed to and resolved that it is inexpedient for the society collectively to act on the subject thereof.

Moved that the Society do now adjourn.

At a Meeting of the Bar Association at the Court House in the city of Natchez 11th July A.D. 1824.

E. Turner Esq. Pres.

Jno. A. Quitman Secty P.T.

The Standing Committee reported in favor of the admission of A. Buckner, M. W. Ewing, R. M. Gaines, J. G. Lea, B. G. Tenney, Robert Prince whereupon - they were on motion unanimously admitted.

Ordered that the meeting do now adjourn.

At a Special Meeting of the Bar Association held at the Court House in the City of Natchez on Saturday the 21st Aug. 1824.

Jos. E. Davis Pres. Pro tem

Wm. B. Griffith Secy.

The meeting having recd. intelligence of the death of Judge Winston - the

following resolutions were passed:

Resolved that the members of this Association will wear crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days as a testimony of their sorrow for the death of the Honble Lewis Winston.

Resolved That it be recommended to the members of the Bar generally throughout the State to wear crepe likewise during the same period.

Resolved That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the President & Secy. and published in the several papers of this city.

Ordered that this meeting do now adjourn.

At a regular Meeting of the Bar Association held at Travellers Hall in the city of Natchez on Wednesday 15th Decr. 1824

Honble Edward Turner - In the chair

Wm. B. Griffith - Sec.

The Standing Committee reported in favor of the admission of Duncan S. Walker & John Stevens Esquires as members of this Association

Whereupon Duncan S. Walker & John Stevens - Esquires were duly admitted members of this Association.

The Honorable Edward Turner having been called to the Bench tendered his resignation as President of this Association.

Joseph E. Davis Esq. was thereupon called to the chair.

Whereupon on motion of Co. Child the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

The Honorable Edward Turner having tendered his resignation as President of this association - On motion Resolved that a committee of three members be appointed to wait upon him with an appropriate reply & to request a copy of his farewell address -

The Chair appointed the following committee

Joshua Child, George Winchester, John Guion Esqrs.

ADAMS COUNTY, BAR

Ordered that this Association do now adjourn until half past six o'clock on Saturday next.

Jos. E. Davis, Chairman

Wm. B. Griffith Sec.

Saturday Dec. 18th 1824.

The Association met pursuant to adjournment

Jos. E. Davis Esq. in the chair

Wm. B. Griffith Secy.

The Standing Committee reported in favor of the admission of John T. McMurran as a member of this society - Whereupon

John T. McMurran Esq. was duly elected -

Whereupon upon motion Resolved that the Association do now proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year. Accordingly the following persons were elected:

Joseph E. Davis Esq. President

Martin W. Ewing Esq. Secy.

Thos. B. Reed Esq.
Joshua Child Esq.
Robt. H. Adams Esq.
Jno. A. Quitman Esq. } Standing Com.-

The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Association, to wait upon the Hon. Edward Turner and request a copy of his valedictory Address, made report, that they had performed that duty, that they had received the Address, made a suitable Reply thereto, which with the letters accompanying the same were upon motion, ordered to be spread upon the Record.

"Natchez Decr. 18th 1824.

Gentln.

I have rec^{d} a Copy of the Resolution of the Mississippi Bar Associatio

requesting a copy of my Farewell Address delivered last evening.

That Address was hastily drawn after candle light on the evening of its delivery, not copied, and but slightly corrected, it contains the feelings and impressions of the moment, and was not intended for the publick eye.

Herewith I hand you the original; I have no clerk, and no time to copy, I confide that it was received with the same good & cordial feeling, with which it was delivered, and that it will not be published.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen very respectfully yr. Friend and Servant

(signed) E. Turner"

Joshua Child
Geo. Winchester } Esq.
John J. Guion

Committee.

"Gentlemen of the Bar Association;

The nature of your Institution would seem to render it proper, that I should withdraw my membership, in consequence of the Judicial office I now hold; but I assure you I do this at the sacrifice of much feeling. Whilst one of your members, I considered myself enrolled among a band of brethren, engaged in highly honorable pursuits, bound by pride and honor to act correctly and uprightly, and to increase in knowledge and usefulness.

Having also from the commencement of this Association, at each annual election, been chosen by you as your presiding Officer, I have been flattered by the impression that I held a distinguished place in your regard; for I could never allow myself to think that I was the most capable of our members in point of talents or learning to fill this chair.

Gentlemen, before I take leave of you, I solicit your indulgence whilst

ADAMS COUNTY, BAR

I submit a few remarks both in relation to myself and to you.

I am drawn from you, by the unsolicited, and (as far as I know) the spontanious act of our Chief Magistrate on his part, and on mind by a sense of duty, by which I consider every good Citizen bound to serve the State when required, if within his power.

If I had solicited the station which produces this separation, I should blush to offer you any regrets at parting.

In relation to you, my Friends, permit me to remind you of the object of this organized body; we have no publick Law Societies, or Seminaries, - no Inns of Court, - no publick or private patronage, and but little professional protection by our Statute Law. - In the absence of this we conceived the laudable design, of uniting for the purposes of mutual instruction and protection, and for the honor and respectability of the whole Bar of our State. Our means of improvement are small indeed, our State is in its infancy, and this Society but of yesterday. Your success depends upon yourselves alone.

Then Institutions have from the earliest period to the present time been deemed important, and they cannot be considered otherwise: and although we have made but little progress, yet we have done much, when we have even formed the design of improvement.

I pray you therefore, as you regard the honor, & value the importance of our Profession, that you adhere to this Association; that you cherish and nourish it, under the confident belief that in time it may become eminently useful.

Gentlemen, it may not be long before I ask permission to return: I have no sanguine hopes nor anxious solicitude on the occasion-I should expect to be ever happy among you, by endeavoring to merit your goood opinion, and long habit as a Lawyer will render a return to Professional pursuits

both easy and agreeable to my feelings. But for the present, I feel compelled to bid adieu to this Association with my warmest wishes for your happiness, both individually and collectively .

Decr. 15th 1824 (Signed) E. Turner."

"Natchez Decr. 18th 1824.

Hon. Edwd Turner Esq.

Sir:

Yours of the 16th inst, enclosing your Farewell Address to the Bar Association has been duly received. As this communication was made in pursuance of a resolution of our Society on the eve of your resignation; we feel a pleasure in enclosing you the reply of the Association through their Committee, appointed for that purpose. Your request on the subject of publication will be laid before the Association.

We have the honor to be

Very respectfully yours

Hon. Edwd Turner Esq. (signed) J. Child
G. Winchester } Comitee.
J. I. Guion

Hon. Edward Turner Esq:

Sir:

The separation of a single member from our Association, has at all times been a subject of regret to us; yours is peculiarly so. In you we behold not only a principal founder of our Association, but also the officer who has presided over its destinies, since its first institution, with honor to himself, and satisfaction to all its members. Under your guidance and direction, aided and supported by the active cooperation of the Society, many, the most important objects of its creation have been accomplished. Unworthy men, the immoral, and unprofessional have been ex-

ADAMS COUNTY, BAR

cluded from our Sanctuary, or when found pressing upon the threshold, with daring pretension have been promptly expelled. Thus the Community at large have been protected from imposition and the character of our Profession ~~m~~ntained by the contact of such men, as for the purposes of employment or gain, on the formenters of litigation, without the regard for the interest of their clients.

No man or association of men can always escape censure; the truth of this remark is exemplified not in the Lawyer alone, but even in the divine ~~and the~~ ; however pure and holy the principles may be, upon which their professions are founded; never is the tongue of scandal more elequent in its reviling, than when in the misconduct of an individual member, it finds food to caluminate a whole society. Let us then be on our guard for the purposes of exclusion and expulsion. Between the different classes of the community there should be no invidious dissent and more especially so, under free Governments, where the important administration of equal laws, conducts the stream of Justice from its foundation, pure and uncorrupted in its course to the door of every citizen. In our Country, the Lawyer as a member of Society has a community of interest with all: his associations on the ; he has no exclusive privileges, and is excluded from none; he has all the of other men to patriotick devotion.

Let foreign invasion approach, or domestick faction rend his Country, and whene is he to be found? Either in the Cabinet or the fields; ever at his post: When the liberties, the property, or the lives of his fellow Citizens are in jeopardy he consumes the midnight taper, in preparation for their defence; and labours during the day in advocating their cause; exploring every avenue to the heart and the head, through which the sympathies and understanding of man can be reached: nor do his labours stop here, his researches are not bounded by his own professional love, every act and

every science must be studied and understood before he arrives at eminence in his peculiar vocation. In the language of the Roman Historian he must be "Vie erudilisimus Omnis humani, atque divine juris". It is also his daily task to endure the severest mental collisions, with the first talents of his profession in contests, where the sphere of action is boundless as the ingenuity of man. His theatre is a constant school of intellectual improvement. If to their advantages, he superadded the preservation of his integrity, unsuspected public confidence will never forsake him.

In the circumstances enumerated in your farewell address sir, a two-fold assurance is given of public confidence on the one hand, and a sacrifice of domestick care, comfort, and professional emolument on the other, which clearly evinces that although we will never solicit publick responsibility, we will not decline it, on minor considerations when the People require our services; never dissatisfied when men better qualified than ourselves can be found, in whose talents & integrity, the Country can more safely confide.

With your example and precepts for our guide, we trust Sir that no exertions on our part will be wanting to preserve the reputation of the society without a stain, and to guard the interest of the community at large, against the evil practices of the unworthy. Our greatest efforts will be applied to accomplish the objects for which the Institution was created, and render it useful and permanent.

You retire Sir, with our sincere consideration of regard and esteem, and with our best wishes individually and collectively for your welfare through life in all its various relations and duties.

Respectfully yours & CH.

Hon. Edwd. Turner Esq (signed)

Joshua Child
George Winchester } Committee
John Guion

ADAMS COUNTY BAR

Robert H. Adams offered the following Resolution which passed." Resolved that the committee appointed at a former meeting of this Society, wait on the Hon. E. Turner Esqr. with a copy of their Reply to his letter accompanying his Farewell Address to the Society, and request his permission, that his Farewell address and the letter accompanying the same, be published"-

The following Resolution offered by Will B. Griffith adopted: "Resolved that the standing committee be directed to contract with some proper person to furnish a Dinner to be given the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Mention of the Bar Association on Wednesday the 22nd day of December inst." -

On the motion of M. W. Ewing it was "Resolved as the sense of this Association, that members are not compellable to pay any contribution upon their admission."

Fountain Winston Esqr. treasurer to his Association made his report which was adopted.

"F. Winston Treasurer of the Bar Association begs leave to report to the President and members of said Association that the amount of money received from the members during his continuance as Treasurer is thras hundred and ninety four dollars, and the annual disbursed for the Association is three hundred and eighteen dollars and fifty cents leaving a balance in the Treasury of seventy three dollars and fifty cents, which will more fully appear by a reference to the Treasurers Books and the vouchers herewith exhibited marked A.B.C. & D. - I would further report that the amount now due from members is three hundred and twenty one dollars, and that I have called on them for their several dues, except that have been and are at this time absent.

Natchez, Decr. 1824

F. Winston, Treasurer
of the Bar Association."

Ordered that the Meeting do now adjourn until Wednesday the 22nd day of Decr. at 2 o'clock P.M.

Martin W. Ewing Secy.

Wednesday December 22nd 1824.

The Association met pursuant to adjournment.

Jos. E. Davis Esqr. Prest.
in the Chair.
M. W. Ewing, Secy.

The Standing Committee reported that they had requested of the Hon. Edward Turner permission to publish his valedictory address delivered at the Regular Meeting of the Association on the 15th of December, to which he had consented;

And on motion it was ordered that the same, together with the reply of the Committee and the letter accompanying the same be published in some paper of the City.

Ordered that the Meeting do now adjourn until Monday the 3 day of Jamuary next at 7 o'clock p.m.

Martin W. Ewing Secy.

Monday January 3, 1825.

The Association met pursuant to adjournment.

Jos. E. Davis Esq. in the Chair
Martin W. Ewing Secy.

Thos. B. Reed Esqr. laid before the Association a letter covering a communication from the Members of the Nashville Bar in Tennessee on the subject of the Federal Judiciary System, - which being read, it was upon motion, Ordered that Messrs. Thos. B. Reed, Joshua Child, and George Winchester, as a Committee do prepare a Report upon the subject, against the next Meeting of this Association.

Ordered that this Meeting do now adjourn until Monday next the 10th of January at 6 o'clock p.m.

Martin W. Ewing Secy.

Monday January 10th 1825.

ADAMS COUNTY, BAR

The Association met pursuant to adjournment.

Jos. E. Davis Esqr. in the Chair.

Martin W. Ewing Secy.

Thos. B. Reed Esqr. as Chairman of the Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Association, reported that the Committee had prepared a Memorial to Congress on the subject of the Federal Judiciary, which being read, was upon motion unanimously adopted.

Joshua Child Esqr. submitted the following Resolution, which was adopted. (vis.) "Be it resolved by the Bar Association of the State of Mississippi that a copy of the foregoing Memorial be transmitted to the Legislature of this State, by the President of this Association, soliciting their concurrence with the views of the Bar, and requesting them to adopt such measures, as to them may seem most proper, either by Memorial to Congress or otherwise; to advance the object of the Memorial; provided they are satisfied with the utility and propriety of its requests."

Judge Winchester offered the following Preamble & Resolution which were adopted (viz) "Whereas a communication upon the subject of the Judiciary of the United States has been received from the Bar of Nashville in the State of Tennessee, and the same laid before the Bar Association of the State of Mississippi for their Consideration by Thomas B. Reed Esqr. - and whereas a Committee have been appointed to report thereon, therefore, be it Resolved that Thos. B. Reed the Chairman of said Committee reply to the said Communication in the name of this Association, approbating the cause they have pursued, and promising our hearty cooperation; and enclosing a Copy of the Memorial made by this Association to the National Legislature."
2nd. Resolved that this Memorial be published in such Newspapers of the Western, and South Western States as the President of the Association may deem proper."

3. Resolved, that 100 Copies of the Memorial be printed in Handbills, and transmitted in an appropriate letter to our Senators and Representatives in Congress by the President, and to such other persons as he may deem proper.

Ordered that this Meeting do now adjourn until Saturday the 15 day of the present month at 6 o'clock p.m.

Martin W. Ewing Secy.

Saturday January 15th 1825.

The Association met pursuant to adjournment.

Jos. E. Davis Esqr.

in the Chair.

Martin W. Ewing Secy.

Judge Winchester offered the following Resolutions, which was adopted, (vis)

"Resolved that this Association adopt the following rule relative to the admission of applicants to practice law in the several Courts of this State: Every applicant to obtain License as an attorney or Counsellor to practice Law, in the Courts of this State, shall furnish evidence to the examining Committee, that he has become qualified in having by at least three years study of the Law, with some respectable attorney of the courts of this State. And no examining Committee (being members of this Association) shall certify in favor of the qualifications of any applicant, unless he produce such evidence. Resolved that the Supreme Court be requested to concur with this Association by the adoption of a rule, that they will not grant any special license to any applicant who does not comply with the requirements of the foregoing rule or who has been rejected upon an examination in the Supreme Court.

Ordered that this meeting do now adjourn until Wednesday the 19th day of the present month at 6 o'clock P.M.

Martin W. Ewing Secretary.

ADAMS COUNTY, BAR

Monday January 17th 1825

At a Special Meeting of the Bar Association held at Traveller's Hall.

Jos. E. Davis Esqr in the chair

Martin W. Ewing Secretary.

A letter from the Honorable Joshua G. Clarke Chancellor of the State, through John H. Esty Esq. was laid before the Bar Association which is as follows. - "Port Gibson Jany. 15th 1825 Gentlemen of the Natchez Bar.

Chancellor Clarke

Suggests the propriety of an application to the Legislature for a law to be passed authorizing a Special Term of the Court of Chancery; Understanding that efforts were making to abolish the Court, or render it useless, and believing that a majority of the General Assembly are ignorant of the importance of that Court, he suggests the necessity of laying before them, a detail of the business which has been dispatched since the organization, and a statement of its situation when first created the impossibility of procuring a hearing before the Circuit Judge - and the length of time some suits had remained in Court before the parties could have a decision.

Very Respeftfully Yrs. &c

John H. Esty

It is the impression of the Chancellor's Physician that he fractured a rib in the fall from his gallery. He is in such pain that he cannot write."

And on motion of Col. Child; a committee of Messrs. Reed, Griffith and R. H. Adams, is appointed to respond to the Chancellor and communicate the views of the Association. 1st. That it is improper to make any representation to the Legislature in the subject of the Chancery Court, at this time, and 2nd, as to the expediency of holding a special Term of the said Court. Ordered that this meeting do now adjourn.

Martin W. Ewing Secty.

Wednesday January 19th 1825

The Association met pursuant to the adjournment at the meeting of the 15th January.

Jos. E. Davis Esq. President

Martin W. Ewing Secretary

On motion of S. L. Grayson Esqr. the resolutions offered and adopted at the meeting of this Association on the 15th instant were reconsidered. It was upon the motion of D. S. Walker Esqr. Resolved, that the following part of the first resolution, be repealed (viz)

"Or by a license from the Supreme Court of some Sister State and six months study of the Law, with some respectable attorney of this State," and in lieu thereof the following Resolution be adopted (viz)

Resolved that any applicant who has obtained a License from the Supreme Court of any Sister State, or a License equivalent to a License from the Supreme Court, shall be admitted upon the same terms of reciprocity with which applicants from this State would be admitted and into the Supreme Court of such Sister State, from whence the applicant comes.

The first Resolution as amended, and the second as it stands were then adopted.

Ordered that this association do now adjourn

Martin W. Ewing Secretary.

Page 31 and page 32 are missing.

At a regular meeting of the "Bar Association" of the State of Mississippi, held at the Court House in the City of Natchez on the 13th day of June 1825 Joseph E. Davis Esq. the President of the Association being absent from the State, it was upon motion, resolved, the William B. Griffith Esqr. be President pro tempore, whereupon he took the chair.

Martin W. Ewing Secretary.

ADAMS COUNTY, BAR

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 27
AUG. 31, 1937.

PROJECT NO. 6055-4120.

Robert H. Adams Esqr. offered a Resolution, which had for its object, the Repeal of the Resolutions relative to the admission of applicants to practise Law in the Courts of this State which were passed at the last meeting of the Bar Association towit on the 15th & 19th days of January 1825, which Resolution was rejected. It was then upon motion ordered that this Association do adjourn to meet again the same day at 6 o'clock P.M.

The Association met pursuant to adjournment present the same officers - When R. H. Adams Resolution offered this morning was reconsidered Richard Stockton Jr. Esqr. offered the following resolutions as a substitute therefor, (viz) Resolved that all the Resolutions which have been heretofore adopted by this Association with regard to the admission of members of the Bar of the State of Mississippi be and are hereby repealed:-Resolved that the examining Committee (if they should be members of this Association) be requested to examine strictly as to the qualifications of any candidate, and if after an examination they are not unanimously of the opinion that they ought to be admitted, that their recommendations shall not be signed by any of them, which resolutions were adopted.

Ordered that this Association do now adjourn until Saturday the 18th day of June 1825. Martin W. Ewing Secty.

Saturday June the 18th 1825.

This being the day fixed upon, by the Association at their last meeting, for the members to meet again but there not being a sufficient number present for the transaction of business, it is therefore ordered that the Association do stand adjourned until convened by order of the President.

Martin W. Ewing Secretary.

I take the liberty of leaving in the care of Judge Turner, the Record Book of the Mississippi Bar Association.

M. W. Ewing

Jany. 20th
1831

End copy

ADAMS COUNTY Adams Natchez Bar

Charles F. Engle

Charles F. Engle was born in Natchez on November 10, 1875. He first attended private schools, then the Cathedral School of that City and later St. Stanislaus College, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, from which he was graduated in 1893.

He studied law in the office of Proby & Clinton, attorneys at Natchez, and then went to the University of Mississippi where he received the degree of LL.B. conferred "with distinction" in June, 1896. He was admitted to the bar the same year and took up the practice of law at Natchez in June, 1896, and has continued there ever since.

He served as city attorney of Natchez in 1906 and 1907, and he was elected to the State Senate in 1908, only to resign in 1910 and return to his private practice. In 1901 he was married to Alleyne Carpenter of Natchez.

In January, 1937, a little more than 40 years after he established his first law office, he was again made city attorney of Natchez, and accepted the office because he believed he could contribute materially to the success of the new City administration.

Mr. Engle, now a member of the law firm of Engle & Laub, has been attorney for the City Bank & Trust Company in that city, since its organization in 1914 to succeed Southern Banking & Investment Company, which he also represented from its organization in 1909.

In 1918 and 1919, he was Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Natchez Charity Hospital, and during his term of office raised by subscription $25,000.00 to rehabilitate the institution which is one of the oldest in the country.

ADAMS COUNTY, BAR

Mr. Engle is a member of the Adams County Bar Association, the Mississippi Bar Association, of which he was vice-president in 1935, and the American Bar Association. He is one of the oldest non-resident members of the Pickwick Club of New Orleans and is also a member of the Boston Club of that city. He is a member of the Rotary Club, the Elks Club, and Woodmen of the World, and Knights of Columbus. He is also a member at this time of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Daily Clarion Ledger Dec 31, 1937

ADAMS COUNTY, BAR

the seventh of September one thousand seven hundred eighty-one.

Nathaniel Tomlinson

Benjamin Balk

Louis Perez de BeLlegarde-

Francis Farrell

Charles de Grand Pre'.

Page between 243-244 (French)

Natchez

Barbour and Harrison

against Oglesbey Ended

5 Sept. 1781-

Page 244 French

District of) Don Charles de Grand Pre',
Natchez) Lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's Army, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and its District, etc, etc_____

The Petition of Barbour and Harrison & Co.

Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to your Honor that James Oglesby late of this district owes us thesum of four dollars and six reals according to our accounts and that said James Oglesby still has property in this District and your Petitioners beg your Honro to take the matter under consideration and grant them an order of judgment against said property and as in duty bound, they will ever pray.

Signed

Richard Harrison

for

Barbour & Harrison

30th August 1781

I certify as translator that this is an exact copy of the original-

Francis Farrell

Sum of $ 4-6 as per the annexed account & that the Said James Oglesby has still property in the said District and your Petitioners being the oldest creditors beg Your Honour will take the Same into Consideration and order that the Same may be paid and Your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray. 30th August 1781-

R. D. Harrison

for

Barbour & Harrison

Natchez 5 Sept 1781

Notice: The wife of Oglesby will pay only the principal not ever having made at any demand of Justice for the sum demanded.

Grand Pre'.

Page between 246-247 French

Natchez

Case between Mrs. Hannah Vousdan and Mr. Emmanuel Madden- ended 22nd August.1781-

---

Page 247 French

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant Colonel of His Majety's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Point Coupee and its District and by special Commission that of Natchez and its District.

The Petition of Mrs. Hannah Vousdan humbly sheweth that your Petitioner some time in the Spring, sold to a man named William Coleman (who is since dead) a sow with five pigs for twenty-four bushels of corn. Your Petitioner also sold to a man named Emanuel Madden two sows more for forty bushels of corn / that is to say / twenty-two for one and nineteen for the other; The reason for your Petitioner mentioning Coleman and Madden in the same Petition is that the said Madden, since the death of Mr.

Natchez 1st Sept. 1781-

Let notice be given-

Grand Pre'-

Page 245
Vol. I
English

Mr. James Oglesby

To Barbour & Harrisons

1777		
February 20	1 pr Garters	.3
July_____	5 lb. Rope 1/2-3/2 yd. Clo. 2/5	3.7
	1 Carroll Tobacco_____	1. -
		$5. 2
	Interest on the above	1. 4
upon an average for 4 years at 8 percent.		$6- 6
Supra Cre.		
By Mrs. Sarah Truly_____		$2 -
		$4 -6

We do certify that the above Ballance of $4-6 is justly due us Including the Interest

Natchez 30th 1781_____

R. D. Harrison

for

Barbour & Harrison

Page 246
English

terribly faded out

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant Colonel of his Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and its District, etc----

The Petition of Barbour & Harrison & Co.

Humbly Sheweth:

That your Petitioners beg leave to inform your Honor that James Oglesby late of this District stands indebted to them in the Sum of $ 4-6 as per the annexed account & that the Said James Oglesby has still property in the said District and your Petitioners being the oldest creditors beg Your Honour will take the Same into Consideration and order that the Same may be paid and Your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray. 30th August 1781-

R. D. Harrison

for

Barbour & Harrison

Natchez 5 Sept 1781

Notice: The wife of Oglesby will pay only the principal not ever having made at any demand of Justice for the sum demanded.

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French

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant Colonel of His Majety's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Point Coupee and its District and by special Commission that of Natchez and its District.

The Petition of Mrs. Hannah Vousdan humbly sheweth that your Petitioner some time in the Spring, sold to a man named William Coleman (who is since dead) a sow with five pigs for twenty-four bushels of corn. Your Petitioner also sold to a man named Emanuel Madden two sows more for forty bushels of corn / that is to say / twenty-two for one and nineteen for the other; The reason for your Petitioner mentioning Coleman and Madden in the same Petition is that the said Madden, since the death of Mr.

Coleman has the management of the estate of Coleman, and that he has lived in the said family since, and some time before the demise. Toward the sixty five bushels which is the sum total of corn, I received fourteen or fifteen minotes by my slaves, Messrs. Coleman and Madden have not appeared as they have abandoned their

Page 248 homes for fear of the Indians after Mr. Dela Villebeurre gave up the Fort, But before I sent my slaves for fifteen bushels of corn, I spoke to Mr. Coleman at the river landing at Natchez in order to learn what precaution I ought to take in regard to the corn. He replied that it is true it is not possible to live without corn, but it must be measured. Since the Fort has been given up by Mr. Blommart, I have had five more bags of corn, which I suppose to be twelve bushels, but it was not measured. The other day I apprehended between the two men already named that I was not to have the sixty-five bushels, when the said Madden informed your Petitioner that she had taken the Corn from the wrong Crib; on the contrary when I spoke to Mr. Coleman on the subject of corn, he did not mention more of one store-house than another- Since that, Mr. Madden objected to my taking the Corn, he is not the only one who has suffered in the same vicinity, and I find it now very hard to be forced to pay him for a quantity of corn taken by my slaves in ignorance of a different Crib as there was notwhite person

Page 249 on the plantation to show in which Crib, the corn was stored, and particularly, Mr. Coleman did not mention that there were two store-houses, only that it must be measured. I received around twenty-six or seven bushels in all, and a little more when the bags will be measured, the Balance coming to me thirty-seven or eight bushels, which the said Madden refuses to deliver to me for the reasons mentioned above, unless your oder him to do it, Your Petitioner prays your Honor to consider her, and as in duty bound she shall ever pray-

Signed-Hannah Vousdan-

N.B. This corn is the only subsistance for her and her children until autumn_____

30 July 1781

Natchez 3 July 1781

Let notice be given.

Grand Pre'.

Page 250 English To Don Carlos de Grand Pre', Lieutenant Colo of His Most Catholic Majesty's Regiment of Louisiana & Commanding his most Catholic Majesty's Forces at Fort Panmure etc, etc------

The Petition of Hannah Vousdan

humbly sheweth:-

That your Petitioner did sometime last Spring sell unto a William Coleman /who is since dead/ a sow with 5 Pigs for 24 Bushels of Corn Your Petitioner also sold unto a Manuel Madden two sows more for 41 Bushels /to say/ 22 for one and 19 for the other. The Reason of your Petitioner mentioned Coleman and Madden in the same Petition is that said Madden since the death of said Coleman seems to have the management of the said Coleman's affairs and hath lived in the family since for sometime before: towards the 65 Bushels the ammount of the whole, I have received by my People 16 or 15 Bushels by their account- there being neither Coleman nor Madden or any of the family at home as they had moved up for fear of the Indians after MonS. Delavillebeurre had given up the Fort- but before I took or ordered any to be taken, I spoke to Mr. Coleman at the landing about what was to be done about the corn, his Answer was "It's certain you can't do without Corn, but it must be measured"___Since the Fort was given up by Mr. Blommart have had

five Bags more of Corn,

Page 251 which I suppose will come to about 12 Bushels but was not measured. Till a few days ago I never Knew but I was to have the Quantity agreed for being 65 Bushels as above between the two, when the said Madden told your Petitioner that she had ordered the Corn out of the wrong Crib, so far for this being, but a mistake that when I spoke of Mr. Coleman he did not as I recaled mention any thing about the Cribs, or which I was to have it out of nor did not know whether it was out of the right or the wrong that I had it tillMadden told me since which have not had a grain & as the wrong crib was opened will not pay any now till what I have had is measured & see what lose he has sustained by the Crib's being opened which he thinks to stop out of what is still coming to me. He is not the only sufferer upon Second Creek about me, and I think it is very hard I should be obliged to make good the Corn as it really was opened thro' a mistake by my Negroes, no white person being there to tell them which was the right Crib, and especially which Mr. Coleman did not tell me when I spoke to him but only said it must be measured. It appears by what I have said that I have had about 26 Or 27 Bushels in the whole and perhaps a little more when the bags come to be Measured, and the Remainder must be about 37 or 38 Bushells or thereabouts which the said Madden will not pay for the Reason I have assigned without your Honr should order it, hoping

Page 252 your Honor will take your Petitioners case into your Consideration, and Your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray-

N.B. This Corn is all the dependance I have for my Family till the Fall.

(French)

I received twenty-six or seven bushels in all, and perhaps a little more when the bags are measured the balance coming to me-thirty seven or eight bushels, which the said Madden refused to deliver to me for the said reasons already given, unless you order him to do it, your Petitioner prays your Honor to consider her, and as in duty bound she will ever pray.

N.B. This Corn is the only subsistance for her and her children until Autumn.

Hannah Vousdan

Page 253 French Don Charles de Grand Pre',Lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Point Coupee and its District and by Special Commission that of Natchez and its District, etc, etc-

The Petition of Mr. Emmanuel Madden-

Your Petitioner had corn in Partnership with one man named Coleman who has since died, which corn was in a Crib on the plantation of a man named Cephas Kinnard, and your Petitioner having owed Mrs. Vousdan sixty-two bushels of Corn- that is both on his own account and that of Mr. Coleman at four reals a bushel_____ promised to pay her the said Corn owed her from the Crib on the plantation of said Cephas Kinnard, as soon as the said Madden had divided the said Corn. In as much as Mr. Coleman had sold his shares of the Corn to a man named Farquehar, and that the corn was yet undivided, Mrs. Vousdan, notwithstanding she lived a mile and a half from the plantation where said Madden lived- she without asking permission from said Madden had given orders to her slaves to take the corn out of the already named Crib for her own use and that of her slaves, sometime they took the corn

Page 254 in the shuck and sometime the grain,-took the liberty of leating the corn exposed to bad weather, after that they cut a hole in the Crib four and a half feet high by this means the corn which was

four fadt above this hole ran out to the hogs, horses Cattle, etc, as the Negroes neglected to close it the Negroes have been to measure the Corn without having any white man with them, and they have done as they pleased with my property. One day your Petitioner walking that way in Company of Mr. Berry accidentally met the said slaves carrying the Corn on the road between Second Creek and Natchez. Your Petitioner asked Mr. Berry to go forward a littleand question the Negroes where they found said Corn-they replied at the plantation of their Mistress. But on your Petiti ner questioning the Negroes concerning the Corn that they had brought then, they confessed they had taken it from the said Crib, on Mr. Kinnard's plantation, and also demanded of said Negroes if they had measured the corn, they replied that they had filled their bags. Your Petitioner with submission to your Judgment, looks upon their way of actingwith his property in the light of a robbery, and no doubt the said Slaves have taken corn at other times without any permission and without having it measured- And that Mrs. Vousdan saw me after when she was

Page 255

taking the corn from my Crib, she has never mentioned to me that she took the liberty of openi g my Crib until she returned from the Bayou Pierre as she had afterward removed from here_____

Your Petitioner finds it very hard to be obliged to furnish corn to Mrs. Vousdan at four reals a bushel, as she was the person who caused me to lose my Corn, But your Petitioner is willing if she will deliver him the quantity that is missing from his Crib, to sell it to her at four reals a bushel according to the first agreement-.

Your Petitioner begs your Honor to make the said Mrs. Vousdan deliver the missing corn and as in duty bound your Petitioner shall ever pray.

Signed-Emanuel Madden-

I certify as interpreter that this is a true copy-taken from the original-

Francis Farrell

G. Natchez 10 July 1781-

Let notice be given

Grand Pre'-

Page 256 English

The Petition of Emanuel Madden humbly sheweth-

That_____

Your Petitioner had Corn in Copartnership with William Coleman now deceased in a Crib on Mr. Kinnard's Plantation and your Petitioner owing to Mrs. Vousdan at .62 Bushels of Corn hath on his own acct. & that of M". Coleman's----@4 reals per Bushel had given a promise to pay her said Corn owing by him out of the Crib on Mr. Kinnard's Plantation as soon as he the said Madden could get the Corn divided, in as much as Mr. Coleman had sold his part of said Corn to Mr. Farquehar and was yet undivided- That Mrs. Vousdan notwithstanding she lived within a mile and a half of the Plantation where said Madden lived, She nevertheless without asking said Madden's permission gave her Negroes orders to take Corn out of the aforesaid Crib for her use and theirs, sometimes in the ear and sometimes shelled took the liberty to Strip the Crib and expose the Corn to the weather afterward Cut a log about a breast high in the Crib & thereby let the Corn which was about 4 feet above the said hold Run out. to the Hogs, horses, Cattle &tc as they never took pains to Stop said hole, neither had the Negroes any white man with them to measure the Corn but did as they pleased with my property, That once your Petitioner in presence with one Berry accidentally met said Negroes Carrying Corn between Second Creek and the Natchez, Your Petitioner sent forward

Page 257 said Berry to enquire of them where they found said corn, they ansd.

at their Mistress's Plantation but on your Petition coming up and interrogating them Concerning the Corn they then had, they confessed they got it at the aforementioned Crib on Mr. Kinnard's Plantn, and being asked if they had measured it they ansd. they had not but filled their bags, Yr. Petitioner with submission to yr. judgment looks upon such proceeding very like Stealth, and makes no Doubt the same Negroes had taken corn when they wanted without Permission & witht. measuring-

That Mrs. Vousdan tho she frequently had seen me from time to time even when she was taking my Corn never told me that she had taken the Liberty to break open my Crib and take out Corn- untill she returned from the Bayou Pier and found she could not get off and your Petitioner thinks it a hardship to let Mrs. Vousdan have Corn now at four Bits a Bushel as she has been the means of destroying his Corn, but is willing if she makes goodwhat Corn is lacking out of the Crib to giver her the same at four bits as agreed upon

Page 258 French

Don Charlos de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Point Coupee and its District and by special Commission that of Natchez and its District etc-----

Mr. William Ferguson declares that sometime after the affairs of Mr. William Vousdan were intrusted to him by Mr. Dela Villebeurre on passing by the plantation of Mr. Vousdan where he found Emanuel Madden who asked him if he had any objection to his buying some sows from Mrs. Vousdan, for which he promised to pay in corn, he (Ferguson) told him not, as she was obliged to buy some corn for her family, Madden asked him when he would have time to see the corn measured one part of which corn / to the best if his knowledge/ was at the plantation of Mr. Kinnard, he also understood from Madden

Item: sixty hogs of middle size and none large with an undetermined number all sucklings which will be ascertained when they shall be

372- "- "

Page 286

by count 372- "- "

caught and placed for sale, the large ones, alone appraised at one hundred sixty dollars------- 160- "- "

Item: one Plantation situate near St. Catherine's Bayou of forty-four acres of cleared land and fifty-six acres not cleared bounded on one side by Mr. John Frequehar, and the other by Mr. William Smith, on which there is the principal dwelling with pillars to the fround, and room after room measuring foty feet in length by eighteen in breadth with doors, windows, locks, glasses, etc one indifferent Barn thirty fe t in length by fifteen feet in breadth, and three old cabins not enclosed, all appraised at one hundred dollars---------- 100- "- "

Note: That this settlement is on land belonging to the King and he never asked permission to settle on it, the same being within the limits reserved by his Majesty-

B.T.

