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ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
JACKSON

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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.

SOURCE MATERIAL
FOR
MISSISSIPPI HISTORY

ALCORN COUNTY
VOLUME II

PART 1

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

Illustrated
1936-1939

In grateful acknowledgment of his
sponsorship of the
WPA Historical Research Project
this series of volumes of
Source Material for County History
is respectfully dedicated to the
memory of

DR. DUNBAR ROWLAND

Founder and Director

of

The Mississippi Department of Archives & History

1902-1937

FOREWORD

This volume of historical data is one of a series of eighty-two, assembled by the W. P. A. Mississippi Historical Research Project, under the Division of Women's and Professional Projects, Miss Ethel Payne, Director. In 1935, under the New Deal, funds were allocated to the Works Progress Administration for that purpose. The project was set up on a state-wide basis, February 19, 1936, with a unit in each county and employing about 400 persons of work relief status. The plan was unique in that it provided for the writing of eighty-two county histories instead of one state history. Each volume purports to set forth the background of social, economic, and political history of its respective county.

The original Project Proposal, which has been closely followed, succinctly states the objectives and character of the work:

"Historical research and compilation of historic data: Work consists of (1) searching city, county and official records, (2) interviewing old inhabitants, (3) collecting data, (4) compiling data pertaining to historic, civil and cultural development of locality, Index and condense into handy volumes for educational and reference purposes.

"This compiled data will be made a permanent record. One volume of the historical data will be given to the State Department of Archives and History, one volume to the county library, and other volumes to other designated public institutions. Particular consideration will be given to the making of photographs and sketches of public institutions, municipal halls, schools, churches and all historic sites and places of interest as well as photographs of old portraits of pioneer citizens and famous men and women who have been instrumental in building and developing Mississippi. Copies of rare documents of historic and educational value, and pictures of fine old furniture and other valuable antiques will be made in connection with the historical research.

"The Project will promote county museums to collect and preserve records of historical interest, both private and public and of educational value, relics, antiques, documents; and encourage placing of such articles of greater value in the State Department of Archives and History to stop the present flow of these out of the state and preserve them for the enrichment of Mississippi history."

The content of these volumes is source material for history, rather than history itself. It is a simple presentation of facts and alleged facts with no attempt at interpretation. This aim is to preserve the intimate, factual history of the citizens of the county for posterity. No attempt has been made to write eighty-two finished histories. Time would not permit, and this was not the purpose of the project. It is hoped that this source material will prove valuable for reference, and as a basis for further and more intensive research.

The photographs are used to illustrate the volumes, and for educational exhibits. They are also assembled into portfolios of pictorial history of the state.

The collection of such a vast amount of data was made possible by the co-operation and sponsorship of the following organizations and agencies:

State Sponsor, Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Co-Sponsors, Mississippi Forestry Commission
Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs, Inc.
Daughters of the American Revolution
United Daughters of the Confederacy
Spanish American War Veterans and Auxiliary
American Legion
The Adjutant General of the National Guard
County Sponsors, including Boards of Supervisors,
County Officers, Departments of Education and
Municipal Boards, Local units of the organizations
named above, Church Societies, and individual citizens.

The state press was generous with its space in interesting and informing the public and eliciting information. Workers were given free access to newspaper files.

Credit is due the county supervisors of the project and their assistants who made up for lack of training in research methods by tireless zeal and intelligent interpretation of the plans. Their tact and their devotion won the interest and co-operation of the public, without which the data would not have been available.

The state staff of clerical workers, authors, and editors also worked whole-heartedly to assemble the colossal mass of material into logical readable form.

Susie V. Powell, State Supervisor
Historical Research Project

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GENESIS OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Lucy Somerville Howorth
Member Veterans Board of Appeals
Washington, D. C.

County government preceded state government in Mississippi, the county of Adams being created in 1799 shortly after the establishment of Mississippi Territory. Though the territory comprising Mississippi had been for many years under French and Spanish rule, those countries left no permanent imprint upon the government of Mississippi, and the first permanent governmental unit, the county,was Anglo-Saxon in origin. By 1817, when Mississippi was admitted into the union as a state, there were fourteen counties, Adams, Claiborne, Jefferson (originally named Pickering), Wilkinson, Amite, Franklin, Warren, Wayne, Marion, Greene, Hancock, Jackson, Lawrence, and Pike.

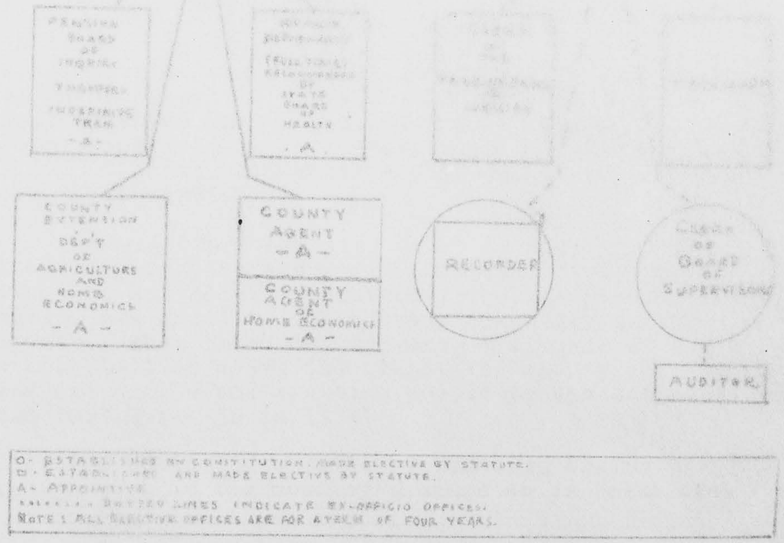
The first counties were those in the southwestern part of the state along the Mississippi and the Pearl and along the Gulf Coast. The state was settled rapidly in the early nineteenth century, and by 1836 fifty-five counties had been created. The state now has eighty-two counties, the most recent county being Humphreys which was created in 1918.

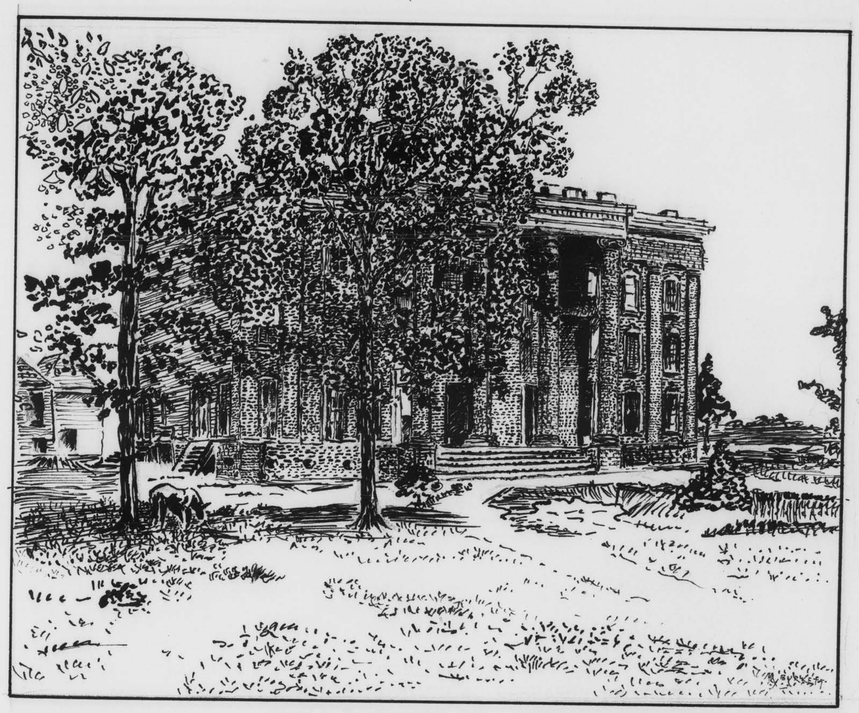
Our county government is a natural development of the British shire; the history of the shire reaches far back into antiquity; it was an established unit at the Norman Conquest. The Normans accepted the shire as a governmental unit but changed the name to "county." The colonists, particularly in the South, transplanted the county plan of government, and as adapted, it has become the logical unit of local government. As originally set up, the colonies had highly centralized forms of government, and county officers were appointed by the governor. After the Revolution and with the rising surge of democratic ideas, control of county government was localized, and officials were elected by the citizens of the county. Mississippi's first constitution, 1817, provided for the election of the sheriffs and the appointment of other officers; the constitution of 1832 made elective the office of justice of the peace in addition to sheriff. By 1869 all constitutional officers were made elective.

While county government in Mississippi has been described as "largely traditional, copied from institutions evolved more than a century ago - not in Mississippi, but in other states - and adopted in this state with little essential modification and with little, if any, critical study," other observers have noted that county government in Mississippi has undergone few changes in structure; but in recent years, there has come a marked change in the basis of its support. A new character, "State Aid," has come upon the stage and is demanding modernization of county government, both in structure and manner of the performance of its functions.

Counties have two-fold functions: They are divisions of the state for administrative purposes, and they also have local duties. Counties are bodies politic and corporate, but their powers and activities are only such as are bestowed upon them by the state. The Mississippi Supreme Court has said, "They have no life, no power, no rights, no obligations, but such as have been conferred upon them" (Jefferson County vs. Grafton, 74 Miss. 435). In modern times the county has been given greater power and responsibilities, but it remains a governmental unit created by the state, and not, as is true of municipal governments, by choice of people comprising them. However, though the people did not create the counties originally, county boundaries followed natural lines, and county pride and county tradition soon became and are strong forces. The people of each county develop and cherish its own traditions and exploit its own assets. This has happened because the county is a natural unit. More than that, it is a unit that has made possible local self-government in rural and agricultural communities. It is through the counties that the people of Mississippi have exercised local self-government, which has been defined as "The right of a people within a given area to determine some governmental policies to levy and collect taxes, to make appropriations, and to administer these policies through officers of their own choosing." County government is the heart of our democratic system. That its roots are deep in the past should assure it of greater strength and usefulness in the future.

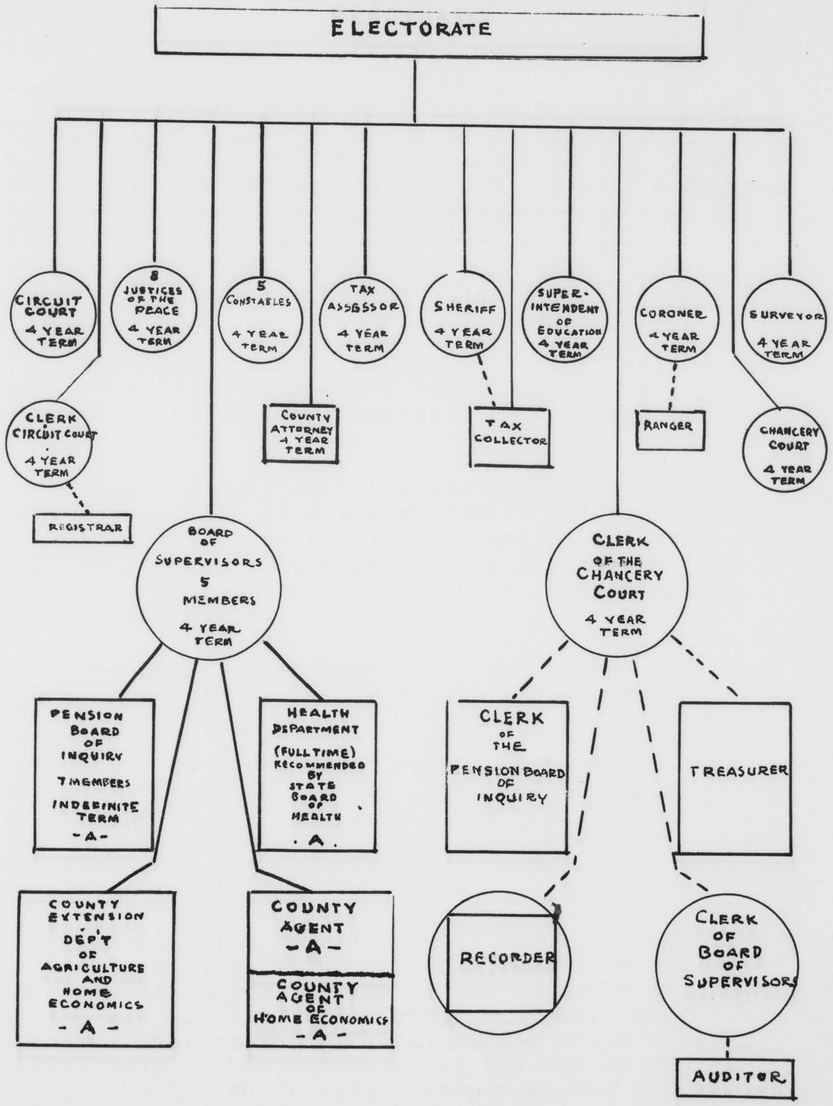
CHART OF GOVERNMENT - ALCORN COUNTY





CORONA COLLEGE, CORINTH

CHART OF GOVERNMENT - ALCORN COUNTY



O- ESTABLISHED BY CONSTITUTION. MADE ELECTIVE BY STATUTE.
□- ESTABLISHED AND MADE ELECTIVE BY STATUTE.
A- APPOINTIVE.
..... DOTTED LINES INDICATE EX-OFFICIO OFFICES.
NOTE! ALL ELECTIVE OFFICES ARE FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

INTRODUCTION
By
W.C.Sweat

The country which does not write its history is at a disadvantage. There is no way to call up the witnesses of the past except as they live in History. Great characters who braved the dangers and endured the hardships of pioneer days were the pillars of the great empire we enjoy today.

And each human being in his own lesser sphere has contributed to the life of the nation, the state and the county, either for good or evil. The great achievements of the past stand out as the beacon lights by which we may chart our course and guide our progress in the onward sweep of time.

Alcorn County is but a small unit of the powerful country in which we live. And its contribution to progress and civilization has been proportionately well done. There is much to love and honor and admire in the record of this county, at home and abroad.

Our people have done well in building up a county which today offers its citizens much of the best there is in modern progress and convenience. No other county enjoys to a greater extent the convenient and useful service rendered by modern electric current in all of its relations to power and light. Modern highways stretch like broad ribbons into every section of the county and upon their hard surface the traffic of a busy county is carried.

Consolidated schools, which develop worthwhile community centers along with comprehensive instruction and modern education for our boys and girls, are found to touch every community in the county. Then on Sunday mornings the music of the church bell is heard throughout the county calling our humble and trusting people to the noblest and best there is in life.

The screaming whistle of numerous trains remind us that the country's commerce is borne over

the iron rails, and the hum and buzz of many small factories may be noted in our midst. Hills and valleys bear in abundance the varied crops of genial climate and fertile fields and the feast of plenty is spread upon the land.

All of these fine advantages and natural resources are commanded and directed by the minds of an intelligent and trained people. Not alone in Alcorn County have our people achieved well, but many men and women who have gone out to other parts of the country have held high the banner of their native county. The soil of our county has run red with the blood of her patriots and in this county today the silent and reconciled dust of the Blue and Gray sleep side by side in peace and honor. Where ever there has been a battlefield upon which the Stars and Stripes have been raised Alcorn County patriots have been there to rally around that sacred banner. In peace and in war our people have wrought well and we are glad to proclaim our record to the world in these chapters of "Alcorn County History."

Chapter I

FORMATION

Alcorn County, situated in the northeastern section of the state, touching the Tennessee line on the north and separated from the state of Alabama by the county of Tishomingo, was established by an Act of the Legislature introduced by Hon. H. M. Street, a member of the house of representatives from old Tishomingo County, and approved on April 15, 1870, by Governor James L. Alcorn.

Alcorn County is wedged in between Tishomingo on the east and Tippah on the west, which two parent counties shared their territory in the formation of the new county; Tippah contributing seventy odd square miles and Tishomingo the remainder in making up the 386 square miles, the present area of Alcorn County. Even before Alcorn County was created a second court district had been established in Tishomingo with Corinth as its domicile. In the division of Tishomingo for the creation of Alcorn and Prentiss the old county seat of Jacinto was given to Alcorn and Iuka was selected as the new seat of justice for the old county of Tishomingo. And in this connection the county of Prentiss was established from territory furnished by the old counties of Tishomingo and Tippah and the early history of the four counties is thus related and interwoven. (1)

Historical Background

Old Tishomingo, formed out of the Chickasaw cession by the Treaty of Pontotoc in 1832, was one of the largest counties created in the state. The county was named for an Indian chief of the Chickasaws, whose name was Tishomingo - meaning "Warrior Chief." At that time Chief Tishomingo was one hundred years old and lived with his mother, who was one hundred and twenty years of age. It is said that he lived at the same place for sixty-one years and that he was called the "old and beloved." He was said to have been a man of wealth and owned a large farm. According to tradition, he was a very close friend of another chieftain, Iuka, in whose memory the town of Iuka was named. In appearance Tishomingo was a big, tall, raw-boned man, and

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(1) A. C. Anderson, Jackson, Miss.

tradition says that he, his wife, and his daughter were buried at old Carrollville on land that is now owned by Judge W. M. Cox.

The close of the year 1836 found the citizens of Tishomingo County in a fairly prosperous condition. Nearly everything essential to the welfare of the people was grown or manufactured at home, considerable attention being given to stock raising. An abundance of wheat, corn, and vegetables was grown. Some little cotton had been raised, and the clothing and shoes worn by all were made at home. Such necessities as could not be produced were secured from Eastport, a steamboat landing, which had been established prior to the organization of the county. Eastport was located on the south bank of the Tennessee, nine miles northeast of where the town of Iuka now stands, and during the forties and early fifties was a place of considerable importance.

The surface of the country was mostly covered with timber, although occasionally small glades and open prairies would be found. As the heaviest timber grew on the lowlands, the early settlers first cleared and put in cultivation small sections of the rolling hills. The soil was generally of a sandy loam with a heavy subsoil. The early settlers made liberal use of the wild fruits, such as strawberries, blackberries, grapes, plums, mulberries, and persimmons, until after the introduction of domestic fruits and berries.

Quite a number of the pioneer families brought slaves with them to the county and records show that several hundred were in the county at the close of the first year of local government.

The Christmas festival of the first year of the county's history was, indeed, an occasion of great rejoicing among the citizens of old Tishomingo County. Success had been the result of every endeavor. A new county had been established, new towns sprang up, several hundred miles of public road were opened, the health of the people had been excellent, and abundant yields rewarded the efforts of the husbandman. The goddess of peace could but have smiled while looking down upon the many happy firesides and peaceful and prosperous communities.

According to the best information obtainable, the summer of 1838 witnessed a great advancement in the material development of the county. Hundreds of families had moved into the new settlements during the winter and spring and a vast number of acres of land had been cleared and placed in cultivation.



OLD COURTHOUSE IN JACINTO

Was erected when Jacinto was the county seat of old Tishomingo County and stands in the center of what was at one time a beautiful square. It is a courthouse no longer as it is used now as a church building.

Jacinto was the name given to the new county seat, and it soon became the most important town in North Mississippi. John Fitch operated the first tavern, for which he paid a privilege tax of $75.

The county continued to increase in population and wealth; two newspapers, the Jacinto Reporter and the Jacinto Democrat, were established in 1849. A telegraph line was constructed through the county in 1850, and a new courthouse was built in 1854. In 1856 John F. Arnold and others established what was called the Jacinto Male Academy. The population of Tishomingo County, which included what is now Alcorn and Prentiss, in 1860 was 24,149 and divided as follows: white people, 19,159; slaves, 4,981; free negroes, 9. (1)

From Minutes of Board of Police

At the regular county election in October, 1860, Calvin A. Taylor, John R. Martin, William U. Robinson, J. C. Lambert, and John M. Curlee were elected members of the board of police, and Calvin A. Taylor was chosen as president. The new officers took their seats the first Monday in January, 1861, and served until the first of January, 1865, no election being held in 1862.

Four licenses were issued during the month of January as follows: Younger Pitts, saloon, Booneville; George Cox, Tishomingo Hotel, Corinth; W. B. Pannell, Corinth House, Corinth; and A. J. Farris, Jacinto Hotel, Jacinto.

The overseers of the poor for the year 1861 were: First District--B. N. Kinyan; Second District---Jeremiah Phillips; Third District---W. A. Taylor; Fourth District---John McDougal; Fifth District---J. H. Scruggs.

W. B. Pannell was granted a saloon license for the Corinth Hotel in February. Four licenses were issued in March as follows: Joshua Blake, tavern, Corinth; R. G. Booth, tavern, Corinth; C. D. Key, tavern, Jacinto; and G. W. Latham, saloon, Iuka Springs Hotel.

A temperance wave engulfed Rienzi in March, and the following order was passed by the board of police:

"The petition of citizens of the town of Rienzi, in this county, filed here on the 4th of Feb. 1861, praying this court

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(1) U. S. Census, 1860.

not to order grocery license to any person in said town, having, as is made to appear to the satisfaction of the board, a majority of the legal voters of said town signed thereto, it is therefore ordered by the board that no license issue to any person in said town for twelve months from date of filing said petition."

Five licenses were issued during the month of May as follows: J. W. Burgess, saloon, Corinth; M. Cook, Iuka Springs Hotel; F. H. Eragen, tavern, Burnsville; G. W. Smith, tavern, Burnsville; H. L. Castile, tavern, Burnsville.

Two runaway slaves were sold by the sheriff of Tishomingo County on May 6, and the following report was made to the board of police at the time fully explains the transaction:

"State of Mississippi.
Tishomingo County.
Return of sales of negro boys, George and John.

Boy George sold for	$825.00
Jailer Walker's fee	45.65
Jailer Adams' fee	50.10
Printer's fee	6.00
Justice (Commitment) fee	.33
Paid to Jo Hester for taking up slaves (by order of board)	$25.00
Sheriff's fees & commissions, $14.25	141.33
Net proceeds	$683.67

Boy John sold for	$805.00
Jailer Walker's fee	45.65
Jailer Adams' fee	50.10
Printer's fee	6.00
Justice (commitment) fee	.33
Paid to Jo Hester for taking up slave (by order of board)	$25.00
Sheriff's fee and commissions $14.04	141.12
Net proceeds	$663.88
Net proceeds of both sales	$1,347.55

"To the Honorable Board of Police of Tishomingo County, State of Mississippi:

"The undersigned sheriff of Tishomingo County, respectfully reports to your honorable board that he has made sale of two runaway negro slaves, committed to jail in said county on the 29th day of Sept., 1860, in pursuance of the statue in such cases; that said sale was legally advertised and made on the 6th of May, 1861; that said sale was fairly and openly made within lawful hours, and that there was a fair competition among bidders. For account of sales with expenses deducted, your honorable court is referred to the above schedule, showing the net proceeds of said sales at $1,347.55.

"All of which is respectfully submitted this 4th day of May, 1861.

J. G. Barton, Sheriff." (1)

During the War between the States the county suffered greatly, much fighting took place in her territory, homes were destroyed, and the county impoverished in many ways. Towns in the county before the War between the States were: Eastport, Danville, Carrollville, Farmington, Jacinto, Cartersville, Rienzi, Iuka, and Corinth. Several of these were incorporated in Alcorn County when it was established in 1870.

County Named for Governor Alcorn

Alcorn County was established April 15, 1870, and named for Governor James L. Alcorn, of Coahoma County, who was an ardent "cooperationist" and voted for the Ordinance of Secession in 1861. He served twice in the United States Senate and was elected governor of Mississippi after the restoration of the civil government of the state (1870). (2)

Governor Alcorn was elected governor as a Republican, but claimed to his friends that he ran on that ticket in order to win and with the purpose of saving the state from the carpetbaggers and their allied scalawags. He became governor March 10, 1870, and resigned November 30, 1871, to become United States Senator. Governor Alcorn was a native of Illinois, but moved to Mississippi in early life and became a prosperous planter in Coahoma County. He opposed secession but gave vigorous support to the Confederacy and reached a high rank in the army. He served many terms in the State Legislature, and while in the United States Senate he was among the first to advocate the Mississippi Levee system. While serving in the Senate he engaged in a notable debate with former Governor Ames, then a member of the United States Senate. Governor Alcorn rendered much valuable service to Mississippi, though he was bitterly opposed by Democrats in the state. His last public service was as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1890, four years before he died at his famous colonial home, "Eagle's Nest," on his plantation in Coahoma County. (3)

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(1) Minutes of the Board of Police old Tishomingo County.
(2) Franklin L. Riley, History of Mississippi.
(3) A. C. Anderson, Jackson, Miss.

The first county officers were appointed by Governor Alcorn and were as follows: E. Haynie, sheriff; R. L. Fleming, chancery clerk; W. H. Jones, circuit clerk; C. P. Elgin, county treasurer; Andy Cathy, tax assessor; E. J. Callahan, coroner. Supervisors: H. Mitchell, L. M. New, H. C. Klyce, N. M. Aldridge, and J. W. Curlee (colored). Mayor of Corinth, H. Mask; aldermen of Corinth: E. C. Gillenwaters, F. H. Sanders, R. S. Farris, Samuel Goodwin (colored), and Joseph Evins (colored). The county was made up in the main of territory taken from Tishomingo County, but a small strip of the western part was taken from Tippah County.

Following were the first legislators of the new county: senators---John M. Stone, John D. Bills, F. M. Boone, and Carroll Kendrick; representatives---S. F. Sawyer, C. B. Curlee, J. M. Walker, J. T. Reese, L. P. Reynolds, W. I. Gibson, J. Key, K. McHarrison, W. H. Reese, William Inge, T. H. Underwood, M. W. Bynum, J. P. Carraway, H. H. Ray, T. T. J. Graves, and W. Y. Baker.

Shape, Size, and Boundaries

Alcorn County is rectangular in shape, with a small indention in the southwest corner. It is twenty-four miles east and west, and sixteen miles north and south, and has an area of 386 square miles, being the smallest county in the state in land area.

The county is bounded on the north by Tennessee; on the east, by Tishomingo; on the south, by Prentiss and Tippah; and on the west by Tippah. A more exact description is as follows: "Beginning on the boundary line between Mississippi and Tennessee, where the line between ranges four and five, east, intersects the same; thence east with the State Line, to a point two miles east of the line between ranges eight and nine, east; thence south on the section line, to the southeast corner of section five, township four, range, nine, east; thence west on section line, to the southwest corner of section two, township four, range five, east; thence north on section line, to the line between townships two and three; thence west on said township line, to the southwest corner of township two, range five, east; thence north on the line between ranges four and five, east, to the beginning, containing 386 square miles." (1)

In 1870 the population of Alcorn County was 7,663 whites, and 2,768 negroes. (2)

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(1) R. B. Holandsworth, "History of Old Tishomingo, Weekly Corinth Herald, 1903.
(2) U. S. Survey, 1870.



PRESENT COURTHOUSE, CORINTH

Was built in 1918 after a fire destroyed the first building. N. W. Overstreet was the architect and E. J. Parish, contractor.

County Seat

In the division of old Tishomingo County, its old county seat, Jacinto, being in the territory forming Alcorn County, was ceded to the new county. As it was not centrally located, Corinth, or Cross City, as it was formerly called, became the county seat. The growth of Cross City was rapid as a result of the building of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

In the early establishment of the town it was known as "Cross City," taking its name from the junction of the two railroads. Houston Mitchell and Hampton Mask were recognized as the founders. Additions were located by Captain J. H. Walker, J. J. Proper, C. W. McCord, C. W. Bell, Issac P. Young, Willis W. Graham, and Dr. John Anderson. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad was completed in 1856, and Cross City got its first passenger service in November of that year. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad was completed January 10, 1861, and a connection was established a few miles north of town. With transportation available, came an influx of settlers and Cross City soon absorbed part of the other towns of the county.

Henry C. Hyneman was the first postmaster of Corinth. The scholarly G. W. Gibson had the honor of having started the Cross City, the town's first newspaper.

In 1855 Cross City's growth justified incorporation. At the suggestion of the editor, its name was changed to Corinth, and the title of the paper became The Corinthian, and so it has been preserved ever since. (1)

Corinth was named in honor of the famous city in Greece which was the domicile of the church to whom St. Paul wrote two letters, which are a part of the New Testament. Strange enough the ancient city of Greece was destroyed by an earthquake about the time Corinth, Mississippi, took its name.

Corinth's First Courthouse

Although the county seat of old Tishomingo County was located at the geographical center of the county, the great distance thereto from Corinth caused the residents of this rapidly growing city to petition for a division of the county into two circuit and chancery court districts.

The petition was forwarded to the county's representatives

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(1) The Daily Corinthian, Supplement, 1928, Corinth, Miss.

in the lower branch of the Legislature, C. W. Bell, C. W. McCord, Jackson Akers, and M. Suratt. A bill was framed and presented to the Legislature and was passed, being approved by the governor on December 14, 1859. Corinth was made the seat of justice for the new district, and it devoled upon the people to provide a suitable place for the holding of courts. A committee was appointed to raise the necessary funds, while a mass meeting was called to decide as to the location of the new building. In 1857 Messrs. Mitchell and Mask had presented to the city a block in central Corinth. At the meeting referred to it was unanimously decided to build a combination courthouse and city hall on this block. Work was at once begun and a two-story frame building erected, which answered the purpose for which it was intended until 1880. (1)

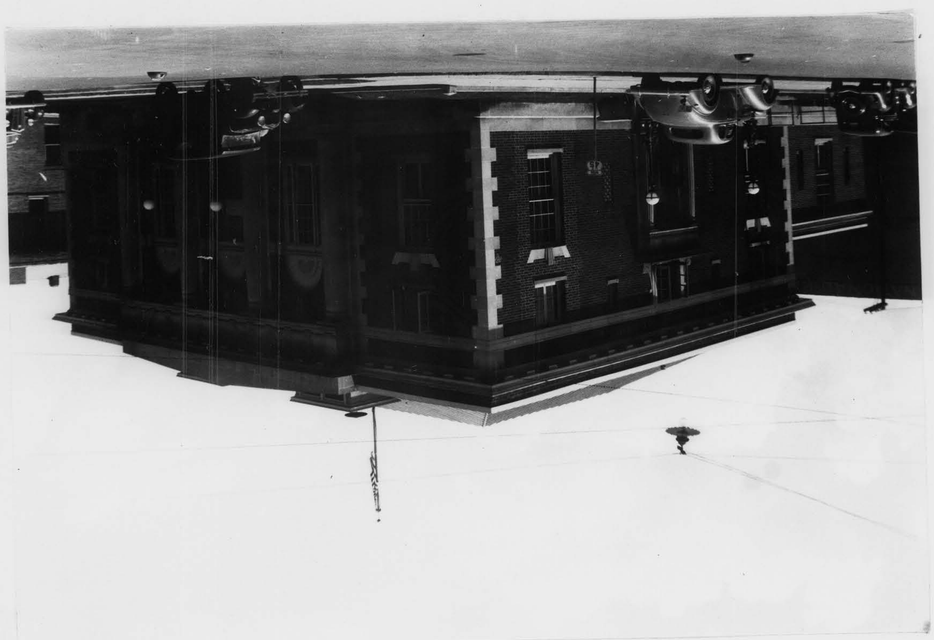
Corinth's Early Postmasters

Corinth's first postmaster was HENRY C. HYNEMAN, of the mercantile firm of McCord and Hyneman, the office being located in the building occupied by the firm in what is now East Corinth, but was at that time known as Shanghi and was situated on lots four and five in Bell and Young's addition to Corinth. McCord and Hyneman were conducting a mercantile store in Farmington when Corinth sprang into existence, and believing the place destined to become one of importance, Mr. Hyneman circulated a petition and secured the necessary number of names requisite to the establishment of a new postoffice. The office was established and Mr. Hyneman was appointed postmaster in January, 1856. He conducted the office until late in the fall, when he purchased of E. C. Gillenwaters a farm located in the Stephenson Hill neighborhood. He then tendered his resignation as postmaster and recommended the appointment of E. C. Gillenwaters for the remainder of the term, which was done. (2)

H. S. BROOKS succeeded Mr. Gillenwaters as postmaster, taking charge in January, 1861. In this connection a short sketch of the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Hesekiah S. Brooks will not be out of place.

Mr. Brooks was born in Murry County, Tennessee, and when but a small child his parents moved to McNairy County and settled one and a half miles south of Purdy. When thirteen years of age Mr. Brooks, after having attended the common schools of Purdy neighborhood for a few years, began carrying the mail on the star route between purdy, Tennessee, and Jacinto, Mississippi, via Farmington and old Danville, his father being the contractor. Three days were necessary to make the round trip. He continued this employment for one year, after which he attended

(1) R. B. Holandsworth, "History of Old Tishomingo," Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Ibid.



CORINTH POSTOFFICE

Erected in 1928, E. L. Groves, Architect.

school at Purdy for one term. He then entered the employ of Alfred Moore, a merchant at Purdy, as clerk, and remained two years. In partnership with a half-brother, A. L. Beaty, he purchased the mercantile business of Stephen Davenport at Jacinto, and after doing a successful business for a year, disposed of the establishment. Shortly before disposing of his mercantile interests Mr. Brooks was married to Mary Frances, daughter of Judge and Mrs. E. C. Gillenwaters.

Later Mr. Brooks moved to a place south of Stephenson Hill and opened a store. He secured and forwarded to the postoffice department a numerously signed petition asking for a postoffice, which was granted and he was appointed postmaster. The new office was named Mingo City. Mrs. Brooks attended to the duties of the office while Mr. Brooks managed the store. About one and a half years later, after the starting of the new town of Corinth, the office of Mingo City was discontinued and they moved to Corinth, where Mr. Brooks clerked in the drug store of Dr. Anderson and assisted his father-in-law, Mr. Gillenwaters, in the postoffice, the latter having been appointed upon the resignation of H. C. Hyneman. This arrangement was continued until Mr. Brooks was appointed postmaster, when Mrs. Brooks was again chosen as deputy, and together they satisfactorily managed the office until the evacuation of Corinth by the Confederate army. Going to Tupelo, Mr. Brooks was appointed postmaster at that place and served until the removal of the army. After the close of the war Mr. and Mrs. Brooks returned to Corinth and lived for one year on a farm on Bridge Crees. They disposed of the place and opened a dry goods and furniture store in Corinth, and for six years were quite successful. (1)

Corinth Yesterday and To-day

In 1887, R. M. Young wrote in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly:

"Among the rising towns of the New South, Corinth takes a prominent position. In 1851, when the writer first came here, no railway had penetrated the almost primeval wilderness. There were very few inhabitants, but a change came. Immigration came pouring in; railroads were surveyed and built, wide fields cleared, and where erstwhile the horned buck bounded beside his Cinderella-footed mate through dim arcades under the shadowy branches, the iron steed swept through, swiftly receding field and forest. The old county was then one of the largest in the State, and named in honor of the celebrated Indian chief - Tishomingo.

(1) R. B. Holandsworth, "History of Old Tishomingo County," Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss.

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(1) R. B. Holandsworth, "History of Old Tishomingo County," Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss.

"But all this is long since past, and we come down to the year 1856, when the Memphis and Charleston Railway was completed and the town of Corinth laid out and a few buildings erected. Soon after the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was finished, Cross City was named, (perhaps prophetically) Corinth--for 'tempest, range, and battle shock' have swept over it since then. From a small beginning the town rapidly settled up, and at the breaking out of the War between the States there were about 2,800 inhabitants living in the incorporated limits. Some substantial business houses had been built, and many neat and tasty private residences erected. A good brick hotel stood at the crossing of the railways, and on a hill beyond, commanding a fine view of the town, a commodious and well-built female college. For a few years all went well. Then came the first breath of war. Corinth, from its railway connections, was a strategic point. Menaced in 1862 by Federal forces at Pittsburg Landing, Confederate troops more rapidly concentrated here, and going out, they met the enemy at Shiloh, on that never-to-be-forgotten day, twenty-five years ago.

"In October of the same year the town, in possession of the Union forces under General Rosecrans, was attacked by the Confederates under General Price and Van Dorn, who were repulsed.....

"One by one the exiled citizens returned and resumed their accustomed avocations and, after a time, things flowed back into their old channels..... Many fine business houses and some tasty private residences have been erected. We have ten churches, a good brick public school building with 300 pupils in daily attendance; a free school for the colored people, a fine courthouse, two cotton factory buildings, two flouring mills, four hotels, saw and planing mill; a machine company that makes a specialty of manufacturing steam engines, boilers, sawmills, and other machinery, employs seventy-five skilled mechanics, the plant covering five acres of ground. There is also a large saddle and harness factory and an extensive boot and shoe factory. Near the town there are two silk farms, where silkworms are successfully propagated, and a factory for reeling silk, with improved machinery operated by steam power. There is also a large vineyard in the vicinity, where the grape is successfully grown, and from which several thousand gallons of wine are produced annually. ....." (1)

Editor's Views of Corinth

"The editor of the Brookhaven Ledger visited Corinth,

(1) R. M. Young in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, 1887.

Mississippi, recently and thus speaks of that historic city, so well known to many of us Bossierites, who often occupied those old breastworks picketing, reconnoitering, and skirmishing between the lines of Beauregard and Halleck in the spring of 1862, and again under Van Dorn in October, 1862, charging the lines of Rosecrans and attempting the capture of Corinth and the defeat of Old Rosey and his army; but all in vain. 'Corinth! What memories, sad and tender, dark and bloody, enshrine thy name. Bitter recollections of the hopes that animated those who wore the Grey in the days gone by now sadden the memory, but one will brood, with a miser's care, over the scenes of the dead and sacred past, no matter how sad the recollection may be. But the poet tells us peace hath her victories no less renowned than war, and those of us who once knew Corinth, and nearly all of North Mississippi and Western and Middle Tennessee as familiarly as our neighborhoods, would be as strangers in a strange land in those prosperous sections now. Truly do we rejoice in the success and happiness of the ever generous and chivalrous citizens of Mississippi and Tennessee.'" (1)

"It took Corinth some years to wake up from a nap that she had been taking since the war. The trains passed at right angles from the north and east; the station loafers watched the passing procession of folk who were moving in the world but Corinth, for a while, kept up her nap. Then she suddenly woke up. She shook off the tired feeling, picked up a pick and shovel, drew the hammer and saw from the tool chest, and set out to make things hum. To-day, the passing trains do not go by a slumbering hamlet. They merely form a part of the busy life of an active little city that gives evidence of a future, and of prosperity. No longer do the people look to the annual period of cotton for the only means of keeping awake. The factories hum from morning until night, the mills are grinding, the machine shops are doing business, and the reflected activity is to be seen and felt at every point. The half-way point on the Mobile and Ohio from St. Louis to Mobile, she has railroad possibilities in that direction. The Southern, with vastly improved train service, is helping the town keep in touch with the world. Even the old lot that for years stood opposite the depot has been inclosed and is budding into an attractive park that will be worth thousands to the city. The first crop of park grass is sprouting, and in this pretty new dress of nature is typified the general tendency of Corinth.

"Up to the north, twenty-two miles, lies historic Shiloh. Corinth is the natural neighbor city to this great park, where

(1) Sub-Soiler and Democrate, July 29, 1881, Corinth, Miss.

the government is spending much money. People must get to Shiloh. Wherefore, there is in the future a prospect for the building of an electric line that will put Corinth in touch with the great park, and afford thousands of visitors a chance to get to the park, leaving the while, their money and business for the thriving city. Nor is this feature alone the greatest feature of the proposed line. At the Shiloh end, it can tap the Tennessee river, putting it in water communication with the world, so that her freight will have twenty-two miles of electric hauling to reach her, the regulation of freight rates and the consequent upbuilding of the country.

"There are now 5,000 people in Corinth. They are active and energetic enough to make up for several times that number.

"A new sewerage system is engrossing the attention of the city, two lighting companies are sending electric current at a cheap rate over the city.

"The people own their own waterworks, and a new bank building, owned by Cashier Ben Liddon of the Citizens Savings Bank, is putting up its head.

"Country ways have been discarded. The council has just passed an edict that the peripatetic cow must no longer wend her way through the streets. She must keep in the lot and the streets must be reserved for traffic exclusively. The passing of the cow marks the passing of the village days of Corinth. Everything has progressed in proportion, and the cow family is merely mentioned to show the tendency of the times.

"The Corinth neighborhood raises annually 8,000 bales of cotton. Corinth handles from 30,000 to 40,000 bales. Her cotton compress, ice plant and oil mill are owned by J. W. Taylor, who is perhaps the wealthiest man in the town. Aside from these industries, she has four clothing factories that employ an average of 175 hands each. Corinth pants are shipped all over the South. Traveling salesmen are telling the entire country of the advantage that comes to the man who has invested in Corinth pants. A chair factory has just been opened. Two spoke factories add to the industrial business of the town, while two big machine works employ a large number of men and turn out a lot of heavy work. The lumber business is represented by planing mills and a box factory. The wholesale trade is also making itself felt.