632- "- "

brought forward 632- "- "

Page 287 French

Item: two broken chairs uphostered in leather, appraised at two reals---------- " 2- "

Item: one cart of which awheel is missing, not tired, which is at the dwelling of Mr. Patrick Foley, appraised at eight dollars---------- 8- "- "

Item: two Mares from White Cliffs and a Colt appraised at

twenty dollars---------- £0- "- "

Item: two Mules from White Cliffs from the home of Mr. Ellis appraised at

thirty dollars---------- 30- "- "

Item: one Ass appraised at

twenty dollars---------- £0- "- "

Item: one Round Table, broken

appraised at one dollars---------- 1- "- "

The effects found at the home of

the said Mr. Blommart in the town of Natchez on

the River.

Two large Pictures and one

711-£- "

By count 711- £- "

small, appraised at six dollars---------- 6- "- "

Item: one small Press or Corner

Cupboard with glass doors, appraised at

ten dollars---------- 10- "- "

Item: one old Rifle and one old Gun

with some old iron, all estimated at

eight
~~ten~~ dollars---------- 8- "- "

Item: one pair of large Scales, being

with Chains with two trays and seven weights each

of the English fifty-six pounds, another of fourteen

pounds and one of twenty-eight pounds, all appraised

at twenty-two dollars---------- £2- "- "

Item: one lot of Ground one hundred

feet in front by the same in depth on which stands a frame house forty feet long by twenty feet deep with floored Galleries front and back, containing one room

759- £- "

Page 289 French

from other page 759- £- "

two bedrooms and two Cabinets on the back Gallery, doors and windows, locks, Hooks, etc. an old store-house measuring eighteen feet in length by sixteen in breadth with a loft and a Cabinet having one door and one window

Item: one old Cabin fourteen feet in length by twelve in Breadth planked and roofed with boards with one door, locks and Hinges-all estimated at two hundred dollars---------- 200- "- "

Item: one the same land an unfinished frame storehouse open on all sides, and having only the framework and the Roof-thirty feet in length and fifteen feet in breadth-estimated at fifteen dollars---------- 15- "- "

Item: one iron Corn-Mill estimated at two dollars---------- £- "- "

976- £- "

Page £90 French

brought forward 976- £- "

And up to the present nothing more being found, we have adjourned the resent Inventory to the time when some other hidden property of the said Mr. Blomart will be found and the

Appraisers and Witnes es have signed with us, the Commandant, on the day and year before written with the exception of Mr. Pierre Nitard who declares that he does not know how to write, and all the said movable effects have been delivered and disposed at the Store of this Fort in the care of Sergeant Manuel Guitterez keeper of the Store======== at the same time was confiscated a negro named Francis, aged sixteen years, estimatedat one hundred fifty dollars-------- 150- "- "

Note: that the Negro; the Negress and her daughter have been sent to New Orleans to the Acting Governor Don Pedro Pierres G.P.

Item: one Negress, named Eleanor, a native of Guinea, aged eighteen years with her daughter, aged one year, named Betty; appraised at three hundred dollars

1126- 2- "

from other page 1126- 2- "

Page 291 French

at---------- 300- "- "

And the above mentioned persons have signed with us as before written- and have signed on the Minutes

Richard Bacon- Marcus de Villeirs-

Louis Perez de Bellegarde-

Manuel Guitterez- John de Villebeurre

Charles de Grand Pre'-

On the twenty-sixth of the month of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, we Charles de Grand

Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of the Louisiana Regiment Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, have proceeded to the the seizure and confiscation to the use of the king, divers effects, belonging to Mr. John Blommart, Chief of the Rebels of this district, found at the dwelling of one named John Smith, Lieutenant of the said Rebels: in the matter of which we have proceeded in the presense of Messrs. Don Stephen Minor and St. Germain and for appraisement, we have appointed to office Messrs. Pierre Mitard and Michael Lopez who have sworn in Conscience and in Honor to fulfill said charge, and the said Inventory and Appraisement of the said possessions are as follows:

One Still of a hundred sixty gallon capicity, with its cap and worm, appraised at two hundred dollars ---------- 200- "- "

162 6- 2- "

Item: another Still capacity of sixty gallons, with cap and worm appraised at eighty dollars---------- 80- 2- "

Which is all that has been found, up to the present, at the home of said Smith, belonging to the said Mr. John Blommart, amounting to the sum of two hundred eighty, dollars, according to the Appraisement, and the said Appraisers have declared that they do not

know how to write, and the aforementioned Witnesses have signed with us on the Minutes= Stephen Minor= St. Germain= Charles de Grand Pre'.

In continuation of the proceedings herein before mentioned by count and in other part, we have seized and confiscated to the use of the King, one Tract of land, situated at a place called Bayou Creek, containing six hundred and fifty acres, bounded on the South by the Widow Truly, on the Northwest by one named Lums, on the north-east by Abraham Adams, and on another by lands not granted

1706- £- "

Page 294

brought forward 1706- £- "

on whichthere is no settlement, which has been appraised by Messrs. John C. Kennedy and Francis Farrell, appointed by us to the sum of one hundred fifty dollars, the Grand Marked "A"------ 150- "- "

Item: a Tract of Land of a Hundred acres situated on Bayou Creek, bounded on three sides by land not granted, and on the fourth by one named Samuel Osborn, appraised at thirty dollars, the Title and sale marked "B"--------- 30- "- "

Item: another Tract of Land situated on the Mississippi River, and a quarter of a mile above ~~from~~ the Bayou Creek, of two hundred acres, bordered on two sides by land not granted, on the third bordered by the River, and by the fourth, by the lands of the Heirs of Alexander Boyd, being a Cypress Swamp and without settlement appraised at one hundred dollars_____The Title Papers marked "C"---------- 100- "- "

Item: another Tract of Land not settled at the Place called "Red Cliffs", situated atthe Bayou Boeufs on the left bank of the River, of five hundred acres all Prairie Land, bounded on all sides by land not granted-appraised at a hundree dollars- Title Papers marked "C"---------- 100- "- "

2086- £- "

brought from other page 2086- £- "

Page 295
French

Item: a Tract of land situated on the same place as the preceeding, on the Bayou on the Bluffs belonging to the late Mary Duyer, wife of Mr. John Blommart of two hundred acres bounded on three sides by land not granted, and on the fourth by the lands of the said Mr. John Blommart. Title Papers marked "B"---------- 50- "- "

Item: a Tract of land situated on the East River which runs into Mobile Bay, containing a hundred and nineteen acres- fifty-four and a half rods, bordered by lands of Robert Russell and Israel Borthman, and on the other sides by lands not granted the Title Papers marked "F"----------mem.

Item: a tract of land in the city of Pensacola eighty feet by seventy feet, which no one knows about and on which there are no houses-said lot #102-Title papers marked "G"---

Item: a Tract of Land situsted in West Florida at the Place called Roebuck-Bay

in the vicinity of Pensacola of fifteen acres in two rods, bordered by lakes and swamps- Title Papers marked "H"----------Mem.

£136- £- "

brought over £136- £- "

A S S E T S

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A note drawn by Mr. Silas Crane for sixteen dollars dated 5th June 1778--------
Marked "J"---------- 16- "- "

Item: a Note Drawn by Mr. Henry Bradley of Opelousas for fifteen dollars, four reals dated 20th Dec. 1777- Marked "K"---------- 18- 4- "

Item: a note by one named William Bush of the Illinois for nine dollars two reals dated 5th August 1778- Marked "L"---------- 9- £- "

Item: a Note by one named Charles Larche, of Point Coupee for eight dollars, fated 8th July 1774- Marked "M"---------- 8- "- "

Item: a note by one named Anthony Baker of Opelousas for twelve dollars two reals dated 16th August 1780- Marked "N"---------- 12- £- "

Item: a Note by one named Christian Bingaman, absconded, for eighteen dollars, three reals, dated 7th March 1778- Marked "O"---------- 18- 3- "

Item: a Note by Mr. Isaac Johnson of the Natchez for seven dollars, dated the third of May 1780--Marked "P"---------- 7- "- "

Item: a Note by one named Samuel Headey of the Natchez for thirty dollars dated the 7th May 1774- Marked "Q"---------- 30- "- "

Item: three Notes drawn by one named Thomas Oaker, a Soldier, deceased at the Illinois, all amounting to the sum of sixty four dollars and five & ½ Reals- The three marked "R"---------- 64- 5- 17

£317- £- 17

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brought forward £317- £- "

Item: a Note by Mr. L. Charleville of the Illinois for eleven dollars dated the 1st of April 1776- Marked "S"---------- 11- "- "

Item: a Note by one named Daniel Lewis for three dollars, deceased and his widow residing at Baton Rouge, married to one named Carpenter- dated 11th October 1777- Marked "T"-- 3- "- "

Item: a Note by James Strather, King's Blacksmith at the Arkansas for one hundred sixteen dollars dated 3rd Aug. 1774---Marked "Y"------- 116- "- "

Item: a Note by one named George Bailey, for eighteen dollars (at Natchez) dated 22 October 1780- Marked "Z"---------- 18- "- "

Item: a Note by William Brown in the Illinois for thirty dollars, dated the 13th March 1776- Marked etc.---------- 30- "- "

Item: a note by John Smith for fifty dollars dated 18 December 1780- Marked "AA" the said Smith prisoner at New Orleans---------- 30- "- "

Item: Israel Mathis, absconded, one note for thirteen dollars, six reals dated 8th December 1780--Marked "BB"---------- 13- 6- "

Item: one note by one named Alfonse Roy of Pointe Coupee for seventy dollars seven reals dated the 25th July 1774- Marked "CC"-- 66- 7- "

Item: one note by William Brown of the Illinois, for twenty-one dollars dated the 11th March 1776- Marked "DD"---------- 21- "- "

Item: a note by one named Samuel Miller of Opelousas, for twenty-six dollars, dated 7 March 1778--Marked "EE"---------- 26- "- "

£672- 7- "

Page 298 French

brought forward £672- 7- "

Item: a Note by Thomas Yarrow of Natchez for thirty dollars, dated 28th December 1780-- Marked "FF"---------- 30- "- "

Item: a Note by one named Anthony Brabason of Natchez for twelve dollars, 1 real dated 16th Septr. 1780- Marked "GG"---------- 12- 1- "

Item: a Note by Jacob Darsk of Arkansas for twenty-five dollars, dated 13th Febr. 1774- Marked "HH"---------- 25- "- "

Item: a Note drawn by Andrew Nott of Natchez, for twenty-five dollars dated 20th January 1780- Marked "II"---------- 25- "- "

Item: a Note drawn by one named Sarah Smith of Natchez for thirty dollars dated 5th December 1780- Marked "KK"---------- 30- "- "

Item: a Note drawn by Samuel Henry of Natchez of Natchez for fifteen dollars on the 14th Febr. 1780- Marked "LL"---------- 15- "- "

Item: a Note drawn by Michael Jackson of Pensacola for one hundred fifty-eight dollars three reals on the first of September 1779- Marked "MM"---------- 158- 3- "

Item: a Note drawn by one named Robert Smart, who is believed dead, for a Balance of fifty-two dollars seven reals Marked "NN" dated 16th September 1780---------- 52- 7- "

Item: a Note drawn by Earl Douglass for forty-five dollars on the 15 April 1780- Marked "OO" (he is at Natchez)---------- 48- "- "

Item: a Note drawn by Jeremiah Routh for one hundred fifty dollars on the 12th Febr. 1780- Marked "PP" (Heis at Natchez)---------- 150- "- "

Item: a Note drawn by William Bush of the Illinois-for twenty-four dollars on the 25th March 1773- Marked "QQ"---------- 24- "- "

Item: a Note drawn by James Gillason, deceased, for six hundred twelve dollars dated 8th May 1780- Marked "RR"---------- 612- "- "

Note: The land on which William Brocus dwells belongs to him.

3852- 2- 17

brought forward 3852- 2- 17

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Item: a Note drawn by William Joyner living on the Mobile River for thirteen dollars five reals- on the 15th March 1773- Marked "SS"- 13- 5- "

Item: one order drawn by one named James Cole of Opelousas on William Vousdan in favor of Mr. John Blommart for nine dollars on 25th Febr. 1780- Marked "TT"---------- 9- "- "

Item: another order drawn by said James Cole on William Ferguson of thirteen dollars on £6 September 1780- Marked "II"- -------- 13- "- "

Item: another order drawn by said James Cole on James Carter in favor of said Blommart for one hundred fifteen dollars on the £6th Febr. 1780- Marked "YY"---------- 115- "- "

Item: a Note drawn by Mr. Christian Bingman absconded for a Balance of one hundred seventy bushels of grain on 6th December 1777- Marked "ZZ"----------

Item: a Note drawn by one named William Hurlburt for two hundred bushels of corn on 6th December 1777- Marked etc, etc. He is at Natchez

Item: an account against Samuel Swayze passed to he order of Mr. Blommart by Mr. Charles Persey and Timothy Turney for three dollars four reals- Marked "AAA"---------- 3- 4- "

Item: an order drawn by Earl Douglass on Anthony Brabason in favro of Mr. Blommart for eight dollars three reals on the 6th April 1780- Marked "BBB"---------- 8- 3- "

Item: one Note drawn by one named John Conty for eight dollars four reals on £1st August 1774- Marked "CCC"---------- 8- 4- "

Item: a note drawn by Cephas Kinnard of Natchez for fourteen dollars two reals------

4023- £- 17

brought forward 4023- £- 17

dated 18th Febr. 1774 Marked "DDD"---------- 4- 8- "

Item: one receipt given by Mr. Menard of Arkansas, for a Note drawn by Couzat for sixty-five dollars to be recovered for Jonn Blommart- the receipt dated- 14 Febr. 1778- Marked "EEE"---------- 65- "- "

Item: another receipt given by Mr. Menard for four pieced Strouds received from Mr. Blommart to be delivered to Don Balthazar de Villiers, Commandat of Arkansas- on the 6th Febr. 1778 Marked "FFF"----------Mem.

Item: one receipt given by Mr. Balthazer de Villiers in favor of Mr. John Blommart for various Notes entrusted to him for collection, engaging to remit the mount thereof to him when he should have received the same, said receipt dated 15th Febr. 1778- one note drawn by L'Etabli for one hundred and forty six dollers and three reals---------- 146- 3- "

Another drawn by Tomilet for one hundred twenty dollars three reals----- 120- 3- "

Another receipt given by Mr. Mesnard for a note drawn by L! Esperance and Paquin, for sixty-eight dollars---------- 68- "- "

Another receipt given by Mesnard for a note drawn by La Jeunesse for twelve dollars- 12- "- "

An order drawn by Stephen Barthelome on Pierre Borde, soldier, for fifteen dollars-- 15- "- "

A note drawn by Francis Couset for

thirty-five dollars---------- 35- "- "

Being all the notes belonging to the said Mr. John Blommart, in the hands of Mr. De Villiers as appears by his Receipt- Marked "GGG"---------

4489- £- 17

Page 301 brought forward 4489- £- 17

Item: an obligation of John Louis Packet called St. Germain Interpreter to the Choctaws at Natchez by which he appears to owe a Ballance of one thousand two dollars and three reals, dated 7th April 1774-

Marked "HHH"---------- 1002- 3- "

Item: One note drawn by said St. Germain and George Kaiser, both bound for the whole, for one thousand three hundred six dollars two reals on 21st Dec. 1774. Marked "III"---------- 1306- 2- "

Item: a Note drawn by St. Germain for thirty-two dollars dated 8th Sept. 1776- Marked "KKK"---------- 32- "- "

Item: a Note drawn by said St. Germain for six dollars on the 30 March 1775- Marked "LLL"--- 6- "- "

Item: a Note drawn by George endorsed by St. Germain, on which there is a Balance due of thirty-four dollars one real, dated 30th August 1778- Marked "MMM"---------- 34- 1- "

Item: one receipt from the said St. Germain for various effects and merchandise the amount of which is note expressed, dated 24th April 1775- Marked "NNN"----------

Item: a Note drawn by one named Louis Barbonneau and George Kaiser for eighty dollars three reals dated 22nd Jany. 1777- Marked "OOO"- 80- 3- "

Item: an account signed by George Kaiser for two hundred forty-nine dollars two reals Marked "PPP"---------- 249- 2- "

7199- 5- "

Page 302 brought forward 7199- 5- "

French Item: two account books or Journals, the Debits and Credits of which have been carried to a third book- the said two books marked & signed "QQQ"----------by Mem.

Item: a third book of sundry Debits and Credits marked and signed "RRR" of which accounts the balances have been struck by us, assisted by the former Clerk of the said Mr. Blommart and in presence of Don Stephen Minor Aid-Major of this Post who has been acting as Interpreter and which name of Debtors and the amounts that they owe are herein stated as follows:

By Mr. Francis Farrell, Physician of Natchez, owes a Balance of three hundred thirty-five dollars four reals--------- 335- 4- "

Item: Silas Crane of Natchez owes a Balance- deduction being made of a Note already carried in the said Inventory of thirty dollars seven and a half reals---------- 30- 7- 17

Item: JohnLum of Natchez owes a Balance of sixty dollars seven reals---------- 60- 7- "

Item: Richard Ellis and his Children owe a Balance of a hundred twenty one dollars four reals---------- 121- 4- "

Item: Earl Douglass owes a Balance of twelve dollars and four reals---------- 12- 4- "

Item: Christian Bingaman, absconded owes a balance of , deduction being made of two notes already drawn in-----

7761- 0- 17

page 303 brought forward 7761- 0- 17

in the Present Inventory, two hundred twenty-eight dollars one real---------- 228- 1- "

Item: Philip Alston, absconded, owes a Balance of two hundred forty dollars, two reals---------- 240- 8- "

Item: by John Ogg, absconded, one hundred ninety-five dollars six and one half reals---------- 195- 6- "

Item: by John Alston, prisoner at New Orleans, fifty-one dollars six reals---- 51- 6- "

Item: by John Hosteler, (residence unknown) seven dollars three reals--------- 7- 3- "

Item: by James Truly, one hundred thirty-two dollars six reals---------- 132- 6- "

Item: by John Tally of Mobile, thirty five dollars one real---------- 35- 1- "

Item: by Luke Collins of Opelousas three dollars two reals---------- 3- 2- "

Item: Richard Duvale owes a Balance of eighty-one dollars- five and a half reals---- 81- 5- 17

Item: John Smith, prisoner at New Orleans deduction being made for a Note already carried in present Inventory, one hundred seventy-eight dollars tow and a half reals---------- 178- 8- 17

Item: by William Eason, prisone at New Orleans, one thousand five

8915- 3- "

Page 304 brought forward 8915- 3- "

Feb. hundred ninety-two dollars seven and a half reals---------- 1592- 7- 17

Item: by Caleb Hansborough, absconded, one hundred one dollars and a half real----- 101- "- 17

Item: by Samuel Osborn or his Estate, sixty dollars three reals---------- 60- 3- "

Item: William Hulbert after deducting a Note for Corn already mentioned in the present Inventory, and the price fixed in the Book at one hundred twenty-five dollars, owes a Balance of forty dollars-- one real---------- 40- 1- "

Item: by Cephas Kennard of Natchez deduction being made of a note already mentioned in the present Inventory, owes a Balance of fifteen

dollars two and a half reals---------- 15- 2- 17

Item: by William Ferguson three hundred twenty-nine dollars one real---------- 329- 1- "

Item: by Thaddeus Lyman absconded, forty two dollars 2 reals---------- 42- 2- "

Item: Isaac Johnson, deduction being made of his Note already mentioned in the present Inventory, owes a Balance of twenty-one dollars two reals---------- 21- 2- "

Item: Mrs. Sara Smith deduction being made of her note already mentioned in the present Inventory, eight dollars---------- 8- "- "

Item: John Watkins, absconded, ten dollars five reals---------- 10- 5- "

Item: By Richard Bacon, thirty dollars, five reals---------- 30- 5- "

Item by George Rapalie two dollars four reals---------- 2- 4- "

11169- 4- 17

Page 305 French

brought forward 11169- 4- 17

Item: Zebulon Mathis of Arkansas, nineteen dollars five reals---------- 19- 5- "

Item: by Anthony Hutchins eighty-eight dollars three reals---------- 88- 3- "

Item: by William Case, Absconded, twenty-nine dollars five and one half reals--------- 29- 5- 17

Item: Thomas Yarrow, deduction being made for his Note already mentioned in the present Inventory owes a Balance of ten dollars five reals---------- 10- 5- "

Item: by John Turner, absconded, eighty-three dollars three reals---------- 83- 3- "

Item: Anthony Barbason of Natchez, deducting being mad of his Note of a hundred two dollars, one and half reasl---------- 102- 1- 17

Item: Peter Hawkins of Natchez, two dollars 2- "- "

Item: by Stephan Holston of Natchez six dollars two reals---------- 6- 2- "

Item: by William Pountney of Natchez six dollars one real---------- 6- 1- "

Item: by Mrs. Sarah Truly eight dollars two reals---------- 8- 2- "

Item: by Francis Spain of Natchez, seven dollars---------- 7- "- "

Item: by Patrick Foley of Natchez, thirty two dollars six reals---------- 32- 6- "

Item: Jeremiah Routh, deduction being made for his Note already mentioned in the present Inventory , forty-six dollars two reals-- 46- 2- "

brought forward 11612- "- 17

Page 306 French

brought forward 11612- "- 17

Item: Elizabeth Boyd, her Estate, thirty-two dollars seven reals---------- 32- 7- "

Item: by Thomas James, absconded, nine dollars four reals---------- 9- 4- "

Item: by Daniel Baker, of Natchez, thirty-three dollars---------- 33- "- "

Item: Anthony Baker of Opelousas, deduction being made for his Note, already mentioned in the present Inventory, owes a Ballance of forty-three dollars two reals----- 43- 2- "

Item: by Benjamin Rogers of Natchez, six dollars four reals---------- 6- 4- "

Item: by Philip Mulkey, absconded, seventy three dollars, six reals---------- 72- 6- "

Item: James Truly of Natchez thirty seven dollars seven reals---------- 37- 7- "

Item: by Peter Hawkins of Natchez, three dollars four reals---------- 3- 4- "

Item by Henry Roach of Natchez eleven dollars four reals---------- 11- 6- "

Item: by William Reed of Opelousas, six dollars---------- 6- "- "

Item: by Edward Corals of Opelousas six dollars six reals---------- 6- 6- "

Item: by Sterling Spell, of Natchez, one dollar and one real---------- 1- 1- "

11877- 7- 17

Page 307 brought forward 11877- 7- 17

Item: by Ebenezer Gosset, absconded, twelve dollars one real---------- 12- 1- "

Item: by Parker Caradine- prisoner at New Orleans-thirty-nine dollars seven reals------ 39- 7- "

Item: by Samuel Wells, of Opelousas, four dollars four reals---------- 4- 4- "

Item: Thompson Lyman, absconded, four dollars four reals---- 4- 4- "

Item: William Olgesby of Natchez six reals- "- 6- "

Item: Andrew Knapp of Natchez six reals---- "- 6- "

Item: Earl Douglass of Natchez eight dollars two reals---------- 8- 2- "

Item: Samuel Gibson- of Natchez ten dollars-- 10- 2- "

Item: one old account Book, settled and closed- Marked "SSS"----------Mem.

Item: another Book, the accounts settled and closed--Marked "TTT"----------Mem.

Item: another old account book, settled and closed-- Marked "XXX"----------Mem.

11963- 3- 17

Page 308 French brought forward 11963- 3- 17

Item: another old account book marked "UUU"----------Mem.

Item: another old Account book Marked "ZZZ"----------Mem

Item: another old account Book Marked etc etc etc----------Mem

Item: another old account book Marked AAAA Mem

Item: another old account Book Marked BBBB Mem

Item: another old account Book Marked CCCC Mem

Item: another old account Book Marked DDDD Mem

Item: another old account Book Marked

EEEE Mem

Item: another old account Book Marked

FFFF Mem

Item: another olf account Book Marked

GGGG Mem

Item: another old account Book Marked

HHHH Mem

Item: another old Book Marked

IIII Mem

Item: another old Book Marked

KKKK Mem

Item: another old Book Marked

LLLL Mem

Item: another old Book Marked

MMMM Mem

11963- 3- 17

not numbered french — brought forward — 11963- 3- 17

Item: another old Book Marked

NNNN Mem.

Item: another old Book Marked

OOOO Mem.

Item: another old Book Marked

PPPP Mem.

Item: another old Book containing letters

Marked RRRR

Item: a Letter-Book Marked

SSSS Mem

Item: a Letter-Book Marked

TTTT Mem.

Item: a Letter-Book Marked

XXXX Mem.

Item: an Account Book for Provisions, etc- Marked YYYY Mem.

Item: a Letter-Book Marked

ZZZZ Mem.

Item: a bundle of Letters, sales and balanced accounts Marked etc etc etc etc &c- Mem.

Item: a bundle Cof Letters Marked

AAAAA Mem.

Item: a bundle containing Sundry sales- Marked BBBBB Mem.

Item: Letters, notes and Balanced accounts Marked CCCCC Mem

Item: a Bundle of Notes paid and Letters Marked DDDDD Mem

11963- 3- 17

another unnumbered page — brought forward — 11963- 3- 17

Item: one bundle of Notes and Bills paid Marked EEEEE. Mem

Item: a bundle of Balanced accounts Marked FFFFF Mem

Item: a bundle of Balanced Accounts Marked GGGGG Mem

Item: a bundle of Receipts Marked

HHHHH Mem

Item: a bundle of Balanced Accounty
Marked IIIII Mem

Item: a Bundle of Receipts Marked Mem
KKKKK

Item: a Bundle of Balanced Accounts
Marked LLLLL Mem.

Item: a Bundle of sundry Receipts
Marked MMMMM Mem.

Item: a Bundle of Papers belonging to the American Capitan, John Willing-
Marked NNNNN Mem.

Item: a Bundle of Balanced Accounts
Marked OOOOO Mem.

Item: a Bundle of Papers and Balanced
Accounts- Marked PPPPP- Mem.

Item: a Bundle of Balanced Accounts
Marked QQQQQ Mem.

Item: a Bundle of Sundry letters
Marked RRRRR Mem.

Item: a Bundle of Letters Marked
SSSSS Mem

11963- 3- 17

Page 309
French

brought forward 11963 3- 17

Item: a Bundle of Letters and Balanced
Accounts Marked TTTTT Mem

Item: a Bundle of paid Notes- Marked
UUUUU Mem

Item: a Bundle of useless Papers
Marked XXXXX---------- Mem.

Item: a Bundle of Letters and Balanced
Accounts---Marked YYYYY---- Mem.

Item: a Bundle of Letters Marked
ZZZZZ---------- Mem.

Item: a Bundle of Letters and old
Papers relative to the Tunicas Marked
&c &c &c &c- Mem.

Item: a Bundle of Papers Marked
AAAAA-------- Mem.

Item: a Bundle of Balanced Accounts
Marked BBBBBB----- Mem.

Item: a Bundle of Letters Marked
CCCCCC---------- Mem.

Item: a Bundle of Receipts and orders
Marked EEEEEE Mem.

His residence is unknown.

Item: a Note of Anthony Pine for
sixteen dollars five real, marked FFFFFF,
dated 21 March 1775---------- 16- 5- "

11980- "- 17

Page 310
French
deceased without property
His residence is unknown

brought forward 11980- "- 17

Item: a Note drawn by Roger Ross for
Thirty dollars dated the 29th November 1777-
Marked GGGGGG---------- 30- "- "

Item: A Note drawn by John Farley for
thirty-five dollars, dated 7th September 1772-
Marked HHHHHH---------- 35- "- "

Item: a Note drawn by Nicolas Smith for
eighty-three dollars one real dated the 11th

June 1776--Marked IIIIII---------- 83- 1- "

deceased at the Illinois — Item: a Note drawn by John Coleman for seventeen dollars seven and a half reals dated 26th of March 1777--Marked KKKKKK 17- 7- 17

Deceased at the Illinois — Item: a Note drawn by George Rosbuxy for forty-four dollars two reals dated 6th June 1777---Marked LLLLLL---------- 44- 2- "

Residence unknown — Item: a Note drawn by Francis Bowles for twelve dollars dated 14th Oct. 1773 Marked MMMMMM---------- 12- "- "

Deceased His widow is at Natchez with his property — Item: a Note drawn by Mathias Frily for six dollars six and a half reals dated 19th August 1777- Marked NNNNNN---------- 6- 6- "

Residence unknown — Item: a Note by John Armstrong for six dollars four reals dated 25th March 1776 Marked OOOOOO---------- 6- 4- "

Residence unknown — Item: A Note by Peter Bruntaux for three dollars four reals dated 24 May 1777- Marked PPPPPP---------- 3- 4- "

12219- 7- 17

Page 311 French

brought forward 12219- 7- 17

His residence is unknown — Item: one Note drawn by John Thommelette for six dollars two reals dated 31st of May 1779 Marked QQQQQQ-------- 6- 2- "

In Natchez — Item: a Note drawn by John Tenny for three dollars six reals dated Febr. 4th, 1779- Marked RRRRRR---------- 3- 6- "

Died at Point Coupee without property — Item: a Note drawn by Baptiste LeMay for seventeen dollars two and a half reals dated 19th August 1775 Marked SSSSSS---------- 17- 2- "

In Natchez — Item: an Order on Peter Hawkins for eighty dollars dated the 17th August 1780 Marked TTTTTT---------- 80- "- "

12326- 4- 17

Item: a bundle of Letters and accounts relative to the affairs of Mr. John Blommart with St. Germain Marked VVVVVV---------- Mem.

Which inventory to the said titles and Papers were taken in the presence of Don Estevan Minor Lieutenant- and Major of this Fort and District as Interpreter in the present proceedings and of Mr. John Kennedy a resident of this District and formerly Clerk to Mr. John Blommart, assisting in the examination of the Books

Page 312 French

of Account and other papers which said Inventory with the proceedings making a total of twelve thousand three hundred twenty-six dollars four reals, and the said examiners have signed with us the Commandant on the day and year aforementioned, and have signed the minutes ---------

Estevan Minor John Kennedy
Charles de Grand Pre'.

On the tenth day of the month of December, one thousand seven hundred eighty-one, we, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of the Louisiana Regiment, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, have proceeded to the seizure and confiscation for the King's use the sundry effects of Mr. John Blommart, found on the Bayou of Cole's Creek consisting of iron-work of a Water-Grist Mill with two Mill stones which are still at the said

Bayou, and for appraisement whereof we have appointed and named to office Messrs. Richard Duvall and Peter Nitard who have accepted the said charge and have promised on oath to discharge their office in conscience and in honor in the presence of Messrs. Frances Farrell and Silas Crane as follows:

A large Spindle three feet long and two inches square with its socket: one other small spindle one foot long: four small hoops; and one Pickers the whole of iron- Item: two large Mill stones at the Bayou of Coles Creek- the whole appraised at sixty dollars---

60- "- "

Page 313
French

brought forward 60- "- "

Item: two old Kettles holding each twelve pints, and six tin candle-moulds, appraised together to six dollars---------- 6- "- "

Which are all the effects found belonging to said Mr. John Blommart and the Appraisers and witnesses have signed with us, the Commandant on the day and year aforementioned with the exception of Mr. Peter Nitard who declares he cannot write, and have signed on the minutes--

= Richard Duvall= francis farrell=

= Silas Crane= Charles de Grand Pre'.

We, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of the Louisiana Regiment, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, Certify the present copy conforms to the original

sent to New Orleans to the Governor of the Province, and that full faith and credit is due to the same both in Law and Equity- The said copy to be placed in the archives of this Post-

Natchez- fifteenth April 1782

Charles de Grand Pre'.

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French

Before us, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant Colonel of the Louisiana Regiment, Present Commandant, Civil and Military to the Post of Natchez and its District, performing the function of Notary Public as there is none in this jurisdiction in th presence of witnesses, has appeared Mr. David Odum resident of said Place why by these presents has sold, sells, releases, cedes and transfers from henceforward and forever to Mr. Pa ker Carradine here present and accepting, a Tract situated in this Distrtict, not yet surveyed, with all the buildings which are there, consisting of a house, Cabins, parks and enclosures

page 314

such as they may be to be by him, the said Mr. Parker, his heirs and assigns, enjoyed, and possessed in full ownership and the said Vendor having causes, to waive all his rights and titles of ownership which he may have of the said Plantation in favor of the said Purchaser aforesaid by voice or actions; warranting he, the said Vendor, from all trouble and hindrance whatever.

The said sale being for the conside ation of the sum of one hundred dollars which the said Purchaser has paid down and which the said Vendor acknowledges to have received and holds the said Purchaser fully discharged therefrom: the said land being bounded on one side by Mr. Dib-

page 315

dall Holt and on the other by that of Mr. Stampley, in the place called "Coles Creek"-

Done and executed at Natchez aforesaid the nineteenth day of the month of October one thousand seven hundred eighty-one in the presence of Messrs. Francis Farrell and Alexander McI"tosh who have signed with the said Vendor and Purchaser with us, the Commdandant aforementioned: After being read according to Law.

David Odum — Parker Carradine

francis farrell — Alexr McIntosh

Charles de Grand Pre'.

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French

Before us, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Forces, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and Distirct of Natchez, performing the function of Notary Public as there is none in this jurisdiction, in the presence of Witnesses, has appeared in person Mr. Alexander McIntosh, resident of said place who acknowledges and who hereby does acknowledge to have received from Mr. Isaac Johnson and Morie Johnson who were each bound for the whole, the sum of their Bond of three hundred and seventy-six dollars dated the twenty-second of the month of September of the present year, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one hereby releasing and holding for null and

Page 317

void the said Bond, as also the Mortgage of two slaves, namely "Stephan", a negro man, age around thi ty years old, native of Carolina, and "Mary" a Hibon negress age around twenty five years old: holding the said Johnson and his wfie Mary released and fully discharged therefrom.

Done and executed at the said Place of Natchez, the twenty-second of the month of October one thousand seven hundred eighty-one in the presence of Messrs. Don Louis Perez de Bellegarde and Don Joaquin Ossorno: Witnesses who have signed with the said Mr. Alexander McIntosh and us; the Commandant aforementioned; after being read according to Law.

Alexander McIntosh

Joaq^{n} Ossorno

Louis Perez de Bellegarde

Charles de Grand Pre'.