"Where a few years ago Corinth bought her goods away from home, now salesmen are 'making' other towns, selling Corinth

goods. Wholesale dry goods, wholesale groceries, and wholesale hardware, are a part of the Corinth scheme for development.

"The city appreciates the value of public improvements that attract. The courthouse is well kept and attractive. It is surrounded by a lawn that is pretty and rows of large trees that give a gracious shade.

"The schools are well attended and much attention is paid to them.

"The Daily and Weekly Corinthian, edited by J. C. Martin, looks after the news situation for the people and is a very prosperous property, which is an indication of community thrift.

"From a way-station, Corinth has become an exceedingly attractive little city. She has done much to demonstrate that a town can grow and prosper if it will break away from old-fashioned methods and take up a diversity of industries as a means of keeping municipal life-blood jumping through the arteries of trade.

"E. S. Candler, Jr., who is at present representative in congress for that district, is as pestiferous as the boll weevil when it comes to getting things for his home people. He has picked up rural routes, little improvements and appointments until Corinth is a part of the scheme of general government. He is an industrious mortal and is as busy as a bee with everything, from garden seed to government appropriations." (1)

Corinth's Historic Interest

One writer gives the following in connection with this historic city:

"Corinth, because of its railroads, developed rapidly until the War between the States, when her very advantage became her undoing. This point had strategic value to the Northern armies and plans were made for its capture, as it was the junction of the only two trunk lines in the South, and consequently a keypoint.

"In 1861 the Confederate Armies began moving. The first was mobilized in Corinth and sent to Virginia; the second to Tennessee; the third and last was organized in March, 1862, fought the battle of Shiloh in April, and evacuated Corinth in

(1) George Frye in Memphis News-Scimitar, Memphis, Tenn. (Reprinted by the Weekly Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., May 17, 1905).

May, this city being occupied by the Union Army in June and its possession retained until the end of the war.

"The Battle of Corinth was one of the most important and far-reaching of the war, when a heroic effort was made to reclaim Corinth for the Southland.

"History tells us that the annals of the war contain no bloodier record than the fiercely contested Battle of Corinth. The losses were heavy on both sides. Today numerous markers indicate historic sites, and nearby embankments remain as visible landmarks. Fort Robinette is now a Confederate Park. It is owned and maintained by Corinth Chapter, U. D. C.

"A large National Cemetery is maintained in the southeastern section of Corinth. It embraces twenty acres, and at rest there are the remains of more than six thousand Union soldiers, from two hundred and seventy-three regiments of fifteen states. In recent years World War Veterans have been buried in this beautiful spot.

"Corinth was cultural even before the war. On a hilltop at the southwestern entrance of Corinth formerly stood 'Corona Female College,' which was destroyed by the Federal army." (1)

"The Federal army also destroyed the old Tishomingo Hotel, the few stores and residences until at the close of the war very few buildings were left. Of the houses which stood through the war, the one where Albert Sidney Johnston's body lay in state after the battle of Shiloh, is still pointed out to the stranger, as are those used as headquarters by General Grant, Sherman, Halleck, Dodge, Hood, Beauregard, Bragg, and others.

"Corinth is the gem of Northeast Mississippi's larger cities. It is the gateway to Northeast Mississippi, to Shiloh National Military Park, and to the Pickwick Landing Dam. It can truly be described as The City Beautiful, having fine homes throughout the residential sections." (2)

The Village of Jacinto

Jacinto is an old town--the fact is self-evident. Its little stores are built of wood and most of them were constructed before the War between the States, though still in an excellent state of preservation and used by the village merchants. The old courthouse, which still stands, is located in the center of what might have been a beautiful square at one time. Stately trees

(1) Supplement, The Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., 1928.
(2) City Directory Supplement, Corinth, Miss., 1936.

adorn the old square around which the straggling village still clusters.

The former "temple of justice" of pioneer Tishomingo is now used as a meeting house for the Methodists of the hamlet. The interior of the old building is changed but little. Downstairs is the old hall of the dimensions the county fathers stipulated when Blythe built it in 1854. It is floored with brick. Upon either side may still be seen the offices of the county officials. Upstairs are the jury rooms and the courtroom which the county officials, in 1854, had carpeted at a cost of $26.72. The judge's stand is still there--an old wooden piece of furniture which is used as a pulpit.

When Tishomingo was divided in 1870 and the courthouse removed to Iuka, a prominent citizen of Jacinto, E. W. Carmack, a scholarly man who had emigrated from Franklin County, Alabama, in 1838, was employed by county officials to transcribe all the county records. A copy was made for Tishomingo County, and a copy for Prentiss, the original record of the county to be preserved in the new Alcorn County courthouse at Corinth. In payment for his services the county presented Mr. Carmack with the old courthouse at Jacinto. He immediately put the building to good use. He established a school for young men and many of the men who now live in Prentiss, Alcorn, and Tishomingo counties are indebted to this scholar and this school for an education. The able and brilliant E. W. Carmack, of Tennessee, at one time editor of the Commercial Appeal, a member of Congress and the United States Senate, received a part of his education at Jacinto, under the tutelage of his uncle of the same name.

Just over the hillside from the little village where he lived rests the ashes of Mr. Carmack in the hamlet cemetery where he was laid away in 1882.

Legends, annals, history, and anecdote are intermingled in the story of this old pioneer town which in the hey-day of its glory sent from its portals men whose names are written high on the scrolls of fame and whose sons assisted in building the great commonwealth of Mississippi. But Jacinto's glory is past. Snuggled far back from the beaten paths of travel, few people who journey through Mississippi to-day ever see Jacinto, one of the most historic shrines of the Magnolia State. (1)

(1) Ira Lee Ramsey, Corinth, Miss.

Sketch of Kossuth

A short sketch of Kossuth, an old town once in Tishomingo, now in Alcorn County, was found among the relics and papers of the late Mrs. Mary Morrison Babb. The manuscript, written by hand in 1907, was found by Mrs. Phil Mitchell, a niece of Mrs. Babb. Mrs. Babb was a teacher of note, having taught in the Corinth Female College during Mary Connelly's presidency. She taught in Murphysboro College and was dean of Girl's College in Montevallo, Alabama. She resigned at the college to be at home with her mother at Kossuth.

Interesting excerpts from the Babb manuscript follow:

"In 1849-1851 the name of the village was New Hope and Mr. Jestus was postmaster. At that time wild deer and turkey were abundant, so hunters had a lively time chasing them in the corporate limits of our village. Colonel Polk purchased the land and he surveyed lots for a town and sold and gave deeds only to such people as were willing to take it on condition that no whiskey saloon should ever be established in the village, and in case a saloon was ever established in the village the land was to revert to the heirs then living.

"In 1852 Louis Kossuth, of Hungary, who had been exiled for the stand he took in regard to an illegal arrest of six patriots, sailed for the United States and located in this section of country. Being a man of an inestimable character, he was much admired by our community. To show their esteem, Col. Polk and Major Wallace (postmaster) wrote to the U. S. Postoffice Department and asked to have our name changed from New Hope to that of Kossuth, which was accordingly done.

"The first prominent merchants of Kossuth were Major Wallace and Horace Stafford. Dr. Fitzugh was the first physician. The first marshal was W. W. Kerr in January, 1871.

"Our village has enjoyed a very good reputation, being a law-abiding, church-going, God-loving people, when the next history of Kossuth is written, may the writer find greater improvements in the churches, schools and commonwealth, for we must keep abreast of all things good." (1)

Mrs. Babb's wish has come true, for in 1910 the Agricultural High School was established at Kossuth, which, at present (1936) would be a credit to a town twice the size of

(1) Manuscript by Mrs. Mary Morrison Babb, in possession of Mrs. Phil Mitchell, Corinth, Miss.

Kossuth. The new grammar school, a two-story red brick building, is being completed. It is thoroughly modern. Due in part to the influence of the three churches referred to in Mrs. Babb's manuscript, four or five young men of Kossuth have dedicated their lives to the ministry. Kossuth has produced doctors, lawyers, teachers, and musicians of prominence.

The first long-distance telephone in Alcorn County (1892) was from the Cox House, Corinth, to Colonel John Savage's Nursery at Kossuth. Kossuth now has a population of approximately three hundred; the new mayor is Ralph Honnoll. U. S. Highway 72, an improved gravel road, passes through this thriving village and the drive from Corinth, eight miles long, is a delightful one.

Old Rienzi and First County Fair

Old Rienzi was located one mile west of the present site of Rienzi, now in Alcorn County. At the outbreak of the War between the States it was a prosperous settlement, consisting of seven or eight stores, postoffice, school building, a carriage shop, wagon and paint shop, and Union church. The church was located on the old Wesley Williams lot. The town was spread along the road, north and south, on both sides of the road from the southward on the Ripley turnpike to the Wesley Williams corner, with a few buildings on the west side of the Williams corner. For a cemetery at that time they used the one at the present site on land donated half-and-half by C. W. Williams and Terry Dalton, although some families still continued to use the older established burying-ground at Camp Ground, two miles farther south, just off the road to Boonville. When the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was built the town was moved to its present site.

Dr. J. M. Taylor was one of the pioneer physicians of Rienzi. He was president of the Doctors' Association held at Jacinto, July, 1860. He was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1860. Other old physicians were: Dr. John Gordon, a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, class of 1851; Dr. W. H. McDougal, graduate of the University of Nashville, Tennessee, 1868; and Dr. J. M. Bynum, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1857 (see chap. XX, Health).

Rienzi has the honor of having the first fair ever held in old Tishomingo County. The fair committee was composed of J. M. Curlee, C. W. Williams, and J. M. Martin. An organization

known as the Tishomingo Agricultural Society was formed in 1858, and the first fair was held in October 1859 under the auspices of the society. The purpose of the organization was "to encourage agricultural, mechanical, and other industrial pursuits of great importance and calculated to advance the general interests of the county." The following citizens were appointed to solicit funds from their various districts for the promotion of the fair: J. M. Curlee and C. W. Williams, Rienzi; J. M. Walker, Kossuth; F. M. Boone, Cross Ridge; R. B. Smith, Carolina; Dr. J. W. Stephenson, Blackland; R. B. Clayton and Robert Lowry, Carrollville; Joseph Young, Hickory Plains; Robert Davenport and C. D. Key, Jacinto; W. J. Knowlin and Joseph Bynum, Tripoli; Robert Buford, Danville; J. Y. Keith, Boneyard; C. W. McCord and C. W. Bell, Corinth; James Fox, Farmington; James Smith and James Patrick, Burnesville; H. L. Brown, Eastport; J. M. Thompson, Cripple Deer; J. D. Morrow, Highland; D. N. Cayce, Bay Springs; and John Martin, Cape Horn.

The second fair was held in October, 1860, and was equally as successful as the first, but the meeting scheduled for 1861 was not held on account of the unsettled condition of the county incident to the War between the States.

Prizes were awarded to the following citizens in the first County Fair held 1859:

Largest crop of cotton on one acre of upland, R. B. Smith; best bale of cotton, R. B. Smith; best one-half acre of turnips, A. E. Reynolds; best sample of ginned cotton, Thomas Smith; best corn, Joseph Bynum; best field peas, John Taylor; best white wheat, C. W. Williams; best red wheat, F. Dalton; best sweet potatoes, D. Street; best stock hogs, John Johnsey; best coop of chickens, William Cox; best cooking apples, J. L. Brittain; best display of flowers, Mrs. C. W. Williams; best stand of butter, Mrs. R. Ellis; best dozen tallow candles, Mrs. R. E. Holt; best loaf of light bread, Mrs. J. B. Stafford; best specimen rose cake, Miss M. Street; best plain pound cake, Mrs. N. A. Nance; best silon cake, M. Street; best specimen apple jelly, Mrs. F. M. Boone; best plum jelly, Mrs. N. A. Nance; best muscadine jelly, Mrs. Stephens; best green pickles, sweet pickles, and mangoes (three prizes), Mrs. C. A. Taylor; best peach chips, Mrs. Joseph Bynum; best tomato catsup, Mrs. R. Davenport; best blackberry wine, Mrs. Joseph Bynum; best made shirt from Corona College, Miss Newton; best lamp mat, Mrs. J. M. Curlee; best table cover, Mr. B. F. Dilworth; best cotton quilt, Mrs. A. B. Dilworth; best transparent paintings, Mrs.



CEMETERY AT OLD DANVILLE

Here lie many of the first white settlers of old Tishomingo County, a portion of which is now Alcorn County.

Jennie Bynum; best buggy, C. A. Taylor; best rifle gun, W. Bynum; best hamper basket, D. Street; best buggy harness, C. A. Taylor & Company; best sample tanned leather, S. R. Spight; best woolen jeans, Mrs. Lusk; best plaid linsey, Mrs. R. E. Holt; best cotton socks, Mrs. A. B. Dilworth; best horse shoe, J. M. Rowland; best sack flour, R. Davenport; best straw cutter, Joseph Bynum; best corn sheller, J. M. Curlee; best turning plow, Fitzgerald & Son; best sample cloth made by lady, Mrs. Joseph Bynum; best Mississippi-raised horse, Dr. J. W. Bynum; best three-year-old mare, B. F. Boone; best team Mississippi-raised mules, Joseph Bynum; best single Mississippi-raised mule, F. M. Boone; best one-year-old stallion, Joseph Bynum; best two-year-old gelding, J. L. Skillman; best mule colt, J. L. Reece. (1)

First White Settlement in old Tishomingo

Old Danville was the first white settlement in Tishomingo County and was incorporated in 1848. It was in existence when stagecoaches were the mode of travel through the county from Jacinto to Ripley, the latter a town of much importance in the neighboring county of Tippah. Log stores and blacksmith shops constituted the business part of old Danville; it was here that the early citizens gathered on Saturdays for their town-gossip and horse-swapping. A few homes were built of lumber brought from other parts of the country, though most construction was of hand-hewn logs. Probably the earliest postoffice and stagecoach stop were at old Danville. It was first named Troy, but when the postoffice was established the name was changed to Danville. The first court session held in old Tishomingo County was held at Danville, then Troy.

The following from Volume V, Publications of Mississippi Historical Society, in regard to old Danville and some of its early citizens will be of interest:

Some of the early citizens of Danville were Allslot, a tanner, James Hamlin, Allen Kemp, Dr. Broady, Wm. Taylor, and Dr. B. F. Liddon. Near-by lived H. B. Mitchell, the father of L. B. Mitchell, of Corinth, the first probate judge of the county, who afterwards went by the name of Judge Mitchell; also A. B. Dilworth and Cody Fowler, who represented the county in the lower house of the Legislature. Dilworth was one of the leading Democrats of old Tishomingo county and was Secretary of State from 1855 to 1860. Danville never had more than one hundred and fifty inhabitants at one time. There was for years a close contest at this place between the Democrats and the Whigs.

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(1) Lillie Norvell, Corinth, Miss.

L. B. Mitchell writes:

"I have heard Gov. McNutt and Senator A. G. Brown speak in Danville. During presidential campaigns there was a great deal of excitement and both parties would raise their respective flags in honor of their man.

"Just west of Danville, about two miles, is what is called the New Hope neighborhood, and in these two neighborhoods lived some of the best citizens of the county, noted for their great piety and religious temperament. As an illustration of their law-abiding nature I will say that in 1860 there was a runaway negro in the neighborhood, a bright mulatto, much above his race in intellect, who stayed in a hole in the ground in day time and moved about among the negroes at night. On one occasion he went to the house of William Dilworth, who was known to have money. Dilworth was sick in bed and when the negro knocked at the door his wife opened it. Seeing the negro, she shut the door. He shot at her through the window and the sick man, seeing him at the window, shot him in the breast, but did not kill him. A long search was made for the negro and he was finally captured, some of the negroes telling where he was hidden. He was delivered up for trial without any effort to mob him." (1)

Other Old Settlements

There were a number of other old settlements before the War between the States in what is now Alcorn County. Although these were some distance apart and transportation was slow, they flourished and were scenes of much activity during the early forties and fifties.

Perhaps EASTPORT, an old river town, was the oldest and most important settlement in the early days. Being located on the Tennessee River, steamboats from all points on the Mississippi, Ohio, and Tennessee rivers came to Eastport with freight, passengers, and mail. This was a flourishing town in the early days of that section.

An old settlement which boasted a postoffice during the early days was PARMITCHIE (named for an Indian chief), which is located on the road from old Danville to Kossuth. Mail was delivered there once a week. Major G. W. Bynum and Dr. L. A. Hill were among the first postmasters there. (2)

FARMINGTON, an old town in what was formerly Tishomingo County, but now in Alcorn County, is located four miles northeast of Corinth. There is now little more than a mill, a gin, a Baptist church, and an old cemetery left to mark the site of the

(1) Franklin L. Riley, "Extinct Towns and Villages of Mississippi," Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society, Vol. V, pp. 314-15.

(2) Lee Gray, Corinth, Miss.



OLD CHURCH AT FARMINGTON
Here John Allen received his title "Private" John Allen. Old burial ground is seen nearby.

old town. Some of the tombs in the cemetery date back as far as 1820. As late as the beginning of the War between the States, the old town had a large population and postoffice, but was completely destroyed by the Federal forces when they marched into Corinth. Many of Corinth's present citizens are descendants of Farmington families. (1)

In the early days of what is now Alcorn County was a section known as GUM BRANCH, about four miles south of Corinth. This was so named from the gum thickets which covered the area and was low bottom country through which ran the old stage-coach line in the early 1840's. The stagecoach would almost invariably mire in the mud in crossing this bottom and only by the help of Dick Smith, who lived on the hill nearby and came to the rescue, would the coach be able to resume its journey. Later, citizens in that section built an old corduroy road which was used until the coach transfer passed out of existence. Old logs from this road are now often plowed up by farmers who till the land, which is now in cultivation. All other traces of the old road are entirely gone.

Another old settlement in that section was THE BURNING, so named from the fact that during the War between the States the retreating Federal army burned all the army equipment, and supplies there that they could not carry with them. These old places have long been extinct, and are only recalled by descendants of the early settlers.

DAMON was what is now PLEASANT HILL.

KENDRICK, east of Corinth, was named for Dr. Carroll Kendrick.

BIGGERSVILLE, south of Corinth, was named for the Biggers family, prominent in business.

WEST CORINTH was so named because it is west of Corinth, across Town Creek by Fort Robinette, where Colonel Rogers fell.

WENASOGA is a small old town, about six miles from West Corinth, on the Southern Railroad. (2)

A Pioneer Citizen

Colonel Reuben Holman Boone, kinsman of the pioneer Daniel Boone, one of the first settlers of this county, was

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(1) R. B. Holandsworth, "History of Old Tishomingo County," Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Lillie Norville, Corinth, Miss.

born in 1792 in North Carolina. He was the son of Benjamin Boone and Mary Wesson Boone, who moved with their family to Fayetteville, Lincoln County, Tennessee, when Reuben H. Boone was a boy. Reuben H. Boone married Finetta Wells Reece in Fayetteville, Tennessee, whose father, Jordan Reece, and wife, Mary Leftwich Reece, had moved from Bedford County, Virginia, to Lincoln County, Tennessee. Reuben H. Boone was a stockholder and organizer in the town of Farmington, also a stockholder in the town of Rienzi. He served as one of the commissioners. He settled on the land purchased from Chickasaw nation and later on he bought the section that Littleberry Leftwich, a kinsman from Virginia, had bought(section 10, township 4, range 7, east of basic Meridian) from "Malutka," chief of the Chickasaw tribe of Indians. "Malutka" was entitled to this section of land under the treaty of Chickasaw Indians and the United States in 1834. It was purchased by Littleberry Leftwich in 1838. This section, then in Tishomingo, is near the present town of Rienzi. It was here that he settled, bringing his family, slaves, household goods, and an extensive library.

Colonel Boone was a large planter and a member of the Mississippi State Legislature and Senate for many years.

Among his sons were Colonel Marion Boone, who was killed at the Battle of the Wilderness in the War between the States, and for whom the town of Booneville, Prentiss County, was named. Judge B. B. Boone, another son, an eminent lawyer, lived at Booneville many years, and Ben Boone, father of Jordan M. Boone, of Corinth, was killed at the first Battle of Manassass. Ben Boone was a strong advocate in the temperance movement. (1)

Burge Mitchell Farm

Few spots in North Mississippi are as replete with historical interest as the Burge Mitchell farm, ten miles south of Corinth. For almost a century this farm has been in possession of the same family; each succeeding generation of which has contributed to this section prominent citizens, who have added much to its progress and upbuilding.