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French

On the twenty-fourth day of the month of October, one thousand seven hundred eighty-one, we, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel to the Louisiana Regiment, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and Distirct of Natchez on notice of the death of John Holloway, killed on his Plantation, distance of five miles by the Indians, have proce ded to the Description and Inventory of all the Property belonging to him and his wife, appointed guardian to his children, minors, after having probably appointed Messrs. Isaac Johnson and Daniel Perry, for appraisers, who have promised on oath

page 319

to discharge faithfully the same, to which said Inventory we have proceeded in the presence of the said Widow Elozabeth Holloway, Mr. Cody Riley her son-in-law, Messrs. Francis Farrell and Silas Crane in the manner following:

Firstly: two feather-Beds appraised at thirty dollars_____ 30- "- "

Item: one pair of Sheets of Beaufort Linen appraised at eleven dollars__ 11- "- "

Item: a wool cover and a bed-spread appraised at ten dollars_____ 10-"- "

Item: two wool covers appraised at twenty dollars_____ 20- "- "

Item: one Chest and a small

[redacted] ppraised at the two

two d[redacted] 2- "- "

Item: six chairs

appraised at six dollars 6- "- "

Item: two old Pots

appraised at two dollars 2- "- "

81- "- "

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brought forward 81- "- "

Page 320

Item: one Pot, capacity

of five gallons appraised at eight dollars 8- "- "

Item: one old Skillet,

appraised at one dollars 1- "- "

Item: Five Plates and two

Dishes of Pewter, appraised at five dollars

four reals 5- 4- "

Item: Four Pewter Basins

appraised at four dollars 4- "- "

Item: three Plates, two

dishes and a small Pot all of eathernware,

appraised at two dollars 2- "- "

Carpenter's Tools-

one Cross-Cut Saw, appraised at twelve dollars 12- "- "

Item: one Hand-saw

appraised at two dollars four reals 2- 4- "

Item: one small Joiner's Saw

116- "- "

Page 322

from other page 116- "- "

appraised at three dollars 3- "- "

Item: three augres a little more than an inch, three Chisels, and two compasses, the whole appraised at six dollars _____ 6- "- "

Item: one smoothing-Plant and three Jack-Planes appraised at four dollars _____ 4- "- "

Item: one grindstone appraised at two dollars _____ 2- "- "

Item: one Gun, appraised at ten dollars _____ 10- "- "

Plantation Tools

Item: four axes of which one a Broad-Axe, appraised at eight dollars _____ 8- "- "

Item: five hoes, appraised at four dollars _____ 4- "- "

157- "- "

page 322

brought forward 157- "- "

Item: one horse-plough, complete appraised at twelve dollars _____ 12- "- "

Item: one other small horse-harrow appraised at two dollars _____ 2- "- "

Animals

Item: Five sows, appraised at twelve dollars _____ 12- "- "

Slaves

One negro man named "Samuel" of the Angalo Nation aged around fifty years- appraised at fifty dollars _____ 50- "- "

Item: One Negress named "Sarah" native of Barbadoes aged around thirty years

appraised at two hundred dollars_____ 200- "- "

Item: a Negro- Girl named "Bella" native of South Carolina aged around ten years, ap raised at two hundred dollars_____ 200- "- "

Item: one Negro-Girl _____

633- "- "

page 323 brought forward 633- "- "

named "Dorinda" native of South Carolina aged eight years, appraised to two hundred dollars_____ 200- "- "

Item: The said Widow declares that there are two cwos, two calves and one Heifer, belonging to her eldest son, George Holloway given to him by Mr. James Gragg_____ Mem.

Item: The said Widow also declares that there are teo cows and two calves belonging to her eldest daughter, Elizabeth, given to her on her marriage with Mr. Kedar Robey. Mem.

Item: And as respects the plantation, it belongs to one named Joshua Howard who is absent from this Distirct and in as much as nothing more being found neither Titles nor Papers, we have closed and finished _____

833- "- "

page 324 brought forward 833- "- "

the present Inventory amounting to the sum of eight hundred thirty-three dollars, which said effects tools, slaves and Animals have been left in the Charge and care of the said Widow Elizabeth Holloway, Guardian to her Children who has singed

with the Appraisers, the Witnesses and with us, the Commandant aforesaid, the day and year before wirtten.

Mr. Daniel Perry declares he does not know how to write.

Elozabeth Holloway

Isaac Johnson

Wm. Vousdan

Kedar Robey

Francois Farrell

Charles de Grand Pre'.

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Fees

	reals
Sitting for Appointment of Guardian-	-22-
Report of the same -	8-
Full signature-	-4-

Inventory

2 sittings_____	44-
Report of the same____	8-
Full Signature	4
	90r / ₤1-2-

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page 326.

Natchez

Appointment of a Guardian and Inventyry of the Property of the Estate of the late Alexander Boyd and Elizabeth Boyd 24th Nov. and days following 1781-

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page 327 Fch

One the twenty-fourth day of the month of November, the year one thousand seven hundred eighty-one, We, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of the Louisiana Regiment, Civil and

Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, performing the function of Notary Public as there is none in this jurisdiction, on notice of the expira ion and death of the Widow Elozabeth Boyd late wife of Alexander Boyd, also deceased in this District, have proceeded to the appointment of a Curator and Guardian to the Children, minors and orphans, namely, Alexander, Aged sixteen years, and Hannah and Ann Twins, aged six years to administer to their estate, they, having no relations, we have chosen and named as Curator and Guardian to the said three children, minors and Orphans, of the said late Alexander Boyd their faither and the late Elizabeth Boyd, their mother, the person of Mr. Isaac Johnson

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French

resident of this Distirct as fully capable of managing thr ir property who has accepted the said Charge and has promised without oath to discharge the same in conscience and in honor in the presence of Messrs. Josiah Flower and Philip Pleasant Turpin who have signed with us, the Commandant aforesaid, on the day and year before written.

Isaac Johnson Philip Pleasant Turpin

Josiah Flower.

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French

Natchez

Inventory of the Prpperty of the Esta e of the late Alexander Boyd and the late Elizabeth Boyd 24th Nov. 1781.

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French

On the twenty-fourth day of the month of November the year one thousand seven hundred eighty-one, we, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of the Louisiana Regiment Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and Distirct of Natchez in the presence of Mr.s Isaac Johnson Curator and Guardian of the children, minors, and the late Alexander and Elizabeth Boyd and of Mr. Josiah Flower and Philip Pleasant Turpin, witnesses, have proceeded to the Inventory and Desc#iption of all the Estate left by the said deceased and to that

end have named and appointed Messrs Earl Douglass and James Simmons to appraise the said property, who have taken oath to acquit themselves conscientiously of the said Charge, in the presence of the persons above mentioned to which said Inventory has been taken as follows:

One Feather-Bed, five blankets, another of long hair, one cradle, the whole appraised to twenty dollars _____ 20- "- "

page 331 FRom other page 20- "- "

Item: three dishes and two Basins of Pewter, one dozen plates of the same, a lot of Earthern-ware, six plates of the same the whole estimated at thirteen dollars four reals _____ 13- 4- "

Three cups and saucers, one Coffee-Pot, one tin Box, one dozen Pewter Spoons, the whole estimated at three dollars four reals _____ 3- 4- "

Item: One Pot, one Ketile, one bake-oven, one oven for bread and one Sadiron, the whole appraised to ten dollars _____ 10- "- "

Tools and Utensils

One Plough-Share and Coulter, the whole estemated to twenty dollars _____ 20- "- "

Item: two hoes and one spade, one axe, an iron wedge, a Handsaw, another ditto, two augurs, one gauge, three chisels, and one jointer, the whole appraised to eleven dollars _____ 11-"- "

78-"- "

page 332 Before us, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel to the Louisiana Regiment, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and

District of Natchez, performing the function of Notary Public there being none in this jurisdiction, has appeared Mr. Isaac Johnson, Guardian and Curator of the Minors, Boyd who has presented and offered for his surety in the administration of the property of the before mentioned Minors, Mr. Earl Douglass, who has voluntarily offered himself as such in favor of the said Mr. Isaac Johnson in the presence of the Don Stephen Minor, and Don Juan de la Villebeurre & Don Marcos de Villiers, witnesses, have signed with the said Guardian and Surety with us the Commandant, aforesaid, on the day and year before written.

Isaac Johnson — Juan De la Villebeurre

Earl Douglass — Stephen Minor

Marcos De Villiers

Charles de Grand Pre'.

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page 333
French

brought forward	78- "- "
Item: Around fifty bushels of Corn, appraised to thirty-seven dollars, four reals	37- 4- "

Animals

One draft-horse, appraised at thirty dollars	30- "- "
Item: one mare, appraised to ten dollars	10- "- "
Item: five cows and three calves, two heifers, and two small Bulls, the whole appraised at eighty-four dollars	84- "- "
Item: five sows and thirty suckling-pigs; two barrows, one Boar, and seven others small, the whole appraised at ninety dollars&	90- "- "

Land and Buildings

One Tract of land located at Coles Creek

consisting of seventy-sevenacres, on which there are two small log houses, enclosures, fences, orchard, and ten acres of land ready to be cultivated, appraised at eighty dollars _____ 80- "- "

329- 4- "

---

page 334 brought forward $329- 4- "

French

Titles and Papers

Assets

One Bond given by Philip Alston, absconded, in favor of Alexander Boyd which is at the registry of this jurisdiction, for six thousand dollars____ 6000- "- "

Item: a Note of Mr. John Blommart for two hundred fifty dollars6 Marked "A"_____ 250- "- "

Item: a Note by Mr. Louis Bingaman of forty-seven dollars two reals--Marked "B"-_____ 47- 2- "

Item: another acknowledgment of the same note given by William Callertson for twenty-one dollars Marked "C"_____ 21- "- "

Item: one note by Jeremiah Routh for five dollars four reals--Marked "D"_____ 5- 4- "

Item: one Note of Philip Alston for sixty-six dollars Marked "E"_____ 66- "- "

7098- 6- "

page 335 by count 7098- 6- "

French

Item: An account not signed against divers Individuals who purchased effects at the P„blic Sale of the said late Alexander Boyd, amounting to the sum of two hundred sixty-four dollars- two reals to be verified hereafter- Marked "F"_____ 264- "- "

7362-6- "

Item: one account book Debits and Credits contianing ninety written pages, of which the accounts will be examined and Balanced, by the said Guardian to asertain the total whichwill be them posted in the present Inventory.

The said book marked "G"_____Mem.

And nothing more being found belonging to the said Estate, we have closed and terminated the present Inventory amounting to the sum of seven thousand three hundred sixty-two dollars and six reals, which said effects, titles and papers have been delivered in the charge of Mr. Isaac Johnson Guardian and Curator of the said Minors to be presented again when required by Law and the said Guardian and Witnesses have signed with us, the Commandant aforesaid on the day and year before written, with the exception of one of the Appraisers, James Simmons-

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Isaac Johnson — Philip Pleasant Turpin

Earl Douglass — Josiah Flower

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French

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Forces, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez____

In the position of Guardian and Curator of the Children, minors, of the late Alexander Boyd and Elizabeth Boyd, their father and mother, I Isac Johnson beg leave to present to your Honor that I approve the Inventory made by your Honor of the property left by the late Alexander Boyd and the late Elizabeth Boyd, and pray your Honor to sell the same, and you will do Justice.

Natchez 24th November 1781-

Isaac Johnson

Natchez 24 Nov. 1781-

Advertisements will be exposed in the usual places in the Distirct which will announce the sale of property belonging to the Boyd Estate, on the twelfth of the Month of December.

Grand Pre'

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French

On the twelfth day of the month of December, the year one thousand seven hundred eighty-one, we , Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant Colonel of the Louisiana Regiment, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, at the request of Mr. Isaac Johnson, Guardian and Curator to the minors "Boyd", have proceeded to the sale and adjudication of all the property of the Estate of the late Alexander Boyd and the late Elizabeth Boyd, and to that end, we have notified the Public by notices exposed in the usual places in this Distirct of the said sale, the Purchasers to pay the charges within a year from the date, the price of their adjudication in giving good and sufficeient security Likewise there also will be sold for cahs sundry effects, in order to supply the necessities to the children, Minors, and the expenses of the present proceeding which sale was made in the presence of Mr. Isaac Johnson, Guardian and Curator, Messrs. Francis Farrell, Samuel Heady, William Curtis, Earl Dougless, Silas Crane, Samuel Henry and James Truly, as follows:

page 339

Firstly: a Feather-Bed, five coverlets; one mosquito-bar and one cradel, the whole left to the use of the children-

Mem.

Item: Three dishes and two of Pewter and a twelve plates, twelve spoons and one flat basket, the whole adjudged to Mr. Jeremiah Bryan Surety Mr. James Truly for fifteen dollars two reals _____ 15- 2- "

Item: six Plates of earthern-warer, one bullet, three cups and saucers, one Coffee-Pot, and one tin Box, the whole adjudged to Mr. Isaac Johnson at four dollars- Security--Mr. Francis Farell _____ 4- "- "

Item: one Cooper Kettle, a ball, three pots,

one bake oven and one said-Iron adjudged the whole at Mr. Jeremiah Bryan for seventeen dollars four reals_____ 17- 4- "

Item: one Plough-Share and Coulter, Complete adjudged to Mr. Francis Farrell at nineteen dollars, Mr. Silas, Crane, security_____ 19- "- "

Item: two axes, two Spades, two pickaxes, and one file, adjudged to Mr. Jeremiah Bryan for seven dollars two reals, Mr. James Truly, Security_____ 7- 4- "

Item: two drawing Knives, one hand-saw, another ditto, three chisels, two auguers, one Gauge, one Plane, one Gimlet, one _____ 63- 2- "

page 340 (bound incorrectly)

the Guardian-Curator and others assisting above, mentioned, have signed with us the Commandant aforesaid) the day and year before written.

Francis Farrell — James Truly
Isaac Johnson — Silas Crane
William Curtis — Earl Douglass
Charles de Grand Pre'.

No page number.

brought forward 287- 5- "

Item: and as to the following articles, they have been sold for cash that is: fifty bushels of corn, adjudged to Mr. Isaac Johnson at twenty dollars_____ 20- "- "

Item: five cows and three calves, three heifers, and two young bulls, the whole adjudged to Mr. Isaac Johnson at seventy dollars_____ 70- "- "

Item: five sows, thirty small suckling-pigs, two barrows, one boar, and seven other small pigs, adjudged to Mr. Isaac Johnson at thirty dollars___ 30- "- "

Item: one Cotton Spinning Wheel adjudged to the Widow Osburn, for one dollars four reals_____ 1- 4- "

Item: one pair of Cotton cards adjudged to Silas Crane at four dollars_____ 4- "- "

412- 5- "

And having found nothing else belonging to the Estate to be sold, we have stopped and closed the said sale amounting to the sum of four hundred twelve dollars five reals, and the said

_____

Another page unnumbered

brought forward 112- 3- "

and one pickax adjudged to Mr. Samuel Heady at five dollars one real, Mr. John Terry, Surety__ 5- 1- "

Item: one iron wedge adjudged to Mr. Jeremiah Bryan at one dollar one real, Surety James Truly_____ 1- 1- "

Item: One Draft-horse and one mare, adjudged to Mr. James Truly at sixty-seven dollars four reals, Surety, Mr. Francis Farrell_____ 67- 4- "

Item: Seventy-two acres of land, of which five is an orchard, one which there is a dwelling-house, bounded on one side by the lands of Mr. Alexander McI"tosh and on the other by the lands of the Estate of Samuel Osburn and on another by lands not granted, situate at the Place named Cole's Creek, whole adjudged to Mr. Jeremish Bryan for one hundred and one dollars--Surety Mr. James Truly___101- "- "

287- 7- "

page 341 (chk) Fch.

brought forward 63- 2- "

one hammer

the whole adjudged to Mr. Robert Ford at nine dollars, Mr. Samuel Heady, Surety_____ 9- "- "

Item: The tires for a pair of wheels adjudged to Mr. Samuel Heady for twelve dollars four reals, Surety Mr. John Terry_____ 12- 4- "

Item: Sundry Irons adjudged to Mr. Jeremiah Bryan, at eight dollars, two reals, Mr. James Truly, Surety_____ 8- 2- "

Item: one Horse-Bell adjudged to Mr. Jeremiah Bryan, at three doll rs two reals, Surety Mr. James Truly_____ 3- 2- "

Item: two Chairs, one Churn, four water-Buckets, one old Chest, six wooden bowls adjudged to Mr. Jeremiah Bryan at five dollars two reals--Mr. James Truly, Surety__ 5- 2- "

Item: two Brass Milk Pans adjudged to Mr. Jeremiah Bryan at four dollars one real, Surety Mr. James Truly____ 4- 1- "

Item: three old peices of Chain _____

112- 3- "

Page 342
French

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez_____

In the position of Guardian and Curator for the minor Children of the late Alexander and Elizabeth Boyd, their father and mother, I, Isaac Johnson beg leave to represent to your Honor that I find their Estate in ruin, May it please your Honor to proceed to an Inventory, and you will do Justice, etc

The 24th November -1781-

Isaac Johnson

Natchez 24th Nov. 1781

Let it be done as required-

Grand Pre'.

Y

Page 343
French

Natchez

Deposit of the property of John Smith left in the power of his wife Mary, who has given Surety_____

26th November 1781_____

Page 344
French

On the twenty-sixth day of the month of November one thousand sevenhundred and eighty-one, we, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of Louisiana Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, in pursuance to the representation of Mary Smith wife of John Smith who acted as Lieutenant during the Rebellion in this District and sent to New Orleans, have left in power and possession of said Mary Smith, one Plant tion, a negro named "Solomon" aged about forty years of the Madingo Nation, twenty-nine head of horned Cattle, four horses, twenty-four head of hogs, more or less, also those which are running in the woods, of which the number is unknown, all the provisions, and utensils, and furnishings, having given for safty of all which there is above-mentioned, Surety in the person of Mr. William McIntosh, which

Page 345

said effects, animals, will be forth-coming when required by Law, which said obligation made and executed in the presence of Messrs. Richard Harrison and Francis Farrell, Witnesses, and the said Mary Smith and the Surety have signed also with the said Witnesses and us, the Commandant aforementioned on the day and year before written-

Mary Smith — R. D. Harrison

Francis Farrell — William McIntosh

page 346
French

Before us, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, performing the function of Notary Public as there is none in this Jurisdiction, in the presence of Witnesses has appeared in person Mr. George Rapelier, who by these presents has sold, and sells to Mr. James Wilson, here present and accepting some land situate on the Bayou of Second Creek, containing an hundred square-acres, on which there is one main Dwelling-House frame and two negro Cabins bordering on one side Mr. Samuel Gibson, on another the Widow Godney and on another Mr. Justus King and still another Mr. Francis Farrell; which said land, the said Mr. George Rapalier, grant,s releases and conveys from henceforeard and forever to Mr. James Wilson to possess and to enjoy the same in full ownership

Page 347
French

by him, his heirs and assigns, the said Vendor warranting the said Purchaser from all trouble and difficulty whatsoever, the said land being free from all mortgages.

Which sale, thus made being in consideration of the sum of one hundred dollars, that the said Purchaser has paid in Cash to said Vendor, and who acknowledged having received the same, holding the said Purchaser, his heirs and assigns fully released therefrom, and that these presents be valid at all times, the said Parties give pwoer to the Justices of His Majesty to take cognizance of all their transactions and oblige them to the execution of these presents as Judgement having been given already, renouncing all laws and privileges that they might deem favorable to them, for thus has been the agreement between the aforementioned Parties.

Done and executed at Fort Panmure of Natchez in the presence of

page 348 Messrs. Francis Farrell and Silas Crane, Witnesses have signed with the Vendors and Purchasers and us, the Commandant aforementioned the morning of the twenty-first day of the month of December, one thousand seven hundred eighty-one.

Geo. Rapalje

James Wislon Francis Farrell

Silas Crane Charles de Grand Pre'

Page between
348 & 349 Proceedings Against Bennet Beller, Absconded, on 21 December 1781- Seizure and Sale of his Property in favor of his Creditors.

666

Page 349 French On the twenty-first day of the month of December, one thousand seven hundred eighty-one, we, Charles de Grand Pre', Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, Civil and Military, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Louisiana Regiment, have attended at the dwelling of Mr. Samuel Swayze, to the end to proceed with the seizure of all the property of one named Bennet Beller, resident of this District, being bankrupt to all his Creditors, who left a few days past with five or six other inhabitants for the Chits nation, and for Appraisment, we have named and appointed to office Messrs. James Hormon and Winsor Pipes who have accepted the said charge and promised on oath to discharge the same in conscience and in honor, in the presence of Messrs. Francis Farrell and Don Stephen Minor, Witnesses. To which Appraisement has been proceeded as follows:

Firstly: one pair

Page 350 French of oxen, appraised at thirty dollars _____ 30- "- "

Item: one cow and her calf appraised to twelve dollars _____ 12- "- "

Item: another cow and her calf appraised to ten dollars_____ 10- "- "

Item: another cow and her calf appraised to eight dollars_____ 8- "- "

Item: two heifers appraised to seven dollars___ 7- "- "

Item: one mare and her colt, appraised to ten dollars&_____ 10- "- "

Item: thirteen head of small hogs, appraised thirteen dollars_____ 13- "- "

90- "- "

Which said Appraisement amounting to the sum of ninety dollars_____and the said Appraisers and Witnesses have signed with us, the Commandant aforesaid, the day and year before written.

James Hormon

Francis Farrell Stephen Minor

Charles de Grand Pre'.

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page 351
French

On the morning of twenty-fifth day of the month of December, one thousand seven hundred eighty one, we, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of the Louisiana Regiment, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez have appointed to office to appraise the land of one named Bennet Beller, Messrs. John Hartley and James Horman, who, after having taken oath to discharge the said Charge in honor and conscience and in the presence of Messrs. Francis Farrell and William Hulbert, Witnesses have estimated said land, bordering on one side Samuel Swazy, and the other James Paul, about three or four acres more or less enclosing which has been appraised to the sum of fifteen dollars, including some poor Cabins thereon_____

And the Appraisers and Witnesses have signed with us, the Commandant aforesaid, the day and year before written,

Johannas Snodine James Harmon

Wm. Hulbert Francis Farrell

Charles de Grand Pre'.

Page 352.
French

On the twenty-second day of the month of December, one thousand seven hundred eighty-one, we, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of the Louisiana Regiment, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, have proceeded to the sale and adjudication to the last and highest bidder of all the property of one named Bennet Beller, in behalf of his Creditors to whom he was bankrupt, and having with some other Inhabitants, clandestinely withdrawn to the Indian tribe of Chits, to hwich sale we have proceeded in the presence of Messrs. Francis Farrell, Silas Crane, Don Stephen Minor, Nathaniel Tomlinson, James Hormon, and others assisting as follows:-

Firstly: has been placed exposed for sale, one pair of

page 353 oxen cried and adjudged to Mr. Nathaniel Tomlinson for thirty six dollars_____ 36- "- "

Item: one cow and her cald adjudged to Mr. Silas Crane for eleven dollars two reals_____ 11- 2- "

Item: one cow and her calf adjudged to Mr. Winsor Pipes for ten dollars_____ 10- "- "

Item: two heifers adjudged to Mr. Nathaniel Tomlinson for ten dollars&_____ 10- "- "

Item: one mare and her colt adjudged to Mr. Adam Lanchart for eight dollars_____ 8- "- "

Item: thirteen small pigs adjudged to Mr. Daniel Ogden for thirteen dollars_____ 13- "- "

97- 2- "

PAGE 354 brought forward 97- 2- "

French Which sale amounting to the sum of ninety-seven dollars two reals, and nothing else being found belonging to the said Bennet Beller- but the land, we will place it for sale on another day and the said witnesses have signed with us, the Commandant aforesaid on the day and year before wirtten.

Francis Farrell

James Harmon Silas Crane

Stephen Minor Nl. Tomlinson

Daniel Ogden

Charles de Grand Pre'.

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page 355 brought forward 97- 2- "

French On the eleventh day of the month of January one thousand seven hundred eighty-two, we, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieuteant-Colonel of the Louisiana R^giment Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, have proceeded to the sale and adjudication to the last and highest bidder of one tract of land belonging to one named Bennet Beller if favor of his Creditors, consisting of three or four acres more or less enclosed bordering on one side Mr. Samuel Swazy and te other James Paul, to which sale has been proceeded to legally in the presence of Messrs. Francis Farrell, Silas Crane, James Harmon, James Truly, and others assisting, as follows:

The said land has been placed and exposed of sale, which after having been cired, by the Public Crier, has been adjudged to the party, Mr. Kadis Robie for twenty-nine dollars as his Bid; and the said Purchaser and Witnesses have signed with us, the Commandant aforesaid on the day and year before written-_____ 29- "- "

except the Purchaser who declares he does not know how to write.

Francis Farrell Johannes Snodine

James Truly Silas Crane

Jos. Duncan James Harmon 126- 2- "

Jos. Hannas.

Charles de Grand Pre'.

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page 356

Fch.

Fees

Fees for the Commandant and those of

The Constable and Attorney total____ 25- 2- "

Amount of the SALE 126- 2- "

Net remaining 101- "- "

Examined

Grand Pre'

Creditors of Bennet Beller and the sums due them and those made pro rata and which amount have been paid to each-

Names	Sums Dol.	r.		Their Pro rata
Samuel Henry	30-	"-	"	7- "- "
Samuel Swazy	200-	"-	"	45- 7- 17
Daniel Ogden	25-	"-	"	6- "- 17
William WEst	16-	"-	"	3- 6- 17
Nanette Breecher	16-	"-	"	3- 6- 17
Banjamin Roger	25-	"-	"	5- 7- 17
David Waltman	15-	"-	"	3- 6- 17
Roswell Megget	47-	"-	"	10- 4- "
Charles Adam	20-	"-	"	4- 6- 17
Jeremiah Bryan	33-	"-	"	7- 2- "
Caleb King	8-	"-	"	2- "- 1[illegible]
	435-	"	Total	
due the Creditors				101- "-

Which sum of one hundred eleven dollars divided among each of the said Creditors in pro rata to their debts, which amount is equal to that of the sale, deduction being made for the expenses of the court.

Natchez 19 January 1782

Charles de Grand Pre'.

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page 357

French

On the eighteenth day of the month of March, one thousand seven hundred eighty-two, we, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of the Louisiana R~giment, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, have applied to the office to appraise a horse of one named Bennet Truly, absconded, which has been brought to us by an Indian, Messrs. John Lusk and John Hartley, who after having taken oath to discharge the said office well, have appraised the said horse to the sum of twelve dollars, and the said Appraisers have signed with Messrs. Francis Farrell, James Harmon, Witnesses and us, the Commandant aforementioned, on the day and year above written.

J. Lusk — Johannes Snodine-

Francis Farrell — James Harmon

Charles de Grand Pre'.

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On the twenty-first day of the month of March, one thousand seven hundred-eighty two, we, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel to the Louisiana R~giment, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, have placed and exposed for sale, one horse, found by the Indians, belonging to one named Bennet Truly, absconded, to said his Creditors, which sale has been proceeded to in the presence of , Messrs. Francis Farrell, William Ferguson, and others assisting_____

Thus, the said horse has been placed and exposed for sale, which after having been cried, has been adjudged to Mr. John Row for twenty dollars_____ 20- "- "

The sale amounting to the sum of twenty dollars, and the said assistants have signed wuth us, the Commandant aforesaid-

John Kennedy Will: Ferguson

Francis Farrell Stephen Minor

Charles de Grand Pre'.

page 359

French

Fees	reals	
To the Judge- 2 Sittings_____	44- "- "	dollars
2 Written papers_____	4- "- "	7- "- "
2 Full Signatures_____	8- "- "	
	56	
To the Attorney----------	8- "- "	1- "- "
To the Constable----------	12- "- "	1- 4- "
	76 reals	9- 4- "
Proceeds from Sale----------	20 dollars-	
Expenses----------	9- 4- "	
10 Dollars four reals remaining-----	10- 4- "	

Which has been sent one named Alexander Kalender, Creditor to Bennet Baller, absconded, for the account of nineteen dollars which he owes; conforming to his Petition annexed.

Grand Pre'.

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page 360

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Present Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and its District etc, etc.

The Petition of Benjamin Rogers_____

Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to your Honor that one named Bennet Beller lately absconded from here, owes him for the work of his negro for one month, thirteen dollars and four escalines, money paid to John Lusk one dollar four escalines, for two guns six dollars four reals, for two bushels of potatoes, two dollars, eighteen pounds of salt two dollars making it all twenty five dollars, six escalines, and as your Petitioner is in great need of his money, he prays your Honor to include him with the other Creditors of the said Beller; and your Petitioner in duty bound shall ever prey-

Signed

Natchez — Benjamin Rogers-

December 17, 1781

Francis Farrell

Attorney for the District.

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page 361

French

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Forces, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and its District, etc, etc---------

The Petition of Charles Adam

Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to your Honor that one named Beller late fugitive from here owed your Petitioner the sum of twenty-dollars for some work and for a gun, and as the said Beller has left some property in his District and your Petitioner being in great need of his money, prays your Honor to grant an order for payment and as in duty bound your Petitioner will ever prey-

Signed

Natchez — Charles Adams

December 14, 1781

Francis Farrell, Attorney for the District of Natchez

Page 362

English October 15th 1781-

Benet Bellow Dt. to Charles Adam for work to him to the amount of twelve Dollars-

Det- to One Shot-Gun at Eight Dolers

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page 363

French Don Charles de Grand Pre'- Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Forces, Present Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, etc, etc._____

The Petition of David Walthman_____

Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to your Honor that one named Bennet Belou owes him the sum of fifteen dollars, having been for a beef sold to him and as Mr. Bellu has absconded and your Petitionr is a poor man, he prays your Honor, as the Estate of the said Bellu is condemened to Seizure, to have the Kindness to consider him as one of the Creditors, and as in duty bound your Petitioner shall ever pray.

Signed

Natchez David Walthman

December 17, 1781-

Francis Farrell Attorney for the District of Natchez.

page 364

French Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Forces, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and its District, etc, etc_____

The Petition of Oswell Megget:_____

Your Petitioner begs leave to inform your Honor that he holds an account against one named Bennet Bellu, resident of this District

to the amount of forty-seven dollars, and as Mr. Belle has eft here, and his property is seized, the Petitioner prays your H,nor to consider him, as he is a poor man and in great need of the money, and grant an order for payment with the other Creditors, and as in duty bound shall ever pay-

Signed:-

Oswell Megget

Natchez December 23, 1781

Francis Farrell, Attorney for the District of Natchez.

Page 365

French

Bennet Beliw, Dr. to Ephriam Goble
and
Roswell Megot

1781 th August 1	We began to work for him	1-4
	to turning too dozen handles	1..0
	to making too paxes of plyers	0..4
	to pare of compas-------	2..0
	to a beck horn------	2..4
	to a pare of Shears---	3..0
	to a Anvil-----	2..0
	to a drill------	
1781	to 52 Stompe at 2 bits apiece	13..0
September 2	to 2 pound of steak-------	1..0
	to the use of the Shop for	
	Sondry Little Jobs------	4..0
1781 November the 1	to 18 pound of iron at 2 bits per pound	4..4
	to a days work making wire tuck---	3..0
	to 3 hammas one at a dollar and 2 at a ½---------	4..0

3 files at a dollar a piece 3..0

45..

page 366 French

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Present Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and its District, etc. etc.-------

The Petition of Nanette Breechers

Your Petitioner begs leave to inform your Honor that one named Bennet Bellu, figitive from here, carried off a trunk that she gave him to mend the locks at the price of six dollars a pair, also some ear-rings at the price of ten dollars, and as Mr. Bennet Bellu left here and his property is condemned to seizure, your Petitioner begs your Honor to have the Kindness to consider her with the other Creditors, and as in duty bound, your Petitioner shall ever pray.

Signed

Nannette Breechers

Natchez

December 17, 1781

Francis Farrell, Attorney for the District of Natchez.

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page 367

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Forces, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, etc_____

The Petition of William West_____

Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to your Honor that he gave his watch to one named Bellu, Fugitive, to mend the rings, and in stead of mending them, Mr. Bennet Bellu carried his watch away, the price of his watch is sixteen dollars, and as your Petitioner is a poor man with a large family, he prays your Honor to consider

the matter and grant an order of payment on the profit coming from the effects belonging to Mr. Bellu sold at auction, and as in dtuy bound your Petitioner shall ever pray.

Signed

William West

December 19, 1781-

Francis Farrell, Attorney for the District of Natchez

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page 368 French

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Forces, Present Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez and its District, etc_____

The Petition of Samuel Swazy.

Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to you that he sold to one named Beleu, resident of this District- now absconded, the following articles to the amount of two hundred dollars: ten head of Horned Cattle, large and small; thirteen head of hogs, large and small, two mares, two colts; besides that, he owed fifty-four dollars and four escalines for the work of studding a saddle lastly for several articles supplied him, your Petitioner begs your Honor to grant him permission to recover his own property, and as in duty bound he shall ever pray-

Signed- Samuel Swazy

Natchez

December 30, 1781 Francis Farrell Attorney for the District of Natchez

Back of page 368 French

Natchez 5th Dec. 1781.

The Plantiff shall come with his petition when the seizure of the Fugitive Belue's property shall be made.

Grand Pre'.

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page 369 French

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Forces, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and its District, etc, etc&_____

The Petition of Daniel Ogden_____

Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to your Honor that he gave his watch to one named Bellu, fugitive from here, the value of tweny-five dollars. The said Bellu has left here since and your Petitioner is without his watch, and being very poor and in need of the money, prays your Honor to consider him, as in the effects of said Bellu are condemned to seizure and as in duty bound Your Petitioner shall ever pray.

Signed Daniel Ogden

Natchez

December 14, 1781

Francis Farrell, Attorney for the District of Natchez

Page 370 French

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonle of His Majesty's Forces, Present Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and its District, etc,etc_____

The Petition of William West_____

Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to your Honor that he gave his watch to one named Bennet Belu, fugitive from here , for mending a pair of buckles, and two rings, the price of the watch is estimated at least at sixteen dollars. In Place of mending the buckles and the two rings, he carried away the watch without having paid your Petitioner for it, wherefore your Petitioner prays your Honor to consider the matter as he is a poor man with a large family, and as the effects said Bellu are condemned to seizure, and your Petitioner is in hope that he shall be paid with the other Creditors, and as in duty bound he shall ever pray-

Natchez

December 17, 1781- Francis Farrell, attorney for the District of Natchez.

page 371-
French

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Present Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and its District etc, etc_____

The Petition of Samuel Henry

Your Petitioner begs leave to inform your Honor that about seven weeks ago, he sent his watch from Cole's Creek by one named Earl Douglass to be mended and that the said Douglass left his watch with one named Bellu, who lived at that time at the home of one named Bryan. Now as the said Bellu is a fugitive and has carried away the watch of your Petitioner which cost thirty dollars which your Petitioner earned by the sweat of his brow, and as the said Bellu has left property in this District, your Petitioner prays your H$_o$nor to consider the matter and grant him an order of payment from the possessions of Mr. Bellu, and as in duty bound your Petitioner shall ever pray-

Signed- Samuel Henry

Natchez

December 11, 1781 Francis Farrell, Attorney for the District of Natchez

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Back of page 371 Natchez 10 Dec. 1781

A seizure shall be made of the property of the fugitive and the losers shall be paid-

Grand Pre'.