The first Mitchell to own the acres, where Tuscumbia, famed Chickasaw chief, lived and died, was Hesekiah B. Mitchell, first probate judge of old Tishomingo County (of which Alcorn is now a part). He moved to Mississippi from Purdy, Tennessee, in 1832. At first Judge Mitchell and his family lived at the end of Polk's levee, about six miles from the Chickasaw village ruled by Chief Tuscumbia.

(1) Eleanor R. Curlee, Corinth, Miss.

Shortly after Judge Mitchell settled in that vicinity the old chief died. Accompanied by his little son, Lyman Beecher, Judge Mitchell attended one of the burial ceremonials which were in progress for several days. According to Chickasaw customs, the Indian leader was buried under the couch on which he died. The awe-struck boy, who witnessed a part of the impressive burial ritual of a savage race, clung tightly to his father's hand; he was to remember the scene as long as he lived. The chief's widow and her children lived on in their hut until about 1839 when, accompanied by others of that tribe, they made the long trek to the lands provided for the Chickasaws in the Indian Territory, according to their treaty with the United States in 1832.

Judge Mitchell then acquired the land Chief Tuscumbia's family had occupied and chose the spot where the Indian cabin had stood as the most desirable on which to build his home. The hut was torn away and the remains of the chieftain and several other Indians were exhumed and re-interred on the plot of ground known as the "Graveyard Piece." Soon after a story-and-a-half structure was completed and called the White House. Magnificient crepe myrtles may be seen today near where the White House stood. It was razed many years ago, when the present house, now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Burge Mitchell, was built.

In possession of the family is a grist mill, which is a stone block one foot square, with a round rock to grind the corn in the depression on top of the stone. A certain plot of ground, known to have been plowed by Jack Tuscumbia, brother of the chief, is still called the Jack Piece.

Among the eight children of Judge and Mrs. Mitchell were two sons, Houston and Ely, uncles of the present men of that name, who operated a trading post for the Indians at Danville, about one and one-half miles from the White House. When the Chickasaws left Mississippi for the Indian Territory, these brothers accompanied them, and in this new home acquired comfortable fortunes. Houston and Ely Mitchell then returned to Mississippi and became prominent in the organization of Alcorn County. (1)

Tishomingo's Largest Citizen

Many of the older citizens of Tishomingo County will remember James L. Skillman, who resided at the time of his death on a farm near Kossuth. Mr. Skillman died on March 3, 1860, of pneumonia. He was one of the largest men that ever lived in the state, weighing at the time of his death six hundred

(1) Mr. and Mrs. Burge Mitchell, Corinth, Miss.

pounds. Four hundred feet of lumber were required to build his coffin. He was respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. A number of his relatives are living in Alcorn County.

Tuscumbia Lodge No. 179, of which he was a member, passed the following resolutions:

"Whereas, God in His providence has, by death, removed from among us our esteemed friend and brother, James L. Skillman, be it resolved,

"First, that we calmly submit to the dispensation of an All-Wise Providence who doeth all things right.

"Second, that we sincerely mourn the loss of our esteemed brother, who was a good citizen and a warm, devoted Mason, and that in his death our lodge has been deprived of one of its best members.

"Third, that we condole with the widow and relatives of our deceased brother in their bereavement, and that we will wear the usual badge of mourning and attend his funeral, as a lodge, at an early day, the time of which will be given due notice.

M. W. Bynum
J. D. Fitzgerald
Wm. F. Wallace
Committee." (1)

Alcorn's Oldest Confederate Veteran (1936)

Dr. L. W. Worsham is probably the most unusual citizen in Alcorn County. He is eighty-nine years of age, the only surviving Confederate veteran in Corinth, and is hailed by the American Dental Association as the oldest practicing dentist in the United States. It is very likely that he is the oldest in the world. He has been practicing sixty-six years. Dr. Worsham fought with Lee, being a member of the Second Richmond Howitzers, First Virginia Artillery, and was in a number of major battles. Despite all his fighting, he was wounded only once, and that only a slight flesh wound under his right arm. (2)

Points of Interest

SHILOH BATTLEFIELD, eighteen miles distant from Corinth, containing thirty-six hundred acres of land, with twenty-seven miles of roads converted into beautiful driveways, is a place of historic interest and scenic beauty.

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(1) Mrs. Bob Jones, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Ira Lee Ramsey, Corinth, Miss.



VILLAGE OF PEA RIDGE

Here the famous Battle of Pea Ridge was fought during the War between the States.

Woods, fields, streams, and springs, associated with the great struggle, are being preserved and protected, and the battlefield lines of the two armies of more than a hundred thousand men, representing twenty-one states, have been designated and permanently marked so that the visitor may trace every evolution of the conflict.

The Federal Government has spent more than a million dollars on the improvement and the beautification of this historic spot, and the people of the North and South have responded to the call of sacred memories in erecting the 128 monuments placed there to commemorate the soldiers.

The historic road leading from Corinth to Shiloh Park, now paved, is the exact route traversed by the armies in the movements of the attack, the retreat, and the pursuit. By act of Congress, this road is now a part of the park.

At the present time (1936) CCC boys are planting additional trees and beautifying the highway between Corinth and Shiloh. This work has been going on for several years, and under direction of the present National Administration, the highway to Shiloh and the park itself will be one of the nation's most beautiful parks. Thousands of tourists each year visit this historic point and are loud in their praise of the beautiful scenery, well-kept grounds, and the excellent highways, which represent a tremendous investment by the Government.

PICKWICK DAM, located twenty-three miles from Corinth, is reached over the Shiloh National Military Park road to Tulu, Tennessee, and Pickwick Dam road to the dam. Pickwick Village is the first all-electric town in the world, and is located on the south side of the dam, consisting of 117 homes and cottages in the white settlement. Construction of the dam was authorized on November 21, 1934, and was the third dam placed under construction by the Tennessee Valley Authority after its organization. The dam is almost a mile and a half long (7710 feet) and 103 feet high, and will have a navigation lock 600 feet long, with a lift of 61 feet - greatest single lift in the world. The water above the dam will back up to the foot of Wilson Dam and will give a seven-foot navigation channel from the mouth of the Tennessee at Paducah, Kentucky, to Pickwick Landing, and a nine-foot channel from there to Guntersville, Alabama - the total distance of 358 miles. (1)

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(1) City Directory Supplement, Corinth, Miss., 1936.

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WAUKOMIS LAKE

Beautiful lake surrounded with trees and a well-known recreation center.

Chapter II

TOPOGRAPHY

Surface Appearance

Alcorn County lies partially in the area known as the Pontotoc Ridge, and its surface is hilly and broken in the western part. Pine Mountain is an elevated stony knob which stands out conspiciously above the surrounding hills in the Hatchie belt. On some of the steep slopes of this section sandstone completely covers the surface, preventing the growth of vegetation. The soils of the ridge are of two principal types, a reddish clay and a sandy loam clay being the most prevalent. The soil ranges in depth from three to nine inches and has a subsoil of red or sandy clay. The sandy loam is deeper than the clay soil.

Elevation

In the western part of the county is the belt of Hatchie Hills, several miles wide, which consists of a series of ridges separated by narrow valleys. In some places these hills present almost a mountainous appearance, and fragments and ledges of ferrous sandstones are plentiful. The highest point in the county, according to reports made by the Geological Survey, is 723.6 feet, which is approximately only 60 feet short of the highest point in the state. This point is near the Crum School, in the Fifth District.

The lowest point is approximately 425 feet above sea level in the valleys of the Tuscumbia and Hatchie rivers, at the northern county line. Alcorn County is situated in the northeastern part of the state, lying north of the Black Prairie Belt. The Selma Chalk formation underlies much of the county, but it outcrops in only a few places, mostly on the low parts of the slopes. Where the Hatchie River enters the county the valley is wide and occupied by first or second bottoms. The Northeast Prairie Belt occupies a narrow strip of land lying chiefly in the

central part of the county. The topography of this region is that of a rolling plane, containing some level areas, the elevation of which is about 500 feet above sea level. Health conditions in this section are good.

The lack of fertility in the upland prairie soils is due more to physical conditions or improper tillage than the lack of mineral plant food. Normally, the soil contains all of the phosphorous, potassium, and lime that is essential to plant growth. (1)

Watersheds

Hatchie and Tuscumbia are the rivers of the county. Both names are of Indian origin - Hatchie means placid; Tuscumbia, warrier, or runmaker.

There are also a number of creeks in the county, most of these bearing names of pioneer families. The creeks are as follows: Brush, Hinkle, Parmicha, McElroy, Cane, Tarebreeches, Goosepond, Eastes, Bridges, Elam, and Seven Mile.

The HATCHIE RIVER enters the southwestern part of the county and flows northward, passing out of the area into Tennessee. It drains the western part, while the east side of the county is drained by Seven Mile Creek, which flows directly into the Tennessee. This creek is so named because of its distance from Corinth, which is seven miles. Hatchie River, which bears an Indian name, was named for the home of Major Bynum. This home, situated about twenty miles southwest of Corinth, was built by Joseph Bynum, who came from Chatham County, North Carolina, and settled there in the early days when Indians still roamed the forests. The home was a large two-story building and its owner had many slaves.

The TUSCUMBIA RIVER was named for Chief Tuscumbia who was buried on land now owned by the Mitchells, not far from old Dandville. This river runs diagonally through the county from the southeast to the northwest into the Hatchie River; thence into Wolf, entering the Mississippi River north of Memphis.

The flow of the various creeks is as follows: Brush Creek flows westward into the Hatchie River; Mayes Creek,

(1) Soils of Mississippi, Techinal Bulletin No. 4, by Wm. N. Logan.

eastward into the Tuscumbia River; Hurricane Creek, westward into Tuscumbia; Taylor Creek, southwestward into Hurricane Creek; Yellow Creek, eastward into Tennessee River; Hinkle Creek, eastward into the Tuscumbia; Parmicha Creek, eastward and northeastward into the Tuscumbia; McElroy Creek, northeastward into the Tuscumbia; Cane Creek, southwestward into Tuscumbia; Tarebreeches Creek, northeastward into the Tuscumbia; Goosepond, northwestward into Hatchie; Eastes Creek, northeastward into Tuscumbia; Bridges Creek, into Tuscumbia from the south and southwest; Elam Creek, southward into Bridges Creek.

The general drainage of all streams in Alcorn County is to the northwest and southeast. None of the streams have fall enough to make them important for any waterpower. (1)

The climate of Alcorn County is warm, with short winters and long summers. The average annual rainfall is 50.59 inches, distributed over the entire year.

Lakes, Marshes, Bayous

WAUKOMIS LAKE, an artificial lake located about four miles southeast of Corinth, bears an Indian name, meaning big liar. It covers approximately thirty acres of ground that was sold several years ago by T. F. Hinton, Sr., now deceased, to a group of men who formed a fishing club. This club was incorporated in 1900. Some of the charter members were: T. E. Henry, Dr. J. A. Warriner, Dr. J. A. Borroum, Fred Elgin, and H. M. McAmis. This club now owns 200 acres of land around the lake. The west border of the lake was formed of the roadbed of the T. M. R. Railroad that was started in 1850 from Aberdeen, Mississippi, to Hamburg, Tennessee, but was never complete. (2)

An item from the Weekly Corinthian, July 5, 1905, is as follows:

"The Waukomis Club outing on the Fourth at their magnificent fish lake, four miles southeast of the city, was an occasion that deserves a place of honor among the mentionings of pleasant occasions enjoyed by Corinthians. It was the first event of the kind of this pleasure resort, and a more successful day could not have been reasonably anticipated. The unauspicious indications of weather were soon dispelled by fairer skies, and the genial rays of

(1) Eugene Atkins (surveyor, Alcorn County), Corinth, Miss.
(2) Dr. W. A. Johns, Corinth, Miss.

sunshine straying between the leafy boughs of the grove and forest were no more gleeful than were the hearts of those who were participants of the delightful occasion. The situation and environments of this chosen pleasure ground are ideal, and as one contemplates the scene, the wonder grows why the happy inspiration for its institution did not occur to Corinthians years ago. It is the boast of Waukomians that, given another year's time, when the lake shall have been fully developed, and with an abundance of fine-sized fish, it will be a sportsman's paradise beyond compare in all this section; and the claim seems well founded.

"The lake covers more than 30 acres of ground and is fed and freshened by waters from bold springs and lively brooklets. There are various degrees of depth, and the plan of the lake accommodates all kinds of fishing. The little bare-footed boy with a pinhook may stand on the banks and "vie in luck" with a more pretentious angler in boat with rod and reel and troll.

"Yesterday was the first day fishing had been allowed since the place was first stocked about two years ago, and the first test met with every expectation of the most sanguine member of the club. Within a short while fifty or sixty pounds were caught; enough for the day's 'fishfry,' and more than that were landed and returned to the water.

"One special feature of this place is the fine spring that flows twenty gallons of water a minute - as fine, pure water as is found anywhere. The spring has been curbed and capped with stone, and the grounds about are cleared of underbrush and the entire situation makes it an ideal place for the enjoyment of an outing.

"A house has been built for the club, several boats have been provided, and the improvements of this kind will constantly increase." (1)

There are few MARSHES in Alcorn County, due to a large canal through the Tuscumbia River bed, which drains practically all low lands. The deposits from overflows enrich the soil, except in spots where there is a deposit of too much sand. In some places the fast flow of water (during overflows) has caused considerable erosion of the soil. The draining of these marshes and bayous eliminates the breeding of mosquitoes and typhoid germs, consequently the health status of Alcorn has greatly improved.

(1) Weekly Corinthian, July 5, 1905.



WOODLAND SCENE

Located in a rugged section of the county where are growing pines, oaks, and hickory trees.

There are a few BAYOUS in the county, because the formation of the canal could not follow the crooks in the Tuscumbia River bed. The air is always damp and cool around the lakes, as is the temperature near marshes and bayous, and the soils are more fertile than on the uplands of the county. (1)

Springs, Wells and Mineral Waters

The water supply from the shallow wells of Alcorn County is good, and springs are found along the lower margins of the hills; artesian water is obtained in some of the valleys on the western side of the ridge. In some parts of the county, springs are the principal sources of water supply.

TAYLOR SPRINGS, flowing sixty gallons per minute, is owned by a corporation; it emerges from a hill-slope east of Corinth and supplies an artificial lake of forty acres. Its water is freestone, and reported as possessing certain therapeutic properties. Also, the spring is of historic interest as, according to tradition, it was dug by a Federal cavalry while encamped in this locality during the War between the States.

LION HEAD SPRING is located on the D. Mercier farm, about a mile and a half south of Corinth. This land was owned in 1860 by J. A. Gerhart. During the War between the States General Grant took posession of all the land around this place, and his soldiers placed something similar to an iron pot in this spring with a lion's head at one edge where the water could run out at the lion's mouth. There were several holes in the bottom of the pot to let the water bubble up into the basin. He placed guards around this spring to keep the Rebels from poisoning the water. The mineral properties of this spring are fully equal to others of more prominence in other counties. The condition of the road leading from Corinth to this spring was greatly improved, and formerly many citizens visited there daily. (2)

The Daily Corinthian, Nov. 8, 1902, gives another version of the Lion Head Springs. The story was given to the Corinthian by H. S. Brooks, and is as follows:

"In 1854 or '55 Robert Heinman, Hamilton Mask, and others were deer hunting with Dick Winn as the driver. In riding through the bottom with the hounds Winn's horse

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(1) A. B. Richets, Corinth, Miss.
(2) O. M. Hinton, Corinth, Miss.

mired down and he had to call in the hunters to pull him out. Some little time thereafter some of the citizens met there, cleaned out the spring and put a gun there. It so remained until about 1857 when Dr. McMillan contracted with John A. Gerhart for that plot of land, built a ten-pen alley, and placed that stone (lion head) in the spring, and commenced hauling lumber to build a hotel. Before he got his plans consummated the war broke out. Things remained that way until about the close of the war. After the war McMillan's financial condition was not such as to allow him to go on with his first plans and he allowed the land to fall back to the original owner, John A. Gerhart. The scales you see broke off on that lion head were broken off by Federal soldiers and forwarded to their friends."(1)

KEMPER SPRING was originally named by a man named Kemper, but it is now the property of J. G. Hinton. It is situated southeast of Corinth in a deep valley. The water is freestone, quite healthful, and is used by many families in Corinth and Alcorn County.

The BOY SCOUT SPRING (near the lake of the same name) is the largest in the county and has a flow of twenty-two gallons of freestone water per minute.

Ample supply of water may be obtained in all portions of Alcorn, flowing artesion wells furnishing the western part of the county. In Tuscumbia River valley there are many artesian wells which have an average flow of fifteen gallons of water per minute, and analyses show all of it to be rich in iron. The municipal waterworks plant at Corinth, located south of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad station, west of the railroad tracks, gets its supply of water from six artesian wells.

Around Crystal Lake, southeast of Corinth, eighteen artesian wells are located which furnish water for several large artificial lakes. Analyses show this water to contain iron.

There are several artesian wells at Kossuth, a village southwest of Corinth; and, also at Wenasoga, a hamlet northwest of Corinth. Many people in Corinth use Waukomis Lake water for drinking, as it is said to contain healthful properties. (2)

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(1) Weekly Corinthian, Nov. 8, 1902, Corinth, Miss.
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Chapter III

SOILS AND MINERALS

Alcorn County lies in the soil province known as the Coastal Plain region. Its geological formations belong, largely, to the latter-time divisions and these formations were produced by a gradual filling-in and restriction of the Gulf of Mexico. Geological time is divided into five great eras. In this county only the latter periods are represented.

Soil-forming Materials

Alcorn County is occupied by the Tuscaloosa, Eutaw Sand, Selma Chalk, and Ripley formations.

The rocks of the TUSCALOOSA formation are gravels, sands, and clays. The gravel appears mostly at the base of the formation and is composed of chert pebbles which vary from coarse sand to large rocks. The soil-forming materials are chert, limestone, quartz, gravel, sand, and lignitic and carbonaceous clays. The soils of this formation are mostly loams which vary from gravelly to silt loams. The upland soils are Ruston, Orangeburg, Susquehanna, Greenville; the bottom soils are Bibb and Ochlockonee.

The EUTAW SAND FORMATION was the second bed of material deposited in the old gulf and it differs from the underlying Tuscaloosa, mainly in the absence of gravel. It overlies the Tuscaloosa and runs parallel to it across Mississippi and Alabama, varying in width from ten to twenty miles. The western edge of the formation is known as the Coffee Sand Member, and west of this, in Alcorn, Prentiss, and Lee counties, Mississippi is an arm known as Coffee Sand Member. The soil-forming materials of the Eutaw are Gluconitic, micaceous sand, Tombigbee, and Coffee sand members; and carbonaceous, lignitic clays, all of marine deposit. The soil formed from the Eutaw material are substantially the same as those of the Tuscaloosa, except for the absence of the gravelly types. The upland soils are Greenville, Orangeburg, Ruston, Norfolk, and Susquehanna. The terrace soils consist of small areas of Lintonia, Calhoun, and Olivier. The bottom soils are Bigg, Ochlockonee, Waverly, and Collins.

The SELMA CHALK formation represents a slow deposit over a long period of time on the bed of the old gulf. A considerable part of the material is evidently decayed plants and animals, such as existed under marine waters at that age. Immense beds of shells and marine fossils are found, only partially decayed, throughout the formation.The material, from two to eight hundred feet, is composed of soft, chalky limestone, with marcosite concretions. The soils of the Selma Chalk formation have very distinct characteristics. The upland soils are Houston, Sumter, Oktibbeha, and Pheba. The Houston and Sumter are formed directly by a decay and weathering of the chalk, but the Pheba and Oktibbeha are believed to be remains of Loess or wind-blown deposit. The bottom soils are Trinity and Catalpa.