Page 372- English

The Petition of Saml Henry

Humbly Sheweth:_____

That your Petitioner about seven weeks ago sent a Silver watch from Cole's Creek by the hand of Earl Douglass to have her repaired & the said Earl Douglass left the watch with one Belloo, a Silver-Smith who then resided at the House of Jeremiah Brian_____Now as the said Silver Smith has deserted his Country and carried off your Petitioners watch which cost your Petitioner thirty Dollars (which your) Petitioner got by his Industry, and the said Silver Smith has left Property behind him your Petitioner doth humbly beseech your Honor to take your Petitioner's Grievances into your Honour's most Serious Consideration and allow your Petitioner whatever your Honour thinks proper for his Watch and your Petitioner as in duty bound will pray for your Honour long life and Prosperity_____

N.B.

as a prof that said Silver Smith had my watch I refer you to the following people viz Earl Douglass (Brian James Truly (John Holt

Saml Henry

On separate sheet between 372-373 (sheet just this size)

Bennet Belen Dr. to Caleb King

to one puter Teapot	£= 0 = 0
to one puter quart	£= 0 = 0
to one pare of Shears	1= 0 = 0
to 2 Brisket Brushes	1= 0 = 0
to 2 Small Chains	£= 0 = 0

---

page 373 French

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Present Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and its District etc

The Petition of Jeremiah Bryan-

Your Petitioner begs leave to inform your H$_o$nor that according

to an agreement between Samuel Swazy resident of this District and Benjamin Bellu fugitive from here, is the following: firstly- Bellu gave his note to said Samuel Swazy for two hundred dollars for some horned-cattle, horses, Plantation, in short for all the property of Mr. Swazy as he was afterwards leaving this district for the Illinois and that having received from him an order as part-payment of said property on the Plantations remining in the Cumberland District on the Bank of the Beautiful River, the property of Mr. Samuel Swazy, and Bellu bought the said property; from him:

page 374 French

The Petitioner gave him credit for the amount of twenty dollars, being for lodging for food, for making a shirt, and other articles, etc. The Petitioner would never given him credit if it was not recommended that the old man had some property etc, and with which the said Swazy was to pay. Added to that, I asked five dollars for the shingles of the house, and that the said house is so near my house that no other person can live there without my injuring myself, for which I asked your Honor to consider taking the said property and deem me as the first of the Creditors, and as in duty bound your Petitioner shall ever pray- Signed

Natchez Jeremiah Bryan

Decmber 10, 1781

Francis Farrell, Atterney for the District of Natchez.

(This notation written sideways on Page 374)

Eight dollars more and I pray your Honor to consider the oldest Creditor as he Petitioner has eight dollars to pay to Mr. Goble

page 375 Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, etc, etc_____

The Petition of Alexander Kalendar_____

Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to your Honor that as he is a Creditor of one named Bennet Bellu, fugitive to the amount of nineteen dollars for money paid for him to Mr. John Lovelace and as the effects of Mr. Bellu were sold yesterday, your Petitioner begs your Honor to consider him, in consequence, as he is a poor man with a family and is obliged to gain his living by his own efforts, and your Petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Signed

Natchez Alexander Kalendar

21 March 1782

Francis Farrell, Translator.

Page 376 Inventory of the Estate of Richard Tompson at his death the third of August- year 1777-

Fourteen Horses appraised to two hundred and eighty dollars_____ 280- "- "

Item: one young Bay Horse appraised to forty dollars_____ 40- "- "

Item: eight cows and their calves, appraised to one hundred and two dollars_____ 102- "- "

Item: Nine cows, appraised to one hundred and eighty dollars_____ 108- "- "

Item: Four ditto, of three years appraised to forty-four dollars_____ 104- "- "

Item: Eighteen calves, of a year old appraised to ninety dollars_____ 90- "- "

Item: two oxen appraised to forty dollars_____ 40- "- "

Item: One negro, appraised to four hundred and forty dollars_____ 440- "- "

Item: Twenty hogs appraised to Eighty Dollars 80- "- "

Item: One small mill stone, appraised to ten dollars 10- "- "

Item: One grind-stone appraised to six dollars 6- "- "

Item: Two Plough-Shares- appraised to six dollars 6- "- "

Item: Three hand-saws, two Chisels and a Gauge 2- "- "

Item: one small saw & a hammer, appraised to three dollars 3- "- "

Item: One drawing-knife and one Frow 3- "- "

Item: Four Iron Rings and one wedge, appraised to five dollars 3- "- "

Item: Two sets of Horse-Harness, appraised to eight dollars 8- "- "

Item: Two Bells, appraised to four dollars 40 "- "

Item: One pot, one frying pan, one tea-kettle and another small pot appraised to eight dollars 8- "- "

Item: Twelve pewter basins and ten spoons ditto appraised to eleven dollars 11- "- "

Item: Thirteen pewter plates and two dishes ditto appraised to eight dollars 8- "- "

Item: Two water buckets and one churn appraised to five dollars 5- "- "

Item: two sad-irons appraised to four dollars 4- "- "

Item: Three feather-beds appraised to thirty five dollars 35- "- "

Item: Three mares and two filleys, appraised to ten dollars 10- "- "

Item: One set of Cart-Irons, complete, appraised to thirty dollars 30- "- "

Item: One Plantation St. Catherine's Creek containing five hundred acres, appraised to five hundred dollars 500- "- "

Item: One Plantation on "Cole's Creek" containing one hundred acres, appraised to one hundred dollars 100- "- "

Total amount Dollars 1889- "- "

A true Copy of the Original
Francis Farrell

Appraisement made by Silas Crane and James Hormon

Names of the Children & their Ages

Mary Thompson-- born October 20th 1765
John Thompson-- " Jany 23d 1767
Sarah Thompson-- " August 27 1769
Nathan Thompson-- " January 3rd 1771
Thomas Thompson-- " August 27th 1773
Matthew Thompson-- " June 27th 1775
Richard Thompson-- " Jany 28th 1775

William Smith married the Widow Thompson on the 16th of November: 1778 when the said Smith was married he had nothing: and obtained, after the said marriage, Letters of Administration from the Governor which were deposited with (obliterated) William Heson and Captain Philip Barbours were Sureties: but Captain Barbour having migrated, the matter remained in Status Quo.

Page 377

Signed William Smith

Francis Farrell
Translator.

Volume I

OLD SPANISH RECORDS

Adams County Miss.

ELIZABETH BRAXTON WILLIAMS.

Translator

English

TERRITORY SOUTH OF OHIO---DAVIDSON COUNTY.

This day William Tait personally appeared before me John Gordon a Justice of the Peace for said County and made oath that he had known Capt. James Bosley in this Country these Eleven years and also knew him to have a molatto Girle (a Slave for Life) named Corsey which Girle was stolen from this Country, and it was reported here she was stolen away by a Indian Fellow and taken down the River for a wife to said Indian, and that Capt. James Hoggett brought back said Mollatto Girle, and further this Deponent saith not. Sworn to before me.

Wm. Tiat.

29 June 1796

John Gordon, J. P.

(on same page)

Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio-

Davidson County SS

I. Andrew Ewing being clerk of this county coutt do certify whom it may concern that John Gordon who appears to have taken the above Deposition, is and was at the time of taking the same, one of the Justices of the peace in and for this county duly commissioned and qualified and that as Such full faith and credit is and ought to be given to his acts in courts of Justice and thereout. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of this County July 1st, 1796.

ANDREW EWING.

page 8
continued

it was not there, got inteligences that it was stored at Mr. Bacon's as put there by James Smith and as Mr. Bacon hath clear'd himself from the charge of said flour, it must ly with said Smith in your petitioners opinion to shew what he hath done with the said flour and why he touched or conserned with it, not having any order either from your Petitoner or from Mrs. McIntosh and your Petitioner further opinion that there may be some kind of art or collusion between the said Bacon & the said Smith founded on the very wide differences that appeared to be between the said Smith's testimony on the trial of the cause agst. Bacon & the declaration taken by Mr. Fitzgerald attested by Capt. McIntosh. Therefore under those considerations your Petitioner prays that satisfaction may be given what hath been done with the Flour which he the said Smith hath confessed to have rolled somewhere.

Anthony Hutchins.

Page 9.

French

To Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of the Armies of His Majesty-present Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, etc, etc.

Negro James Vs Clemont Dyson & John Staybreaker

The Petition of the negro named James formerly belonging to Mr. Philip Alston.

Your Petitioner begs leave to inform you that he sold a quantity of corn amounting to 50 dollars to Messrs Clement Dyson and John Staybreaker, and that they gave him a joint note, the note being made in the same name of his Master Philip Alston as he is a negro, and according to English law, which forbids the negro to make any law claim, wherefore, may it please your Honor to consider the matter and grant an order of payment from Mr. Staybreaker as Mr. Dyson has left

Page 6
continued

said Smith hath confessed to have rolled somewhere; and as in duty bound your Petitioner will ever pray God's blessing on you.

Signed

Natchez October 15, 1781 — Anthony Hutchins.

Francis Farrell attorney for this district of Natchez-

Page 7- — Natchez 15 Obre- 1781 — French

Let notice be given James Smith to appear at our audience, tomorrow, 16th Instant.

Grand Pre'

French

Natchez 16-Obre-1781

The parties being heard, James Smith will remit to Mr. Anthony Hutchins, one barrel of flour; or the value thereof in specie; which is fixed at twenty-eifht dollars, having no orders to remove said flour, and not proving to whom he delivered it.

Grand Pre'.

English

Page 8

Natchez District

The Petition of Anthony Hutchins humbly sheweth that your petitioner in June last did purchase from Mr. Tomlinson two barl of flouer, the one for himself and the other for Mrs. Mc Intosh then lived, and after choosing the flour he desired Betsy who lived there & the negroe wenches to put his flour with Mrs. McIntosh's flour, and being in great hast went away immediately having no thought to the contrary but that it would have been stored with the Flour of Mrs. McIntosh, but on hearing afterwards that

To Charles de Grand Pre' lieutenant Colonel of the Armies of His Majesty, Civil & Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, etc.

Anthony Hutchins Vs James Smith

G-16

The Petition of Anthony Hutchins.

Your Petitioner begs leave to inform you that he did purchase two barrels of flour from Mr. Tomlinson, one for himself, and the others for Mrs. McIntosh. Which flour was at the door of the house Where Mr. McIntosh then lived and after selecting the flour he asked of Elizabeth who was one of the family of Mrs. McIntosh and the negress to put his barrel of flour with that of Mrs. McIntosh and being in great haste, he left immediately having no doubt that his barrel had been placed with that of Mrs. McIntosh. But having heard afterwards that the flour was not there, the Petitioner learned that his barrel was placed at the home of Mr. Bacon and that was put htere by one named James Smith, and as Mr. Bacon hath cleared himself from the charge of said flour against him, it must be with the / said James Smith, in the opinion of the Petitioner to show what he has done with the said barrel of flour, and why he is concerned with an affair which does not touch him, having neither been ordered by the Petitioner, nor from Mrs. McIntosh, and which further / in the opinion of your Petitioner, there may be some purpose And of collusion between the said Bacon and the said Smith concerning this case of flour is founded on wide differences that appear in the testimony of the said Smith during the trial against Richard Bacon, and the declaration taken by Mr. Fitzgerald and attested by Captain McIntosh; Under these Considerations, your Petitioner begs that satisfaction be given what had been done with the barrel of flour which

Page 6

Grand Pre'.

Anthony Hutchins Vs James Smith

G-16

To Charles de Grand Pre' lieutenant Colonel of the Armies of His Majesty, Civil & Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, etc.

The Petition of Anthony Hutchins.

Your Petitioner begs leave to inform you that he did purchase two barrels of flour from Mr. Tomlinson, one for himself, and the others for Mrs. McIntosh. Which flour was at the door of the house Where Mr. McIntosh then lived and after selecting the flour he asked of Elizabeth who was one of the family of Mrs. McIntosh and the negress to put his barrel of flour with that of Mrs. McIntosh and being in great haste, he left immediately having no doubt that his barrel had been placed with that of Mrs. McIntosh. But having heard afterwards that the flour was not there, the

Page 6

Petitioner learned that his barrel was placed at the home of Mr. Bacon and that was put htere by one named James Smith, and as Mr. Bacon hath cleared himself from the charge of said flour against him, it must be with the / said James Smith, in the opinion of the Petitioner to show what he has done with the said barrel of flour, and why he is concerned with an affair which does not touch him, having neither been ordered by the Petitioner, nor from Mrs. McIntosh, and which further / in the opinion of your Petitioner, there may be some purpose And of collusion between the said Bacon and the said Smith concerning this case of flour is founded on wide differences that appear in the testimony of the said Smith during the trial against Richard Bacon, and the declaration taken by Mr. Fitzgerald and attested by Captain McIntosh; Under these Considerations, your Petitioner begs that satisfaction be given what had been done with the barrel of flour which

Page 10 continued

in duty bound your Petitioner will ever pway.

William Vousden

Francis Farrell attorney for the District of Natchez.

Note on back of page 10.

Natchez 22 Oct. 1781-

Let notice be given

Grand Pre'

Page 11

French

To Charles de Grand Pre' lieutenant-Colonel of the Armies of His Majesty Civil & Military commandant of the Post and District of Natchez.

John Townshend Vs David Walthman

The Petition of J^hn Townshend

Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to you that he is a holder of a note from one named John Coleman amounting to Seven Dollars six reals for which sum he obtained judgment before your Honor, and one named Daivd Waltman has promised the payment of said note for the Said Coleman in the presence of your Honor, and your Petitioner has not yet been paid and being in great need of his money, prays your Honor to grant an order of seizure against the property of said David Walthman and as in duty bound, your Petitioner will every pray.

Signed

Jean Townshend

Natchez
October 15, 1781

Francis Farreal attorney for the District of Natchez-

back of page 11-

Natchez 15 Oct. 1781-

French.

Let seizure be made as required

Grand Pre'.

Page 9 continued

the country; and as in duty bound your Petitioner will ever pray

Signed
Negro James

Natchez
October 21, 1781.

Let notice be given to the accused to pay the amount claimed.

Brand Pre'.

Note attached to back:-

English-

Back of Page 9 Contd.

Five months and ten days after Date, WE or either of us do promise to pay unto Mr. Philip Alston or Order the sume of Fifty Spanish Milld Dollars on Demand for Value received as Witness our hands this 26th day of December 1780.

Clement X Dyson
his mark

John Staybreaker

Test.
Thomas Moseley

French

Page 10

To Charles de Grand Pre'
-Lieutenant-Colonel of the armies of His Majesty, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, etc, etc.....

The Petition of Mr. Vousdan:-

William Vousdan Vs Richard Bacon

Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to you that he has a demand against one named Richard Bacon for a cow and a calf; which cow and calf were sold to him by one named Alexander Grayon. If the said Bacon chooses to accept prop-erty of the Petitioner / his absence, your Petitioner is of the opinion, with your permission, that Mr. Bacon ought to be responsible to the Petitioner / as Mr. Bacon had bought from a man who is a fugitive rebel now. Wherefore he prays that your Honor will be pleased to take the matter into consideration and compel the / said Bacon to pay him and as

Page 12. Natchez District:- English

Don Carlos de Grand Pre', Lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Commandant Civil & Military of Fort Panmure at the Natchez and its District etc----

The Petition of William Ferguson

Humbly Sheweth:

That John Choat late of this District indebted to your Petitioner in the sum of Twelve Dollars two and 1/2 bitts of the annexed amount. That your Petitioner understands that said Choat has still property in the said District, therefore beg your Honour will take the same into consideration and order that the same be paid and your Petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray-

October 22nd. 1781

William Ferguson

French.

Page 13.

Wm. Ferguson Vs John Shoat.

To Charles de Grand Pre' lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandmant of the Post and District of Natchez, etc, etc-

William Ferguson Vs John Shoat

The Petition of William Ferguson.

Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to your Honor that he has an account against John Shoat, late of this District, now in the woods to the amount of twelve Dollars two and a half reals; according to my register of the account; that your Petitioner understood that the said John Shoat has property in this District, he therefore begs your Honor to consider the matter and grant horder for payment and your Petitioner in duty bound shall every pray.

Signed

William Ferguson

Page 13
continued

October 23, 1781

Francis Farrell Attorney for the District of Natchez.

Back of page 13.

Natchez 23 Oct. 1781

Let seizure be made on the property of the fugitive, rebel.

Grand Pre'.

Page 14.

French

Don Carlos de Grand Pre'-lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, etc, etc.

The Petition of Silas Crane.

Silas Crane
Vs
Benjamin Carol

Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to your Honor that he obtained judgment against one named Benjamin Carol amounting to / eight dollars and six reals. This judgment was obtained in the time of his Excellency Mr. De La Villebeaurre, and as your Petitioner has great need of the money, begs that your Honor will be pleased to grant him an Execution against the said Carole, and as in duty bound will always pray that the Lord will bless you.

Signed
Silas Crane

Natchez
October 21, 1781.

Francis Farrell, attorney for the District of Natchez.

Back of page 14.

Natchez 22 Oct. 1781 (French)

Let the claim demanded be made.

Grand Pre'.

Page 15.

French

Don Charles de Grand Pre',

Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, etc, etc-------

Silas Crane
Vs.
Jeremiah Hill

The Petition of Silas Crane.

Your Petitioner begs leave to inform your Honor that during the time of the British rule, he obtained a judgment against one named Jeremiah Hill amounting to seven and a half dollars, your Petitioner has asked said Hill to come to his home for work, in order to help him pay his debt, but he has kept me waiting a long time, and your Petitioner being in great want of his money, prays that your Honor to grant him an Execution against the said Hill, and as in duty bound will ever pray the good Lord to bless you.

Signed

Silas Crane

Natchez
October 21, 1781

French

Francis Farrell, attorney for District of Natchez.

Natchez 22 Oct. 1781

Let the / claim demanded be made.

Grand Pre'.

English.

Page 16.

Natchez District

Isaac Johnson

The Court of Requests acting agreeable to the capitulation of Baton Rouge holding the British Laws.

To any lawful constable Greeting.

We command you that the Goods and Chattles in District aforesaid of Jeremiah Hill you make five dollars three bitts to satisfy Silas Crane for a judgment which he the said Crane obtained against the said Hill in the said Court of Requests at November Term last, and for his Costs

Judgment	1.4
Clerks fees	2.2
Constables	1.4
Cryees	.1
	$5.3

aforesaid at also this Writ. Isaac Johnson Esquire and the Justices of the said Court Given at Natchez the 5th December 1790.

Will: Ferguson

Clk. Ct.

Page 17.

French

Don Charles de Grand Pre', lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchezand its District etc. etc-----

The Petition of William Vousdan:-

William Vousdan
Vs.
John Terry.

Your Petitioner begs to represent to your Honor that he has an account amounting to thirteen dollars and one real against John Terry, living in this District having been for surveying his land and as the said sum is a long time due the Petitioner and being in great want of his money prays your Honor to give an order for payment from the said John Terry and as in duty bound will ever pray that the good Lord bless you.

Signed
William Vousdan.

Natchez
October 26th, 1781

Francis Farrell Attorney for the District of Natchez.

Back of page 17

Natchez
Oct. 26th, 1781

Let the said John Terry be notified to pay.

Grand Pre'.

Page 18

English

1778-John Terry to Wm. Vousdan--------Dr.

To Surveying 150 acres of Land	L	6	9
To plots----------		18	8
Journey fees 18 leagues @ 5¢ per mile	h	9	

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continued

Exchange at h. 8 per dollar 10 2
Debt on
is---------- 10 . 6

Interest 3 years is2 . 3
13. 1 W: Vousdan

French

Page 19

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of the Armies of His Majesty, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and its District etc etc

Jenny Ogden
Vs.
Sterling
Spell

The Petition of the Widown Jeny Ogden

Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to you that she bought from one named Sterling Spell, living in this district, two cows and two calves for one mare and promised to bring her the said animal at any time she desired. Sometime afterward, Mr. Alexander Calender was employed by the said Widow Ogden to make the trip for her & to receive the animals_____Sometimes afterward, perhaps a week the said Mr. Calendar went to the home of Mr. Spell and asked him for the cattle according to their agreement, their agreement was that he himself oblige to furnish the said Widow two young cows and two calves. Mr. Spell instead of that , sent her a cow ten years old Mr. Calander went to the home of Mr. Spell to ask for another cow and calf telling him that the Widow and her family were suffering for milk, Mr. Spell answered that he would not give another in place-. Wherefore, your Petitioner prays for the mercy of your Honor to consider her and being in great need of milk, grant an order on the said Spell to deliver to her and her children another cow and as in duty bound will ever pray the good Lord to bless you.

Signed

Jenny Ogden

Natchez
October 22. 1781
Francis Farrell attorney for the District of

Natchez.

4
Natchez 22 Oct. 1781

The parties will name arbitors on the grudge in dispute and what they will determine, will be law for them.

/Grand Pre'

French.

Page 21.

Don Charles de Grand Pre' Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez, and its District, etc, etc.-

French

The Petition of William McIntosh

William McIntosh Vs Anthony Hutchins

Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to your Honor that he holds a note against Anthony Hutchins, living in this District, amounting to eighty-five dollars and five reals endorsed to him by Mr. James Farley of Pensacola.

Your Petitioner sent notice to Mr. Hutchins that he had his note and that he would like payment. His reply was that he had paid already---In consequence of that, the note is here and the Petitioner being in great want of money pryas that your Honor for an Order of Payment from Mr. Hutchins, and as in duty bound will ever pray God's blessing on you.

Signe

William McIntosh

Nov. 12, 1781

Francis Farrell, Attorney for the District of Natchez

Bake of page 21.

Natchez 15 Nov. 1781

Let notice be given.

Grand Pre'

French

Seen and examined: Mr. Hutchins will pay the amount of the Note of which Wm. McIntosh is holder1

Grand Pre'

Page 22

Don Charles de Grand Pre', lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's Armies Present / Civil & Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and its District, etc, etc.

The Petition of Anthony Hutchins

Your Petitioner begs leave to acquaint your Honor that he is notified by the constable that he must appear in court to answer to the lawsuit begun against him by William McIntosh. According to a note of James Farlie of Pensacola, the nature of the affair is: that on the fifth of November year 1779, the Petitioner gave his note for two debts, one due from one named Alexander Boyd, and the other from one named P Parker Caradine, expecting to receive the amount of my Note from the two persons, and the samd day I / made a note to Mr. Farley on Messrs. Boy and McCullough, my lawyers (page 23). They accepted my Draft in my presence and they promised payment to the said sum carried in the Draft, to the amount of my note. Now, should / the said sum have / been paid by my attorneys (as I think it has) that will be hard for me to pay a second time, notwithstanding the note is against me. This is a matter that I hope will be cleared up at once, that through that way the Petitioner will not be obliged

Page 23 continued

to pay the debts for Boyd and Caradine twice, but if in any case some time from now, the payment should not have been made, in that case, I hope that I will have time to pay the said Note when the estate of said Boyd & Caradine will remit the money to me-who are the persons with whom I contracted the debt and that have received

Page 24

the profit. (page 24) I am sorry to say that it is very true that I owe much money to some persons who im themselves have not any intention of distressing me having knowledge that I have lost my property in one way or another (for example by Captain James Willing and his Company; secondly by the accident to my sloop named Catherine on the Mississippi River, and thirdly, for the disasturous rebellion at Natchez and as I made all opposition possible which was in my power against their machinations / , and having no other means by which to wrong me, and show their hatred for the Attorney General, Agent, and Major, who having their property protected against said robbers, have placed him in a position now ## of procuring my obligations and by means of ruining me, if its possible. It is their last means of showing their malice against me, but it / has proven useless as I am protected by your Honor.

Page 25

I am willing to pay all my debts, by industry and faithful endeavors, and I hope by the aid of the present government and his Honor in Command to escape from the malice and cruelty of my enemies, and at the same time to satisfy my creditors, and in duty bound shall ever pray.

Signed

Anthony Hutchins

Natchez
November 21, 1781

Francis Farrell, Attorney for the District of Natchez.

(FRENCH) Natchez 21 Nov. 1781

Let him show the receipt of his note or pay-

Grand Pre'

Page 26.

English.

I had notice by Silas Crane a constable to appear on Monday the Instant before Don Charles De Grand Pre' Lieut-Colo in his Most Catholic Majesty's Louisiana Regmt. of foot & Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, etc, etc.

To answer the complaint of William McIntosh respecting a note in favor of Mr. James Farlie of Pensacola_____

The nature of the case is this, On the fifth of November 1779, I gave my note for two Debts, the one due from Alexander Boyd, and other from Parker Caradine, expecting to receive the Amount thereof from them, and that same day I gave to Mr. Farlie a draft for the amount thereof on Messrs. Boy and Mc Cullagh my attorneys who then accepted it in his and my presence and promised payment of the sum mentioned in the said Draft to the amount of the said Note. Now should such sum have been paid by my attorneys / as I suppose it has/ it will be hard for me to pay it again, tho' the Note is against me. It is however a matter I wish to be clear'd up, that I may not be obliged to pay the Debt for Boyd and Caradine twice. But should it hereafter possibly appear that by some means or other payment hath not been made, then even in that

page 26
continued

case I hope I shall be indulged until I can recover the said amount from the Estates of the said Boyd & Caradine who were the persons that contracted the said Debt and received value for it.

I am sorry to say that I am really indebted several sums of money to people who would not / of themselves// whish to distress me knowing that I have lost my property by various misfortunes / to wit)

Page 27

firstly by Capt. James Willing & his party, 2-dly by the unfortunate sloop Catherine in the Mississippi and thirdly by the late insurrection at the Natchez, and I have struggled hard against the Banditti by every art and contrivance that was possible against their machinations that sought the ruin and destruction of Natchez and other things too dreadful to relate, of course I must have incurr'd the displeasure of them and their connections, and having no other way left to vent and expand their malice but by their chief attorney, agent and emissary, who having his property secured by them is in a situation to purchase or procure the several obligations against me, and thereby distress me at any rate; and that as the last and only way now left to display their malice being convinced of my safety from their revenge under your protection in every other respect._____

All my debts, I am willing to take every prudent step to discharge by industry and faithful endeavors & hope by the interposition of the presiding person here to avoid the Tallons of the Camel & yet do justice to

Natchez 23 Nov. 1781

Let him be notified to pay or produce his objections.

Grand Pre'.

Vol L
Page 29

O S R

English

Natchez) Dⁿ Carlos de Grand Pre'
District)

Lieutenant Colo of his Majesty's Armies, Commandant Civil and Military of Fort Panmure and its Dependants, etc, etc

The Petition of Barbour & Harrison

Humbly Sheweth:

Your Petitioners beg leave to inform you that Caleb King of this District stands indebted to them in the just and full quantity of seventy bushels of good merchantable Indian Corn as for Note and your Petitioners by Experience finds to their sorrow that is is not in their power to get one shilling of their just duas without applying to your Honor, they never will think of coming in and paying us otherwise and your Petitioners begs you will Take the same into your consideration and order your Petitioners to be pade, and your Petitioners will every pray.

Richard Harrison
for
Barbour & Harrison

22 November 1781

Page 30

I OSR

French

Don Charles de Grand Pre', lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Present Commandant Civil and Military for the Post and District of Natchez etc, etc

The Petition of Caleb King

Your Petitioner begs leave to inform your Honor, in the month

them. D_____

Obed

Anthony Hutchins

Between 27 and 28

French

Account of Expenses

	dollars	reals
to the lawyer (2) petitions	1	5
to the Constable----------	3 -	2
attendance of Judge--------	3 -	
	7 -	6- "

Expenses of the Judge free

G 1

Page 28 O S R French

Don Charles de Grand Pre'-lieutenant-colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Present Civil and Military Commandant of the Post & District of Natchez etc, etc_____

Barbour & Harrison Vs Caleb King

Your Petitioners beg leave to represent to your Honor that they hold a note against one named Caleb King lviing in this district, amounting to seventy bushels of corn and as your Petitioners find by experience at their loss that it is beyond their power to place a price on their lawful debts without having recourse to your Honor for they / never think of paying us; in consequence of this, we pray your Honor to consider us and grant an order of payment from said King and in duty bound will every pray.

Signed

Richard Harrison
for
Barbour & Harrison

Natchez
November 22, 1781

Francis Farrell Attorney for the District of Natchez

(French)

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cont'd

bushels of corn, conforming to the terms of his note.

Grand Pre'

I
Page 33 English

Natchez) Don Carlos de Grand Pre'
District)
Lieut Colo of His Majesty's Armies, Commandant Civil and Military of Fort Panmure & its Dependances etc etc:-

The Petition of Barbour & Harrison

Humble Sheweth:

That your Petitioners begs leave to inform your Honour that Justus King of this District stands indebted to them in the sum of # 13- 2 As per Note and your Petitioners have long lade out of their / money and at present in great need and begs your Honour will order them to be paid and your Petitioners will ever pray.

Richard Harrison
for
Barbour & Harrison

I

Page 34 O S R French

Don Charles de Grand Pre'-lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Present Commandant, Present / Civil and Military of the Post of Natchez and the District, etc, etc_____

The Petition of Bourbour and Harrisons-

Your Petitioners beg leave of your Honor to represent that they have a Note amounting to thirteen dollars and two reals against one named Justus King citizen of this district, and as your Petitioners have great need of their money, and the Note is a long time due, we pray that you grant an order for the payment by Mr. Justus King; and as in duty bound will every pray-

page 30
continued

of October year 1777 the time that Mr. James Willing came down to Natchez, I gave my note to one named Joshua Howard living in this District for seventy bushels of corn. Which note was indorsed toMr. Richard Harrison & Company. At that time that the note was due, the two Messrs. Harrisons, William Reed and Mr. Caleb King were to-gether in Natchez and at the time of court, in the month of February. I told him that the corn was ready for him (that is to say / the corn was at the Homochitto where I would send the corn to Mr. Harrison) he asked me if I would not send the corn to him at / the White Cliffs, distance from Homochitto three miles. Telling him that because I was engaged to deliver my corn to the Homochitto and not through to White Cliffs- I replied that I did not have the horses to take the corn there. Finally I told him yes if / in case he would make a deduction of ten bushels out of the seventy bushels, he thought for a moment on these words. I told him I would deliver the corn at St. Catharine at the home of one named William Reed, to which deductions said Harrison agreed. Now your Petitioner prays your

(Page 31)

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cont'd

Honor will favor him seeing that he will pay Mr. Harrison the sixty bushels according to their agreement in money, the current price of that time being four reals a bushel, or that the said Harrison wait / for the corn until another crop: and as in duty bound will ever pray.

Signed
Caleb King-

Page 32
French

(French)

Francis Farrell Attorney for the District of Natchez.

Natchez 27 Nov. 1781-
(French)

Examined and the Parties Heard: :-We We have judged and command Mr. Caleb King, to payment or remittance the sixty

Page 34
cont'd

Richard Harrison
for
Barbour & Harrison

Natchez
November 22, 1781

Francis Farrell Attorney for the District of Natchez

Natchez 23 Nov 1781

French

Let him be notified to pay or produce his objections

Grand Pre'

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O S R

French

Don Charles de Grand Pre', lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Present Commandant, Present Civiland Military of the Post and District of Natchez etc, etc _____ _____ _____

The Petition of William Vousdan

Your Petitioner begs leave to inform your Honor that he has a suit against an inhabitant named John Row for a cow and a calf that was in dispute between him and one named Bryan. Which cows and calf was given to him by the decree of the court. I finally asked Mr. Row to-day for the said cow and calf of his. He replied that he would leave the matter to arbiters. Your Petitioner told him that he could not continue to place his property in the hands of others. Prays your H$_o$nor to make said Row send him his cow and calf, and in duty bound will ever pray.

Signed

William Vousdan

November 15, 1781

Witnesseth:-

Samuel Lewis, Mrs. Lewis
Jacob Paul Jr, Jeremiah Bryan

Francis Farrell, Attorney for the District of Natchez.

Natchez 15 Nov. 1781

Page 36
(Fch)

Page 36
continued

Let notice be given

Grand Pre'

(French

Natchez 17th Nov 1781-

The parties and witnesses heard: We have judged and command Mr. John Row to deliver the cow and calf to William Vousdan as proven to belong to him-

Grand Pre'

Vol 1
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O S R French

Don Charles de Grand Pre', lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Commandant Present Civil and Military of the Post and District of Natchez etc, etc----------

The Petition of Anthony Hutchins.

Your Petitioner begs leave to acquaint your Honor that some time after the suit between him and Mr. Richard Bacon having been ordered to deliver a saddle to him, which for several months past he has held in his hands against the law, and that in place of submitting to such decrees, on last Friday having hired or lent said saddle to the same person who lent or hired it another time in spite of the orders given him for adjusting and delivering it to your Petitioner, and your Petitioner in need of which was obliged to ask the constable to ask often for his saddle, and that he could not get it because of the said Bacon having lent or hired etc-

Page 38
French

and to-day said Bacon has placed the said saddle into the hands of the constable in such and exceedingly bad condition that Your Petitioner cannot receive it, the pad was damaged and not

Page 38
continued

suitable for usage and that the crupper was not there that Bacon having absolutely refused to do anything about it according to what the Constable told me.

Now your Petitioner prays your Honor to tell Bacon he will be obliged to submit to authority that Justice will be given to your Petitioners and in duty bound will ever pray.

Signed

November 6, 1781 Anthony Hutchins

Francis Farrell Attorney for the District of Natchez-

Natchez 6 Nov. 1781

Let notice be given Mr. Bacon to conform immediately to the depositions of the court and in behalf of the party, if not he will be ordered to repair the saddle at his expense / or pay the value of it.

Grand Pre'.

Page 39
English

Let Mr. Richard Bacon conform immediately to the decree of the court in favor of the Plaintiff if not, it will be ordered that the saddle be repaired at his expence or pay the Value of it.

Grand Pre'.

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Page 40

O S R English

The Petition of Anthony Hutchins.

Humble Sheweth that sometime past, after trials Richard Bacon was ordered to deliver to your Petitioner a Saddle which he for several months pas'd had unjustly detain'd, and that instead of obeying such orders he did again on friday last, lend or hire the said saddle to the same person, he had lent or hired it to before notwithstanding the express orders that he should immediately repair it, and deliver it for your petitioners use etc,

Page 40
continued

and it was but this day that the said Bacon delivered the said saddle to the Constable in a very unfit condition which your petitioner could not willing receive, as the pad was ruined by long service and abuse, and the Crupper entirely gone, and he Bacon utterly refused as the Constable said to do anything more about it, etc----------

Your Petitioner therefore prays that the said Bacon may be constrained to pay obedience to authority that justice may therein be done to your petitioner.

Signed

October 29 1781. Anthony Hutchins

BETWEEN

PP 40 & 44

Year Of 1780

Don John Blomart

against

Mr. Mc Intosh

*****

Page 41
Spanish

Substitution } In the city of New Orleans on the twenty-seventh day of in the year and
the month of May / one thousand seven hundred / eighty, before me the undersigned Notary appeared John Blomart, Esquire, who certified and declared that the power of Attorney given him and confirmed by James Jellison before the present Notary on the thirteen instant which has not been since revoked, and

Page 42
Spanish

of a Special clause therein, he does hereby substitute Francis Broutin to pursue the suit instituted by said Jellison versus Alexander McIntosh. This done in the presence of Don Fernando Rodriguez, Peter Cowley and Don Adrian de la Plaza, all residents of this city= Blomart = Before me Lenardo Mazange = Notary Public.

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continued

Compared with the Original before me remaining in my power and archives which was sent me, and found to agree therewith: the present copy delivered at the request of the Party: In New Orleans on the day of the date thereof:-

In testimony of the Truth

Leonardo Mazange
Notary Public-

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English

Received from Mr. James Jellison two Setts of Certificates on Government for four hundred and thirty eight Dollars whoch I promise to be accountable for the dangers of the River Seas and any excepted Natchez the 1st January 1779-

Alex R. McIntosh

Page 44

(English)

English

Mr. Alexander McIntosh

to James Jellison Dr.