The exposure of the RIPLEY formation material is a wedge-shaped belt, beginning on the north line of Mississippi, in Alcorn and Tippah counties, with a width of twenty miles. It extends southward, bordering the Selma Chalk and gradually narrows until it comes to a point in Noxubee County. The materials of the formation are micaceous, glucenitic and calcareous sands, sandstones and clays of marine deposit. The upland soils of this formation are Greenville, Orangeburg, Ruston, Susquehanna, and Pheba; the bottom soil is largely Ochlockonee. (1)

Soil Types

The soils in the Northeast Highland soil area were formed originally from the Tuscaloosa and Eutaw formations, which occur extensively in the northeast part of the state. The upland soils may be classified as residual soils (formed by decomposition of rocks) and are, for the most part, a sandy loam; though in places, influenced by the Columbia, it becomes a silt loam. The most extensive type of soil in this area is a fine sandy loam and varies in color from a gray to a light brown, with a depth of from five to fifteen inches. The subsoil is generally a red or orange-colored sandy loam; however, there are small areas of soil having a nearly pure clay subsoil and others having a nearly pure sand subsoil. The texture of the soil is open, and it receives and gives off water readily. The natural drainage is generally good but, due to the sandy nature of the soil and the deficiency of organic matter, it is sometimes excessive. The prevailing soil type contains about eight per cent of clay, sixty per cent of silt, and thirty per cent of sand.

(1) Bulletin #20, Geological Survey of Mississippi.

The soils of this region contain types belonging to the Orangeburg, Olivier, Ruston, Susquehanna, Ochlockonee, Bibb, Oktibbeha, Catalpa, Greenville, and Collins.

The Northeast Prairie occupies a narrow belt of land lying chiefly west and southwest of the Tombigbee River in the northeastern portion of the state. The topography of the region is that of a gently undulating plain containing some nearly level areas. The black soils and large level fields are very attractive features in many parts of the Northeast Prairie; however, these lands are not continuous over the entire area, but are interrupted by ridges and patches of sandy soils of different origin and value. The upland soils of the region are usually well drained, but there are small areas of flat soils which would be benefitted by proper drainage. The bottom lands are subject to occasional overflow and are more generally cultivated.

The typical soils of this area are derived by the weathering of a soft, marly chalk or limestone belonging to a formation known as the Selma Chalk. The chalk in all places contains some clay, and the soil resulting from its disintergration is ordinarily a clay soil, but here are some sandy phases of the chalk which yield sandy soils. The chalk from which the soils are derived also contains glauconite, a silicate, or iron, and potassium, which is the source of much of the potash found in the prairie soils. Aside from the sandy soils derived from the Selma Chalk formations, there are,also, isolated areas of yellow sand and red clay soils which come from the LaFayette, which, at one time, probably covered the entire exposure of the Selma, and from which it has been almost completely removed by erosion. These soils derived from the LaFayette are very different from the Selma soils, as they contain much less lime, potassium, and phosphorus.

The colors of the upland soils of this area are usually black or dark brown, but light gray and even yellow colors occur. The large amount of clay contained in the soil renders it difficult to cultivate properly when it is wet. The lowland, or valley soils, vary from clays to sandy loams. They are usually dark in color, due to the presence of organic matter. The topography is level, and sometimes it is necessary to assist the natural drainage by artificial means.

The principal types of soils are the Houston, Oktibbeha, Orangeburg, the Susquehanna, Trinity clay, Ochlockonee, Bibb, Sumter clay, Catalpa, and Olivier series.

The Pontotoc Ridge is an elevated area of land lying between 400 and 600 feet above sea level. It forms the divide between the Tombigbee and the Mississippi drainage systems in the northern part of the state. The soils of the Pontotoc Ridge are derived largely from the LaFayette red sands and clays. Small areas of residual soils derived from the Ripley are also present.

The soils of the Pontotoc Ridge are principally of two types - a reddish clay ahd a sandy loam. The former is the most abundant type of the region. In the depth it ranges from three to nine inches. The subsoil is either a plastic red clay or a friable mottled sandy clay. The sandy loam soil is deeper as a rule than the clay soil. Drainage in the loam type is sometimes excessive. The soils of the Pontotoc Ridge are more productive than soils of similar derivation from other parts of the state. This may be due to the fact that much of the mantle rock, from which the soils originated, was derived from the bed rock, which is rich in mineral plant food. The soils of this area contain types belonging to the Orangeburg, Susquehanna, and Greenville clay. The topography is generally very high and rugged.

Series of Soils

The different soil types of the county are grouped into eighteen series. The uplands are represented by the Ruston, Orangeburg, Susquehanna, Pheba, Oktibbeha, Sumter, Greenville, and Houston series.

The RUSTON series is characterized by the gray to grayish-brown color of their surface soils, and the reddish-yellow to yellowish-red, or dull red color, and moderately friable structure of their subsoil. There are four types of Ruston soils in this series, namely: Ruston gravelly sandy loam, Ruston stony fine sandy loam, Ruston fine sandy loam, and Ruston silt loam.

The ORANGEBURG, a fine sandy loam, consists of brownish-gray, gray, or light-brown fine sandy loam which is underlain at an average depth of eight to ten inches by red, friable fine sandy clay. The lower subsoil is, as a rule, more sandy than the upper subsoil. In some places there are some quartz gravel and soft ferruginous pebbles on the surface. The Orangeburg fine sandy loam is developed in small scattered areas on slopes or near the tops of slopes. It is adapted to a wide range of general farm crops and is valued highly.

The SUSQUEHANNA is a fine, sandy loam, with a grayish to light brownish fine sandy loam, with an average depth of about eight inches. The subsoil consists of mottled red, gray and yellow, or mottled bluish-gray and yellow plastic heavy clay. On the lower slopes the sandy surface soil is often twelve to fifteen inches or more deep. On some of the steeper slopes, however, the surface soil has been eroded to the extent that the heavy subsoil is exposed, or is covered only with a thin soil layer. The combined areas of the Susquehanna series is not large and only about fifty per cent of it is under cultivation. Both the soil and subsoil are distinctly acid, and the organic matter content is naturally low. The Susquehanna silt loam has a tendency to remain soggy in wet seasons, and in very dry seasons it assumes a very compact structure unless it is supplied with a great deal of organic matter. The surface ranges from rolling to undulating and the drainage is not very well established, especially in the level areas.

The PHEBA is the predominating upland soil. Nearly all this type is under cultivation. The type included in the Pheba series has light-brown to brownish-gray surface soils with a reddish-yellow or buff subsoil. The lower subsoil is compact and of mottled yellow, brown, and gray colors. In most areas, dark colored concretions are common in the lower subsoil. Surface drainage is inadequate in many places, and the compact substratum retards the circulation of air and moisture. The Pheba series occupies about twenty-seven per cent of the area of the county. Its texture is favorable to tillage and is of much agricultural importance.

The OKTIBBEHA series include the silt loam and the clay with a shallow phase. These soils are characterized by their grayish to brownish or reddish-brown surface soils, a brownish-red upper sub-soil and a mottled reddish or drab lower subsoil. They are productive, but somewhat heavy and difficult to cultivate. The shallow phase of the clay is calcareous and is much nearer the surface than in typical areas. This surface is spotted with clay loam, sandy loam, and gravelly clay loam. This shallow phase is developed on the slopes of streams and on gently sloping areas on the divides.

The SUMTER clay is a brown to yellowish-brown calcareous clay. The surface layer is dark colored where organic matter has accumulated, but there are, also, light

colored patches where the soil material has been washed off and the parent limestone is left exposed. In most areas on the surface and scattered through the soil and subsoil, are found many fossil shells and fragments of limestone. This soil is very sticky and hard to cultivate when wet, but under proper moisture conditions, it assumes a very favorable tilth. This soil is generally recognized as a valuable soil and is very productive.

The surface soil of the GREENVILLE clay loam consists of grayish-brown to reddish-brown loam, to very fine sandy loam, which is underlain at about three or four inches by a brownish, silty clay loam, which extends to an average depth of eight inches. The subsoil is a dark red, friable clay or silty clay. Both the soil and subsoil are friable. This soil occurs only in very small areas of Alcorn County, and is usually found on the higher divides in gently rolling, to gently undulating areas. This soil is very durable and productive.

The CHALK (Houston material) represents exposed areas of the limy material of the Selma Chalk formation. In places the surface soil is quite friable, but in freshly-eroded gullies the firmer chalk is exposed at the surface. Almost everywhere fossil shells are abundant. Chalk (Houston material) occurs in narrow strips along the slopes to stream bottoms. Chalk is highly calcareous and may be used as a source of agricultural lime. The material is easily excavated and breaks down and crumbles readily when exposed to air, rain and frost. While productive in its natural state, it can be reclaimed and made of value for pasture.

The second bottom soils are classed in Olivier, Lintonia, Calhoun, and Amite series.

The OLIVIER series include terrace soils with yellowish-brown to light-brown surface soils, a yellow or light-reddish yellow upper subsoil and a mottled, yellowish and grayish lower subsoil. This series occurs on the second bottoms and is probably the most extensive terrace soil in the area. It lies above overflow. The Olivier silt loam is deficient in organic matter.

The surface soil of the LINTONIA silt loam is a brown to yellowish-brown silt loam, with an average depth of about eight or ten inches. The subsoil ranges from buff, or light

yellow, in the upper part, to yellow in the lower part. The Lintonia silt loam has good drainage and most of this area is under cultivation. The Lintonia is more productive than the Olivier silt loam.

The CALHOUN series includes types with light-gray surface soils and a mottled, light-gray and pale yellow, to bluish-gray subsoil. Crayfish holes are common, and small, dark-colored concretions the size of buckshot are scattered over the surface, and in places, mixed with the soil and subsoil. This soil is developed in small, imperfectly-drained areas on the terraces. The soil is acid in reaction and low in organic matter. The compact structure of the lower subsoil retards circulation of air and moisture, and water often stands on the surface for sometime after rains. The Calhoun series represent the "wet" lands and none of it is in cultivation.

The AMITE series include types with dark brown to dark reddish-brown surface soils, and a friable dark brown to dark, reddish-brown subsoil. This type occurs as low second bottoms and as small, rounded mounds, or isolated patches, surrounded by first bottom or overflowed land. That areas of this soil were occupied by Indians is evidenced by the abundance of arrowheads and fragments of pottery present in all of them. It seems that some of these areas were occupied for very long periods, as charcoal fragments were found at depths of three feet in the soil. The dark color of the soil is undoubtedly due to fires made by the Indians and to other effects of their occupation. The type is locally called Indian mound land. It is possible that alfalfa would do well in some of the area, as the soil effervesces with hydrochloric acid.

The first bottoms include representatives of six series: the Collins, Ochlockonee, Bibb, Waverly, Catalpa, and the Trinity.

The typical soil of the COLLINS series is the silt loam, which is a yellowish-brown to light-brown silt loam, about ten inches deep. This grades into a subsoil of yellow, or pale yellow, silty clay loam, which is mottled with gray. In the lower subsoil the gray mottling is more pronounced. The Collins silt loam is mostly composed of material washed down from the areas of Pheba silt loam and deposited during overflows of the streams. The most important areas lie along the Tuscumbia and Hatchie Rivers.

The surface is mostly level to flat, but is marked in places by low hills and faint depressions. In some places this soil is poorly drained but, as a whole, the drainage is fair between overflows. This very significant and productive soil occupies the most extensive bottom land soil in the county.

The OCHLOCKONEE series is dark gray to brownish, with a light brownish, or mottled brownish and grayish subsoil. These soils occur in the first or overflowed bottoms of the streams. They are composed of wash from the Coastal Plain soils. The Ochlockonee is a fertile soil, high in organic matter. The total area of this series is not large; however, the most of it is under cultivation. The areas are subject to overflow, but between overflows the drainage is good.

The BIBB series include types with grayish soils and a light gray to whitish subsoil, mottled in many places with yellow and brown. Iron stains and black concretionary material appear in the subsoil. These soils are subject to overflow and are poorly drained. These are first bottom soils, the material of which has been washed from the upland soils of the Coastal Plain region.

The types of WAVERLY series have gray or mottled brownish and grayish soils and a light gray or bluish-gray subsoil, which is faintly mottled with brownish-yellow, yellowish-brown or rusty-brown. These soils are poorly drained and are subject to overflow. These are first bottom soils, the material of which has been chiefly washed from the Pheba soils.

The CATALPA series include types with brown soils and a light brown or yellowish-brown subsoil. In places, where the soil receives continuous washings from the adjacent limy slopes of the Sumter soils and Chalk (Houston material), the surface soil is dark brown to very dark brown. The material is neutral to calcareous. These soils occur in the first bottoms, and enough of the material is derived from the limy uplands to give a calcareous nature. The drainage is good between overflows.

The types in the TRINITY series have dark brown to black soils, and subsoil of the same color range. They are derived mainly from material washed from the limy upland soils. The organic matter content is high, and lime is normally present in sufficient quantities to produce a friable

structure. These soils occur in the first bottoms, and the drainage is good between periods of overflow. (1)

Agricultural Value of Soil Types

GREENVILLE CLAY LOAM is a very durable and productive soil and most of it is in cultivation. Cotton and corn are the main crops, but excellent yields of oats, soybeans, peanuts, lespedeza, and potatoes are obtained. Corn yields fifty bushels or more per acre, and cotton one bale per acre in good seasons. This type usually requires heavier farming implements than the lighter soils for the first breaking, but once it is well broken under the proper moisture conditions, good tilth can be maintained throughout the whole season. Fertilizers, consisting usually of acid phosphate and cottonseed meal, are applied at the rate of 200 to 300 pounds per acre. This type land is higher in value than any other upland soils of this area. The growing of winter cover-crops, such as oats, rye, hairy vetch, and burr clover go far toward establishing a good soil condition.

The RUSTON GRAVELLY, SAND LOAM occupies rolling, to rather steep slopes in Alcorn County, and the drainage is good. This type of soil is used to some extent for cotton, but is not a valuable soil. The abundance of gravel makes cultivation rather difficult. About forty per cent of this type is in cotton and the remainder consists of old fields, now used as pastures, or has a scant growth of pine.

The RUSTON STONY FINE SANDY LOAM is confined almost entirely to the western part of the county, where a large part of it occupies the steep slopes of high ridges. Most of the Hatchie Hills are made up of this type and the drainage of the surface and subsoil is good. The stony nature and rough topography of this soil has prevented any important utilization of it except for pasturing stock. Most of it is covered with forest or is cut-over land. The forest consists of shortleaf pine, with some oak and hickory. The Ruston stony fine sandy loam is mostly non-agricultural and it is recommended that the rough, stony areas be re-forested with pine or seeded and used as pasture.

RUSTON FINE SANDY LOAM is confined mostly to the southeastern and eastern parts of the county. Considering the prevailing topography and the sandy nature of the soil and subsoil, the natural drainage is good. The type is not considered as important agriculturally as some other soil types. Probably forty per cent of it is under cultivation, the remainder being covered, or partly covered, with forest.

(1) Technical Bulletin # 7, Soil Survey of Mississippi, 1916, by Wm. N. Logan.

Shortleaf pine is the predominant tree in these wooded areas, but various oaks are represented. On the ridges appear a scattering growth of chestnut, oak, hickory. Cotton and corn are the leading crops. The yields vary considerably, depending upon the quantity of fertilizer used. Cowpeas, peanuts, oats, and lespedeza are crops of minor consequence. Peaches and certain varieties of apples are grown.

The total extent of the RUSTON SILT LOAM is not great, but it appears on the level or nearly level areas. The surface is generally smooth and favorable to cultivation. Both surface drainage and under drainage are good. Nearly all the Ruston silt loan is under cultivation, and regardless of its small extent, it is of considerable import in the agriculture life of the county. Cotton and corn are the principal crops. The yields are somewhat larger than on the fine sandy loam.

The PHEBA SILT LOAM is the most extensive soil in the county. The surface drainage is usually good, but the compact layers forming the lower subsoil retards the circulation of moisture and air. In some of the more level areas the drainage is rather poor. Corn and cotton are the chief crops, but this type is also used to some extent in the growing of sweet potatoes, peanuts, strawbeeries, and lespedeza. The type seems better adapted to cotton than to corn, unless the soil is well fertilized. Apples do exceptionally well on this type, and many old apple-orchards are located upon it. Peaches also do well. This type occupies about twenty-seven per cent of the area of the county. Its texture is favorable to tillage and it is of considerable agricultural value. With the exception of a few areas, nearly all of it is cleared, and probably eighty-five per cent is under cultivation. The rest is used as pasture land. The forest growth consists chiefly of shortleaf pine.

The PHEBA SILTY CLAY LOAM is not so very important agriculturally, owing to its small area. About eighty-five per cent of this type is under cultivation, and the same crops are grown as on the Pheba silt loam, but the yields are lower. The drainage is usually good, but the under drainage is rather imperfect, owing to the compact nature of the subsoil.

The SUMTER CLAY occurs on the lower slopes adjacent to the larger streams. The type is of small extent and the surface is prevailingly sloping and drainage is good. It is very productive and in addition to cotton and corn, lespedeza and alfalfa are grown with success. The soil is very

sticky and hard to cultivate when wet, but under proper moisture conditions it crumbles and assumes a favorable tilth. This type is recognized as a more valuable soil than most upland soils.

The OKTIBBEHA SILT LOAM is largely developed in the vicinity of Wenasoga, Madden School, and west of Rienzi. Small areas lie scattered in other sections of the county. The larger areas occupy broad undulating, to very gently rolling ridges, or divides. The surface drainage and under drainage is fair. The same crops are grown on this type as on the other silt loam types of the uplands, cotton and corn being the chief crops.

The OKTIBBEHA CLAY is another type of the Oktibbeha series, and areas of this soil are scattered over the county. The type is called "beeswax land" on account of the sticky nature after a rain. Nearly all of this type is under cultivation, the small areas not in farms usually being covered with post oak. The rolling topography insures good surface drainage, but water sometimes stands on the more level areas after rains. This type is used chiefly for growing cotton. Crops of minor importance are oats, cowpeas, and sorga. The shallow phase of the Oktibbeha clay is calcareous and is adaptable to the production of alfalfa, lespedeza, and other hay crops.

The area of the Susquehanna Fine Sandy Loam is not large, and only about fifty per cent of it is under cultivation, the rest supporting a growth of shortleaf pine. Both the soil and subsoil are distinctly acid and the organic matter content is low. The principal crop grown on this type is cotton which, when well fertilized, produces fair yields. Cowpeas, peanuts, and sweet potatoes are crops of minor degree. Bermuda grass and lespedeza succeed well on this type of soil.

The SUSQUEHANNA SILT LOAM, in its natural condition, is less desirable for crops like cotton and corn than the fine sandy loam, especially in wet years, as it has a tendency to remain soggy in wet seasons; in very dry seasons it assumes a compact structure unless liberally supplied with organic matter. Much of this type is now in abandoned old fields and a part of it is in forests of oak and pine. Cultivated areas, where good farming methods have been used, produce fair yields. Cotton is the only crop grown to any extent. Peanuts, cowpeas, oats, sweet potatoes, lespedeza,

and Bermuda grass are minor crops.

The CALHOUN SILT LOAM is developed in small, imperfectly drained areas on the terraces. Crawfish holes are common, and small dark-colored concretions, the size of buckshot, are scattered over the surface, and in places, mixed with the soil and subsoil. The surface is flat, and the soil is acid and low in organic matter. The Calhoun represents the "wet" lands, and practically none of it is in cultivation. It mostly supports a growth of willow, oak, post oak, sweet gum, black gum, and maple. On the outer edge, where the drainage is somewhat better, lespedeza grows well. Soils similar to this type in other sections of the state produce strawberries of a fine quality, and probably the type in Alcorn County could be used in a small way in growing this crop. Lespedeza is one of the most promising crops under present conditions.

OLIVIER SILT LOAM is found on the second bottoms, and is probably the most extensive terrace soil in the area, and lies above overflow. The surface is faintly undulating in places, but there are many flat areas. The drainage of the soil is fairly good, but the under drainage is not uniformly well established. Most of this type has been in cultivation since the early days of settlement and is still in cultivation, or in fields given over to pasture. Corn and cotton are the chief crops, and with good management, these give fairly good yields. Excellent yields of lespedeza are obtained, and cowpeas and peanuts do well. This type is also especially good for Bermuda grass. The Olivier silt loam is deficient in organic matter, but the soil responds to good cultivation and fertilization.

The LINTONIA SILT LOAM occupies the better drained parts of terraces, and all of it is in cultivation. Cotton and corn are the leading crops. This is considered a good soil, and with proper tillage and the liberal use of commercial fertilizers, it gives satisfactory yields. Lespedeza, peanuts, cowpeas, sorga and soy beans have all been grown successfully; strawberries and Bermuda grass will do well.