1779

To two Setts of Vouchers gave you as per acct. bearing date of 1st Jan for ___	438 -
To Interest on the sums from the 15th March at in st which time you paid Mr. John Miller the above amt in Bills of Exchange with	35. 6
you Rec'd from Government for the above Vouchers Being one year & 2 months to pay at 8%	473. 6
To work done at y^r Waggon	6. -
	479. 6

Page 44
continued

Cr.

By my Note gave you at
Natchez 40. -
By Ballence due J. J. 439. 6

479. 6

E. E. New Orleans the 15th May
1780
Jam. Jellison

Witness:
Blomart

Page 45
English

Iddo certify that the Within mentioned Ballance of the Sum of Four Hundred & thirty Nine Dollars & six Ryalls is Justly due me, and that I have nott Rec'd aney Part thereof Given under my hand at New Orleans this 15th May 1779-

James his X mark Jellison

Witness:
J. B. Blomart

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46

English

O S R

Natchez District:

Personally appeared before me, John Blomart Esquire one of the Justices assigned to keep the Peace for the said District William Ferguson, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God deposeth and saith that Mr. Alex^n McIntosh formerly a Captain and Commanding Officer at Fort Panmure from sometime in September 1778 until the 10th December following did receive 4 bills of Exchange from the Board of Ordnance in Pensacola on London for the Works done at said Fort from 1st September 1778 to the 10th December following, among which was included for building a Block House & finishing another, that was done by James Jellison which amounted to the best of his 4 deponents knowledge to four hundred and thirty-eight dollars____

Will Ferguson

Sworn before me
this 8th April 1780
J. B. Blomart

Page 47
English

I do hereby certify that I had a Warrant from Colo. Commandant John Mc. Gillinray Esquire to act as Clark of the Garrison and works bearing date of the 24th or 25th September 1778 till the 10th December following, the Within named Mr. Alexander McIntosh, commanding

Will: Ferguson

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English

Natchez)
District)

Appeared before me John Blomart, Esq. one of the Justices to keep the Peace for this District: Chris^n. Bingham an who being duly sworn saith that some time in the M_onth of Nov. last he this deponant was at the House of Alex^a McIntosh when a James Telleason came there / to make a demand of certain Sum of M_oney owing him from Mr. McIntosh being Employed by Him to Build Blockhouses- in Fort Panmure- that Deponant heard Mr. McIntosh Offer Mr. Jam. Telleason a Draft on John Miller Esq. But that the same not being satisfactory to the Claimant Mr. McIntosh promised to pay the cash in all the Month of December followng & further Deponant Saith not _____

Bingaman

Sworn before me
this 24th April 1780
J. B. Blommart

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Spanish

The undersigned Attorney by Substitution for James Jellison of the District of Natchez has the honor to represent with the utmost respect, that as it will fully appear by the four documents hereto annexed, that Alexander McIntosh now in this city, is indebted to the said Jellison in the sum of four Hundred and thirty-nine dollars and six reals, and that although the payment of the said sum has been frequently demanded yet it has been impossible to collect payment, may it please your Excellency to order that the said Debtor do examine the signature at the foot of the obligation presented which was signed in the presence of his wife, Anna who is in the city, with Patrick Foley then an officer under the / said McIntosh to verify and declare if the said signature be in his own proper hand writing: and that your Excellency will also be pleased to allow the said Documents to be translated into the Spanish, naming as interpreter, Don John Du Forest, and then returned to the Petitioner to serve when need be.

Page 50
Spanish

Another thing: Respecting the said Anna McIntosh, his wife has just returned to Natchez. May it please your Excellency to order that she not leave this city until the conclusion of this just suit about which I petition your Excellency.

Frank Broutin

Let the Documents in the foregoing Petition mentioned be translated by one named interpreter, John Duforest, accepted to do this writing.

Postigo

Duvergee

Page 51
Spanish

By order of Don Pedro Duvergee Alcade of the city of New Orleans by regular license swear to have affirmed it on this twenty-

seventh day of May, one thousand seven hundred eighty1

Leonardo Mazange

Notary Public-

On the same day communicated to Don Francisco Broutin-

L Mazange

Not.Pub.

Page 52
Spanish

The undersigned Attorney for James Jellison in the suit instituted by him against Alexander McIntosh for the payment of four hundred thirty-nine dollars and 6 reels pray that your Excellency will be pleased to order that the Deposition of mr. Patrick Foley in the matter be taken and Don John DuForest translator, being absent in the country, that you will be pleased to appoint some other intelligent person for this purpose.

May it please your Excellency to proceed to grant the prayer of this petition which is just and necessary and in no wise proceeding from malice.

Frank Broutin.

I do hereby name Richard Franch as translator in this case who will be sworn in the usual manner to discharge the same faithfully

Duvergee

Page 53
Spanish

By order of His Excellency Don Pedro Duvergee, Mayor, I have signed it in the city of New Orleans on this twenty-ninth day of the month of May in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

Leonardo Mazange

Not. Pub.

Page 53
con't

On the day aforementioned sworn before Francis Broutin-

L Mazange
Not. Pub.

On the said day I have caused to know Richard French, and about whom I was told had accepted it and sworn by God to believe he will proceed well and faithfully, and I sign my name and do certify Before me

Leonardo Mazange

John Joseph DuForest Not. Pub.

Page 54
Spanish

In the city of New Orleans on the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty Before me the undersigned Notary have appeared Patrick Foley who being sworn on the Holy Cross to relate the truth relating to a Note signed "Alexr. Mc Intosh", which was exhibited to him, he declared through the medium of the Interpreter that the said Note was written by him and signed by the said Alexander McIntosh in his presence, and in his usual hand writing. In testimony whereof the said Deponent has signed with the Interpreter=

Richard Fremch,

Patrick Foley

Before me

Leonardo Mazange

Not. Pub.

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Spanish

In the city of New Orleans on the second of the month of Junio in the year one thousand seven hundred eighty, before me the undersigned Notary, appeared Anna Shell, lawful wife of Mr. McIntosh who knows and by virtue of the commission entrusted to me, receive his signature and the writ of judgment of the signature at foot of the obligation before mentioned was exhibited to her, and having examined the said signature she declared the same to be in the hand writing of her said husband and written in the same manner in which said declaration was made through the Interpreter Don John Duforest, who signed the same with the said Deponent in my presence.=

Ann McIntosh

John Joseph Dufroest

Before me

Leonardo Mazange

Not. Pub.

Page 56
Spanish

The undersigned Attorney for James Jellison in the suit instituted by him against Alexander McIntosh for the recovery of the sum of four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and six reals, has the honor to represent: that he has been informed that a certain John Baptiste Macarty has moneys in his hands belonging to the said Alexander McIntosh, proceeding from the sale of Tobacco: wherefore he prays that the said Mr. Macarty be ordered to declare on oath the exact sum in his possession belonging to said McIntosh, and that the said Amount be attached in his hands and held subject to the order of his Tribunal = May it please your Honor to grant the prayer of this Petition, which is just and necessary, and in no wise proceeding from malice =

Francisco Broutin

Page 57
Spanish

Dom
/ as requested in Petition-

Duvergee

Postigo-

By order of his Honor Don Pedro Duvergee Alcade, in this city I have affirmed it this third day of June one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

Leonardo Mazange-

Not. Pub.

On the same day attested by

Don Francisco Broutin

L. Mazange

Not. Pub.

On the same day, month and year before written, before me, Don John Baptiste McCarty who being duly sworn on the holy Cross to relate the truth in relation to the foregoing Decree, declared that he had in his hands a sum of about five hundred dollars belonging to Mr. Alexander McIntosh, whereupon I the said Notary, have notified him

Page 58 Spanish to hold the said sum in his possession subject to the order of the Tribunal-

In testimony whereof he has signed this day and year beofer written-

Jeam Baptiste McCarty

Before me.

Leonardo Mazange

Not. Pub.

Page 59 Spanish By me, the undersigned attorney for James Jellison in the suit that has been instituted against Alexander McIntosh for the collection of four hundred thirty-nine dollars and six reals respectfully represents, that in order to justify the right of his demand he is ready to present Witnesses that will prove the legitimacy of his debt, for which he prays that your Excellency will interrogate them in the matter.

May it please your Honor to grant the prayers of this Petition, which is just and necessary and in no wise proceeding from malice, etc.

Francisco Broutin.

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Let the proceedings in this case be transmitted to the Tribunal of his Excellency Don Pedro Piernas where the suit should have been instuted in the first instance.

Duvergee

By decree of His Honor Don Pedro Duvergee, Mayor, second in Command / in this city, I have affirmed it on the fifty day of June, one thousand seven hundred eighty.

Leonardo Mazange

Not. Pub.

I notified Don Francisco Broutin on the same day which I certify.

L. Mazange

Not. Pub.

Let the proceedings be referred to the Auditor.

Piernas

Page 61 By decree of His Honor Don Pedro Piernas, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Battalion at the Gove nor's Place I have affirmed it on the sixth day of June one thousand seven hundred and eighty-

I notified Don Francisco Broutin on the same day which I certify.

L. Mazange.

Not. Put.

The claim of the Party cannot be admitted here, it being necessary that the signature should be examined and acknowledged by the Debtor before and execution can issue, and this examination should be made before the Judge at the Place of the Debtor's residence, who alone is competent to try this case. Releasing the provisional attachment of Don John Baptiste Macarty of the amount

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continued

of five hundred dollars, sentencing the Plaintiff to pay the costs.

Postigo

Vol. I

O S R

English

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Natchez)
District) Don Carlos Grand Pre'
Lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's Armies Commandant, Civil and military of Fort Panmure and its Dependance etc, etc----------

The Petition of Barbour & Harrison

Humbly Sheweth:

That your petitioners beg leave to inform your Honour that Andrew Knotts late of this District Stands indebted to them in the Sum of 46-3 as per the amount the said Knotts property is now in the hands of Mr. Parker Caradine of Cole's Creek which he says he purchased of Said Johnston Your Petitioners beg leave to inform your Honour that purchase was made at the time he was leaving the District after the Rupture that was here in Taking Fort Panmure from Mr. De La Villebeuvre sale could be for Nothing more than to Defraud his Creditors as Some other private views of his own as the Said property was Disposed of at the time of his going off and now your Petitioners beg your Honour will take me into consideration and suffer no such Sales to defradd your Petitioners of their Just Demands, and your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray 12th of October 1781.

R. D. Harrison
for
Barbour & Harrison

Vol. I

French

Page 63

O S R

Don Charles de Grand Pre'-Lieutenant Colonel of the Armies of His Majesty's Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, etc, etc----------

Barbour & Harrison Vs Andrew Knotts

The Petition of Barbour & Harrison-----

Your Petitioners beg leave to inform your Honor that Andrew Knott, late of this District, is in debt to them to the amount of forty-six dollars three reals according to our joint account, and that the properties of the said Johnston are being held by Mr. Parker Caradine of Coles Creek, which he said that he purchased from said Knott. Your Petitioners beg permission to inform your Honor that the sale / was made at the time that he was leaving / the country after the Rebellion, and that he had been present at the time that they took Fort Panmure from Mr. De La Villebeurre, which sale was made for a plan to defraud his creditors, of their just debts, or some other particular plan of his, and as the said property was disposed of at the time that he was leaving here; Your Petitioner prays Your Honor to think twice, and suffer no such sale to take place, and as in duty bound your Petitioners will every pray.

Signed
Richard Harrison
for
Barbour and Harrison

Natchez
October 12, 1781

Francis Farrell
Attorney

Page 64

(French)

Natchez 12 Oct. 1781

Page 64
continued

Let it be notified to the agent of one named Andrew Knotts/ and particularly to Mr. Parker Caradine to pay the amount commanded.

Grand Pre'

English

Mr. Caradine's answer

He says he never had any Dealings with said Johnston whatsoever____

J. J. Duncan

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Vol. I

O S R

English

Mr. Andrew Knotts

1777 To Barbour & Harrison:- DR.

6th November	To 1 Hankerchief_____	1. 4
	3 yds. Ogna	1. 1
	3 yds. Strip'd Linen	2. 2
	1 Hankerchief	1. 4
5th December	Gartering	. 6
	1 Looking Glass	1. 4
	1 Frying Pan	1. 4
	1 ps. Chince	16. _
	1 Horse	35. _
4 yrs. interest on $26. _		8. _
To the writing of one Petition		1.
Cr. = In Full		$ 70. 1

We do certify the above account to be just and true_____ R. D. Harrison

(French) We certify this to be a just count. Richard Harrison

for

Barbour & Harrisons

for

Barbour & Harrison

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O S R

French.

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's Army, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez etc, etc.

The Petition of Michael Lopez/

Your Petitioner begs leave to inform Your Honor that he had an account against one named Gale late of this District, to the amount of Nine Dollars and a half having been for linen sold to him and as Mr. Gale has someting to pay with in this District and your Petitioner being in great need of his money begs your Honor to consider him and grant an order of payment; and as in duty bound he will ever pray.

Signed

Michael Lopez

Natchez 11th

October 1781

Francis Farrell

Attorney

Page 67

(French)

Natchez 11th October 1781

Let it be notified to the Agent of the party to answer or to pay/

Grand Pre'.

(English)

Let this be communicated to the Attorney of the party absent to answer myment.

Grand Pre'.

Page 68

French

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's

Page 68
continued

Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, etc, etc_____

The Petition of Jeremiah Bryan

Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to your Honor that he has an account against Philip Mulkey, late of this District, fugitive and rebel, to the amount of Nine Dollars. The Petitioner subscribed four Dollars per annum / to his support for him to preach to me and my family and as the said minister has not preached according to his promise, your Petitioner thinks with your permission, as he has not finished his time as minister, your Petitioner being of need of his

Page 69

money begs your Honor to consider him, and grant an order to refund the money, and your Petitioner as in / duty bound will ever pray.

Signed

Jeremiah Bryan

Natchez
October 14th 1781

Francis Farrell, attorney for the District of Natchez.

(French)

Natchez 18th Oct. 1781

A seizure has been ordered on the property of said Mulkey and as long as it shall be up for sale, the Petitioner will appear to make his Petition good.

Grand Pre'

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Vol. I

O S R

G 12-French

Don Chalres de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and the District etc, etc

The Petition of John Farquhar

Your Petitioner begs leave to inform your Honor that he holds a note against Peter Hawkins, citizen of this District to the amount of one hundred and four Dollars, and as your Petitioner is in great need of his money prays your Honor grant him an order of payment from said Hawkins with interst of the said note, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

Signed

John Farquhar

Natchez October 11th, 1781-

Francis Farrell,

Attorney

Page 71

Natchez 11th October 1781

Let it be notified to Mr. Peter Hawkins to pay the amount of his note to the Petitioner.

Grand Pre'/

Page 72

French

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil & Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and the District etc, etc_____

The Petition of Peter Hawkins:____

Your Petitioner begs leave to inform your Honor that he has been sued by one named John Farquhar, inhabitant of this District for a note of one Hundred four Dollars____Your Petitioner begs your Excellency to listen / to him with petience. He wishes to show how he was treated by the said Farquhar. The bill which is in question now was due him by one named Whitefield, indorsed by him to Messrs. Green and Marquhar and Company. As soon as these gentlemen

Page 72
continued

received the note, Mr. Green came to my home, asked me if I had tobacco for sale, I told him that it bordered the wood but I was keeping my tobacco to pay a note in question, he replied "if we (p. 73)

Page 73

take up your note, Are you willing to deliver your crop of tobacco?" I told him in the affirmative / and at the same time, gave my obligation to him as pledge for my tobacco.

Afterwards your Petitioner agreed / to deliver to Farquhar and Green two hogsheads of Tobacco at the landing by the first of January. The agreement was made in writing between Green, Farquhar and me, and that the said gentlemen have promised to pay me the current price, signed in the presence of two gentlemen, Messrs. John Bisland and William Ferguson. At the time agreed, I delivered the two hogsheads of tobacco to the said gentlemen- Finally the tobacco was sent to New Orleans, Mr. Farquhar sold one, and left the other in the city. Mr. Mays sent down tobacco to the said place at the same time where his tobacco was sold at nine Dollars a hundred. Now, I am sued by Mr. Farquhar, my note being in his hands, and gives me

P-74

no credit for the two hogshead of tobacco.

Wherefore your Petitioner begs your the Honor to consider him and requires the said Farquhar give / Petitioner / credit for his tobacco before he is made to pay a note that he supposed the two hogshead of tobacco had payed, and as in duty bound he will ever pray-

Signed

Peter Hawkins

Natchez
October 12th 1781-

Francis Farrell

Natchez 12 Oct. 1781

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continued

Let this be notified to the Parties to appear before our Audience to-morro the thirteenth instant.

Grand Pre'.

Page 75

1780 Mr. Peter Hawkins in his running account with Green & Farquhar, Debitors

			Ps.	French R
July		To eight pounds of salt	1	5½
September	1st	To one gallon of Rum and 5# sugar	5	7
"	12th	To two bottles of Rum	3	2
November	11th	A pint of Rum		6
		To your acceptance in favor of Alexander Gradon	13	2½
"	"	To your note endorsed to us	104	-
"	"	To interest on said note	6	-
	December 9	To 5b lbs. of salt $20 per 100	11	-
	" 18	2 Bottles of Rum	3	-
	" 24	2 Bottles of Rum	4	-
	" 25	3 Bottles of Rum	6	-
		One handle for a Kettle		4
	29	10 lbs. of salt and 5 lbs of lead wanting two ounces two pounds of sugar	12	32
1781	Jan 16	To four pounds of sugar	2	-
		For the Freight of 2 pounds of two hogsheads of tobacco carried to the City	12	-
		To expenses for loading & unloading the expenses for porterage	2	-
		To the expense of storage	1	-
			187	62

back of page 75

the total sum carried	187	62
		187/ 62

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Vol. I

	French
By credit given to Mr. Hawkins	
By Balance in your favor in your receipt for three hundred and forty pounds of lard	3- 4
By money received	2- -
By five hundred and seventy-nine pounds of tobacco	46- 3
By a hogshead of dark tobacco not sold and having to be stored at Mr. Morgan's, and having been refused by the Furger on account of the quality-in the City of New Orleans	56- -
	107- 7
By Balance due us	79- 72
	187. 62

N. B. If in case the hogshead of tobacco be sold for more than the sum carried in the account, we will give credit if not, said Hawkins is due us, as the tobacco remains at his risk.

Natchez 8th-1781-

Notice: The parties being heard and the account proved and the signature of the Note acknowledged, we have condemned and do hereby condemn Mr. Peter Hawkins to the payment to the amount

Page 77 of seventy-nine dollars six rials in favor of Messrs. John Farquhar and Green, and the amount of the balance of their account to deliver to said Hawkins, his Note for one hundred four Dollars and to account to him for the last hogshead of tobacco in case the sale exceeds the sum of fifty six dollars credited to said Hawkins-

Grand Pre'.

Page 78 I hereby certify that I was with Mr. John Farquhar at the selling and delivering a hogshead of tobacco, and that the net weight of it was five hundred ans seventy nine pounds french weight, at the rate of Eight Dollars per hundred weight- payable in Merchandise- New Orleans february 8th 1781-

Charles Norwood

Page 79 French

Don Charles de Grand Pre'- Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and District, etc, etc--------

The Petition of Anthony Hutchins

Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to your Honor that he purchased a barrel of flour from one named Tomlinson in the month of June past. He supposed that the said barrel was placed in the store of Mr. McIntosh having given order for the same------

But James Smith, who was employed by Mr. McIntosh, with two negroes had placed the barrel of flour in the house of Richard Bacon, near the door of this house, the flour was inspected and your Petitioner has asked for / the flour from the said Bacon, but he refused to send to me, and also, he said that the barrel of flour was never placed at his house. Your Petitioner

Page 80 begs clemency of your Honor to make the said Bacon send me the barrel of flour, or my money. And your Petitioner has reason to continue to complaint of said Bacon, that he kept a saddle / the property of your Petitioner for three months passed which was used by him and others, during which your Petitioner suffered for the need of his saddle and more grief against him-

& As in duty bound will ever pray.

Signed

Anthony Hutchins-

Natchez
October 11-1781-

Francis Farrell
translator

Natchez 11 Oct. 1781

(French)

The parties are to appear at our audience on Saturday, thirteenth of the present month for the affair to be settled.

Grand Pre'.

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The Petition of Anthony Hutchins Humbly Sheweth that a Barrell of flour which your Petitioner in June last, purchased from Mr. Tomlinson he expected was put in the store of Mr. McIntosh having directed that it should be stored there, but James Smith who was in Mr. McIntosh's imploy with two of the said McIntosh's Negroes put it into the House of Richard Bacon near Door, the said flour was inspected and your petitioner applied to the said Bacon for the said flour But he refused to deliver it and even denied that the said Barrel of flour ws ever put into his house Your Petitioner therefore implores that the said Bacon may be compel'd to deliver to him the said Barrel of flour, or the value thereof & your Petitioner further complains that the said Bacon hath unlawfully taken a saddle the property of your petitioner & hath unjustly detained it for three Months past which he both converted to his own use & to the use of others whilst your Petitioner hath been deprived of the use & benefit thereof against the will of your petitioner.

Page 82

French

Don Charles de Grand Pre's, Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and the District etc----------

The declaration of James Smith and pursuant to the suit.

A short time after Captain Morondier had taken possession of Fort Panmure, that he was at the door of this part of the house of Richard Bacon where Mrs. McIntosh lived at the time, and that there came two opened barrels of flour for Colonel Hutchins one for Mrs. McIntosh's use and the other for the said Hutchins, and the barrel for Mrs. McIntosh was taken to her own store, and the other was rolled part of the way opposite the same place, but having been forbiddem to take it there for want of room, the barrel was taken by the said Smith to the home of said

Page 83

Richard Bacon and was rolled by the said Smith into the same room where the other barrels of flour were placed, but on the other side of the said room, on the left side near and on the other side of the water jar and that the said Smith obtained permission to place the barrel of flour in the said house.

Signed

James Smith

Natchez
8th October 1781-

Witnesseth:-
Alexander McIntosh
George Fitzgerals

Page 84

Natchez 13 Oct. 1781

Notice:- The parties and witnesses being heard, everything being considered Mr. Richard Bacon shall not be held for payment of the said barrel of flour claimed by Mr. Anthony Hutchins / which was placed without knowledge in the house of said Bacon, he is not charged. As to the saddle, it shall be restored to said Mr. Hutchins in the same condition that it was when sent to the house of said Bacon, or if injured, he shall have it repaired immediately

and shall besides pay to the said Mr. Hutchins five dollars damage_____The cost equally divided to the exception of my fees which will be carried free.

Grand Pre'.

Page 85

The Declaration of James Smith is as follows- that a short time after Cap't de Morander received Possession of Fort Panmure that he was ath the door of that part of the House of Richard Bacon when Mrs. McIntosh then lived and saw two barrels of flour opened for Colonel Hutchins, the one for the use of Mrs. McIntosh & the other for said Hutchins own use and the other for Mrs. McIntosh was taken to her own store, and the other was rol'd part of the way towards the same place but being forbid taking it there for want of room, it was taken by the said Bacon & was by said Smith rol'd into the same room where other flour was stor'd but on the opposite side on the left hand near & on the other side of the water jars, and that the said Smith had leave before he put the Flour into the said House.

Natchez the 8 October 1781

Wit: Alexander McIntosh
Geo. Fitzgerald

James Smith_____

Page 86
Vol. I

French

Don Charles de Grand Pre
Lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and its District & etc & etc-
The Petition of Oswell Megget.

Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to your Honor that he obatined judgment against one named Jeremiah Routh, living in this District, to the amount of seventeen Dollars and five reals, and as your Petitioner is in great need of his money, he prays your Honor to grant him an order of seizure and as in duty bound will ever pray.

Signed Oswell Megget

Natchez Sept. 29, 1781

Francis Farrell
Translator

Back of page 86

Natchez 29, Oct. 1781

Let the seizure demanded be made.

Grand Pre'.

Between Pages 86 & 87

English

Mr. William Case

To John Kennedy, Dr.

1781		
May 15	To a large House Boat taken by you my Property and not returned----------	50. -

Page 87

French

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and its District, etc, etc----------

The Petition of John Kennedy.
Your Petitioner begs leave to inform your Honor that he has an account against William Case recently of this District, now fugitive and rebel to the amount of fifty Dollars having been for a cradle which Mr. Blommart ferreted out to him, and that he the Attorney of the said Rebel Case refuses me payment, and

as the Petitioner is a poor man and in great need of his money, consider him and
he prays your Honor to / to grant him an order of payment from said Case as he left much property, and in duty bound will ever pray-

Signed

John Kennedy
Francis Farrell
Attorney

Natchez October 2, 1781

Page 88 French Natchez 3 Oct. 1781

The agent for the fugitive Case will pay the amount of the demanded, if not, the Constable will proceed immediately to the seizure of the property of the said Case.

Grand Pre'.

Page 89

Don Chalres de Grand Pre' Lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and the District, etc, etc.

The Petition of William Brocus.

Your Petitioner begs leave of your to inform your Honor that he has an account against Philip Mulkey, late of this District now Rebel and Fugutive, to the amount of the forty eight Dollars seven reals, and as your Petitioner is in great need of his money, and as Mr. Philip Mulkey left property, he prays your Honor to consider him amongst the other creditors, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed William Brocus
(
(Francis Farrell
Translator and Interpreter

Back of Page 89

Natchez 29 Oct 1781

The Petitioner shall be paid in his turn.

Grand Pre'.

Page 90 Mr. Philip Mulkey Dr. T. Mr. Wm. Brokum

Vol. I

	Dolars	
To one Iron Pott	14 -	0
To one brass Kettle	16 -	0
To Twenty wieght of Baken	2 -	4
To six pounds of Shugar	3 -	0
To your note	3 -	3
Answered rent Jerimiah Breant	3 -	0
To eight Bushels of Corn 1 Dol B	8 -	0
To Capt. Lent	7 -	0
To one gallon of Sider	2 -	0
To one Duzon of Apples	1 -	0
	59 -	7
Credit To Eleven of Potatoes	11 -	0
	48 -	7

Sept. 28th 1781 Natchez

Wm. Brocus_____

Page 91

French

The Constable Duncan will go on and proceed with the seizure of all the property of the Fugitive Mulkey____

Natchez 8th Oct. 1781

Grand Pre'.

English

Philip Mulkey Tanner Dr.

To Benj	D	.	3
By Capt. Lent----------	9	.	4 . 0

By Credet----------	£	4	0
for James Tucker--------	1	0	0
	17	0	0

Page 92 French

Vol. I Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and the District, etc, etc---------

The Petition of Alex^{r} McIntosh

Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to your H$_{o}$nor that he has an account against one named Nathaniel Allen, living in this District, to the amount of twelve dollars four reals, having been for a house rented to him by one named Mr. McIntosh, and as Mr. Allen has payed me nothing for the use of my house / the Petitioner pryas the goodness of your H^{u}nor to grant me an order of payment, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

Signed

Alexd^{r} McIntosh

Natchez
Sept. 26, 1781

Francis Farrell
Translator

Page 93 French

Vol. I Natchez 29 September 1781

Let this be notified to Mr. Nathaniel Allen to pay the twelve dollars demanded.

Grand Pre'.

Page 94 French

Vol I. Don Chalres de Grand Pre', Lieutenant Colonel in His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commdantant of the Post of the

Point Coupee and its District and to the private / commission of Natchez and its District, etc, etc.

The Request of Elenor Price.

Your Petitioner begs leave to inform your Honor that she had an account against John Faquhar inhabitant / of this district, to the amount of five dollars six reals, and as your Petitioner is very poor, and in great need of her money, prays your Honor to make the said John Farquhar pay, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

Signed

Elenor Price

Natchez
Sept. 17th 1781

Francis Farrell,
Translator and Interpreter

Natchez 18 Sept. 1781

Mr. John Farquhar will pay five dollrs six bits to Elenor if not he will be forced by the voice of Justice.

Grand Pre'.

Page 95

French

Natchez 22 Sept. 1781-

The Parties being heard, we have condemend and decree the debtor to pay the sum of five dollars six reals to the said Elenor Price, and this the latter, to send to the said Mr. Farquhar the four small jars belonging to him.

Grand Pre'.

Page 96

Englsih

Natchez 19 1781. September

Mr. John Farquhar will pay five dollars six bitts to Elenor Price, if not he will be forced by the voice of Justice.

Grand Pre'.

Page 97 French

Vol. I

November

Be it known to all persons by these presents that I John Row having agreed and sold and delivered to Abraham Gainey, both of the District of Natchez, eight heads of horses, twenty head of horned beats thirty one head of hogs, and also all my stock. In the general establishment of one plantation on St. Catherine's Bayou with the houses, fences, and all other appurtenances thereof-

In consideration of which articles-mentioned, Abraham Gainey is obligated to pay to John Row four hundred Spanish / dollars counted in hand. In consideration of which both parties have set their hands, and seals this twenty-fourth 1779-

Abraham his mark Gainey

Witnesses:-

James Peterkin
Caleb Hansbraugh

(Eng) He says, he thinks the Cow don't belong unto Him.

Page 98 Nevertheless, the above mentioned instrument will be void until the obligation is consluded: that is to say that said John Row deliver to said Abraham Gainey the articles mentioned in the sale.

Signe

Jeremiah O Bryan

Natchez Sept. 15, 1781

Francis Farrell, Translator

Natchez 17 Sept. 1781

Let notice be given.

Grand Pre'.

Page 99 English

Vol. I

Mr. Rowe answered when Profer'd

I shall not give up the Cow untill the Law obledges me. Ask't to See the Bill of Sail wick I presented he Said he Looked on Some of It was Counterfit_____

Joseph Duncan

Constable.

18th Oct. Mr. Rowe Answer. He saye he Can Prove that it was one that he paid a half for back.

Jos. Duncan

Twice riding to Mr. Rowe half a League and to Sumone a Witness one League.

Jos. Duncan

Page 100 French

Notice:- The parties and their Witnesses being heard we do hereby determine that Jeremiah Brian has no claims whatever on John Row the latter having a Receipt from the Purchaser and a Witness to prove that he delivered all the Stock mentioned in the sale, and moreover it appears that two words have been added to the sale since execution-

Grand Pre'.

Translators Note
"STOCK" "AND"
words added

Separate sheet between 100-101-

February the 1st 1780 Recev'd of John Row the Sum of One Dollar in fullby me.

Abram his (A) mark Gainey

November omitted at bottom

Page 101 English

Know all men by this presents that I John Row have bargained Sold and Delivered unto Abraham Geney / both of the Natchez District Eight head of Horses, Twenty-six head of Horns Cattle, Thirty one hed of Hoggs as also all in general my Stock & improvement of a plantation on St. Catherine's Creek with the houses fences and all other improvements there belonging-

In consideration of the above articles the above Abraham Geney is to pay the said John Rowe Four Hundred Spinish milld dollars in his hand down, In Consideration of which Both parties have sett there hands and seals this 24th 1779

Witnesses

Peter Abraham
Wir. Caleb Hansbrough

John Row

Abraham (A) Geney
his
mark

Page 102

Not, & the above obligation is void untillthe obligation is concluded that is that the above or within John Row is to deliver the within Abraham Geney the articles within mentioned.

James Peterkin
Caleb Hansbrough

Page 103 French
Vol. I

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Point Coupee and its District and by special commission of Natchez and the District, etc, etc----------

The Petition of Rowell Meget

Your Petitioner begs leave to inform your Honor that he holds a note against Jeremiah Routh inhabitant of Coles Creek for seventeen dollars five reals and as said Routh having wherewith to pay, the Petitioner prays your Honor to grant an order of payment, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

Signed

Roswell Meget

Natchez
Sept. 12, 1781

I certify as interpreter that this is an exact copy of the original-

Francois Farrell

Natchez 12 Sept 1781

Let notice be given

Grand Pre'.

Page 104 (French)

I notified the Defendent of a seizure.

Joseph Duncan

(English)

Distance to Coles Crick

10 Leagues_____

To Mr. Maget 1 Do.

(French)

Carriage for Constable to Coles Creek

ten Leagues------

	ps
To Mr. Meget's place	6 - "-"
to the attorney two petitions	1 - 2-"
to the judge two appointees	" - 4-"
	7 - 6-"

Page 105 French
Vol. I

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Point Coupee and the District and by Special Commission that of Natchez and the District, etc.

The Petition of John Townshend.

Your Petitioner begs leave to inform your Honor that he has an account against John Holloway of this District to the amount of twelve dollars and two reals, and your Petitioner being in great need of his money prays your Honor to grant him an order of payment and as in duty bound will ever pray-

Signed

John Townshend

Natchez Sept. 8th 1781

I certify as interpreter that this is an exact copy of the original.

Francis Farrell

Natchez 8th Sept. 1781

Let notice be given

Grand Pre'.

Page 106 French

Vol. I The reply of Mr. Holloway w s that he present himself immediately.

Signed

Jos. Duncan

Sept. 10th 1781

Expenses	Distance 3 leagues	ps.	
Constable----------		2	-"
to the Attorney 3 Petitions----		2	-2
to the Judge----------		2	-6
		7	-"

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Jan the 21 day, 1781

John Holaway to John Towshend Dr.

To two Iron weges----------	1 - 2
Dr. to Iron----------	1 - 0
Dr. to one Kettle holding 10 Gallons-	14 - 0
	16---2
February 28th day Receiv'd by Cash	4
Remains due	12:::2

Page 108 Vol. I English (most illegible)

Natchez) District) Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Commandant Civil and Military of the Post of Point Coupee and it Dependencies and a particular Commission for the District of Natchez, etc, etc

The Petition of John Townshend

Humble Sheweth

That your Petitioner begs leave to inform your Honor that about the last of November was my armie here at / which time M. Hansbery and myself agreed to hunt to-gether and Hansberry informed me he had a canoe Left in his care by John Holloway which canoe we should hunt in Some-time after the said Canoe broke loose By some means or other, and I followed her and Brought her to shore and after that she got loose again But she never was left in my care neither had I ever had charge of her,------ ; likewise Last February I was setting out to New Orleans when John Holloway Come in and Desired of me to try

and get his bote which I had got a Dupe from his place and on my way down I found the canoe in possessi n of some french men I demanded her but the French inform'd me they had been at a good deal of Trouble and expense About herto the am unt of fifteen dollars. I ofered her to them for ten Dollars but they refused to give that sum for her after that I applied to Mr. Favorate Commandant of Baton Rouge he ordered me to pay the frenchmen five dollars and for them to deliver me the Canoe so I gave

Page 109

the five Dollars Got another Canoe in change of her as the was split to pieces by the Drift-wood along the River which Canoe was appraised to ten Dollars after that I was obliged to him a man to assist me up with the said Canoe to this and furnished him with Provisi ns for the same and brought her up to this island in sight of this then the wind being against me and my provisions quite exausted I was under the necessity of leaving her their in a few days after the said Holloway's wife came in and ask'd me if I had seend anything of the canoe I inform'd her of what I had done she said it was very well and they neglected sending for her from their and she was taking off by some Indians sometime afterward. Now your Petitioner begs your Honor will Take the same into c nsideration and not suffer your Petitioner to pay for these Canoes which he risk'd his life to save and through their own neglect they lost them and mine and your Petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray. -11th September 1781

John Townshend.