The COLLINS SILT LOAM is composed of material washed down from areas of Pheba silt loam and deposited during overflows of the streams. This type occurs in the first bottoms, but the most important areas lie along the Tuscumbia and Hatchie Rivers, and Estes, Tarebeeches, Parmichia, Bridge, Sevenmile, Clear, Moores, Hurricane, Chambers, Mays,

Elam, Turner's, and Hinkle Creeks. Most of the streams where this type occurs have been canalized, and the periods of overflow are of short duration. This is an important soil, and the most extensive land area in the county. Much of it is in cultivation, but there are some sections still in forest, consisting chiefly of hardwoods; willow oak, overcup oak, water oak, elm, black gum, maple, hickory, and willow are the predominating trees. Switch cane is characteristic in the under growth. Corn is the main crop on this type and it produces fairly good yields. A large part of this type is devoted to cotton. The soil is ideally adapted to lespedeza and this crop should be planted more extensively for hay and pasturage. Oats, cowpeas, and sorga are other crops that are grown to a small extent.

The BIBB SILT LOAM is not as productive as other alluvial soils of the areas. The surface is flat, except for a few valleys and low ridges. Only a small part of this type is tilled and yields, where cultivation is attempted, are rather low. The forest growth consists of birch, tupelo gum, ironwood, sweetgum, and cypress. Lespedeza and carpet grass could probably be grown, but the type is best adapted to forestry and grazing.

The WAVERLY SILTY CLAY LOAM is locally called "cold-natured land" or "crayfish land." It is subject to overflow and is imperfectly drained between overflows. Crayfish holes are abundant, and the water table, in most cases, is near the surface. The Waverly silty clay loam occupies the more poorly-drained parts of the first bottoms. The type is not pretentious agriculturally, and most of it is in forest. The principal trees are willow oak, overcup oak, water oak, ironwood, black gum, sweetgum, tupelo gum, red haw, hickory, elm, ash, maple, birch, cypress, and willow; switch cane is also a characteristic plant in the undergrowth. Probably lespedeza and Bermuda grass for hay and pasturage may be the best crops.

TRINITY CLAY occurs along the outer edge of the creek bottoms, at or near the foot of calcareous uplands, and are subject to overflow. The material is high in lime. The high content of organic matter and lime gives the type of granular structure when dry. The Trinity is a very productive soil, and although it is not as extensive as some of the other bottom soils, it is of agricultural import. All of it is under cultivatipn; cotton and corn both produce good yields without fertilizer of any kind. The type is very durable, producing well after many years of continuous cropping.

The total area of the OCHLOCKONEE FINE SANDY LOAM is not very large. About half of it is under cultivation and the rest supports a growth of beech, water oak, overcup oak, hickory, and other hardwoods. Corn and cotton, the principal crops, produce good yields in favorable seasons. Corn is probably more extensively planted than cotton. All crops mature somewhat earlier on this type than on other bottom land soils. Lespedeza should produce well on this type.

OCHLOCKONEE SILT LOAM is found mostly in the first bottoms along the Hatchie and Tuscumbia rivers. The surface is prevailingly flat and, when cleared, is well suited to cultivation. The principal trees are elm, willow oak, shellbark hickory, black gum, maple, ironwood, and other hardwoods. Near the banks of the streams birch, sycamore, and willow are common. This is a very productive soil, and much of it is in cultivation. Corn and cotton give excellent yields. Lespedeza, cowpeas, soy beans, Bermuda grass, and oats are among the other crops that can be grown successfully.

CATALPA SILTY CLAY LOAM is found chiefly in the first bottoms of Cane, Hinkel, and May's creeks, and also west of Corinth, on Tuscumbia River. It was of little agricultural value prior to the construction of canals, but now it is one of the most important soils in the county. Most of it has been brought under cultivation and the rest is being cleared. The principal forest trees consist of water oak, willow oak, overcup oak, ironwood, black gum, and tupelo gum. Corn and cotton are the principal crops and both produce good yields. Blue grass, lespedeza, melilotus, and red clover grow abundantly on the outer edges of this soil, where it is best drained.

CATALPA CLAY is not very extensive, the total area being less than two square miles. This is a highly productive soil, yielding excellent crops of corn. All of it is in cultivation. Corn is the principal crop, but cotton and alfalfa grow very successfully; white clover, melilotus, lespedza, Johnson grass, and blue grass also do well.

CHALK (Houston Material) is found in narrow strips along the slopes to stream bottoms. Typical areas of this soil are bare, or nearly so, of vegetation, but it can be made to produce sweet clover. Cultivation, however, is unsafe because of the tendency to erosion. The value of this land lies chiefly in its grazing possibilities. As this chalk is highly calcareous, it may be used as a source of agricultural lime. It is easily excavated and breaks

down and crumbles readily when spread upon the land and exposed to air, rain, and frost. It has been used with good results as a top-dressing on clover and alfalfa fields in other sections of the state.

ORANGEBURG FINE SANDY LOAM is developed in small, scattered areas on slopes, or near the tops of slopes. The type is not extensive, and only a small part of it is under cultivation. A large part is occupied by a forest growth, consisting largely of black-jack oak, hickory, and pine. Cotton is the crop usually grown, and it gives good yields where properly cultivated.(1)

MINERALS

There are no minerals, either metallic or non-metallic, in Alcorn County.

Geologists and men who have worked with them in making a survey of Alcorn County believe there is oil and gas, but it has never been found. Several years ago a well was drilled about two miles southwest of Corinth, but it did not produce.(2)

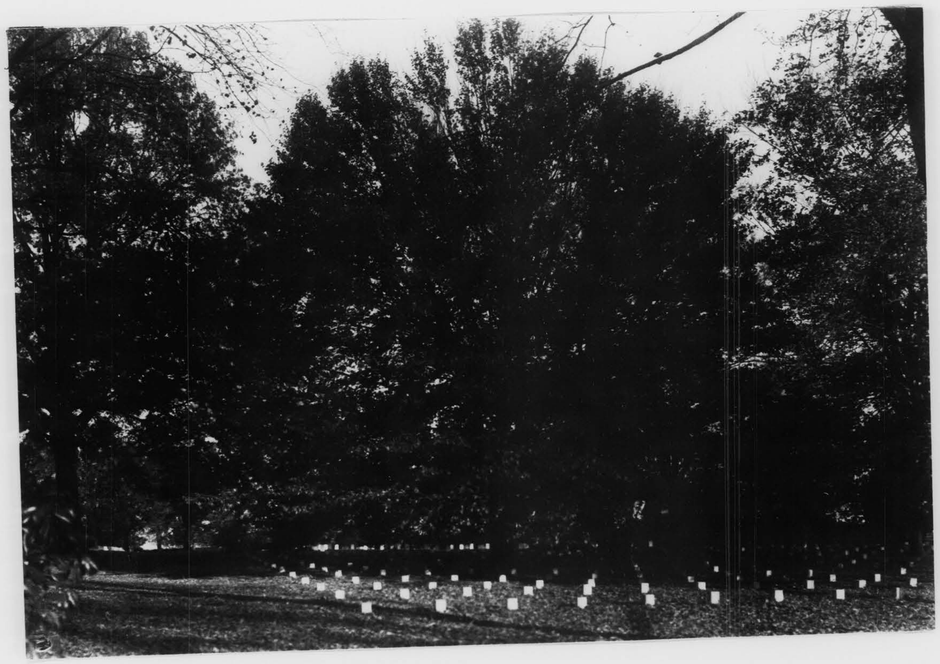
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(1) Soil Survey of Alcorn County by Malcolm E. Jones.
(2) Ibid.



SPREADING BEECH TREE

Located in the National Cemetery at Corinth .

Chapter IV

FLORA

No forest reserves or state parks are located in Alcorn County, but adjacent to Corinth is the Shiloh Military Park, comprising 3,600 acres. It has twenty-seven miles of historic driveways and the woods, fields, trees, and springs associated with the great Battle of Shiloh in the War between the States are well-preserved.

The National Cemetery, which is one mile east of Corinth, contains twenty-five acres and is traversed by beautiful drives lined on either side by rows of cedars, maples and elms, and many shrubs and flowers. Here sleep the dead of this historic battleground, and there are many artistic and historic monuments and tombs which stand as silent sentinels of the memorable battles of Corinth and Shiloh(see chap. 9, Wars and chap. 14, The Arts).

Forest Trees and Forest Types

Forest trees in this county are mainly of two types - the conifers and hardwoods. Several species of coniferous trees are indigenous to Alcorn County, and the pines, cypress, and cedars grow well. The pines will live in any soil where most other trees would die, but naturally thrive best on fertile soil. Conifers are green and ornamental in winter, and as windbreaks are more effective the year round than hardwoods.

Many portions of the county support substantial growths of hardwood, much of which is sold for commercial purposes.

Conifers

Coniferous trees suitable for forest planting cannot be grown from seed in less than two to four years; however, loblolly and slash pine often become large enough in one year. Such trees are more desirable because they take hold and thrive on poor land much better and faster than hardwoods.

SHORTLEAF pine is widely distributed, the young tree showing stout stems with slightly ascending branches. In maturity, the tree has a tall, straight trunk and reaches a height of about 100 feet, and diameter of four and one-half feet. The young shortleaf pine, when cut or burned, reproduces itself by sprouting from the stump. The leaves occur in clusters of two or three, from three to five inches long, slender, flexible, and dark blue-green. The cones (or burrs) are one and one-half to two inches long with sharp prickles. The bark is brownish-red, broken into rectangular plates. This tree is easily identified by its leaves and cones. Wood of the old trees is very heavy and hard, of yellow, brown or orange color, fine-grained and less resinous than that of the other important southern pines. It is used largely for interior and exterior finish, general construction, veneers, paper pulp, cooperage, mine props, and other purposes. (1)

LOBLOLLY pine, a fast-growing member of the yellow pine group, is known locally as shortleaf, fox-tail, and old field pine. As the last name implies, it seeds up in abandoned fields rapidly, particularly in sandy soils where water is close to the surface. It is also found in clumps along the borders of swamps. The bark is dark in color, deeply furrowed and often attains a thickness of as much as two inches on large-sized trees. The leaves, or needles, six to nine inches long, are borne three in a cluster. The fruit is a cone (or burr) about three to five inches long, which ripens in autumn of the second year, and during fall and early winter drops many seeds which, by their inch-long wings, are widely distributed by the wind. The resinous wood is coarse-grained; the wood of second-growth trees has a wide range of uses where durability is not a requisite, such as for building material, boxes, barrel staves, basket veneers, pulpwood, lath, piling, and fuel.

The CYPRESS is a tree found in deep swamps which are usually flooded for long periods and on wet stream banks and bottom lands. Its trunk is straight, with numerous ascending branches, which make the tree one of considerable beauty. In old age, the tree generally has a broad, fluted base, a smooth, slowly-tapering trunk, and a broad, open, flat top. The original growth timber attains heights of eighty to one hundred and thirty feet and diameters of five to ten feet. The bark is silvery to cinnamon red and finely divided. The leaves are about one-half to three-fourths of an inch in length. They are arranged in feather-like

(1) Farm Bulletin No. 1671 -"Shortleaf Pine," Washington, D. C.

fashion along two sides of the small branchlets, which fall in autumn with the leaves still attached. The fruit is a rounded cone ball about one inch in diametter, consisting of thick, irregular scales. The wood is light, soft, easily worked; varies in color from a light sapwood to dark brown heartwood, and is particularly durable in contact with the soil. It is in demand for exterior trim of buildings, greenhouse planking, boat and ship building, shingles, posts, poles, and crossties.

The RED CEDAR is found in all classes and conditions of soils-- from swamp to dry rocky ridges--and seems to thrive on barren soils where few other trees are found. The fruit, which matures in one season, is pale blue, often with a white bloom. The bark is very thin, reddish-brown, peeling off in long, shred-like strips. The tree is extremely irregular in its growth, so that the trunk is usually more or less grooved. The heartwood is distinctly red and the sapwood white, this color-combination making very striking effects when finished as cedar chests, closets, and interior woodwork. The wood is aromatic, soft and strong, and of even texture; these qualities make it most desirable for lead pencils. It is very durable in contact with soil, and on that account is in great demand for posts, poles, and rustic work.(1)

Hardwoods

The OAK is the predominating hardwood; there are several different kinds in this county, namely: blackjack, post, willow, overcup, and water oak. Blackjack and post oak grow on the poorer upland soils and their growth is slow; however, they usually grow to a large size and their products are used as firewood on the farm, and for crossties, fence posts, etc. Other species, such as overcup, willow, and water oak, are found along the borders of swamps and streams and on rich bottom lands. Two of the above species, willow and water oak, are used extensively for shade trees. They are long-lived and grow to immense size. The wood is heavy, hard, and strong and is used as piling, crossties, and in general construction.

The HICKORIES of the county are found in rich river bottoms and low, flat lands. On fertile soils this tree grows sometimes to a height of eighty feet and two to three feet in diameter. The bark is light gray and the leaves

(1) Farm Bulletin No. 1453 - "Growing and Planting Coniferous Trees."

are compound, usually of five, but occasionally three long-pointed leaflets, gradually narrowed at the base. They are dark green colored above and pale yellowish-green below. The fruit is broader than long, and the husk is thick and splits freely to the base. The nut is oval-shaped and is nearly white or pale brown, with a thin shell containing a light brown, sweet seed. The wood is hard, strong, very tough, and is used in making tool handles and for fuel.

GUM is very prevalent in the county and is an important commercial product. These growths appear in rich river bottoms and in swamps, although some species of gum are found on drier uplands. It is usually abundant in second growth in old fields and in cut-over woods. The bark is a light gray, roughened by corky scales. The leaves are star-shaped and very aromatic. In the fall its coloring is brilliant, ranging from pale yellow through orange and red, to a deep bronze. The wood is heavy, moderately hard, close-grained, and not durable on exposure. It is used for flooring, interior finish, paper pulp, and veneers.

The SYCAMORE grows in rich bottom lands, and is a rapidly growing tree. The bark on young trees is very smooth, greenish-gray in color. The outer bark yearly flakes off; leaving the nearly white inner bark exposed. The old trees present bark which is thick, dark brown and divided by deep furrows. The wood is hard, moderately strong, but decays rapidly in the ground. It is used for boxes and furniture.

The COTTONWOOD grows in Alcorn County. This tree occurs along rivers, on banks of drainage ditches, and in old fields. It usually attains a height of seventy to ninety feet, with a diameter of three feet. The branches are short and the buds are resinous; the leaves are broad and finely-toothed along the edges; the wood is light and soft; lumber manufactured from it requires special attention in drying to prevent warping. It makes excellent pulp for the paper used in printing half-tone illustrations.(1)

Fruit and Nut-Bearing Trees

Alcorn County has a variety of fruit-bearing trees which grow in the woodlands. Among these are wild plum, crab apple, wild cherry, mulberry, pecan, and persimmon.

The WILD PLUM is a small tree which usually grows to a

(1) Farm Bulletin No. 1123 - "Growing and Planting of Hardwoods."



OLD RED OAK TREE

Said to be the largest oak tree in
Alcorn County, located at Corinth.

height of three to six feet and divides into spreading branches. It usually grows in thickets, where it attains the size of a large shrub. The value of the tree lies in its fruit, from which jelly and preserves are made. Its form and foliage and pure white, fragrant flowers and showy fruit make it desirable for ornamental planting.

The CRAB APPLE is a small tree rarely thirty feet high, with usually rigid, spreading branches. The bark is thin, dark reddish-brown, and deeply ridged. The leaves are simple, wedge-shaped at the base, with rounded tips, and the flowers are about an inch in diameter, very fragrant, rose-colored, and in clusters of three to five. The fruit is a flattened globe and is used for preserves.

The WILD or BLACK CHERRY is a medium-sized tree and grows in rich land. The bark on young trees is smooth and a bright reddish-brown, marked by narrow, white horizontal lines and has a bitter almond taste. The fruit is dull purplish-black, about as large as a pea, borne in hanging clusters. It ripens in late summer and is edible, although it has a slightly bitter taste.

The RED MULBERRY occurs on the rich soils of the county. It grows to a height of sometimes fifty feet, and often in the shade of larger trees. The fruit is dark red or black and resembles a blackberry.

The WILD PECAN is found in scattering growths in the county. This tree grows in rich, fertile lands and is very large, sometimes attaining a height of over one hundred feet. The outer bark is rough and broken into scales. The flowers appear in early spring and hang in tassels from two to three inches long. The fruit is a nut in a husk which divides along its grooved seams when the nut ripens in the fall. The nuts vary in size, and are sold on the market, when improved by selection and cultivation.

The PERSIMMON is well known throughout the county. It is usually a small tree, rarely exceeding fifty feet in height and eighteen inches in diameter. It grows most abundantly in old fields, although it is found in rich bottom lands. The leaves are dark green; the flowers, which appear in May, are yellowish or cream-white, bell-shaped. The fruit is pulpy, round, orange-colored, an inch or more in diameter and contains several flattened, hard, smooth seeds. It is astringent

while green but is sweet and delicious when thoroughly ripe.

Location and Extent of Woodlands

Alcorn County has a total of 250,978 acres, of which 118,945 acres are potential forest lands. These woodlands are distributed throughout the county.

The hardwoods appear in the central part of the county, on the most fertile and bottom land soils, while the pines appear in the eastern and western parts, on the upland soils. The shortleaf pine is the typical forest tree of Alcorn County. Stands of pine averaging 7,000 board feet per acre occur on about 10,000 acres in Alcorn County. (1)

Economic Value of Forests

Trees improve and build up the soil. The leaves, small twigs, and other tree-litter decompose and form a layer of dark-colored vegetable mold which enriches the soil and stores up soil moisture. By means of this layer of mold, the binding of the soil by the roots of the trees, and the resistance of the trunks to the rapid flow of water, the woods prevent floods from gullying or destroying the land by erosion, particularly on steep slopes.

The woods need not occupy good farm land that will grow other crops. Trees are, as a rule, grown on the less fertile, stony, thin, or poorly drained soils, and on steep slopes. Unused corners and small, uncultivated spots about the farm are good places for rapid-growing, useful trees. The chief economic reason for timber-growing on the farm is to get a money return from these portions which would otherwife be unremunerative.

Though the land on which the farm forest is situated may not be suitable for other crops, it should not be treated as waste land. By comparatively little care it can be made to produce timber of value. Only a little attention is required, and this may be given in the winter when other farm work is slack. Many trees that used to have slight value, and even small trees that used to be counted as brush to be gotten rid of, are now generally used for commercial purposes. A permanent woodland is an essential part of a well equipped farm; and more than ever before, farm woodlands have become a valuable asset, convertible into money.

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(1) J. B. Toler, extension forester, State College, Starkville, Miss.

Fortunately there are practical methods available to every farmer for checking, to a large extent at least, the damage being done by the run-off of rain water. The most generally used method of preventing these losses is by the use of terraces. Many farmers have already taken advantage of this method of protecting their land, and the practice is spreading rapidly. For various reasons, however, thousands of farmers are indefinitely postponing the terracing of land, and erosional devastation is proceeding at a much more rapid pace than are measures for its prevention. It has been estimated that, at the present rate of progress, it would require more than eighty years to run terrace lines on all the cultivated land now being seriously damaged by erosion. Furthermore, county agricultural agents and others who are running these lines state that many of the terraces for which lines are run are never constructed. It seems evident, therefore, that all practical means should be employed to stimulate terracing and that additional methods for preventing erosion are highly desirable.

Recently, a practice known as strip-cropping has been tried out by a number of farmers in scattered localities with highly satisfactory results. This practice consists of running the terrace lines, plowing along the contours and then, where the terraces would otherwise be constructed, planting strips of certain densely-growing feed or grain crops, which tend to arrest losses of soil by water. Cotton and other row-crops are planted on the contours, paralled to the strips. Thus each row serves as a miniature terrace to check the flow of rain water, causing more of it to sink into the soil. As soon as the crop on the strips is harvested, the land so employed is available for terrace construction. It is possible to terrace during the late summer and fall when there is ample time for such work.

Where cotton or corn is planted over the entire field, summer terracing cannot be done without destroying a large amount of the crop. Under these conditions terracing must be done during the winter. The planting of soil-saving strip crops is a very simple operation and involves practically no additional farm expense. The strips give considerable protection to the land and preserve the terrace lines, so that, if desired, terraces may be built at some later date as conditions allow.