Page 110
I

French

much trouble with the said canoe and they asked fifteen dollars- I offered them ten, but they refused to accept it. I reported to the house of Mr. Favent, Commandant of Baton Rouge, he told me to pay 5 dollars and to deliver the canoe to me. Your

Petitioner
/ gave five dollars and I changed the said Canoe which was split by Driftwood, for a smaller one which canoe was priced at ten dollars, and after that I was obliged to hire a soldier to help me bring the said conveyance here. And I furnished him with provisions and I brou ht the said conveyam e to the Island across from Natchez, the wind being against me and my provisions being consumed, I was obliged to leave. Sometime after that the wife of said J hn Holloway came to my house and asked me about the canoe, I told her what I had done with the canoe . She replied Very well, and they never looked for it, sometime afterthe Indians carried off the said Canoe.

Your Petitioner prays your Honor to consider this matter, and judge the Petitioner according to your wisdom , and as in duty bound he will ever pray.

Signed

John Townshend

Natchez Sept 12, 1781)

Francis Farrell-interpreter

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Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Coupee and the District, and bySpecial Commissi n f Natchez and its District, etc, etc---

The Petition of J hn Townshend

Your Petitioner begs leave to inform your Honor that around the month of past November 1780, on his arrival here Mr. Hansbrough and I agreed to hunt together, the said Mr. Hansbrough told me that he had a canoe belonging to John Holloway, in which canoe we were to hunt, sometime after by some manner the said canoe went adrift, I found it, and tied it, by accident it went

adrift once more.- But the canoe was never in my care; also the month of February last, I was going to the city of New Orleans, when the said John Holloway came to my house and asked me at the time to try to find his canoe lost from here in drifting. I found the said canoe, in the possession of some Franchmen. I claimed the said canoe, they replied that they had

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Vol I

<u>French</u> 1786

O.S.R.

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Militar y Commandant of the Post of Point Coupee and its District and by Special Commission that of Natchez and its District, etc, etc-------

The Petition of John Holloway

Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to your Honor / that one named John Townshend has a suit against him: and, as your Petitioner has an account against the said John Townshend partaining to two canoes, / in one of the two your Petitioner arrived in this District and which was left in possession of a mulatta named Elenor Price, which they carried off Mulattoes took it, I asked ten dollars for the said canoe, for the other, the way in which I lost was by wind blown out into the river, and the canoe left in the drift. I commissioned Mr. Twonshend to recover my canoe which he did by giving four dollars for my canoe to a man

Page 113
French

named Baptiste in the presence of Mr. Gaillard, in the interval he changed my canoe for another much smaller to facilitate his trip to Natchez all the faster, Now Mr. Townshend does not wish to accord me the least / payment your Petitioner prays your Honor to make him pay, and as in duty bound he will ever pray-

Signed

John Holloway

Natchez-11th Sept. 1781

I certify as Interpreter that this is an exact copy of the original.

Francis Farrell

Natchez 11 September 1781

Let notice be given to the party.

Grand Pre.

Page 114

<u>French</u>

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of the Armies of His Majesty, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Point Coupee and its District and by Special Commission that of Natchez and its District, etc, etc----------

The Petition of Barbour & Harrison and Company

That your Petitioners beg leave to represent to your H^nor that J^hn Choat lately of this District, owes us to the amount of fourteen dollars two and a half reals as by our account and / is the said John Choat still has property at his house, your Petitioners are the oldest creditors, they pray your H^nor to make payment from the property, as in duty bound they / will ever pray.

Signed

Richard Harrison

for

30th day August 1781 Barbour & Harrison

I certify as interpreter that this is an exact copy of the original-

Francis Farrell

Natchez 1st Sept. 1781

Let this be communicated

Grand Pre'.

Page 115 English

Don Charles de Grand Pre' Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Commandant Civil and Military of the Post of Point Coupee and its Dependences and by especial Commission for the District of Natchez etc, etc-------

The Petition of Barbour & Harrisons---

Humbly Sheweth:

That your Petitioners beg leave to inform your Honor that John Choat of this District stands indebted to them in the sum of $14.2½ as per the annext account that the Said John Choat has Still property in the Said District, your Petitioners being the oldest creditors beg your Honour Take the Same in Consideration and Order that the Same may be paid and your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray-

R. Harrison

30th August 1785 for

Barbour & Harrison

I notified Mr. John Choat at his door.

Signed

Silas Crane

Expenses

To the Constable Silas Crane who has been one time to make notification ps.

The distance three leagues	2- "
To Constable Jos. Duncan who returned two times----------	4- "
The Petition----------	"- 5
Appointment to the judge----------	"- 2
total	6 - 7

Mr. John Choats

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1776

To Barbour & Harrison

27th May	To 1 Twig Whip------	1- 6
9th August	" Carrot Tobacco-----	- 6
2nd October	" 2 H. Nails	- 5
2nd December	" 1 lb powder ½ lb. ball /4	1- 4
6th January 1777)	" 1 lb. powder ½ lb. ball /4	1- 4
	6 lb. brown Sugar	1- 7
	3 lb. Coffee----------	- 7½
2d February	10 yds. Rushe Seating-----	10- "
	7 yds. Course Check------	5- 2
	7 yds. Course white Linen----	4- 3
	1 bolt Callico------	8- "
	1 Looking Glass----------	1 -4
	1 Red Hankerchief----	2- "
	White Thread-------	- 6
	3 Gallons Molasses----	3- "
	2 lbs. Coffee---------	"- 5
7th	2 yds. Rushe Sheating------	2- "
25th	Cash p'd John Horsler-----	10- 4
12th April	3 Paper Needles----------	2- 4
	3 yds. Dowlas----------	2- 2
	2⅜ yds. Cottonaids--------	3- 2
	1 Corthin Pot----------	1- "
24th May	3 yds. Orgna----------	1- 1
	1 Hankf. 2/- 1 pr. single 1/4----	3- 4
8th July	1 Carrot Tobacco----------	1- "
16th	1 yd. Half Wicks----------p-----	1- "
7th August	Our assumption to Jeremiah Routh	1- 4
10th September	1 pr. Mens Gloves----------	1- 2
27th	1 paper Needles----------	- 4

	1 Clasp Knife----------		- 6
	½ yd. Elnae Wallin		
	1 Carrot Tobacco-------		1- "
	8 yds. blue Wollins----		4- "
30th	16 Scains Brown Thread---		1- "
	2 Romall Hankerchiefs----		1- 4
	1 Bunch White Tape-------		- 6
	amount carried over		85- 2½

Translators Note Back of Sheet--

	amount brought over		85- 2½
	2 yds. Grean Ribband------		1- "
	2 yds. Green ribbon-----		1- "
	1 pr. Sisers----------		1- "
	1 paper Needles--------		- 3
	1 Grean Rug----------		11- "
	2 Thimbles----------		- 4
	½ Lb. Pepper----------		-4
	3 pr. Garters---------		1- 1
			$100-6½
	Interst upon an aveage on the above for 4 years @ 8 per cent is____		32-
			132- 6½

Supra Cr.

25th February 1777	By J°hn HorslerO	5--	
8th July	By Cebes & Mayes	15--	
29th Sept.	By 1 Horse named Cloud	70-	
	By interest upon an average for 4 years @ 8 per cetn (28-4		118- 4
			$ 14- 2½

We do certify that the above Ballance of $14, 2½ is justly due us Including the Interest

Natchez August 30th 1781-

Rd. Harrison
#
for

Barbour & Harrison

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Vol. I

French

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civi l and Military Commdandant of the Post of Point Coupée and its Distirct and that of Natchez and its Distirct, etc, etc----------

The Petition of John Townshead
Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to your Honour that he has an account against Joseph Stanley inhabitant of this district to the amount of two dollars, and as said Joseph Standley has wherewith to pay, the Petitioner prays your Honour to grant an order of payment, and as in duty bound he will ever pray-

Signed-John Townshend

Natchez Sept. 8, 1781

I certify as interpreter that this is an exact copy of the original-

Francis Farrell

Natchez 8 Sept. 1781-

Let this be communicated

Grand Pre'.

Page 118

English

June th- 1781

Joseph Stanley to John Townshend Dr.

for one point and half Rum 1: 4

August

21st 1781 Dr. Jo. to Money Paid to Mr. Michel 0: 4

2::0

Page 119 Distri t of Natchez((

Seeing that Patrick Foley and William Ferguson mutually chosen to decide a matter between Michel Hospock and John Kennedy, and after having seen his receipt accountable to Mr. Alexander McIntosh for a Note from one named Christiane Prin ncle / the matter in dispute about 96/5 can but order that Mr. Joopock to make good his receipt) Mr. Kennedy having been his clerk and having recourse to the said Kennedy for the said Note agreeable to the certificate of Mr. Minard's note- as to the interest we refer that to His Excellency Mr. Grand Pre's with the approval of each party::

Natchez 23rd Day of August 1781

Signed Patrick Foley

William Ferguson

I ce tify this is an exact copy of the original, Francis Farrell

interpreter

Received fo Mr. Alexander McIntosh the N$_o$te of Christiane Pringles Ninety-six dollars five reals for this intention which will be received from said Christiane and Th mas Price if ever found I promise to be responsible, if not, I promise to be responsible for the said Note-

Date-24th of April 1776-

Signed

Mchel Hoopock

Witness

Donald McPherson

Back of Page 119.

Principal	$ 96:5
Interest on Same from Mch. 2d, 1773 until the second of September 1781-8 years & 6 Months at 8 per cent--	66:2¾
	$162:7¾
	$162:7¾

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Natchez 27 August 1781-

French

Mr. Michael Hoopock is held in Justice to account to Mr. Alexander McIntosh all the Interest to the Amount of Ninety-Six dollars five reals which is mentioned in the Note, counting from the day it was due which wasdone since the said amount was contracted with the said Mr. McIntosh: what is to be understood by the interest is this, that it shall be paid according to the custom of that time at eight per cent, which was the customary Interest amongst the English their Commerce looked upon as Money lent.

Grand Pre

Page 121

Englsih

Costs in the suit of Alexd McIntosh against John Kennedy in the time of Mr. De la Villebeurre

	Ps.-R
Clerks fees on two precepts	1- 4
To Interpreter	0- 4
Constables fees dor leaving two precenpts----------	1- 0
	$3- 0
Costs on said Suite in time of Lieutenant Colonel Grand Pre Judges fees	2- 6
Constables fees----------	0- 4
Clerks fees----------	0- 6
	$ 3- 4

121 cont. T. N. (English)
(Separate sheet)

Received of Mr. Alexander McI"tosh Christian Pringles' n te of hand for ninety Six dollars five reals in order to be recovered from the said Christian Thomas Princles which if recovered I promise to be accountable for, if n t I pr mise to be accountable for the said N te Dated the 24th day March 1776.

Test: Michel Hoopock

Don[d] McPherson

Page 121 cont.

Natchez District SS

Whereas Patrick Foley & William Ferguson being mutually Chosen to deside a Dispute between Michael Hoopock- accountable Receipt to Mr. Alexander McIntosh for a Note of Christian Pringles/ the account in dispute of 96/5, can but order that Mr. Hoopock to make good his receipt/ Mr. Kennedy being his Clerk/ & have recourse to said Kennedy for said note agreeable to Mrs. Maniads Certificate N.B. as to the Interest we interely refer to our Mr. Grand Pre' on both Sides-Natchez August 23, 1781-

Patrick Foley

Will: Ferguson

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Vol. I

French

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of Natchez and its District etc, etc-------

The Petition of Alex[dr] McIntosh

Your Petitioner begs leave to inform your Honour that he has obtained judgement against Isaac Johnson to the amount

of three hundred eighty-five dollars and some reals, the Petitioner prays your Honor to grant him an judgment against the said Johnson, and as in duty boundhe will ever pray.

Singed-

Alexd McIntosh

Francis Farrell, interpreter

Natchez
13 Sept. 1781

Natchez 14 Sept 1781

Let the seizure ordered be made until it meets the sum demanded.-

Grand Pre'

Back of Page 122.

Expenses Distance three leagues

	Ps.
to the Constable Silas Crane notification	2- "
to the Constable Jos. Duncan to the seizure	2- "
2 Petition to the Attorney	1- 2
	5- 2

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English & translated into French-

Charles de Grand Pre' Lieut-Colonel in the Armies of his Majesty Commandant Civil & Military of the Post of Point Coupee and its District and by Special Commission of the District of Natchez

The Humble Petition of Alex^{r} Mc Intosh

Your Petitioner begs leave to inform you that he has a Demand to make against Isaac Johnson Esqr of this District to the Amount of Three Hundred & Eighty five Dollars soms bits that lain Your Petitioner has a long time Out of his money Begs you would Order the Said Isaac Johnson to make Immediate Payment and your Petitioner will as in duty bound ever pray-

Alexr. McI^{n}tosh

Natchez August 22d 1781-

Page 124 English & French

I certify that this is an exact copie of the original-

Francis Farrel, translator

Natchez 22 August 1781

Let notice be given.

Grand Pre'.

All the satisfaction the Petitioner has rec'd for the within was a Promise from Mr. Johnson to be in this Day or to-morrow with a Negro wench which is not sufficient for the amount of the debt. Your Petitioner begs You Would Order him Payment before your Departure from Hence.

Alexr. McI^A^tosh

Natchez Sept 11 1781

The same as above translated in French

Page 125 English

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of the Armies of his Majesty Commandant Civil and Military of the Post of Point Coupee and its District, and by particular Commission of the Natchez, etc, etc----------

The humble petition of Peter Hawkins

Your Petitioner begs leave to inform your that he lent Andrew Welsh a Cow and Calf to supply his family with milk. The said Welsh as I am informed took up his Gun and Shot the said Cow, which cowdied shortly after of the Wound--

Your Petitioner begs leave to acquaint you that the said Welsh's character is famous for Killing his neighbours cattle and of making use of them___and has been publickly tried and condemned to jail for three months, and as it appears by the declaration of Richard Adams he is going to begin aNew- Your Petitioner thought it a matter of conscience and has taken this method of

informing you. Natchez Septr. 3 1781-

Signed-

Peter Hawkins-

Francis Farrell- translator-----

Page 126 French

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Point Coupee and its District and by Spécial Commission to Natchez and its District, etc, etc-------

The Petition of Peter Hawkins-

Your Petitioner begs leave to inform your Honour that he lent to one named Andrew Welsh a Cow and Calf in order to furnish his family with milk, the s id Welsh as I am told took his gun, and wounded the said cow, which cow died shortly from the wound which it received. Your Petitioner begs leave to tell you that the character of the said Welsh is famous for killing his neighbors animals, for his own use, the said Welsh has been judged and condemned to prison for three months, and in the following declaration of Richard Adams he is going to begin anew. Y˘ur Petitioner considers this an affair of Conscience and has taken this method of informing you.

Signed

Peter Hawkins-

Page 127

Vol. I

The Declaration of Richard Adams

I see that the said Andrew Welsh leave his house and fire on the cow after that I see him creep away. the cow a little time after, came to my place bleeding a great deal. They chased her across the fields, and my family saw the cow continually

bleeding-After that the wife of said Andrew Welsh came to my house and said she saw her husband put one bullet in his gun and she said to him your eyes are always on the property of your neighbors and desire to kill what does not belong to you.

Singed

Richard Adams-

Natchez 3 September 1781

I certify as Interpreter that this is an exact copy of the Original-

Francis Farrell

Natchez 7 Sept. 1781

The said Andrew Welsh must present himself at our audience upon being notified.

Grand Pre'.

Page 128 (French)

The response of Welsh

That he will present himself tomorrow, that he wishes to bring his neighbors.

Page 129 Englsih-

The Declaration of Richard Adams

Isee the said Welsh come out of his house and load His gun Then see him creep away and shot the Cown, She came afterwards up to my house bleeding they turned her out of the field& my family see her still bleeding and Come afterwards his wife came to my house and she said she seen him put a bullet in the Gun Then she told him his eyes Coveted to be killing something that was not his own-

Richard his R mark Adams

Natchez 3 September 1781

Natchez and its District, etc, etc---------

The Petition of Jacob Coburn-

Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to your Honor that he is sued by one named James Harmon, citizen of this District, for a Note that Thomas James, fugitive had against him in Mr. Harmon's possession, and your Petitioner has reason to / believe that the said Note was put in the possession of said James Harmon by said Thomas James for the purpose of being restored to the / Petitioner. Finally I pray your H~nor to cause said James Harmon make a statement on this subject in some manner, he having received said Note from Mr. Thomas James, who still ownes me considerably; and as in duty bound will ever pray.

January 9, 1782-

Signed

Jacob Coburn

Francis Farrelll
Attorney for the
District of Natchez.

Page 133 English

Natchez District

On the Day of August 1781- Before Don Charl s Grand Pre Lieutenant-Colonel of the Armies of His Majesty Commandant Civil and Military of the Post of Point Coupee and by particular commission of the Post and District of Natchez etc----------came Anthony Hutchins who most solemnly declared that some time in the year 1778 soon after it was said that William Vousdan & John Row had bargained c ncerning a plantation of John Row's on secodn Creek etc---------and that William Vousdan confessed to have purchased from John Row the said Plantation which at that time was not secured by patent and that Vousdan acquainted him that he had

Page 130

French

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of his Majesty's Armies, Present Commandant Civil and Military of the Post of Natchez and its District, etc, etc----------

The Petition of James Harmon-

Your Petitioner begs leave to inform your Honor that he holds a Note indorsed to him by Thomas James against one named Jacob Coburn, inhabitant of this distirct to the amount of a hundred thirty dollars without counting the interest, and as Mr. Jacob Coburn does not come to pay it and your Petitioner being in great need of his money, prays hour honor to consider him and grant an order for payment from said Jacob Coburn, and as in duty bound he will ever pray.

Singed

James Harmon

Natchez
January 6, 1782
Francis Farrell Attorney for the
District of Natchez.

Page 131

French
Natchez 7, January 1782

Let the party be notified to pay-

Grand Pre'.

Natchez 14 January 1782

As the parties having been seen and heard. We have condemned and I condemn Jacob Coburn to the payment of his note the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars to said Mr. James Harmon of which he is due by note.

Grand Pre'.

Page 132

I

French

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Present Civil and Military Commandant of the post of

year 1778 a little time after it was reported that William Vousdan and John Row had made an agreement concerning a Plantation of John Row's which was not guaranteed at this time by a concession, and that Vousdan informed him that he had agreed with John Row on a certain price, then be mentioned that he Vousdan would pay all the expenses and probable trouble in order to have the guarantee for the said land, and that he Vousdan and said Row would have to furnish him with a good and tenable instrument for the same, and that the said Row to send his certain receipts for the money, he Vousdan had given his bond for the same and that he has apaid a negress in part payment, and that the said Vousdan has asked me to address the Surveyor-General for the guarantee

Page 136 and write him on the same subject, and to whom application was mad,e who had promised that the guarantee of the said land would be ready for my departure from Pensacola, and that he has acknowledged that he has the money from Vousdan in his possession sufficient to pay all the expenses of which and afterward I was at the home of the Surveyor-General for the same guarentee, who told me that the guarantee was ascribed but not registered in the office of the auditor-general or something to that effect, and that I lfet Pensacola without having asked any other question about the guarantee.

Signed

Natchez 22 1781 Anthony Hutchins

I certify that this is an exact copy of the original-

Francis Farrell, translator.

Page 138 French

Natchez

Appraisement of a sale young negroes seized from Stephan Holstein in favor of Messrs. Barbour and Harrison, Patrick Foley and William Vousdan.

7 November 1781-

agreed with John Row at a certain price be then named and said that he Vousdan was to be at all expense and Trouble in doing the needful in every particular towards procuring a Patent for the said Land and that he Vousdan said that Row was sign to him a good and sufficient Deed for the same and that the said Row was to deliv to him certain receipts for money he had paif for fees to Milton and others, And that he Vousdan had given the said Row his Bond for the same and that he had paid a Negroe Girl in part htereof and that the said Vousdan requested this Deponant to apply to the Surveyor General

Page 134 for the patent and wrote him on the subject & to who application was made who promised that the Grant for said Land should be in reading before this Deponent should leave Pensacola and acknowledge he had money in his hands favor to said Vousdan more than sufficient to pay the charge and expense thereof, and this Dep nent afterward waited on the said Surveyor General for the saod Patant who said it was ready only that it was yet to be enroled in the auditor Generals office or something to that purpose and that this Deponent left Pensacola without making any further enquiry about it/_____

Anthony Hutchins

(
Declaration of
A. Hutchins

Page 135 French

District of Natchez:-

On the day of the month of August 1781 in the presence of Don Charles de Grand Pre' Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of the Point Coupee and by Special Commission of the Post and District of Natchez, etc, etc----------

Came Anthony Hutchins who solemnly declared that s metimes in the

amount of fifty-four dollars having been an account for Merchandise of sugar etc, and as Mr. Stephan Holstien has wherewith to pay, and your Petitioner is in great need of his money, He prays your H^nor to consider him, and grant him an order of payment from said Stephan Holstein, and as in duty bound he will ever pray_____

Signed

Natchez
October 28, 1781

Patrick Foley-

Francis Farrell Attorney for the District of Natchez

Back of Page 141

Let notice be given

Grand Pre'.

Page 142 French

The year one thousands even hundred eighty-one and the morning of the seventh of the month of November, We, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant Colonel of the Louisiana Regiment, Commandant Civil and Military of the Post and District of Natchez, by virtue of our decree in favor of Messrs. Barbour and Harrison and William Ferguson for William Vousdan, and Patrick Foley, order that seizure be made of the property of the one named Stephan Holstein to the above designated. We have proceeded to the evaluation of one young negro seized, named Duke, aged eleven years, and to that end we have named and appointed to the office of appraisers

Page 144 the Messrs Holt and Kelly, who have promised on oath to perform this Charge on their honor and conscience and the said Negro boy has been estimated by the said Appraisers valued at the sum of three hundred dollars and have the said appraisers and Mr. Francis Farrell and Silas Crane, witnesses signed with us to the Commandant aforesaid the day and year before written-

[illegible] Ferguson

French

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Present Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and its District, etc, etc---------

The Petition of Stephen Holstein

Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to your Honor that he was at the point of death the other day, he sent his account at that time by his daughter in order to settle with Mr. Richard Harrison. Since that the Petitioner was in Natchez- He was called by Mr. Harrison to arrange our accounts- I asked him for my account. He told me it was three hundred dollars- Your Petitioner said, "Your account is very large." He said yes, around three hundred dollars." He made me sign a Note in his favor. I told him at that time "I will pay you when my

pigs are fat." He said "Very well, I could sue you if I would." Now here is a poor old sick man and miserable with his family, and over the threat from a gentleman such as Mr. Harrison, but I belive the intentions of him already named are to deprive me of my slaves, the want of which I and my poor children would suffer. There are two negroes who make our living- but I hope that your Honor if in case I am commanded to pay the Note that I will have time until my pigs are fat. I have some horses also with which to pay-

French
I

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenatn-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies Present Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and the District, etc, etc---------

The Petition of Patrick Foley-

Your Petitioner begs to tell your Honor that he has an account against one named Stephan Holstein citizen of this District to the

2Doe and has been settled for to yo r Petitioners Knowledge that said Holston did obtain judgment before Mr. De la Villebeurre for the 14/6 in Wm. Vousdan's Absence in this Mrs. Vousdan did pay some to Mr. McIntosh as she says your Petitioner begs your Honour will take the same into consideration and order that the said 13$ be reimbursed aslo the other Charges of 4/5 be paid, and your Petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Will: Ferguson

October 9, 1781 acting for Wm. Vousdan

Page 150 French

I acknowledge having received, I Richard Harrison from His Honor the Commandant the proceeds from the sale of the Negro Boy of Stephan Holstien to the amount of one hundred ninety-five dollars six reals- Natchez 9 November 1781

R. D. Harrison

I acknowedge having received, I, William Vousdan, from His Honor the Commandant of the amount of seventeen dollars five reals, from the proceeds of the sale of the Negro Boy of Stephen Holstein-

Natchez 9 Nov. 1781-

Wm. Vousdan-

Page 151 French

and I hope that you will consider me, and as in duty bound your Petitioner shall ever pray.

Signed

Stephan Holstein-

N.B. I Confide in Mr. Harrison at this time and as I am unlearned I signed the above note the Petitioner prays your Honor to make Mr. Harrison come with his account books and with my account to

Will: Ferguson

that said Holstein having proved an account of fourteen dollars six reals, or rather against the estate of Jesse Lum, fifteen days after it seems that Mr. Vousdan struck a balance on his book of one dollar five reals and that thirteen dollars of the said account your Petitioner thinks erroneous for these reasons: first: the price for looking after a horse that Mr. Lum never claimed such horse. 2-for a bottle of rum Mr. Lumm at the time had rum for sale 3-for a hatchet, Mr. Lum had hatchets for sale, the last of six dollars for a saddle, there was a saddle but the price was two dollars was arranged at the cognizance of your Petitioner, said Holstein has obtained judgment for fourteen dollars six realsin the absence of Mr.

Page 149 **English**

Natchez) Don Carlos de Grand Pre'
District) Lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's Armies,

Commandant Civil and Military of Fort Panmure, the Natchez and District etc, etc.

The Petition of William Ferguson

Humbly Sheweth:-

That your Petitioner on the behalf of William Vous an begs leave to lay before you an account against Stephan Holstien wherein it appears to be a balance of 17/5 due Mr. Vousdan that said Holston did prove an account of 14/6 again, or another the total of said Vousdan 15 days a ter it seems Mr. Vousdan struck a Balance upon His Book of 1 $ 5r that 13$ of said acct. your Petitioner thinks erronious for the following Reasons viz: The cha ge for the Holding a Horse. Mr. Lum never claimed that horse 2 for a Bottle of Rum Mr. Lum at that time had Rum for sale 3 for an ax Mr. Lum at that time had axes for sale, the last of 6 Doo for a sadle there was a sadle but the price was

Vousdan before Mr. De la Villebeurre and that Mrs. Vousdan payed the same toMr. McIntosh as she says your Petitioner begs your Honor to consider this matter and grant an order of payment from said Holstein of thirteen dollars and others expenses of four dollars and five reals; and as in duty bound the Petitioner will ever pray-

Signed

William Ferguson

for

William Vousdan

francis farrell, Translator

Natchez
October 8, 1781

Natchez 8 October 1781

Let notice be given

Grand Pre'

English Holstein's answer

I owe him nothing and as soon as I am able I will Come and make an appear as I am now very sick.

Natchez 25 October 1781-

Let seizure be made since the party has not presented himself at our audience.

Grand Pre'.

Page 148 French Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and its District etc etc----------

The Petition of William Ferguson-

Your Petitioner begs leave to inform your Honor in regard to Mr. William Vousdan that he has an account against one named Stephan Holstien citizen of this District and that the Petitioner finds a balance due Mr. William Vous an since the year 1775, and

Will. Ferguson

Dibdall Holt
James Kelly . Francis Farrell
Silas Crane Charles de Grand Pre'.

Page 145 French!!

The year one thousand seven hundred eighty one and afternoon of the seventh day of the month of November at the request of Messrs. Barbour and Harrison, William Ferguson and William Vousdan and Patrick Foley, we have proceeded to the sale and auction of one Negro Boy taken from Mr. Stephan Holstein Debtor to the above-mentioned gentlemen- the first for the sum of one hundred ninety-five dollars and six reals, the second for the amount of seventeen dollars and five reals and the third for that of fifty-four dollars said Holstein not having opposed the sale of said Negro Boy; named Duke, aged eleven years, now promised to pay the amounts of his debts. In consequence we have proceeded to the said sale

Page 146 in the presence of Messrs. Francis Farrell, Willaim Vousdan, Harrison, Anthony Hutchins, Nathaniel Tomlinson and others assisting.

And the said Negro boy eleven years old having been put up for sale to the last and highest bidder which after having been cried by the Constable has been adjudged by Mr. Nathaniel Tomlinson at two hundred forty-eight Dollars as the last bid, and the said appraisers and witnesses signed with us, the Commandant, on the said day and year above mentioned.

Nathaniel Tomlinson
Francis Farrell R. D. Harrison
Wm. Vousdan
Dibdoll Holt Silas Crane

Charles de Grand Pre'.

Page 147 French

Page 153 French

The Parties having been heard, we have condemned and hereby command Mr. Samuel Swazy to the payment of the sum of three hundred twenty-five dollars being the value of a Negro named "Romeo" sold to him by William Vousdan within two months from this day, and in default thereof said Negro will be restored to the proprietor with all the damages for the time that he was in his service.

Charles de Grand Pre'.

Page 184 English

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies & Commanding in His Majesty's Fort Panmure etc etc etc

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The Petition of William Ferguson

Humbly Sheweth:-

That your Petitioner on the Behalf of William Vousdan begs Leave to represent to your Honor an Affair Between said Vousdan & Mr. Samuel Swazy which is that Mr. Vousdan sold to said Sweezy some time in the summer 1777, a Negroe fellow Called Romeo for which said Sweezy gave his Bond for three hundred & twenty-five dollars & payable same time in the summer following, which Bond said Vousdan transmitted to Pensacola to Mr. John Miller as per Reciept to be recovered for his amount-that said Bond is still in the Hands of Mr. Miller unpaid. That as Mr. Vousdan has been so long without his money & Negroe beg your Honour will Take the Affair in your consideration, & order that the amount of said Bond & Interest may be immediately paid or the Negroe returned, said Sweezy paying what your Honour shall think meet for the time of said Negroe, and your Petitioner as in duty bound willl ever pray _____

Natchez August 30th 1781 Will: Ferguson

acting for said Vousdan.,

make it satisfactory before your Honor.

Signed

Natchez
October 24, 1781 Stephan Holstein-

Francis Farrell, Attorney for the District of Natchez.

Bake of Page 151

The party having represented that there have been four years that he has been waiting for the payment of the sum, that he is in want of his money, and could not grant further delay, but prayed for a seizure, let it be done as required-

Grand Pre'-

Page 152 French

Fees-

3 Orders----------

appraisement--------

1 sitting----------

appraisement--------

1 sitting----------

To the Attorney

4 Petitions-----

To the Public Crier

1 sitting------

3 Citations------

Examined-Grand Pre'.

ps.	Proceeds
6	From sale 248.
8	Expenses 16- 4
22	237- 4
8	Paid to Messrs. Harrison & Vousdan 213-3
22	18-1
66	Remainder to Constable G.P.
℔	Which sum has been sent
20	to Mrs. Alexander McIntosh
	on account of debt to her
12	from Patrick Foley, this
24	last creditor of said
132	Stephan for fifty-four
	dollars. G.P.

Page between 152 & 153 French

Case between Mr. William Fe guson (For William Vousdan) and Mr. Samuel Swayze- Ended 5 September 1781-

Your Petitio[illegible] is willing to)
guarantee said Bond by)
giving sufficeint security)

Sept. 1781

Let parties to appear at our audience Monday the third of the present Month.

Grand Pre'.

Page 155

French-

(T.N.-Faded to nothing)

District of the) Don Charles de Grand Pre',
Natchez) lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's Armies,

Civil and Military Commandant of Point Coupee and its District and by Special Commission of Natchez and its District, etc, etc-------

The Petition of William Ferguson

Your Petitioner on behalf of William Vousdan and Samuel Swazy in the year of 1777 pursuant to a Negro named Romeo which negro said Swazy gave his Bond for three hundred twenty-five dollars, and paybble sometime in the summer following, which Bond the said Vousdan transmitted to Pensacola to Mr. John Miller as by receipt to be recovered for his account, that said Bond is in the possession of Mr. Miller unpaid. And as Mr. Vousdan has been so long without his money and the Negro also, he begs your Honor to consider this matter, that the sum of the said Note with interest may be paid immediately, or the Negro returned, said Swazy paying for the time that he was in his employ according to what your Honor judges adequate, and as in duty bound your Petitioner shall ever pray.

Signed William Ferguson

Attorney for William Vousdan

August 30, 1781

N.B. Your Petitioner is willing to guarantee said note or Bond

by giving sufficient security.

Natchez 7

Let the parties be notified

Page 156 French

Natchez 1st Oct. 1781

Let the seizure he made of three hundred dollars by Mr. John Hearlly, being the value of the negro Romeo, sold to him by Mr. Samuel Swazy, said sum to be paid to Mr. William Ferguson private attorney for Vousdan to whom the value of said Negro was due by said Swazy.

Grand Pre'.

I, William Ferguson, acknowledge having received from His Excellency the Commandant three hundred dollars mentioned above, siezed for the account of Mr. William Vousdan in the presence of Mr. Francis Farrell, and Alexander McIntosh Witnesses, the first of October one th usand seven hundred eighty-one.

Will: Ferguson

Francis Farrell

Before me

Alexndr McIntosh

Charles de Grand Pre'.

Page 157 French

Vol. I

Charles de Grand Pre'-Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Army Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and its District, etc, etc _____.

The Petition of William Ferguson

Your Petitioner begs leave to inform you that Mr. Samuel Swazy sold a Negro that was a matter of controversy between him and Mr. Vousdan, your Petitioner on the behalf of the said Vousdan, and that he intends to give the money he received for the said

and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, we have named and appointed to office for appraising the said mare Messrs. Richard Bacon and Abraham Meats, who after taking oath estimated the said mare to be worth twenty-eight dollars, in the presence of Mr. John Kennedy and Silas Crane, Witnesses, who have signed with out Commandant on said day and year mentioned before.

John Kennedy — Richard Bacon

Silas Crane — Abraham Mayes

Charles de Grand Pre'.

Page 161 **French**

The year one thousand seven hundred eight-one, in the afternoon of the 5th day of the month of December at the petition of Messrs. Barbour and Harrison, We, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant Colonel to the Regiment of Louisiana, Commandant Civil and Military of the Post and District of Natchez, . have proceeded to the sale and auction of a mare, seized from the property of one named Staybreaker to pay to said Messrs. Barbour and Harrison the sum of fifty dollars which he owes them, after the first proceedings and summons were unprofitable, which was appraised to the sum of twenty-five dollars, and having been put up for auction and cried by the public Crier, in the presence of Don Estevan Minor, Silas Crane, John Kennedy, Richard Bacon and others assisting, we awarded Mr. Richard Harrison twenty-eight Dollars four reals- 28-4-

The said witnesses signed with our Commandant on the said day and year mentioned above.

R. D. Harrison — Estevan Minore

Silas Crane — John Kennedy

Richard Bacon — Abraham Mayes

Charles de Grand Pre'.

Page 162

French

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Present Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and its District etc, etc_____

The Petition of Barbour and Harrison_____

Your Petitioners beg leave to represent to your Honour that they have a Note against John Staybreaker citizen of this District, to the amount of fifty dollars, beg your Honor to give this your wise consideration and grant an order of payment from said Stay Breaker and as in duty bound your Petitioners shall ever pray-

Signed-

Natchez
November 18, 1781

Richard Harrison
for
Barbour and Harrison

Francis Farrell Attorney for the District of Natchez

Natchez 21 Nov. 1781

Let notice be given.

Grand Pre'.

Page 163

English

Natchez) Don Carlos De Grand Pre',
District) Lieutenant Colo of his Majesty's Armies, Commandant Civil and Military of Fort Panmure and its dependances.

The Petition of Barbour & Harrison

Humbly Sheweth:

That your Petitioners beg leave to inform your Honour that John Staybreaker of this District stands indebted to them in the Sum of $50 as per Note and begs Your Honour will take the Same into consideration and Order Your Petitioners to be Pade and they in duty Bound will Ever Pray.

Negro to Mr. David Ross- This Gentlemen is named attorney for Mr. McMin, Miller and Company, the Firm at Mobile etc, Mr. Swazy means this as Mr. Ross, as attorney can / as I suppose give a better security against the Bond than your Honour/ Your Petitioner prays your examiner to look into the matter, and as in duty bound the Petitioner will ever pray-

Natchez Oct. 1st 1781 Signed William Ferguson

Francis Farrell

attorney

The Petitioner begs that your Honor will give over this money for Mr. Vousdan's use.

William Ferguson

Page 158

(English)

Natchez) Don Carlos de Grand Pre', Lieutenant Colo. of His
District) Majesty's Armies, Commandant Civil and Military for Fort Panmure & the Natchez and its District, etc etc_

The Petition of William Ferguson

Humble Sheweth:-

That your Petitioner begs leave to tell you he understands Mr. Sweezy has sold the Negroe that was in Dispute between him & your Petitioner on the Behalf of Mr. Vousdan that he, purposes to give the money he rec's for said Negroe to Mr. David Ross, that Gentleman being a lawfull attorney for the Concern of McMin, Miller & Co. the Firms of Mobile__ Mr. Sweezy means this, as Mr. Ross being their attoy can / I supposs give a better guarantee against his Bond than your Honour/ __ Your Petitioner begs that your Honour will have Mr. Sweezy made good your Judgment and not adhere to any of Mr. Sweezy's Evasions___ and your Petitioner in duty bound shall ever pray. Oct 1st 1781-

Will: Ferguson

Page 159

Vol. I

French

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Presant Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and its District etc, etc_____

The Petition of Barbour & Harrison

Your Petitioners beg leave to inform you that they obtained judgment fore your Honour for a Note of fifty dollars against an inhabitant named, John Stayoneaker, and as the said Note is long overdue, we beg your Honour to consider your Petitioner as they are in great need of their money and said Staybreaker has that wherewith to pay, we pray your Honour to grant an order for the seizure against said effects of Mr. John Staybreaker, and as in duty bound they shall ever pray.

Signed-

Richard Harrison

for

Barbour & Harrison

November 22, 1781

francis farrell

Attorney for District of Natchez.

Back of Page 159

Let the seizure be made as required.

Grand Pre'.

Page 160

French-

The year one thousand seven hundred eighty-one the morning of the fifty day of the month of December, in consequence of the seizure made of a mare from one named Staybreaker, at the request of Messrs. Richard Harrison and Barbour, his creditors, and by virtue of our decree of the twenty-third of last November, We, Charles de Grand Pre, Lieutenant-Colonel to the Louisiana Regiment, Civil

R. D. Harrison

for

Natchez 16th November 1781 Barbour & Harrison

Page 164 French

Natchez

Indictment charges against one named William Heiser, on occasion of several robberies made of horned beasts and hogs-

9 November

1781-

Page 165 French

Don Chalres de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Present Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and its District, etc----

The Petition of Anthony Hutchins.

Your Petitioner begs leave to tell your Honor, not only on the part of himself, but also on the part of the inhabitants that he has reason to suspect that / one man named Heiser is an unlawful person, and a man of evil intentions, and capable of ruining the honest in - habitants of this District in the way he has taken the horned cattle-hogs, etc of his neighbors--having been informed that said Heiser lately killed a young bull without having a brand thereon, the property of some person in the same neighborhood, he knowing that this

Page 166 bull was not of the stock that he purchased from Mr. Jacob Winfre and in consequence the property of another, and that the said Hutchins several times had made known to the said Heiser that there remains only one animal belonging to the stock of Mr. Winfrey that he was not marked with his brand, and that he himself gave a description of said animal to said Heirser. Nevertheless said Heiser killed and made use of said bull, notwithstanding said bull was never knwon to be with the stock of the said Mr. Winfrey on a

day or two before that it was Killed, and said Heirser took several hogs property from the home of one named Robert Robertson, deceased, and ever y day getting more said hogs and claiming them with as his own the intention of Killing and of profit from said hogs, and

Page 174 (T.N. pages 166-174 intervening bound incorrectly)

he changed the brand of said hogs and placed the mark of Mr. Winfre and he said asked his hired man to help him, but he refused to obey him in so base a plan. The witnesses in this matter are James Stansfield, a man named Price, Richard King, and others, beg your Honor to take note of his request, and in duty bound shall ever pray.

Signed

November 6, 1781 Anthony Hutchins

Francis Farrell, Attorney for the District of Natchez-

Natchez 6 Nov. 1781

Let James Stansfield, Price and Richard King, Kalender, be notified to appear at our audience on Thursday next the eight of the present month.

Grand Pre'.

Page 167 Vol. I

French

The year one th usand seven hundred eighty-one and the ninth day of the month of November, We, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieitenant Colonel to the Louisiana Regiment, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, in pursuance of the accusations bro ght by Mr. Anthony Hutchins against one named William Heiser respecting several thefts of Cattle belonging to the inhabitants of this District, have summoned the witnesses mentioned by the said Mr. Hutchins named, James Stanfield, Price, Richard King and Kalender, the last three having appeared, we have questioned Price and Richard King if they knew that one named Willaim Heiser had taken up a certain number of h gs belonging to the late Mr. Robert Robertson, or to his Estate of the Estate of Mr. Robert Robertson

Page 168

They replied that a dozen hogs had been reclained which the said William Heirser had put up with his own, which work was cutting the ears of said hogs he refused to deliver them, telling them that if they wished to take the hogs, it was necessary that they pay him six dollars for each of the said hogs and that a few days afterward, the said Heirser marked them with his own mark, or that of Mr. Jacob Winfrey, as having acquired his property (illegally because it was when the Rebels were in possession of the Fort of this Post.)

The said Price was asked what the said Heirser had done with the twelve hogs of the said Robert Robertson, and what was there value?

He replied that a few days after he had taken and marked(the hogs) he applied to the Deponent to assist him in countermarking them, this he refused to do, he planed to kill all the twelve and salt them, and that the value of said hogs one and another is ten dollars.

Page 169

French

The said Price, employe of said Heiser was asked if he had any knowledge of the bull taken and killed by said Heiser belonging to some inhabitant.

He replied that: the bull had only been at said Heiser's place two days, after which he had been killed, salted and eaten, and that the said bull had neve run with the herd of Mr. Jacob Winfre, which has not the same brand. That the said Heiser told the Deponent, there is a little black bull about here, we will kill him for our family.

Kelender was then asked that knowledge did he have of the hogs stolen from the Estate of Robert Robertson by William Heiser.

Answer, that when he went to said Heiser's place, and he recognized

Page 170 the hogs, told said Heiser that they belonged to Robert Robertson, that said Heiser replied, when that is proven I will give them up, provided I am allowed half of them.

The said Kelendar was questioned what became of the said hogs, to which he answered, they are still in the possession of Mr. Heiser.

And being confronted with the witnesses' charges brought against him, the said William Heiser was asked to whom the bull without a marke that he had Killed belonged?

He replied that he believes the bull to be his.

And then he was asked why had he taken possession of twelve hogs of Robert Robertson?

He replied that he thought that the hogs were of the number which of those of from Mr. Winfre.

He was then asked what proff he had that the hogs were from the said Winfre?

Page 171 He replied that he supposed by the mark that they had being a slit in both ears and a piece cut from one ear.

Then questioned what proof did he have that this mark was that of the said Jacob Winfree.

Reply-by the testimony of Mr. Benjamin Winfre brother of said Jacob.

He was then asked why he demanded half of the hogs when they were claimed by said Kelendar and King as belonging to the Estate of Robert Robinson?

ReplyO that because corn was very scarce at that time.

He was asked if he Knew then that said hogs did not belong to him.

Answer: Yes-

He was questioned why he had not delivered them up since that time?

Reply- that he told said Kelendar and King to come take them several times.

Page 172

Kelendar and King were asked if said Heiser had told them to take the hogs?

They replied that never had said Heiser told them that.

Price, who was hired by Heiser was asked if when Heiser had proposed to him to countermarke the hogs in question, he the said Heiser knew to whom the said Hogs belonged?

Answer- No- but he knew very well said hogs did not belong to said Jacob Winfre. _____

And the said Deponents and accusers and Mr. Francis Farrell, translator and Mr. James Truly and Dibdall Holt witness have signed with me the Commandant aforesaid, with the excepti n of Price who declares that he cannot write, the day and year before written-

Richard King
Alex Ablender
William Houser
Anthony Hutchins

Dibdoll Holt
James Truly
Charles de Grand Pre'

Francis Farrell

Page 173
Vol. I

English-

Anthony Hutchins complains as well in behalf of himself as of the Inhabitants, that he has reason to suspect that a Wm. Heiser is an unlawful person and a Man of evil practice, and is like to be hurtful and injurious to the honest inhabitants of this District, in the way of Cattle Horned, Hogs, etc---------as being informed that the said Heiser did lately kill a young unmarked Bull which was the property of some person or other of this neighborhood. But I well know that it was not one of the stock that he Heiser said he purchased from Jacob Winfre, and of course was the right of some other person; and that the said Hutchins more than once

did assure the said Heiser that there was but one unmarked creature belonging to the said Winfer's stock which he described to the said Heiser. Yet the said Keiser did kill and convert to his own use, the afores'd Bull tho' the said Bull was never knwon to have used with the said stock until a day or two before the said Bull was slaughtered.

And that he Hiser did entice sundry Hogs the property of Robert Robertson Deceased and constantly fed and claim'd them as his own with intention to kill & convert them to his own use, And would have altered the mark of the said Hogs and put them into the mark of said Winfre and desired his hireling to assist him thereon who refused to obey him in the unlawful and unwarrantable Act.

Anthony Hutchins

October 30, 1781

(To the side of page)

Evidences to prove the Charge are

James Stanfield and - Price, Richard
King & Others-

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Vol. I.

Natchez

Suits on the sale of several horned cattle

by Mr. Winifred Hocket in behalf of Mr. James Wilson

his Creditor 5 and 9-

Page 176 French
Vol. I

Don Charles de Grand Pre',

Lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's Armies Civil and Military

Commandant of the Post of Natchez and its District, etc, etc_____

The Petition of James Wilson

Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to your Honor that he obtained judgment against the property of one named Winfred Hocket to the amount of eighty-one dollars seven reals, and as Mr. Hockket has left sufficient property with which to pay, the Petitioner begs your Honor to consider him and grant an order of seizure, and as in duty bound he shall ever pray.

Signed

Natchez
October 19, 1781

James Wilson

Francis Farrell, Attorney for the District of Natchez

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Page 176

Natchez 20 Oct. 1781

Let the required seizure be made.

Grand Pre'.

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Vol. I.

French

	Fees	Ps.
2	orders----------	2- "
2	appraisements----------	12- "
2	item of sale_____	12- "
1	sitting_____	22- "
2	appraisers----------	11- "
		52- "

to the attorney

2	Petitions----------	70 .

to the constable

2	notifications and two seizures--50	
	(The Two Criers in the case)	
	for two hirelings to look	
	in the woods for the animals,	
	to trap them and lead them- 10	
	days work at 12 reasl------	120
2	sittings----------	24
		296

Examined
Grand Pre'

Page 178

Vol. I.

French

The year one thousand seven hundred eighty-one and in the afternoon of the fifth day of the month of November, We, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant Colonel to the Louisiana Regiment, Commandant Civil and Military of the Post and District of Natchez, have proceeded with the naming of two appraisers to estimate the value of five head of honed cattle seized from one named Winfred Hocket in behalf of one named James Wilson in pursuance to our decree of the 15th of last October for eighty-one dollars seven reals; and we have named to the office of appraiser Messrs. Richard Bacon, and John Kennedy, who afte having taken oath to faithfully discharge said office in the presente of Messrs. William Dunbar,

Page 179

and William Hulbert, witnesses, have made the same appraisement as follows:-

One cow and calf

Value ten dollars 10- "

Three Bulls-value

30 dollars 30- "

which are all the animals seized at present to satisfy the said Debt, and the said appraisers and witnesses have signed with us the Commandant on the day and year mentioned before.

Rich Bacon

John Kennedy

William Dunbar

Anthony Hutchins

Wm. Hubbord

Charles de Grand Pre'.

Page 180

us, the Commandant, on the day and year mentionedabove.

Wml. Vousdan,

Nathaniel Tomlinson

Francis Farrell

St. Germain

Charles de Grand Pre'.

Page 185 French Brought over 72-"

Vol. I The year one thousand seven hundred eighty-one in the afternoon of the ninth day of the month of November, we , Charles de Gzand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of the Louisiana Regiment, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, have proceeded to the sale and adjucation to the last and highest bidder of two oxen seized from the property of one named Winfred Hocket to be sold on the behalf of Mr. James Wilson his Creditor to which sale we have proceeded in the presence of Mr. William Vousdan, Nathaniel Tomlinson, francis farrell and others assisting, in the following-manner: There were put up and offered for sale two oxen adjudged to Mr. William Vousdan to the amount of forty-three dollars_____ 43-"-"

And the said Purchaser and others, assisting have signed with us, the Commandant, the day and year mentioned above.

Wm. Vousdan R. D. Harrison

Geo. Ropalije

Hubert Rowell

115-"

Charles de Grand Pre'.

Page 186 French

Vol. I Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and its District, etc, etc_____

The Petition of James Wilson-

Your Petitioner begs leave to tell your Honor that he has a proven account against one named Winfred Hocket to the amount of eighty-one dollars and seven reals, The said suit was presented before Mr. De la Villebeurre who ordered your Petitioner to prove the same before a Justice. Your Petitioner is very poor and in need of his money, begs your Honor to grant him an order for payment from the estate of said Winfred Hocket, and as in duty bound he shall ever pray-.

Signed-James Wilson.

Natchez

October 15, 1781

Francis Farrell, Attorney for the District of Natchez--

PAGE 187 Natchez 15 October 1781

Let this be made known to the private attorney of Winfred Hocket in order that he may pay-

Grand Pre'.

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Vol. I
French

I, the undersigned Silas Crane acknowledge having received from His Excellency, the Commandant the amount of one hundred fifteen dollars proceeds from the sale of animals seized from the property of Mr. Winfred Hocket to pay his creditors, Mr. James Wilson, which sum I have delivered deducting the expenses of the sale in the presence of Don Juan De la Villebeurre and of Mr. Francis Farrell.

Silas Crane

francis farrell Juan DeLavillebeurre

Charles de Grand Pre'.

Page 180 French

Vol. I.

The year one thousand seven hundred eight-one and afternoon of the fifty day of the month of November, we, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel to the Louisiana Regiment, Civil and Military Commandant to the Post and District of Natchez, performing the duty of Notary Public, in the presence of witnesses, have proceeded to the sale and auction to the last and highest bidder of five head of horned Cattle seized from Mr. Winfred Hocket in favor of Mr. James Wilson, and to estimating the present value to satisfy the sum of eighty-one dollars seven reals owing said Wilson, which

Page 181 sale has proceeded as follows:-

First: a cow and calf adjudged to Mrl James Wilson at fourteen dollars and four reals _____ 14- 4

Next: two oxen and a Bull adjudged to Alexander McI tosh at forty-four dollars-------- 44- "

58- 4

amounting to the sum of fifty-eight dollars- four reals, and said appraises and witnesses havesigned with us the Commandant aforesaid on the day and year above mentioned.

Rich Bacon William Dunbar

John Kennedy Wm. Hulbert

Charles de Grand Pre'-

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Vol. I

French

The year one thousand eight hundred eighty-one, the morining of the seventh of the month of November, we have proceeded to the evaluation of a cow and calf seized from the property of Mr. Winfred Hocket, which has been appraised by Messrs. Holt and Kelly appointed by us to that office, which cow and calf has been valued at fifteen dollars, in the presence of Messrs. Francis Farrell

and William Vousdan witnesses who have signed with us, the day and year mentioned above.

Dibdoll Holt
James Kelly
Wm. Vousdan

Francis Farrell

Charles de Grand Pre'.

Page 182
Vol. I
French

Brought over 38- 4

The year one thousand seven hundred eighty-one the seventh day of the month of November, we, Charles de Grand Pre', have proceeded to the sale and auction to the last and highest bidder of one cow and calf, seized from the property of Mr. Winfred Hocket in the presence of Messrs. Richard Harrison, Francis Farrell, William Vousdan, and Tomlinson and others assisting, whi after having been cired, and adjudged to Mr. Lewis Robert for his enrichment, at thriteen dollars four reals, and the said purchaser and others assisting have signed with us the day and year mentioned above.

Lewis Robert 13- 4 "

francis farrell Peter Hawkins

W. Vousdan Charles de Grand Pre'. 32- 2- 1

Nathaniel Tomlinson

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Vol. I.
French

The year one thousand seven hundred eighty-one, the ninth day of the Month of November, we, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant Colonel to the Louisiana, Regiment, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of the Natchez, have named and appointed Messrs. William Vousdan and Nathaniel Tomlinson to appreaise two oxen seized by Mr. Winfred Hcoket in behalf of Mr. James Wilson in the presence of Messrs. St. Germain and Francis Farrell, which two thirty-six dollars.

And the said appraisers and witnesses have signed with

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Vol. I

English

Mr. Winfred Hocket

To James Wilson, Dr.

100 lb. Salt----------	$13, 1
3 days Work with Horse---------	4. 4
1 Man's hire one Day----------	1. -
Boat Swapping Horses----------	30. -
Carrying in Beef to Natchez	5. -
One Horse promised to de-) liver on acct. Robt. Abrams-)	50. -
	$103. 5

Cr.

By Cash-	$4-	
By 1 Cow-	20-	
		$24.
		$ 79.5
1 Tub 1/ 1 Pail 4		1.4
1 Bucket		-6

back of page 189)

Amount of the Within Account brought over $ 81.7

proved befure us this)
10th March 1781) Isaac Johnson James his X mark Wilson

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Vol. I

French

Natchez

Appraisement and sale of 60 minots of Corn of Kilkalt King and John Felt, Killed by the Indians, and Thompson Layman, fugitive in behalf of Mr. James Kelly, their Creditors 7 Nov. 1781-

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Page 191

Vol. I

French

The year one thousand seven hundred eighty-one and the seventh day of the Month of November, we, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-

Colonel of the Louisiana Regiment, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, we have named to office to appraise sixty minots of corn, belonging to the Estate of Kilkalth King and John Felt, killed by the Indians and Thompson Layman, fugitive, each for twenty minots, Messrs. Holt and John Kelly who estimated the said quantity of corn to the amount of sixty dollars and the said appraisers and witnesses have signed with us, the Commandant, aforesaid:

11.

Dib Holt — Francis Farrell

James Kelly — John Kennedy

Grand Pre'

Page 192
Vol. I
French

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Point Coupee and its District, and that of Natchez and its District, etc, etc--

The Petition of James Kelly.

Your Petitioner begs leave to inform your Honor that he has a suit against Thompson Layman of this district, Rebel and fugitive, to the amount of twenty-eight dollars, being for a horse sold- Your Petitioner received an order fromMr. Thompson Layman on one named Justus King for a rifle in payment of the twenty-eight dollars.

In asking said King for the rifle, he answered,

Page 193

that he had never received any rifle from said Layman-- wherefore your Petitioner begs of your Honors goodness to grant him an order of payment from said Layman, and as in duty bound, he will ever pray-

Signed

James Kelly-

Natchez

Sept. 1901781

Francis Farrell

Translator and Interpreter

Natchez 20 Sept. 1781

The said Thompson Layman or his private attorney will

Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to your Honor that he holds a note against one named John Holstien to the am ount of twenty-two dollars, two reals, and as the said Note is long overdue and the said John Holstein had the wherewith to pay, Your Petitioner begs you to consider him, and grant an order againstthe property of said John Holstein as he is in the woods and as in duty bound your Petitioner will ever pray.

Signed

Natchez

October 21, 1781

Richard Harrison

for

Barbour and Harrison

Francis Farrell attorney for the District of Natchez.

Page 207 (Back of page 206)

Natchez 22 October, 1781

Let him be acquainted to pay, if not, a seizure will be proceeded to immediately-

Grand Pre'.

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Vol. I

French

The year one thousand seven hundred eighty-one, the seventh day of the month of November, we, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel to the Louisiana Regiment, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, have placed to Public sale to the highest and last bidder, a horse seized as the property of Mr. John Holstein, in behalf of Mr. Harrison his Creditor, for the sum of twenty-two dollars two reals, in the presence of Messrs. Francis Farrell, Silas Crane, and others assitsing; which horse being appraised was judged to Mr. Louis Robert for twelve dollars, being the highest bidder, and the saidPurchaser and others assisting, have signed with us, the Commandant on the said day and month mentioned

Natchez Sept. 19, 1781-

James Kelly

Francis Farrell, Interpreter.

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Natchez-20-September, 1781

Let this be communicated.

Grand Pre

Page 203 Sir Please to let the "bearer have my rifle which you had to
Vol. I stock and you will Oblige your humble Sarvent
English To Justice King Thompson Lyman
June th 19-1781

Page 204 Englsih

Jaery, 1779 K. King

To Kash Lant_____Kilkath King	2	-6
June th 28, 1779, to Kash Lant----------	1	-9
September 19, 1779, to a pear of Breches mad	1	-
Aokst th 1779 to a balg---------	9	-
April th 5, 1778 to Kash	9	-----
May th 25 1781 to 1 For Skan	1	-----
May the 8 1781 to Truly----------	1	

19.2

Page 205- Natchez-

Vol. I French Appraisement and sale of a horse of Mr. John Holstein in behalf of Mr. Harrison, his CreditorO 7 Nov. 1781

Page 206 Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His
Vol. I Majesty's Armies, Prsent Civil and Military Commandant of Natchez
French and its District, etc,etc,_____

The Petition of Richard Harrison-

2 signatures 1" - } 7-"
2 Leaves of writing " 4 }

to the attorney and Interpreter--- 1-4)
to the Constable---------- 1-4) 3-

Total 10-"

Amount of sale 49- "- ")
Balance from first sale 10- 7- 11) 59-7-11

Balance remaining to be paid creditors 49-7-11.

That which belongs to Jeremiah
his prorata amounting to 42-1-18)
and for for Silas Crane that of 7-5-28) 49-7-11

Equal sum from the net proceeds of the sale deducting the expenses which have been paid to the Constable and interpreter the same day of the sale, who have signed with us, the Commandant, and Mr. Isaac Johnson Sr. signing for his Father-in-law said Jeremiah Routh.

Isaac Johnson Silas Crane

Charles De Grand Pre'

Page 201 Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's
Vol. I Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Point Coupee
French and its District and by special Commission that of Natchez and its District, etc, etc-----

The Petition of James Kelly-

Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to your Honor that he has an account against Kilkath King to the sum of fourteen dollars and two reals, and asthe said King has the wherewith to pay, the Petitioner begs your Honor to grand an order of payment against the said estate, as Mr. King is dead, having been killed by the Indians. The Petitioner begs your Honor to consider him; and as in duty bound he will ever pray-

Signed

Page 198 Natchez 20 September 1782
Vol. I
French

A named Thompson Layman or his attorney will pay in three days, the within mentioned sun, if not, the law will be put in full force-

Grand Pre'-

Page 199
Vol. I
French

The year one thousand seven hundred eighty-two and the twenty-third of January, we, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel to the Louisiana Regiment, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, have proceeded to the sale and adjudication to the last and highest bidder to two hundred bushels of Corn or thereabouts, in the shuck, in order to pay Messrs. Jeremiah Ruth and Silas Crane, creditors of the Estate of said Kilkath King and John Felt the first for the sum of fifty-five dollars, and the second for that of twelve dollars, which sale has been made in the presence of Messrs. Isaac Johnson, Francis Farrell, Silas Crane, Richard Harrison, and others assisting- And the said two hundred bushels of corn have been put up and shown, which after having been cried by the Public Crier have been adjudged to Don Estevan Minor to the sum of forty-nine Dollars- amount of said sale at forty-nine dollars, 49- #- "
joined to that of ten dollars seven reals eleven 59- 7- 11
pennies making a total of fifty-nine dollars, seven reals eleven pennies, and the said witnesses & assistants have signed with us, the Commandant, on the day and year mentioned above.-

Isaac Johnson R. D. Harrison

Silas Crane

Francis Farrell Estevan Minor

Charles de Grand Pre'

Page 200
Vol. I
French

Fees

2 sitting at the appraisements and one at the sale ps. -
5 " 4)

	dollars	reals
	5 -	6
Amount of sale	38 -	4
Net remaining	32	6- 4

Examined
Grand Pre'

From which amount this sum is to be deducted belonging to John Felt amounting to---------- 10- 7- 11- 5/4

Balance in favoe of James Kelly- paid- 27- 6-22- 1/60

G-

Page 197-
Vol. I
French

The year one thousand seven hundred eighty-two, and the twenty-second day of the month of January, we, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of the Louisiana Regiment, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez have proceeded to the appointment of two appraisers in order to estimate the value of about two hundred bushels of corn belonging to said Kilkath King and John Felt killed by the Indians at Bigblaze to pay Messrs. Jeremiah Ruth and Silas Crane their Creditors, the first fifty-five dollars and the second for twelve dollars, and to this end, we have named and appointed Messrs. Isaac Johnson and John Ruth who will evalue said two hundred bushels of corn in shuck or about to the amount of one hundred dollars, in the presence of Messrs. John Kennedy and Richard Harrison who have signed with the appraisers and us, the Commandant, on said day and year mentioned above.

Isaac Johnson R. D. Harrison

John Row John Kennedy

Charles de Grand Pre'-

pay within three days the sum demanded, or he will be proceeded against according to the law-

Grand Pre'-

Page 194
Vol. I
French

The year one thousand seven hundred eighty-one, the seventh of the month of November, we, Charles De Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel to the Louisiana Regiment Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and district of the Natchez, will proceedto the sale and adjudication of sixty bushels of corn (in shucks), twenty belonging to said Kilketh King, twenty others bushels of John Felt, who were Killed by the Indians and another twenty bushels of said grain of Thompson Layman, fugitive, making a total seized by the constable at the suit of said James Kelly, for forty-two dollars owed to him by said Layman and King, the last mentioned owing him fourteen dollars two reals, and the first twenty-eight dollar,s and after having been cried by the public Crier, we have adjudged the sixty bushels of corn to Mrs. Alexander

Page 195 McIntosh at thirty-eight dollars, four reals, and the witnesses have signed with us the Commandant on the day and year mentioned above.

Silas Crane — Will: Ferguson

Richard King — Wm. Vousdan

Charles de Grand Pre'

Page 196
Vol. I
French

Fees — reals

1- sitting at the sale---- 22

Writing the same---------- 8.

Orders on 2 petitions---------- 4.

to Public Crier

1 Crying the sale---------- 12.

46

that she was to have around fifty bushels of Corn and some corn was at Mr. Coleman's meaning he supposes to make up the quantity she was to have for the hogs she had sold to both Messrs. Coleman and Madden: that the /Madden/ and Coleman would settle about the Corn, or words similar for the quantity of corn having been wasted by Mrs. Vousdan's negores by leaving

Page 259 the Crib open: is of the opinion that not much was wasted or taken as he saw the Crib last Monday, adding more than the amount given by her negroes- he does not think that one quarter is gone even if the Crib was full at first, but he leaves that at Mr. Kinnard's declaration who knew about the cron and aslo the Crib since the beginning.

Signed

William Ferguson-

I certify as interpreter that this is an exact copy of the original

Francis Farrell

Natchez 12th August 1781-

Page 260 English- Natchez) Appeared before me, Don Carlos de Grand Pre', Lieutenant
District) Colo of His Majesty's Troops of Louisiana, Commanding in Fort Panmure etc,etc,etc.

William Ferguson who says that some time after William Vousdan's Affairs were put under his Direction by Monsr. De La Villebeurre he happened to Vousdan's Plantation where he saw Manuel Madden, who asked him whether he had any objection to his buying some sows from Mrs. Vousdan for which he was to pay in Corn he (Ferguson) told him not, as she must buy Corn for her family:. Madden then asked him when he would see the Corn measured, part of which Corn (to the best of his recollection) was at Mr. Kennard's he also understood by said Madden, that she was to have nigh or about fifty bushels there and some at Mr. Coleman's, meaning he supposes to make up

the quantity she was to have for the hogs she had sold both to Madden and Coleman: that he (Madden) and Coleman would settle about the Corn hereafter, or words to this purpose past: as for much Corn being wasted by Mrs. Vousdan's People opening the Crib in dispute he (Ferguson) cannot think there can be much if any taken away or destroyed (as he saw the Crib last Monday) more than what her own people gives an account of; however he don't think one quarter of the Crib is gone even was it full at first but this he refers to Mr.Kennard who Knew how the Crib was at first, he thinks= Natchez August 10th 1781= Wm. Ferguson.

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French

Natchez 15 August 1781

Herein the declaration of Mr. Kennard exposing said Emmanuel Madden

Grand Pre'-

Before us, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of the Louisiana Regiment, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez performing the function of Notary Public as there is none in this juriddiction, has appeared in person one named Cephas Kennard who in the presence of witnesses, has declared that he knew that said Coleman had authorized Hannah Vousdan to send her Negroes to take the Corn in his Crib, and that he the Deponent saw them take (the corn) and close the Crib that he had requested same to be closed, which had been done in his presence: in regard to the amount, he did not know, but that they themselves had measured it with their own measure, he delcared further that when the corn seemed to diminish in the Crib, they made a hold through which they passed and took thecorn just mentioned and during the rebellion the said slaves having no measure, the one that they had was broken, carried away the corn in some bags and that is all that the Deponent

knows about the present matter, and he signs

Page 262
French

with the witnesses of our audience who are Mr. Francis Farrell, and Silas Crane, and us the Commandant on the said twenty-fourth of the month of August one thousand seven hundred eighty one :/:___

Cephas Kenard

Francis Farrell

Silas Crane

Charles de Grand Pre'

Notice: Mr. Madden shall deliver to Mrs. Vousdan only thirty-five bushels of corn, three bushels being deducted for the waste that may have been made, and we have discharged the said Hannah Vousdan from all responsibility conserning the hundred bushels ofcorn or thereabout, now in the Crib abandoned since in order to make her liable therefore. Given at Fort Panmure of the Natchez, the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand and seven hundred eighty-one.

(Mr. Madden shall pay
Charles de Grand Pre'. (the costs.
(

Page 263
English

The Opinion of Anth ny Hutchins on the suit of Richard Bacon vs. Hardress Ellis// to wit/ That whatever damage the said Bacon may have sustained The said Wllis is in no wise culpable, as not any material testimony / in my opini n / hath appeared against him to prove his conduct unwar antable in the Execution of his office as Constable.

Anthony Hutchins

6 August 28th 1781-

Page 264
French

The opinion of Anthony Hutchins in the suit of Richard Bacon against Hardress Ellis /that is/ The said Ellis is not responsible for any damage the said Bacon may have sustained as I do not see

any convincing proof /in my opinion/ to condemn him in his office as Constable.

Signed-Anthony Hutchins

August 28, 1781

I certify as interpreter that this is an exact copy of the Original

G. Francis Farrell

Page 265
English

Being appointed one of the Arbitrators to give my opinion in the suit between Richard Bacon and Hardress Ellis do say that at the time of the sale of the Corn in despute as Attorney for said Richard Bacon, I did protest against the sale thereof as unlawfull and do now say the sale thereof was so; but cannot see how Hardress Ellis having an execution Signed by John Blommart, Esq. can be culpable for any loss sustained by the said Bacon; as such authority had been held legal and always obeyed untill that time, Nevertheless do say that the Estates of John Blommart & Donald McPherson are liable to make good the damage sustained by the said Bacon-

28th July 1781 G Isaac Johnson

Page 266
French

Having been named one of the arbiters to give my opinion on the suit between Richard Bacon and Hardress Ellis, I say that at the time of the sale of Corn in dispute, ad attorney for the said Richard Bacon, I protested against said sale as illegal and now I declare likewise, But I do not see why Hardress Ellis having had an execution signed by John Blommart, Esq. can be culpable for the damgge sustained by the said Richard Bacon, as this authority was always according to law, and all obedience to the said decree until that time. Nevertheless, I do say that the Estates of John Blommart and Donald McPherson are subject to the damages sustained

by the said Bacon-

Signed Isaac Johnson

28 August 1781

I certify that this is an exact copy of the original-

Francis Farrell, translator

G

page 267
English

We, William Pountney and George Rapalie, having duly considered the suit by Richard Bacon against Hardress Ellis are clearly of Opinion that the said Bacon is entitled to the Damage complained off against said Ellis and are off opinion that said Sale was unwarrantible & Illegal as appears by the Declaration- of Isaac Johnson Esqr one of the Justices of the Peace, then in Commission-

Natchez August 28th 1781) Willm Pountney
) Geo. Rapalje.

G.

Page 268

We, William Pountney and George Rapalie having duly considered the suit of Richard Bacon against Hardress Ellis are of the opinion that the said Bacon has a right to claim damages already complained of in the said suit against the said Ellis, and are of the opinion that the said sale was illegal and against the law, according to the declaration of Isaac Johnson, Esquire one of the Justices of the Peace who at the time was in commission.

Natchez August 28th 1781) Signed

William Pountney
George Rapalie

I certify that this is an exact copy of the original.

francis farrell, translator

G

Page 269
French

Notice: Seeing that it is manifestly proven that the corn in question was legally sold by the order of the Judge who was then Mr. John Blommart, Esquire, the Constable Hardress Ellis could not do otherwise than execute the order which was determined by the said Judge, and as to the oppositions made then to the sale by Mr. Isaac Johnson, he was not bound to regard it since it was done as the party, that is to say, as the attorney demanded. For which it follows that we have rejected the Plaintiff's claim against the said Hardress Ellis, reserving, however, to the said Plaintiff his right of recourse against whom it may concern: and do condemn the said Plaintiff to the payment of Costs: given at Fort Panmure of the Natchez, the twenty-ninth day of the month of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

Charles de Grand Pre'.