Another way of preventing soil erosion is by the planting of black locust trees. They product a vigorous root

system and sprout easily from broken or exposed roots, which make the tree especially suited for planting in gullies; where, when the planting is properly done, erosion is completely stopped in a few years and the gully prevented from making further inroads into pastures and cultivated land. This ability to grow in gullies control them and build up the soil is of equal importance, if not greater, than the fact that the wood excels in durability. This is why landowners are urged to plant their gullies first, and make black locust serve the triple purpose of producing posts, building up impoverished soils, and protecting cultivatable lands. Black locust trees will grow faster, be straighter and cleaner and better able to resist insect enemies and disease if the soil is well cultivated before the trees are planted.(1)

In addition to the value of the home forest as a source of direct income to the farmer each year, there is another way in which it has a very distinct worth. Woodland and trees scattered about the farm undoubtedly increase the value of the place to a much greater extent than the actual selling value of the standing timber. Belts of woodland protect the growing crops, as well as the livestock and man, from cold, or hot, parching winds. Trees should be maintained on every farm, not only as a source of income, but also because they make living on the farm itself and in the community more comfortable and attractive.

The importance of woodlands on farms became noticeable as the timber reserves of the larger southern pine mills became depleted. Instead of the predicted great reduction in the production of southern pine lumber, the output was largely maintained.

The farmer is in an exceptionally favorable position to grow timber cheaply if the farm is considered a unit, made up of the various parts such as crop lands, pasture, and woodlands. He has his current income from the crop and pasture lands. If he is conducting his farming enterprise in a business-like way, the money required for taxes and protection of his woodlands and for any improvements required may be taken from current income on the annual crops.

The cost of fire protection on his woodlands can be kept down to a very low figure. The cost of supervision

(1) Farm Bulletin No. 1628 - "Growing Black Locust Trees."

of growing timber is practically nothing, as it merges with the supervision of the entire farm. All of these advantages the farmer has over the non-resident owner of woodlands, who must provide for management and protection by employing someone to undertake this supervision, which the farmer can easily take care of as a part of his general farm management without any extra cost to him.

The Christmas Tree Crop

The growing of Christmas trees as a crop affords a profitable side line for the farmer in some sections of the United States. The crop, in addition to being an added source of revenue, is sold at a time of the year when extra income is particularly acceptable. A few farmers have already recognized the superiority of home-grown trees and the opportunities to sell them. On many farms there are fields exhausted by years of cropping, land which is eroding or washing, odd corners of tillable land not handily situated for cultivating in regular field crops. In proper locations, small areas of such lands, if planted to Christmas trees before they are claimed by brush and briers, can be made to yield a return, instead of becoming a liability. The production of Christmas trees on the farm is less difficult than the growing of many garden and truck crops. Considerable care is required in starting the plantation, but once established, very little time need be given to make it a success. Cultivation can be carried on at odd times without interfering with other farm work, and harvesting and marketing take place when most other farm business is at a standstill. (1)

Products from the Home Forests

The principal wood products from home forests in Alcorn County are bolts and billets, crossties, lumber, cordwood, and poles.

Many wood manufacturing industries obtain their raw material in the form of logs and bolts. Logs are sold by size and grade, or, without classification, by the lot.

Bolts are short portions of logs. Billets are obtained by halving, quartering, or otherwise splitting or sawing bolts. Handle and spoke planks and cooperage blocks are good examples of billets. Cooperage plants consume very large quantities of

(1) Farm Bulletin No. 1664 - "Christmas Trees as a cash Crop."

material which come from the woods in the form of bolts and billets. Wood pulp is made from pieces of many shapes and sizes.

Crossties are made of good quality timber that is free from imperfections, such as shakes and loose or decayed knots, that would impair their strength and durability. The ties must be sawed or hewed smooth on two parallel faces and the ends must be cut square. Because of their very general use by the railroads of the country, the crossties must measure up to the required specifications.

Any kind of wood measured by the cord, and in the form of either round or split sticks, is called cordwood. Firewood is measured in standard cords, mostly of four-foot lengths, or shorter, for stove wood. Wood for distillation, extract wood, excelsior, pulp wood, handles, cooperage, and woodenware is frequently sold by the cord.

The pine lumber manufacturing organizations consist largely of tractor-powered small sawmills and a few old-fashioned steam mills, and concentration plants for finishing the products at the railroads.

The manufacture of a specified kind of lumber product has developed in the Alcorn shortleaf pine market which absorbs ninety per cent of the cut. It is a mistake to saw up choice logs of white oak, ash, cherry, and yellow poplar for rough uses at home, or to use clear, black walnut for gate posts, or to split up white oak butts for fence posts.(1)

Cutting and Handling Timber

Timber is essential material for successfully operating the farm - for houses, barns, fences, poles, and fuel.

The right use of the axe and saw and the protection of the land from fire are the keys to the growing of timber profitably and perpetually as a crop. This right use comes from good judgment in the selection of trees to be cut, and in cutting and logging carefully. Lack of proper care in these two essentials of protection and cutting has resulted in the ruin of many pieces of valuable timber-producing land.

(1) Farm Bulletin No. 1117. Leaflet No. 85 -"Forestry and Farm Income."

Trees to be cut should each be selected in advance and marked. Blazing the trunks with an ax causes wounds in trees which are sometimes left standing for long periods before being cut, and for this reason it is better to use whitewash or a cheap white paint for marking.

Lumbering operations which remove only trees of high quality, such as white oak or black walnut, and leave dead, dying, or diseased specimens and inferior trees should not be practiced. The diseased and dying trees will be a menace to the remaining healthy ones, and the inferior species which remain will scatter their seed over the ground and very largely make up the future stand. In cutting, therefore, all defective trees should be removed.

In cutting trees care should be taken not to throw them into the midst of a group of young trees, otherwise these may be seriously broken or bent. By exercising a little care when dragging the logs out of the woods, much breakage, bending, and trampling of the young growth can be avoided. This "brush" is the first stage in the growth of the mature timber, and every care should be taken to prevent its destruction. When standing timber is sold, the lumberman should be charged with protecting this young growth as fully as possible.

Cutting should be done so as to cause the least possible waste or damage to other living trees, particularly young trees.

The stumps should be cut low - thus taking the best timber, which is usually in the base of the tree. Logs should be cut well into the tops of the trees. The upper log or logs usually will yield only low-grade lumber, but it should be utilized. Advantage should be taken of crooks, to cut the ends of the logs at crooks rather than between them. All brush should be pulled away from living trees in logging to lessen the fire damage and also to prevent infection by insects.

Selective cutting is not widely practiced in Alcorn County at the present time, nor has it been in the past, but owners of home forests are realizing more and more the importance of farm forestry as a branch of agriculture, which teaches the handling of forest trees and woodlands in such a manner as to increase the income and permanent value of the farm, and add to its comfort and attractiveness as a home.

Trucks are used chiefly in Alcorn County for hauling the logs from the forest to the mills. From these mills the lumber is again hauled by trucks to concentration yards, where it is finished in planes and shipped to various points.(1)

Marketing Farm Timber

The farmer's market will be found at a sawmill, lumber yard, woodworking plant, railroad station, or general contractor's office.

There is no cooperative marketing of farm timber in Alcorn County. The farmers sell individually to local buyers. Most of the timber sold is to small mills which manufacture the material and ship it to all sections of the country. Some logs are sold to buyers in Memphis and shipped there for manufacturing.(2)

Protecting the Woods

Forest-fire control is recognized as the first and most important feature in maintaining a perpetual supply of raw materials for our wood-using industries.

Fire kills the little trees and weakens full-grown trees so that they may become diseased or infested with insects. It also destroys the humus cover of leaves and twigs that ordinarily protects the trees against summer drought and heat, conserves water for the springs and streams, and enriches the soil by adding nitrogen.

Most woods-fires are started by hunters, smokers, stock-men, and others upon lands which they do not own. Some fires in the forests are started from sparks escaping from railroad engines, logging operations, field clearings, and warming fires.

Burning over the ground with the aim of improving grazing is an expensive mistake. Although it is possible to secure green grass for stock a week or two earlier in the spring, most of the rich leguminous plants and annual grasses are killed.

Fire, grazing, careless logging, tree diseases, and insect pests are the principal sources of injury.

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(1) Farm Bulletin No. 1117,"Farm Income."
(1) Farm Bulletin No. 1210,"Measuring and Marketing Farm Timber."



LARGEST TREE IN CORINTH

Located at corner of Polk and Lindon streets. It measures 15 feet and 3 inches in circumference.

Damage from either insects or disease is always possible. It is likely to be more serious with some species than with others; and disease is likely to be worse in woods which have been damaged by fire, grazing, lumbering, wind, or any other agency which has served to break the bark or roots and expose the living inner tissues.

The damage done by a leaf-eating insect is apparent in the destruction of the foliage. When the insect is one that works under the bark and either bores into or girdles the tree, its presence is manifested by fine sawdust-like particles of wood which fall out of the burrows and collect either around the base of the tree or at the entrance of the burrows. Sap or gum often comes from these entrances. Sometimes the attack is so serious that the leaves of hardwoods change to their autumnal color, while those of conifers become brown or red.

The presence ofwood-rotting disease is indicated by hollow stems, discoloration and rot of the wood, and by the mushroom, or bracket-shaped bodies which appear somewhere on the trunk, branches, or roots of the tree; most often at some point where the tree has been wounded by blazing.

Woodland may be guarded against serious insect damage and disease by removing dead or dying trees and all showing signs of insect attack or decay. Horses and cattle eat and break down young trees and pack the ground hard. Sheep and goats destroy large numbers of small trees by eating them. Hogs root up the ground, digging up the young trees and roots and sometimes eating the roots. They also prevent young trees from starting by devouring the nuts and other seeds from which they grow. Some people fear that good pasture will be wasted by keeping stock out of the woods. This is hardly true, since a fully stocked woodland has little or no grass in it because there is insufficient light. Pasture land and woodland are most profitable when managed separately.

If timber is sold in the form of boards or logs for sawmill use, the landowner sustains a loss in cutting the small trees because of the lower grades of lumber or the narrow widths and small sizes obtained. For knotty lumber, narrow widths, and small sizes the selling prices are lower than for lumber with fewer knots or of larger dimensions. It is a very wasteful practice to cut small trees for timber.(1)

(1) Farm Bulletin No. 1117, Chapter on Protection of Forests.

Improving Home Forests

If properly cared for, the woods will furnish at all times a convenient supply of timber, fuel, fencing, and the like for home use, and will also yield valuable material for market. If neglected or abused, it is bound to deteriorate, and may eventually disappear altogether. On farms which have no woods the owner will often find neglected corners or poor soil slopes, where planted trees would be a profitable investment.

By far the greater number of farm woods are in need of improvement. Poorer species are in the majority and are crowding out the better ones; many of the trees are over mature; some show evidence of attack by insects or disease, some are dead; young trees are entirely wanting in the open places, and grazing is allowed to the extent of damaging the older trees and preventing reproduction. Improvement of these conditions can be secured through the right use of the axe, by assisting natural reproduction, by the exclusion of stock from at least portions of the woods and, where necessary, through planting or sowing.

Trees should, as a rule, be located on land too poor to cultivate; such as gullied or very rocky land, swamps, steep slopes, and barren soils. Unused corners and small uncultivated spots about the farm are good places for rapidly-growing, useful trees.

Any cutting designed to remove some of the trees in a stand for the benefit of the remainder is called an "improvement cutting." When made in stands of seedlings or small saplings, such cuttings are called "cleanings"; when made in older stands they are known as "thinnings."

Good management should result in a home forest fully stocked with sound, well-shaped trees of valuable and useful kinds that are growing as fast as possible. This can be brought about largely by cutting out the inferior kinds, as the good trees need space. Sometimes it becomes advisable to fill openings or improve the quality of the woods by planting seeds, or seedlings of desirable trees.

To secure natural reproduction the old stand will normally have to be removed in two or three cuttings. The first cutting is to open up the crown cover, so that the leaves on the ground may decompose more rapidly, the mineral soil become exposed, and the germination of the seed be more

certain. When the forest floor is in good condition the second cutting can be made. The conditions, after the removal of these trees, will be favorable for the germination of the seed and growth of the seedlings. The third cutting should be made after the seedlings are well established and are no longer in need of the protection of the old trees.

Sometimes, although not always, it is possible to secure a new growth through sprouts from the stumps of felled trees. Most conifers do not sprout effectively, and hardwoods do not sprout vigorously beyond the age of sixty years. Sprout regeneration is especially applicable to hardwood stands which are cut young every twenty to thirty years. In felling trees, care should be taken not to injure the stumps any more than can be helped, because the best sprouts will ordinarily arise from good clean stumps.

Some woods are so run-down that very little seed is produced, and natural reproduction cannot be secured even if the area is disked or harrowed, or at least cannot be secured rapidly enough to be satisfactory. In cases of this kind, artificial sowing or planting is necessary. This type of reproduction requires more attention than any other, and is not practiced very generally in this section. (1)

Street and Highway Trees

Success in tree planting on town and city streets depends upon three main factors - proper conditions for growth, intelligent care, and selection of proper varieties.

A tree must be adapted to the climate and to the soil upon which it is to be grown. For use under city conditions, it must have healthy foliage that withstands dust and smoke, and a root system not easily affected by unuaual soil conditions, by restricted feeding areas, or by root pruning when street improvements are made.

As a rule, trees native to the locality that have been successfully grown in other cities should be given preference. In many parts of the country trees with conspicuous flowers and those with edible fruits or nuts, and even horse-chestnuts, although the nuts are not edible, are badly mutilated by the public. Every effort should be made to create a sentiment that will protect these attractive additions to street adornment, but where the sentiment does not exist it is better to

(1) Farm Bulletin No. 1117 - "Care and Improvement of Farm Woods" Frank Berry, forester, CCC Camp, Corinth, Miss.

avoid the planting of such trees, except in a limited way.

In the heart of the city, where the greatest difficulty is experienced in getting trees to grow, the alien will probably thrive when nearly all other kinds fail. The sycamore and London plane are also good. The Carolina poplar will frequently grow in such places, and its use is sometimes warranted.(1)

The streets in Corinth are very beautiful and inviting with their long rows of huge water oaks, elms, poplar, and, in many places, crab apples.

In order to get the desired results in roadside tree planting, a proper selection of kinds must be made to include those that will thrive in the location, are of appropriate height, spread and type of branching, with suitable size, texture and color of foliage, bark, attractive flowers or showy fruit.

On account of the great variety of conditions to be met along our highways, it is impossible for any one kind of tree to succeed in all places. The best effects are usually produced by giving the predominant place to the common plants of the locality, using introduced plants in subordinate positions.

Growing conditions for roadside trees are much better than for town trees, yet there are conditions and limitations that make it necessary to restrict the choice of trees for this purpose. In semi-arid and desert regions the number of kinds that will grow is often limited to 2 or 3 native species, and many times it is very difficult to transplant without being given water for a year or two, which is often practically impossible to supply. Even here, roadside growths may be encouraged, altho they may not be so attractive as the vegetation of the more humid regions.

Oaks, of which there are species native to nearly all parts of the country, are more generally useful for roadside planting than any other kind of tree. Maples are next in importance for a large part of the country; but as the most used species are not well adapted for the purpose, the selection must be carefully made. (2)

(1) Farm Bulletin 1208 - "Trees for Town and City Streets."
(2) Farm Bulletin No. 1482 - "Trees for Roadside Planting."

Old and Historic Trees

An old POST OAK tree to which General Grant tied his horse during the War between the States marks a historic period in the history of Corinth. During the war the property on which this tree stands was the home of Colonel T. D. Duncan. The following description of the tree is from the pen of Mrs. Duncan:

"Among the silent witnesses of the past, my own home stands a conspicuous figure. During the occupancy of the Confederate Army it was the headquarters of General Beauregard, and when the Federal Army occupied Corinth, General Rosecrans had his headquarters in it. Could its old walls speak they would tell a story of 'war's dread alarms,' and of how the brave and gallant soldiers clanged their swords through its halls, and her walls were pierced with shot and shell. The grand old oak that stands in front, a sentinel of the past, to me is a wonderful inspiration for keeping fresh the memory of the flightof years. I often stand beneath its shade and think what remarkable history it could tell, It must be several hundred years old, and has sheltered four generations of our family; yet has not changed. It escaped the woodman's axe when Corinth was a village and was left to be a silent witness of the battle of Corinth. The Federal troops welded a chain in its trunk with which to hitch their horses while occupying the home, and this chain remained there until two years ago; some relic hunter stole it, but the staple was so deeply imbedded in the wood it still remains." (1)

Mrs. Mary Inge Hoskins, daughter of Colonel W. M. Inge, wrote of this tree: "As I grew up, the tree at the corner of the Thomas Young lot, which was then the Duncan property, was considered the one to which General Grant tied his horse. Years and years ago there was a staple on the north side, and tradition says it was the one that Grant's aide placed there for his convenience. There was an immense knot on that side of the tree when I last examined it. I suppose time has covered it completely." (2)

This tree is eleven feet in circumference and its scars and weather-beaten trunk show the marks of time. The decayed places have been creosoted and covered with cement. It is

(1) From article in Corinth Herald, by Mrs. T. D. Duncan.
(2) Mrs. Mary Inge Hoskins, Florence, Ala.

located near the corner of Bunch and Jackson streets, on the property of Thomas W. Young. (1)

A severe windstorm which visited Corinth on June 28, 1938, uprooted FAITH, historic tree in front of Rose Cottage, where the body of Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston, killed in the battle of Shiloh, lay in state. Faith was the sole survivor of three historic trees - Faith, Hope,and Charity - so named by the late Mrs. Augustus Evans Inge, who lived in Rose Cottage, and who draped the body of General Johnston in a Confederate flag before it was sent to New Orleans for burial.(2)

A RED OAK tree is one of the largest, if not the largest,in the city of Corinth. It measures fifteen feet and three inches in circumference about four and one-half feet above the ground, and some of the oldest residents state that the tree is over 150 years old. Railroad spikes driven into it by some boys are completely covered, and tree experts who examined this tree several years ago said they just could find the ends of these spikes. This tree is located on the property of Mrs. R. M. Weaver, near the corner of Linden and Polk streets.(3)

An old PEAR TREE is located on the Burge Mitchell farm, ten miles west of Corinth. Judge Mitchell acquired land that Chief Tuscumbia's family had occupied, and chose the spot where the Indian cabin had stood as being most desirable on which to build his house. The hut was torn away,and Judge Mitchell built his house on this spot. It was called the White House. Across the road, south of the White House,Judge Mitchell, assisted by his son, Lyman, planted a pear tree. Descendants say the tree bore every year, and that a few years ago was loaded with fruit. Although gnarled and knotted with age, this tree withstood the tests of time and the elements, and had been a silent witness to a local "Century of Progress." This tree blew down in 1937.(4)

On the corner of Waldron and Madison Streets,at the Agnew home, now the property of Ed. Byrnes, stand two large WHITE OAK trees which were there during the War between the States. On the one in the corner of the yard is a marker telling that this place was the headquarters of General Pat Cleburn from March to May 30; also of General O. C. Ord from May 31 to Oct. 31, 1882. These trees are said to be

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(1) T. E. Young, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Commercial Appeal, June 28, 1938, Memphis, Tenn.
(3) Mrs. W. E. Young, Corinth, Miss.
(4) Ely Mitchell, Corinth, Miss.