Page 271 (NO ERROR) French

Inventory of all the property, titles and papers of Mr. John Blommart, seized and confiscated to the profit of the King- 27th of September, days and months following

1781

Page 272- FCH. Inventory and Appraisement

On this twenty-first day of September, the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, we Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel to the Regiment of Louisiana, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of the Natchez, performing the function of Notary Public as there is none in this jurisdiction, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses have proceeded to the description and Inventory of the possessions of Mr. John Blommart, chief rebel of this district, contained in four battered chests or trunks, which we have sent for and brought from the home of Mr. Ellis at the White Cliffs by the sergeant of this Garrison, John Peralta, accompanied by Mr. Kennedy, late Clerk of the said Mr. John Blommart, which said chests or trunks were found opened, the locks broken, and the seals torn, which had been placed on them by Mr. De la Morandiere, without having taken an inventory of the effects, doubtless he had only looked, having examined them by plundering, which we have sent for to the said White Cliffs at the request of Messrs. Anthony Hutchins and Ellis, who represent that the said possessions were exposed to be stolen, whereupon, after having brought to the Fort of the Post, we have proceeded to the opening of the said chests, and Inventory of the contents in the presence of Messrs. Don

Page 273 French

Louis Pereq de Beldegarde, Don Joaquin Ossorno, Lieutenant and Sublieutenant of the Regiment of Louisiana and of Mr. Alexander McI"tosh and the Sergeant Manuel Guitterez. And for appraising the effects we have appointed and do name the persons, Messrs. Richard Bacon and Peter Nibard who have promised on Oath to acquit said charge faithfully_____

Firstly: thirteen silver-
tablespoons much worn and very light, all
estimated at thirteen dollars---------- 13- "- "

Item: eight small tea spoons,
estimated at four dollars---------- 4- "- "

Item: one Soup Ladle appraised at
seven dollars---------- 7- "- "

Item: One Silver Watch appraised at
eight Dollars---------- 8- "- "

Item: one small Powder-Box, one pair
tweezers, and one pair shoe buckles,
all appraised at six dollars---------- 6- "- "

Item: one small Wooden Box containing
two other tin boxes, two small scales with
their weights for gold, one other small Casket
or Toilet Box in which was found a string of
beads, allappraised at four dollars and four
reals---------- 4- 4- "

Item: a large Writing Desk in
Russian Leather for ink and papers, empty,
a quart of wine and one tin tea service with
four small plates of the same, painted-all
old appraised at fourteen dollars---------- 14- "- "

Item: one copper Gaphometer---------- _____

56- 4- "

	brought over	56- 4- "
French Translation	Translation incomplete, two dishes, seven earthern ware plates and some broken cups, three brushes, six old knives, six old iron forks, one Pistol without lock, and one small grill, all appraised at two dollars, four reals----------	2- 4- "
	Two silver Torches wth their sockets, and one brass candlestick, appraised at four dollars four reals----------	4- 4- "
	Item: Two other Torches without sockets, appraised at four dollars----------	4- "- "
	Item: One large Bundle of Papers, grants of land, etc Mem.	
	Item: two tablecloths, one bed-sheet, one cotton coverlit and a Calico Mosquito Bar, all estimated at eleven dollars----------	11- "- "
	Item: two looking-Glasses six inches Broad and near an ell in length, appraised to four dollars----------	4- "- "
	Item: ten Books in folio by divers English authors, seven----------	
		82- 4- "

	by count	82- 4- "
French	others in quarto estimated to twenty dollars--	20- "- "
	Item: Three ACCOUNTS Books mem.	
	Item: A Bundle of Accounts Mem.	
	Item: A small tin Box which contained four small flacons for oil and vinegar, etc- appr ised at one dollar----------	1- "- "
	Item: two Medallions, one gold	

openwork, of the Order of Freemasons, and the other of silver, both appraised at ten dollars, including a woman's watch-chain at ---------- 10-"- "

Item: a tray of Silver for holding a Crystal cylinder appraised together at fifteen dollars---------- 15- "- "

All the articles mentioned above were found in one large chest.

Item: In one battered trunk was found one hundred twenty-eight books in quarto, six in folio of different English authors-The whole---------- 128- 4- "

page 277 French

estimated at forty dollars---------- 40- "- "

ITem: in another old trunk were found a quantity of papers and accounts books- Item,

Item: an old sabre, iron counted, and a sword silver mounted, of which the blade was broken, appraised with the handle of another small sword to the amount of four dollars----- 4- "- "

Item: In the fouth trunk a brass cannister with two vials, an empty medicine chest, several broken dishes, bowls, cups, and saucers, which were thrown out, being useless, and all estimated at one dollar---- 1- "- "

Which are all the effects found in the said Chests and Trunks and as to the papers and account books, they have been placed in one trunk until an interpreter shall be found capable of examining 173- 4- "

Translation Brought forward 173- 4- "

all the affairs of said Mr. John Blommart, and the said appraisers and witnesses have signed with us, the commandant the day and year above written. All the said possessions mentioned being deposited at the King's store-house until further ordered by the Superior Government of this Province, in care of Manuel Guitteres, keeper of the said store- and Signed on the minutes=

Louis Perez de Bellegarde=

John Peralta= Richard Bacon

= Manl. Guitteres= John Kennedy=

Joan Osborne and Charles de Grand Pre'.

And the same day and year as before mentioned, we, the Commandat aforesaid, have preceeded to the continuation of

---

173- 4- "

brought forward 173- 4- "

the inventory of the effects of the said Mr. John Blommart found in one room of the Fort in care of no one, of which an appreisdment has been made as follows by the said Mr. Richard Bacon and Pierre Mitard, appointed to the office by us in the presence of Messrs. Don Louis Perez de Bellegarde, and Don Joaquin Osborne, Lieutenant and Sublieutenant of the Regiment of Louisiana and of the Sergeant Manuel Guitteres- witnesses.

Firstly: two iron Pots and two old Kettles, appraised at

four dollars---------- 4- "- "

Item: two large Copper stew-pans and

two iron Pot-Lids, apraised at four dollars-------- 4- "- "

Item: four augers, one small horse plough

181- 4- "

by count 181-4- "

Page 280 a Brand for Cattle, two Fire-Dogs, two Kitchen Spits, one Gridiron, a piece of chain, an old Bellows, one battered Paper-mill, all estimated at fifteen dollars----------

196- 4- "

Which are all the effects found in the Fort belonging to the said Mr. John Blommart the said two Inventories showing according to the appraisement the sum of one hundred ninety-six dollars and four reals, and the appraisers and witnesses have signed with us, the Commandant aforementioned, with the exception of Mr. Pierre Mitard who claims he does not know how to write= and have signed on the minutes=

196- 4"

brought forward 196- 4- "

Page 281
FCH. Richard Bacon= Louis Perez de Bellegarde= Juan Osborne= Manl. Guitterez= Charles de Grand Pre'------

One the thirtieth day of the month of October, one thousand seven hundred eighty one we, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of Louisiana, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, performing the duties of Notary Public by virtue of the orders of the Superior Government of this Province, we have seized

and confiscated all and every holding of the Mr. John Blommart, at hand and possessions hidden by divers inhabitants. In pursuance whereof, we have seized and confiscated at the home of Mr. William Ferguson in the hands of the son of the said Mr. John Blommart, the effects herein after mentioned which were brought to the Fort have been appraised by Messers. Richard Bacon and Pierre Nitard.

	196- 4- "
brought forward	196- 4- "

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French

After taking oath of appraise the said effects and others which follow conscientiously in the presence of Messrs. Don John de La Villebeurre Don Louis Perez de Bellegarde, Don Marcos de Villers, Captain Lieutenant and Sublieutenant tothe Regiment of Louisiana, and of the Sergeant of this Garrison, Manl. Guitterez, Keeper of the Kings Store at the Post, all witnesses of said Inventoy and Appraisement afterward and others following_____

Firstly: four account books written in English, of which three large ones and one small one, of which, an examination will be made when an Interpreter shall be procured. Mem.

Item: four books by divers authors, appraised at two dollars---------- £- "- "

Item: One Gun- appraised at four dollers---------- £- "- "

Item: One old saddle. 202- 4- "

brought forward	202- 4- "

Page 283
FCH.

and one Bridle appraised at

four dollars---------- 4- "- "

Effects found at the dwelling of
Mr. Charles Ellis at White Cliffs_____

Item: three women's dresses one of which,
green damask, one linen and the other red and black
striped silk, appraised at
six dollars---------- 6- "- "

An old black robe, coarse and worn,
a calico Bed- Spread, one old muslin Apron, one linen
Hanmerchief, an old Powder Bag, two gauge Head-Dresses,
and old linen Pillow-Case, one remnant of white linon,
one old bed-sheet, two pairs of ruffles of mousseline,
well worn, two ditto gauge all appraised at
seven dollars---------- 7- "- "

Item: one green cot on velvet coat, an
old Bed-Sheet, two Ladies fans badly worn, two
pairs of pigeon-colored Breeches.

£19-4- "

Page 284. by count £19- 4- "

one cotton vest with small flowers, another vest
of cotton cloth another ditto, with one pair
Breeches, another vest of same, three pairs of
silk stocking,s three pairs ditto of cotton all
appraised at six dollars---------- 6- "- "

Item: one yellow-silk Bed Spread,
another at cotton, appraised at
four dollars---------- 4- "- "

Effects and Cattle
found at one of the plantations of Mr. Blommert
as follows:

Three Pictures appraised

at five dollars---------- 5- "- "

One ax, two hoes, all very old, and

one Mill without a crank, appraised at eight

dollars---------- 8- "- "

Item: one pair andirons, one pair of

tongs, one lantern, two little torches, one Cypress

table, appraised one

£42- 4- "

---

brought forward £42- 4- "

Page 285

French

dollar four reals---------- 1- 4- "

Item: four cows and their calves

appraised at forty dollars---------- 40- "- "

Item: one ox- appraised

at twelve dollars---------- 12- "- "

Item: two heifers appraised

at six dollars---------- 6- "- "

Item: one Roan Horse, flopping ears,

appraised at

fifteen dollars---------- 15- "- "

Item: a mule- colored Horse, appraised

at fifteen dollars---------- 15- "- "

One ditto Black, appraised,

ten dollars---------- 10- "- "

One ditto Brown, appraised

at fifteen dollars---------- 15- "- "

Item: another horse, appraised

fifteen dollars---------- 15- "- "

above.

Louis Robert- Francis Farrell

Silas Crane

Wm. Vousdan

Charles de Grand Pre'-

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French

The year one thousand seven hundred eighty-one and the seventh day of the month of November, we, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel to the Louisiana Regiment, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, have named and appointed to office to appraise a horse seized as the property of Mr. John Holstein to be sold at auction in favor of Mr. Richard Harrison, his Creditor for twenty-two dollars two reals, of which said appraisers, were Messrs. Holt and Kelly who have taken oath of office and have promised to faithfully discharge the same; which said Horse has been appraised at the sum of sixteen dollars, and the appraisers and Messrs Francis Farrell, and Silas Crane

Page 210
French

have signed with us, the Commandant on the day and year as above mentioned.

Silas Crane

Francis Farrell

Dibdoll Holt

James Kelly Charles de Grand Pre'

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French

Fees

	reals
1 sitting at the sale	.22 - "
Writing appraisement and sale	.12 - "
To the attorney	
1 Petition	5 -
To the Constable	
for Notification and seizure and milage	.16
Total	35 reals

Examined

enant-Colonel of the Louisiana R~giment, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, have repaired to the plantation of Mr. Benjamin with the intent to make an appraisement of a herd of Cattle belonging to said Messrs. Bradley and Harrison to be afterward sold at auction and we have named and appointed to office to appraise said cattle, Messrs. Isaac Johnson and John Stowers, who have taken oath and promised to faithfully fulfill the same in the presence of Don Estevan Minor and Mr. Francis Farrell, witnesses; which said appraisers have proceeded as follows:

Fifty-seven head of horned cattle, young and old, appraised to-

Page 216 gether at the sum of two hundred eighty-five dollars_____ 285-"-

Which said cattle amounting to the sum of two hundred eighty-five dollars, and the said appraisers and witnesses have signed with us, the Commandant on the day and year mentioned above.

Mr. John Stowers declared he does not know how to write.

Isaac Johnson-

Estevan Minor

Francis Farrell

Charles de Grand Pre'.

Page 217 Vol. I French

The year one thousand seven hundred eighty-one, the morning of the third day of the month of December, we, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant Colonel of the Louisiana Regiment Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, acting as Notary Public there being none in this Jurisdiction at the request of Mr. Richard Harrison attorney for Messrs. Bradley and Harrison have repaired to the plantation of Mr. Bingaman where we have proceeded with the sale and adjudication of a herd of horned cattle to said Messrs. Bradley and Harrison belonging, the purchase money to be paid in hand to the said Richard Harrison, and to which said sale we have proceeded in the presence of Messrs. Isaac Johnson, Francis Farrell, Silas Crane, Don Estevan Minor and others assisting as follows:

Grand Pre'

Balance paid the Creditor

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Vol. I
French

Natchez

Appraisement and sale of a herd of horned Cattle of Messrs. Bradley and Harrison, done at the request of Mr. Richard Harrison their attorney.

3 Dec 1781.

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French

Don Charles de Grand Pre
Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and its District.

Richard Harrison respectfully represents to your Excellency that as Attorney and general administrator for Messrs. Bradley and Harrison he has been condemned by Your Honour to pay out of the property of the above mentioned, the amount of a legitimate account brought against them by Mr. William Pountney and having no other means of liquidating said debt except by selling the cattle which they have in this District, your Petitioner prays that you will be pleased to sell at Public Auction as many of said Cattle as will satisfy the said debt and costs.

The 2d of December 1781

R. D. Harrison

Natchez

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French

2 Dec. 1781

The sale of said Cattle will take place the 4th day of the present month and a pbulic notice will be posted.

Grand Pre'

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French

The year one thousand seven hundred eighty-one the third of the month of December at the Petition of Mr. Richard Harrison, attorne for Messrs. Bradley and Harrison, we, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieut-enant-Colonel of the Louisiana Regiment, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, have repaired to the plantation of Mr. Benjamin with the intent to make an appraisement of a herd of Cattle belonging to said Messrs. Bradley and Harrison to be afterward sold at auction and we have named and appointed to office to appraise said cattle, Messrs. Isaac Johnson and John Stowers, who have taken oath and promised to faithfully fulfill the same in the presence of Don Estevan Minor and Mr. Francis Farrell, witnesses; which said appraisers have proceeded as follows:

Fifty-seven head of horned cattle, young and old, appraised to-

Page 216

gether at the sum of two hundred eighty-five dollars_____ 285-"-

Which said cattle amounting to the sum of two hundred eighty-five dollars, and the said appraisers and witnesses have signed with us, the Commandant on the day and year mentioned above.

Mr. John Stowers declared he does not know how to write.

Isaac Johnson-

Francis Farrell

Estevan Minor

Charles de Grand Pre'.

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Vol. I
French

The year one thousand seven hundred eighty-one, the morning of the third day of the month of December, we, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieut-enant.Colonel of the Louisiana Regiment Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, acting as Notary Public there being none in this Jurisdiction at the request of Mr. Richard Harrison attorney for Messrs. Bradley and Harrison have repaired to the plan-tation of Mr. Bingaman where we have proceeded with the sale and adjudication of a herd of horned cattle to said Messrs. Bradley and Harrison belonging, the purchase money to be paid in hand to the said Richard Harrison, and to which said sale we have proceeded in the presence of Messrs. Isaac Johnson, Francis Farrell, Silas Crane, Don Estevan Minor and others assisting as follows:

Four cows and calves, three

Page 218 young cattle, all adjudged to Mr. Richard Harrison at thirty three dollars0- 33-"-"

Item: four cows and calves two young bulls, and two heifers, all adjudged to Mr. Richard Harrison at forty-one dollars_____ 41-"-"

Item: five cows and calves, two heifers, adjudged to Mr. Richard Harrison at forty-four dollars 4 reals 44-4-

Item: one cow and calf, three young steers, and all adjudged to Mr. Richard Harrison at thirty-seven dollars_____ 37-"-"

Item: seven cows, one young bull, three heifers, all adjudged to Mr. Richard Harrison at sixty-two dollars_____ 62-"-"

217-4-"

and the said Richard Harrrison having declared there is nothing

Page 219 more to sell at the present from the property of said Messrs. Bradley and Harrison, we have stopped and closed the present sale amounting to two hundred seventeen dollars four reals and the said Richard Harrison and other witnesses have signed with us the Commandant, on the day and year as mentioned above.

Estevan Minor — Francis Farrell

Silas Crane — Isaac Johnson

R. D. Harrison

Charles de Grand Pre'.

Page 220

The year one thousand seven hundred eighty-one and the tenth day of the month of December, we, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel to the Louisiana Regiment, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, at the Petition of Richard Harrison, we have proceeded to the Continuation of the sale of Messrs. Bradley and Harrison and to this end have appointed to appraise the cattle, and David Odom who have appraised the said horned Cattle as follows in the presence of Messrs. Richard Harrison, Don Estevan Minor, and Richard Bacon:-

Two cows and one calf-the whole appraised at fifteen Dollars_____ 15-" -"

Item: three heifers and one young bull, the whole appraised at twenty dollars_____ 20-" -"

total 35- "-"

The said appraisement Amounting to the sum of thirty-five dollars, and the said appraisers and witnesses have signed with us, the Commandant, the day and month as mentioned above.

Jos. Duncan — Estevan Minor

David Odom — Richard Bacon

R. D. Harrison — Charles de Grand Pre'

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French

In the year one thousand seven hundred eighty-one the tenth of the month of December, we , Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of the Louisiana, Regiment, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez at the demand of Mr. Richard Harrison have proceeded to the sale and adjudication to the last and highest bidder of several horned cattle of Messrs. Bradley and Harrison which sale was made in the presence of said Mr. Richard Harrison, Willaim Ferguson, Richard Bacon, Joseph Duncan, David Odum and Don Estevan Minor, in manner following:

First: two cows and a calf adjudged to Mr. Richard Harrison at eighteen dollars four reals_____ 18-4-"

Item: three heifers and one young bull adjudged to Mr. Richard Harrison at twenty-one dollars, four reals_____ 21-4-"

40-"-"

Whoih sale amounting to the sum of forty dollars, and the said Witnesses mentioned above have signed with us, the Commandant the day and year above written.

R. D. Harrison — Will: Ferguson
Rich. Bacon — David Odum
Jos. Duncan — Estevan Minor

Charles de Grand Pre'.

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French

In the year one thousand seven hundred eighty-two and the morning of the twenty-third of the month of Feburary, we, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel to the Louisiana Regiment, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, at the demand of Mr. Richard Harrison, have proceeded to the appraisement of sundry head of horned cattle belonging to Messrs. Bradley and Harrison absent, in order to proceed immediately to the sale having previously placed in readiness the notices in their usual places in this District to let the public know of the said sale, and to this end we have appointed as appraisers of said animals Messrs. William Pourtney and William Ferguson after takin oath to perform said office faithfully, and have accepted same in the presence of Mr. Francis Farrell and Don Estevan Minor and the same has been appraised by the above men-

Page 223 tioned, as follows: thirty-four head of horned cattle, young and old, appraised to-gether one with the other at five dollars making a total of one hundred seventy dollars---------- 170-"-"

The said appraisement of cattle amounting the sum of a hundred seventy dollars and the said appraisers and witnesses havesigned with us, the Commandant, on the day and year as above mentioned.

William Pourtney — Estevan Minor
Will: Ferguson
R. D. Harrison — Francis Farrell

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Feh

In the year one thousand seven hundred eighty-two and the morning of twenty-third of the month of February, we, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of the Louisiana Regiment, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez have at the demand of Mr. Richard Harrison, proceeded to the sale and adjudication of sundry head of horned Cattle of Messrs. Bradley and Harrison, late inhabitant of this district in the presence of Messrs. Silas Crane, Nathaniel Tomlinson, John Falker, John Burnet, Don Estevan Minor and others assisting, charged by the purchasers pay the price of their adjudication into the hands of said Mr. Richard Harrison private attorney for said Messrs. Harrison and Bradley, in which sale we have proceeded as follows:

First: six cows and five calves adjudged to Mr. Richard

Page 225 Harrison at fifty-five dollars_____ 55-"-"

Item: two cows, two young bulls; two heifers, four others one year old adjudged to Mr. Richard Harrison at forty-one dollars_____ 41-"-"

Item: seven cows and five calves, one young steer adjudged to Mr. Richard Harrison at eighty-three dollars_____ 83-"-"

179-"-"

The results of the sale amounting to the sum of one hundred seventy-nine dollars, and the said witnesses and assistants have signed with us, the Commandant on the day and year mentioned above.

Nathaniel Tomlinson
William Pountney
Estevan Minor
Will: Ferguson
R. D. Harrison
Francis Farrell

Page 226

French

Notices of seizure, appraisement and sale of the property of one named Andrew Whitefield in behalf of Messrs. John Farquehar, Peter Hawkins and Sibeon Gibson 21, 23 and 24 October 1781-

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Vol. I.
French

Don Charles de Grand Pre", Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez, and its District, etc, etc_____

The Petition of Peter Hawkins

Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to your Honor that he holds an account against one named Andrew Whitifeld, late of this District, to the sum of sixty-one dollars, and as Mr. Whitfield has owed him thi for some time and he has property sufficient to satisfy the same, your Petitioner prays your Honor to consider the matter as he is sued by other Creditors and grant him an order for payment from the estate of said Whitefield and as in duty bound y ur Petitioner shall ever pray-

chk.

Signed-

Peter Hawkins

Natchez
October 12th 1781

Francis Farrell

Attorney

Natchez 12 Oct. 1781

Let notice be given to the private attorney of the debtor so that he may answer.

Grand Pre'

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Vol. I

French

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and its District etc, etc_____

The Petition of Peter Hawkins

Your Petitioner begs leave to inform your Honor that he obtained judgement against one named Whitefield to the amount of sixty-one dollars and as Mr. Whitefield has property with which to pay and there are many suits against him from day to day, the Petitioner begs your Honor, to grant him an order of seizure of the Estate of said Whitefield and as in duty bound he shall ever pray

Signed

Peter Hawkins

Natchez

October 19, 1781

Francis Farrell attorney for the District of Natchez.

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Let the seizure be made as demanded.

Grand Pre'-

Page 229 French

Don Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majwsty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and its District, etc, etc_____

The Petition of Bibion Gibson

Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to your Honor that he was hired by Mr. Whitefield as his Manager and that all he did would be estimated by two arbiters, to-day I have asked three of my neighbors to estimate the work that I did during the absence of Mr. Whitefield. They have valued the work at a hundred and seven dollars-the appraisers_____

Robert Dunbar

John Shunk

Richard Curtis

to that is added fifteen minotes of corn that Mr. Whitefield had delivered in behalf of Mr. Ferguson whereas your Petitioner owed him nothing on an order made by said Whitefield. Mr. Ferguson holds the order of said Whitefield as testimony. Your Petitioner being a poor man with a large family, prays that you willconsider the matter, and as in duty bound your Petitioner will ever pray.

Signed

Nachez October 16, 1781 Gibeon Gibson

Francis Farrell, attorney for the District of Natchez-

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French

Don Charles de Grand Pre'
Lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Natchez and its District, etc_____

The Petition of John Farquehar

Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to your Honor that he has an account against one named Andrew Whitefield to the sum of thirty-nine dollars five reals besides a part of a Note in which he was responsible with said Whitefield for payments, and the said Whitefield having property sufficient to pay, your Petitioner prays your Honor to consider the Matter and include him with the other Creditors, and as in duty bound your Petitioner will ever pray.

Signed

Natchez John Farquehar

October 19, 1781

Francis Farrell attorney for the District of Natchez.

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Natchez 20 Oct. 1781

Let this be communicated

Grand Pre'

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In the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one nad the twenty-third of October, we, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez in consequence of the seizure made on the property of one named Whitefield, have proceeded to the appraisement of same and to that end have appointed to office of appraiser Messrs. Alexander McIntosh and Francis Farrell who have promised on oath to perform the duties of this office in a worthy manner, which said estimation has been made in the presence of Messrs. James Truly and Silas Crane as follows:

First: a bay horse appraised at fifteen dollars_____ 15- "- "

Item: one cow and calf appraised at sixteen dollars_____ 16- "- "

Item: fifteen minotes of corn appraised at&_____ 12- "- "

Item: one horse plough appraised at ten dollars_____ 12- "- "

Item: one grindstone appraised at one dollars and four reals_____ 1- 4- "

56- 4- "

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from the othe page 56- 4- "

Item: one looking-glass valued at one dollar four reals_____ 1- 4- "

Item: one battered chest appraised at four reals_____ "- 4- "

Item: two and a half dozen brass coat buttons appraised at two dollars_____ 2- "- "

Item: fifteen minotes of potatoes appraised at eight dollars_____ 8- "- "

Item: two hundred pumpkins estimated at
6 dollars_____ 6- "- "

total 75- 4- "

The said appraisement amounting to the sum of seventy-five dollars and four reals, and the said appraisers and witnesses have signed with us, the Commandant, on the day and year mentioned above.

Alexr McIntosh

Francis Farrell James Truly

Silas Crane

Charles de Grand Pre'.

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In the year one thousand seven hundred eighty-one and the morning of the twenty-fourth day of the month of October, we, Charles de Grand Pre', Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez performing the function of Notary Public as there is none in the Jurisdiction in pursuance to an order of seizure placed at the foot of Petition of Mr. Peter Hawkins, Creditor of Mr. Whitefield, absconded, we have proceeded to the sale of Cattle and other possessions seized in behalf of several of his Creditors who are Messrs. John Farquehar and Gibion Gibson, his overseer, to which sale we have proceeded as follows in the presence of Messrs. Alexander McIntosh, Francis Farrell, Isaac Johnson, William Vousdan and others assisting:-

Firstly there was shown and placed for sale, one bay horse adjudged to Mr. William Vousdan at twetny dollars_____ 20- "- "

Item: one cow and calf adjudged to Mr. David Odum at ten dollars four reals_____ 10- 4- "

Item: fifteen minotes of corn adjudged to Mr. Hartley at eight dollars_____ 8- "- "

Item: one horse plow adjudged to Mr. Richard Bacon at seven dollars four reals_____ 7- 4- "

Item: one grindstone adjudged to Mr. Francis Farrell at two dollars_____ 2- "- "

48- "- "

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By account_____

Item: one looking-glass adjudged toMr. William Vousdan at two dollars_____ 2- "- "

Item: one battered chest adjudged to Mr. Richard Bacon at one dollars_____ 1- "- "

Item: one old pair of trousers and one oldlinen vest adjudged toMr. Hartley at one dollarseven reals__ 1- 7- "

Item: two and a half dozen brass buttons adjudged to Mr. Silas Crane at six reals ". 6- "

Item: fifteen minotes of sweet potatoes adjudged to Mr. William McIntosh at eight dollars four reals___ 8- 4- "

Item: two hundred pumpkins adjudged to Mr. John Farquehar

62- 1- "

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from other page 62- 1- "

at five dollars one real_____ 5- 1- "

67- 6- "

and on account of nothing more being found to se ll except the plantation, we have concluded and closed the present sale amounting to sixty-seven dollars and six reals, and the witnesses have signed wuth us, the Commandant, on the day and year mentioned above:

Alexr McIntosh

Francis Farrell

Isaac Johnson

Charles de Grand Pre'.

page 236 Deduction made for expenses of the sale- the net remainder
cont'd to be shared in proportion between the two Creditors alone, who are
Messrs. Peter Hawkins and John Farquehar (the said Gibion Gibson having been paid) the amounting being forty-nine dollars six reals of
which twenty-eight dollars paid to said Peter Hawkins
Page 237 and twenty-one dollars, six reals for said John Farquehar which said sums have been paid and counted to Mr. Francis Farrell their attorney, who doth hereby acknowledge having recieved thereby from our hands in the presence of Messrs. Hartley and George Rapalie, seventh of October, one thousand seven hundred eighty-one.

Francis Farrell

Geo. Rapalie

Johannes Herder Charles de Grand Pre'.

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French

Fees-

	Rls.		
4 Orders----------	8- "		
Appraisement----------	8- "		
sale----------	8- "	rls	p- '
2 sittings at sale-----	44- "	76	19- 4
2 signatures----------	8- "		
To the Attorney			
4 Petitions----------	20-7-20		(2- 4
To the Constable			
3 Notifications and Seizure----	32- "		
1 Crying the sale----------	12-	44	(5- 4
total		120	(17- 4-'

Examined

Grand Pre'

	ps.	rs/
Net remainder----		
to be divided among creditors.	49-	6- "

Page 239 Scrap of Paper-

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To a -?- to Mr. Whitefield--------	12-
To 2 yard Broadcloth----------	10- "
To ballence due of Not	8- 4
To due to John Row	9- 1
	39- 5

On Loose Shett- English-

between pp. 239 and 240-

July 21st 1780 And . Whitefield to Peter Hawkins Dr.

For 1 Bridle Reins----------	1.4
To 1 Saddle Padded----------	2.4
Mending a Saddle----------	1.-
For eight months washing----	32.-
1 Dollar Piad Betty Dave----	1.-
For five months Bord--------	40.-
To 1 pare thread stockings---	3.-
	81. 0
	20.
	61

Cr.	by 6 Cow hides------	6-
	by 50 lb. salt	8-
	by 1 white shirt	6-
		20-

Page 240 French

In the year one thousand seven hundred eighty-one and the twentieth of the month of October, in pursuance to the order at the foot of the Petition of Peter Hawkins, petitioner dated the 20th of the present month; I, Silas Crane, Constable, have proceeded to the seizure

of the property of one named Whitefield Consisting of : One horse; one Cow and calf; fifteen min tes of corn, a horse plough, a grind-stone, alooking- glass, a battered chest, an old pair of trousers, and one linen vest, two and a half dozen brass coat buttons, fifteen minotes of potatoes, two hundred pumpkins, which effects I car ied away to the fort to be disposed of at the order of His Excellency, the Commandant.

Signed

Silas Crane

Constable

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Vol. I French

In the presence of us, Charles De Grand Pre', Lieutenant Colonel of the Louisiana Regiment, Present Civil and Military Commandant of the Post and District of Natchez, performing the function of Notary Public, as there is none in this jurisdiction, in the presence of Witnesses, have appeared in person Messrs. Nathaniel Tomlinson and Benjamin Belt living here for the present, who have acknowledged and declared, confessed and do confess that is to say, the said Nathaniel Tomlinson received

from the hands of Mr. William Brocus resident of this place for the account of one named John Alston, fugitive, thesum of eighteen dollars in silver and that said Brocus is yet a debtor owing a balance by the account of

page 242 said John Alston of ten dollars. He must oblige and pay it, and said Benjamin Belt likewise acknowledges having received from the hands of said William Brocus for the account of said John Alston the sum of twenty dollars in silver. Which payment were disbursement has been made by said Brocus in advance in favor of said John Alston whose heirs or his assigns, find themselves debtors to said William Brocus, and the said Declaration, and Messrs. Don Louis Perez de Bellegarde and Francis Farrell witnesses of our audience have signed with us,

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 31
KATRINA PERRAULT
JULY 6, 1937.

PROJECT NO. 6055-4120.

"PHYSICIANS"

Dr. F. A. W. Davis.

"The name of Dr. Frederic Augustus William Davis is a household word in this city, held in the highest veneration, and the light of his influence rests like a heavenly benediction upon us. A residence of fifty-two years, in the constant practice of a profession that brought him prominently in daily contact with the people, has photographed his image on the tablet of memory with the whole population. He will ever live in the affectionate remembrance of the masses, both high and low until the present generation passes away. We need not go to the quarry or marble yard to procure his monument. It has already been erected, polished and furnished in his life. Its foundation is the granite of truth, shown in the true principles and integrity of his character. Its shaft is the polished marble of an upright, spotless and consistent life.

He was born in Washington, Mason county, Ky., June 28, 1801, and died, in great peace, at his residence in this city, January 12, 1885, at the advanced age of 83 years, 6 months and 15 days. He was the descendant of an honored parentage. His father, David Davis (of Welsh descent), held the commission of Major under Gen. Anthony Wayne, and rendered distinguished service in the Revolutionary War. His paternal grandfather died in a British prison-ship in front of New York City. On his maternal side, he was descended from the historic family of Campbells, of whom the Duke of Argyle is the head. His maternal grandfather also was an officer in the Revolutionary War. Gen. Pike was also a relative of his.

ADAMS COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 31
KATRINA PERRAULT
JULY 6, 1937.

PROJECT NO. 6055-4120. (2)

Dr. Davis graduated at Transylvania University, at the age of 23 years, and was unanimously elected Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science, which place he filled with distinction until, impelled by an earnest desire to enter more fully upon his life-work, he resigned his chair, much to the regret of the faculty and trustees of the University. He came South, and after spending a short time in Woodville, Miss., he came to Natchez, reaching the city on May 3, 1833, during the prevalence of cholera. He entered immediately upon a successful and lucrative practice of medicine, and became distinguished, first in the allopathic, and secondly in the homoepathic school, and enjoyed the universal confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens unto the end of his honored and useful life.

As a man, he was liberally endowed by nature, educated, with a mind well trained to habits of study, fully abreast with the age in literary and scientific attainments, refined and polished in manners, with a clear and discriminating judgment, a well-rounded character, firm and clearly defined in his convictions of duty and purposes of life-all supported by an indomitable will, persevering energy and a firm trust in God.

His faith in God and his fidelity to the religion of Christ formed the basis of his character and proved the crowning glory of his life. Hence the salient points of his character-as a physician, citizen, husband, father, friend and Christian-were so beautifully blended in one symmetrical whole as to render them inseparable. He was distinguished for his honesty, fair dealing and fidelity to every trust in all these relations of life. He was one who could practice the fifteenth Psalm. He could "swear to his own hurt and change not." He was incapable of committing, knowingly, a dishonorable act. Henry

ADAMS COUNTY, PHYSICIANS

Clay had said, "I had rather be right than be President." In no man's life was this principle ever stronger than in that of Dr. Davis. He was honest and firm in his convictions, and adhered to them without reference to fear or favor. The questions with him were not, what will secure public favor or patronage, or best serve my individual prosperity or preferment? But, what is right? what is duty? As a leading stockholder in the bank that failed in 1862 or 1863, he demanded that they, the stockholders, should hold themselves bound for the last farthing of its liabilities until it was paid, and it was done.

Having passed through the yellow fever epidemics of 1837 and 1839, he was made health officer of the city in 1841. When the fever appeared in New Orleans he determined to establish a quarantine, though he was without a precedent in the South. In this he met strong opposition, especially from the merchants of the city. But said he: "I acted from a firm conviction of duty, and did it." The result was that Natchez escaped the fever, while every town from New Orleans to Vicksburg, along the river, had it. His investigation of the respective claims of the different schools of medicine culminated, in 1846, in favor of Homoepathy. Now, it is not my purpose to speak of the merits or demerits of either system of medicine. Be this as it may, Homoepathy was almost unknown in the Southwest. It had neither prestige nor sympathy; yet he hazarded his reputation and financial prospects, and that at a time when no man in all this country enjoyed either in a higher degree. He simply followed what he believed to be the convictions of duty, leaving results with God, as he was wont to do in all things. He was the first Homoepathic physician in the lower Mississippi Valley except, perhaps, Dr. Trask, who commenced the prac-

tice in New Orleans the same year, but lived only a short time. If Dr. Davis had a peer, he had no superior in all this country, and no one followed his profession with more diligence and felt more the sacred obligations resting on him.

As a friend, he was unselfish and ever true. No amount of personal sacrifice was too great for him to make for one in whom he confided as a friend. He knew the weakness of human nature, and was ever ready to throw the mantle of charity over the real infirmities of men. But such was his admiration for integrity of character, his love of the true and his contempt for the false, that he never formed intimate friendships or committed himself to any until he was satisfied of the correctness of their principles and lives. Hence his confidence and love once gained were generally lasting as if secured by hooks of steel, and as tender and true as that of Jonathan to David.

In the relations of husband and father, his devotion was beautiful and knew no abatement or bounds. He was not demonstrative in the way of lavishing his affections in passionate caressings, but he possessed and ever manifested an innocent pride in his family that was sublimely beautiful. No man ever felt more the sacred obligation to provide for his household than he; not only to provide for their natural, intellectual and social wants, but also the claims of their moral and spiritual necessities. He regarded his duty to provide for those dependent on him when he should be taken from them also as sacred, and to this he had been looking with ceaseless care for years. This form of devotion and parental solicitude exhibits to my mind a higher type of affection than can be expressed by all the endearing epithets of our language. His loved ones were dearer to him than his own life.

ADAMS COUNTY, PHYSICIANS

His religious character, as already indicated, was one of beautiful symmetry. He became a Christian and joined the Methodist Church in early life. His faith in God was firm, his creed well defined and his personal experience and outward life in harmonious accord with the same."

"IN MEMORIAM".

By

Rev. R. S. Woodward. - February 15, 1885.

ADAMS COUNTY, PHYSICIANS