HISTORIC OLD TREE

As a silent witness of the past this historic old tree stands on property formerly owned by Colonel T. D. Duncan, Corinth, and was used as a hitching post by General Grant during the War between the States.

more than one hundred years old, and are about twelve feet or more in circumference. On the old site of Ft. Madison, at the corner of Wick and Pearce streets, are two large ironwood trees, two large mulberry trees, and one large magnolia tree that were standing during the War between the States.(1)

On the property of T. B. Weaver, at the corner of Washington and Linden streets, is a mammoth old RED OAK tree twelve feet in curcumference; during the spring of 1937,while plowing up the ground near this tree, two skeletons were found. They were supposed to be skeletons of Confederate soldiers, as two confederate buttons and a grapeshot bullet were found in the grave also. These relics are in the home of B. C. Walker.(2)

Across the street, in the old Borroum yard(the home of one of our first settlers, Mr. Mask), stood a huge OAK which was more than a hundred years old. It stood through all the severe Battle of Corinth without injury, and was fifteen feet in circumference. It was cut down in 1936.(3)

About seven miles west of Corinth, in the edge of Tuscumbia bottom, on Johnie Campbell's place, stands the LARGEST TREE in the county. It is a willow oak, twenty-one feet in circumference, and is over 100 years old.(4)

About four miles southeast of Corinth is a beautiful lake, known as Waukomis Lake, around which many summer cottages are built. A large BEECH tree about two and one-half feet in diameter stands here, and the names of Federal soldiers, their company, and state, are carved on this tree. It is said to be over 100 years old.(5)

An old POST OAK tree stands as the corner points for sections 19, 20, 29, and 30, township 1, range 8. It is located on the southeast corner of section 19, on J. Averett's land, and was used to mark land surveys in 1834. It is not known how large it was at that time, but evidently it was a fair-sized tree, else could not have been used to mark the survey. Surveyors have chopped into this tree to a depth of ten or more inches to find figures of old surveys. (6)

In the front yard of the home of Mayor E. S. Candler are

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(1) Ed Byrnes, Corinth, Miss.
(2) B. C. Walker, Corinth, Miss.
(3) Ely Mitchell, Corinth, Miss.
(4) Dr. J. A. Warriner, Jacinto, Miss.
(5) B. R. Warriner, Jacinto, Miss.
(6) Jean Atkins, Corinth, Miss.

some huge MAGNOLIA trees which were transplanted there by Dr. J. M. Taylor. They were brought from Rienzi, where they had grown from seed that came from St. Augustine, Fla., and planted by Dr. Taylor himself. On the south side of the house is a Catawba tree fifty years old which is very beautiful when in bloom.(1)

There is a very large RED OAK tree in the yard at Mrs. Fred Elgin's home which measures twelve feet in circumferece. It is not known how old it is, but it was there during the War between the States. In the flower garden, on the south side of this house, are some large boxwoods about ten feet high and twenty or thirty feet in circumference, two large crepe myrtles, and a large magnolia seven feet in curcumference.(2)

On the historic old courthouse lot in Jacinto stand two large BLACK LOCUST trees. The age of these trees is not known, but an old citizen, who is seventy-nine, states that sixty years ago, when he lived at Jacinto, these trees seemed as large as they are now.(3)

About 300 feet northeast of the courthouse at Jacinto, stood the old Jacinto jail, which was torn down in 1936; across the street from the jail stands a CHINABERRY tree which is two feet or more in circumference, and is over 100 years old. To a big limb on this china tree, according to tradition, the Ku Klux took many a Negro out and hung him.

About two and one-half miles east of Jacinto stands a BLACK LOCUST tree over 100 years old. Sixty years ago it was over eighteen inches in diameter. Just after the war the Ku Klux hung a Negro on this tree who escaped death at the first attempt of the mob to shoot him by dropping him to the ground when the order to fire was given, the bullets passing harmlessly over his body. When the crowd began to disperse, believing him dead, one man went to the body to examine it to be sure he was dead, and the Negro jumped up and ran off in the darkness. The rope which was still fastened to the Negro's body made a noise as it was dragged through the leaves, so he was recaptured. This time the rope was placed around the Negro's neck, tied to the trunk of the tree, and he was hung to a limb several feet above the earth. The crowd remained to make sure he was dead.(4)

(1) Mayor E. S. Candler, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Lillie Narvill, historian, Historical Research Project, Corinth, Miss.
(3) From History of Old Tishomingo.
(4) Dr. J. A. Warriner, Jacinto, Miss.

During the severe fighting of the War between the States many beautiful trees were practically cut down or ruined. Such was the case of a mammoth OAK in the yard of Dr. J. A. Warriner, on Fillimore Street, Jacinto; the whole top was blown off by a cannon ball in the Battle of Corinth. This tree was more than one hundred years old and fifteen feet in circumference. It was cut down in 1934. At the beautiful Colonial Roebke home, at Rienzi, are some very large magnolia trees. It is said that many years ago an eagle which roosted in one of these trees was captured and sent to the Smithsonian Institution. (1)

Trees in National Cemetery

In the National Cemetery, in the southeast corner of Corinth, are some very beautiful trees, many of them being very old; one is a chestnut that is said to have been there before the War between the States; there are two large, very old looking cedars, one on each side of the drive, and two immense water oaks, one measuring twelve feet three inches in circumference, and the other twelve feet in circumference.

One of the most beautiful trees in this cemetery is an immense spreading beech whose limbs drop to the ground all around the outer edge, and has a spread of fifty feet. The diameter of the body of the tree is approximately two and one-half feet.

In this cemetery there are fourteen ash, twelve pecan, two black walnut, four hickory, four beech, two cypress, four cedar; fifty or seventy-five maple and elm, three poplar, one crepe myrtle, five spruce pine, five sycamore, sixteen magnolia, three holly, two mulberry; fourteen different oaks, twenty red cedar, and twenty-four boxwood trees. Most of these trees were put out by former Supt. T. A. Dickey and Rufus C. Taylor, deceased. (2)

Wild Flowers

A great variety of wild flowers grow in the county and beautify the fields and woodlands in season. The more common flowers are as follows:

BLUE FLAG (or Iris), as it is sometimes called, has light green, sword-like leaves and three-part flowers at the tip of

(1) Mrs. Lancaster, Rienzi, Miss.
(2) Superintendent National Cemetery, Corinth, Miss.

the stalk. The flower is a beautiful violet-blue, variegated with yellow, green, or white. The blue flag grows from fifteen to thirty inches high in damp places, and blossom from May until July.

One of the earliest spring flowers is a delicate starry flower called SPRING BEAUTY, which opens its shining, pink-veined petals only in the sun. Everything about it - flower, stem, and leaves - is smooth and glossy. The flowers vary from pink to white, but the pink-veining is always distinct. It has a yellow center; the stem is weak, the leaves slender and dark, bronze-green. The flowers close when they are picked and do not open again; blossom-time is from March until May.

The WILD ANEMONE blossoms in May and is found in moist woods and thickets. It has slender, erect stems, and several white flowers on one stem. The roots are in the form of fine, hairy runners.

The SWAMP, or MARSH BUTTERCUP, is found in moist, damp places and blooms from April until July. This large buttercup, with its varnished, yellow flower, blooms for a long period, opening only a few flowers at a time. It is a smooth, spreading plant, and sometimes takes root at the joints of its branches. It grows from one to two feet high.

The MAY APPLE is an erect perennial plant from one to one and one-half feet high. Some of the plants are flowerless, and have one large umbrella-shaped leaf. The flowering plant bears a single white flower on a stem between two smaller leaves; it has a peculiar fragrance. The fruit is yellow, shaped like a small lemon, and is edible, but the root is poisonous.

The BLOODROOT, found in woodlands, blooms from April through May, and as the plant breaks through the ground the leaf is curled in a cylinder around the flower bud. Afterwards the blossom pushes upward beyond the leaf; the waxy white petals open wide in the morning and close by evening. The root is medicinal, and has a red-orange juice. This early spring flower has no fragrance, and ten inches is the greatest height reached by this plant.

The WILD STRAWBERRY is very common in pastures and fields. Each leaf has three coarse-toothed leaflets with blunt, hairy tips. The stem runs along the ground, forming new plants; the white flowers, five-petaled and with

a yellow center, are loosely clustered; the sweet, fragrant berry is pitted with tiny seeds. Birds love wild strawberries.

The PASTURE ROSE, a thorny, low bush, usually has a single flower of five petals surrounding a yellow center. The stamens are turned strongly outward; leaves are quite small and of a dark green color; duller than those of other members of the family. The flower has a faint wild fragrance when it blooms in the early summer. This is found in dry, rocky places.

Growing in sandy waste places is found the BLUE LUPINE, or Old Maid's Bonnet, which follows the sun with its leaves, from morning until night. The leaves are like hands with seven or eight green fingers. The flowers are more violet-purple than blue. In the bud stage they are pinkish. The pea-like blossoms have a slight fragrance. The stem and long-stalked leaves are finely haired and have a tinge of purple.

RED CLOVER, our commonest field clover, usually has three soft bluish-green leaflets, rarely four, strongly marked with lighter green. At night the leaflets fold downward. The blossom heads are composed of many tiny, pea-like flowers, filled with honey nectar.

The wild TOUCH-ME-NOT, found in moist places, blooms from July through September, and is a smooth, transparent plant. Children like to "pop" the seed pod of the touch-me-not and also enjoy putting the whole plant under water to see the leaves turn silvery. The flower, orange-yellow, with brownish-red spots, nods on a thread-like stalk. The leaves are light-green and whitish on the underside. The plant grows from two to five feet high.

The MALLOW ROSE is a tall perennial with large, showy flowers, five to six inches across. Each flower has five silky, pale-pink petals, sometimes white, clearly veined, and grows singly or in small clusters. The leaves are woolly-white underneath. The plant itself is from four to six feet high, and is of a shrub-like growth.

The COMMON VIOLET is familiar everywhere with its deep green, heart-shaped, scallop-edged leaves. The flower color ranges from light purple to pale violet. The lower petals are white at the base and the side petals are fringed. The

odd petal is often narrow and boat-shaped. The flower stalks are a little shorter than those of the leaves. This violet grows from three to seven inches high, and is pollinated by bumblebees.

The SOUTHERN WOOD VIOLET is commonly found in dry locations, the leaves, with mottled undersides, close to the ground. The fine, hairy stems of the flowers are much longer than the leaf stems, and the flower towers above. The petals are reddish-purple and mostly bearded or fringed. The rootstock is short, thick and grows obliquely. The upper side of the leaf is a dark green. This violet is found on hillsides, woods, and in dry soil. They blossom through April and May.

The EVENING PRIMROSE opens its showy, silken flowers a few at a time, towards sunset. Their lemony fragrance attracts the moths that fly at dusk. After a single night, the petals wilt. In later summer, when enough seed has been grown, the flowers stay open all day.

QUEENS LACE, or wild carrot, grows in waste places, and has been naturalized from Europe. Its dull, white flowers grow in flat clusters, often having a single, dark-purple floret, that looks like a small insect in the center. The flower has a strong odor and is visited by many insects, flies, moths, and bees. The old flower clusters are green and curl up so that they resemble birds' nests. This plant grows from two to three feet high.

The PINK AZALEA, or wild honeysuckle, is found in moist, open places, and blossoms in April and May. The flowers and leaves often appear at the same time, the leaves being slightly hairy with a greenish-yellow color. The flowers are delicately fragrant, and grow at the ends of stems in thick clusters; flesh-color at the tips of the petals and pinkish-purple at the base of the flower tubes.

The fringed GENTIAN is a stiff little plant with very beautiful violet-blue or white flowers and erect branches. Each branch bears a single flower. Out of a deep, vase-shaped stem emerge four rounded, deeply-fringed lobes that open wide only in the sunlight. The light, yellow-green leaves grow opposite one another. This plant is an annual and grows where its seeds happen to fall.

The MILKWEED is common and has sickish-sweet flowers

clustered in a stem where the leaves join the main stalk. The color varies from pale violet-brown to crimson, pink and yellowish. The leaves are broad and oblong, smooth on top and hairy below. The plant has a whitish, sticky juice, bitter to taste. Children love the warty, green pods filled with seed, which are attached to tufts of shining white silk.

The wild MORNING GLORY is a vine that grows sometimes as much as ten feet long, with flowers of bell or funnel shape. The stem is smooth, with arrow-shaped leaves of greenish-gray. The color of the flowers range from pink, with white stripes, to pure white. The flowers close in the late morning but on moonlight nights stay open, attracting moths; in later summer they keep longer hours.

The BLUE VERVAIN is a smooth, slender annual from one to three feet high. The leaves grow opposite on four-sided stems and are deeply toothed. The flower spikes are numerous and blossom from the base upward, leaving bare spaces behind them. Their color is always more purple than blue. The tiny flowers have no odor. This flower originated in Europe, where it was valued as an herb and called "Simpler's Joy." Bees love this flower.

The CATNIP plant, naturalized from Europe, is a hairy, aromatic plant which is a great favorite with cats, who eat it and roll in it. The pale lilac or white flowers grow in small clusters. The plant is common everywhere, and is an old-fashioned remedy when made into tea.

MULLEIN, another plant which has been naturalized from Europe, is found in every pasture. From the disk of leaves rises a stout stalk with a round cylinder of yellow flowers that blossom a few at a time. "Adams Flannel" is an appropriate nickname for this plant. It is also called the "Lamp of St. Bartholomew" because the flower stalk resembles a candle.

The MONKEY FLOWER is a square-stemmed perennial, with dull, smooth, light-green leaves which grow opposite one another. The flowers are a rich purple, with the upper lip two-lobed and erect and the lower with three lobes marked with yellow near the throat. The name comes from an apparent "grin" which is like a monkey's.

BLUETS, or Quaker Ladies, grow in dense tufts and sometimes cover a whole meadow with white bloom. The stems

are thread-like, set with tiny opposite leaflets, and rise from clusters of light green leaves. The lovely, light blue, scentless flowers fade quickly into white. There is one tube-shaped flower at the end of each stem. Bluets grow from three to six inches high.

PARTRIDGE BERRY is a dainty, trailing evergreen which is found in dry woods. The leaves grow in pairs along the stem; the flowers are also twins and are a faint crimson-pink color. The buds are all pink. Two beautiful scarlet berries appear in September, joined together. They are rather dry but have a faint, sweet taste. Look for the Partridge Berry around tree roots, especially pines, and in rocky pastures.

The BLUE CARDINAL FLOWER grows from one to three feet high, has a hairy stem and lance-shaped leaves, irregularly toothed. It is characterized by its blue flowers which are touched with white, fading to pale blue.

The TRUMPET WEED is a showy perennial, towering above other roadside plants. It has a tall, strong stem, headed with clusters of small flowers, rightly formed into groups. Their color varies from pale pink to purple. The plant grows from three to twelve feet high. Joe Pye, an Indian medicine-man, of New England, used this weed in his treatments and gave it his name. It is sometimes called Joe Pye Weed.

The BONESET plant is a coarse, rough, hairy perennial from two to six feet high. The leaves are lance-shaped,pointed, toothed,and wrinkled and are joined together at their bases around the stem. The dull white flowers are in many heads, arranged in flat clusters. The tea made from the plant is an old-fashioned remedy for "breakbone" fever.

The CANADA,or rock goldenrod, is a very common variety of a family of over a hundred varieties. These erect perennials, from two to eight feet high, with asters, give color to the countryside in late summer and fall. Very numerous heads of brilliant color characterize all varieties.

The NEW ENGLAND ASTER is a common but popular one found in late summer and early fall. The stem is strong and the leaves are lance-shaped and broaden at the base

where they clasp the stem. The flowers grow in great clusters at the ends of stems and are among the showiest of the numerous aster family. The color of this flower varies from pale violet to purple.

The HEART-SHAPED ASTER is branched and bushy. Its crowded flower, heads of small lilac blossoms, look like bonfire smoke along the roadside. The flowers have from ten to twenty rays and yellow centers. The leaves are usually heart-shaped with long, sharp teeth.

BLUE ASTER is common everywhere. It is about two to four feet high and has many flower clusters at the head of each stem. These are sky-blue or light violet. Each flower head has from 15 to 30 rays. The leaves are smooth, nearly toothless,and clasp the stem. This flower is found in dry places and blooms in September and October.

BLACK-EYED-SUSAN, a handsome variety of the coneflower, is a rough, hairy plant, about two feet high, with narrow leaves and long, leafless, flower stalks. In Europe it has become a favorite garden flower. With abundant pollen, it defies the farmers who try to stamp it out of the hay fields. It is the state flower of Maryland, is found in dry, open fields, and blooms from June through September.

The DANDELION is found in fields, along roadsides, and on lawns. The stem of this golden flower grows long so that the breeze can reach its silvery ball of winged seeds. The stocky, bitter root of the dandelion goes deep. The leaves are often cooked for spring "greens." Dandelions close at night or in rainy weather. (1)

Butterflies

Flitting here and there among the flowers are butterflies, skippers, and moths. The butterflies are active during the day, whereas, the moths usually fly at night or twilight. The beautiful swallowtail butterflies are characterized by one to three tails projecting backward from their hind wings. The tiger swallowtail is also a well known species. Its larvae feed principally on the wild cherry. A "Negro" variety of the tiger swallowtail is also found in some localities. The mourning-cloak is one of the earliest butterflies to appear in the spring. Its larvae, or caterpillars, are injurious to willows and poplars because they devour the leaves.Certain

(1) "Wild Flowers at a Glance," by Julius King - Published by the Harter Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

butterflies exhibit a condition known as a protective mimicry. An example is the dead-leaf butterfly, which resembles a dead leaf so closely that it is supposed to escape the notice of its enemies. It is said that it mimics the leaf. Other butterflies are said to mimic one another.

Wild Life in the Woods

The game birds in Alcorn County furnish sport for people who like to go afield with dog and gun. Wild ducks, geese, and other smaller birds offer allurement to this class.

The MALLARD is commonly known as the "wild duck" of the world. Nearly all the varieties of the domestic duck have been derived from this species. Other ducks are numerous in certain lands but the mallard occupies most of the northern hemisphere and is abundant where it has not been destroyed or reduced in number by man. Wild mallards have furnished mankind with countless tons of food from time immemorial, and domesticated mallards have provided the home with vast quantities of eggs, flesh, and feathers for use for thousands of years. The mallard is a wise, handsome, and strong duck. It is the noisest of ducks and its loud quack has become typical of the duck the world over. The head and neck are glossy-green and the back is grayish-brown. It is largely a vegetarian and prefers soft vegetable matter when such is to be found. The nest is usually placed on the ground near a marsh or in grass, and sometimes among the bushes on some nearby hillside.

The TEAL DUCK is sometimes called the bantam of the duck tribe on account of its smallness. It is a graceful and charming bird. The species are the green-winged and blue-winged. The green-wing is the hardier of the two and stays longer in the colder regions. The teal ducks are not permanent in this section but spend their winters here. The nest of a teal is difficult to locate as it is on the ground, usually in a thick growth of grass or among willows. It is constructed of dry grass and lined with feathers and down.

The PINTAIL DUCK is very swift in its flight and becomes readily accustomed to man, and its young can easily be tamed. This duck is very hardy and ranks near the mallard in popularity and abundance. It is very fond of shallow ponds and marshy areas where grass and sedge grow from the water. The pintail has a rich, brown neck and is glossed with green to reddish-brown on the sides of the head. These ducks are fond of various kinds of vegetable food, but particularly like grain, especially wild rice. In the spring the

drake often gives voice to soft, low notes which seem to float from deep down in the throat. These are its courting notes.

No bird is better known to the boys and girls of this county than the BOBWHITE. The quail, as it is generally called, lives on partially open land, where thickets, woodland borders, or fence rows offer suitable cover. The upper parts of the bobwhite are varied with chestnut, gray, rust, and black. Throughout most of the year it feeds on berries, seeds, and pines, but also frequents the grain fields after harvest to gather the fallen kernels. Most of its life is spent on the ground, where it scratches about for a living much like the barnyard chicken. Its nesting place is a mere cavity hollowed from the soil under a bush or fence, or in the woods or under a log. The bobwhite is so clever in the art of concealment that it seems to disappear before one's very eyes. So many things about the quail are attractive that everyone loves it. It is an ideal game bird and is one of the most sought and generally appreciated game birds in the country. The bobwhite seldom migrates except for short distances in search of food.

The WILD TURKEY, found to some extent in Alcorn County, is a close relative of our domestic turkey. It is a very beautiful bird; of trim form and stately hues, marked and varied by the blue and black lustre of the plumage. The wild turkey is a bird of the forests, where it lives in small flocks which enter clearings only to feed. They live on the ground mainly and are swift on foot. They scratch on the ground for nuts, seeds, and insects on which they feed. At night they roost in trees and are always keen-sensed and alert. The nest is simple and built on the ground, usually beside a fence.

The CANADIAN GOOSE migrates southward in autumn and is a familiar sight to nearly everyone. Owing to its great powers of flight, it covers immense distances in the annual migrations, nesting well within the Arctic circle and ranging far to the south in winter. Its food is almost wholly vegetable. In water, it consumes seeds and roots of aquatic plants. On land, it feeds on grain obtained in the stubble fields. The nest is found on the ground and lined with soft down and grasses.

Song birds are beautiful and graceful creatures. Not only do birds satisfy the esthetic sense through their handsome plumage and their sweet songs, but they are valuable

because they depend largely for their food on insects which are injurious to plant life. No other creatures are so well fitted to capture flying insects as are swallows, swifts, and night hawks. The wrens, trim of body and agile of movement, creep in and out of the holes and crevices and explore rubbish heaps for hidden insects.

The MOCKING BIRD, the songster of the South, is considered by many to be America's most versatile bird vocalist. No southern garden is complete without this musical bird. Its general colors are gray and white. It is brave, for it will attack birds twice its size; also dogs, cats, and even man, in defense of its young. The nest is usually built in a thick hedge or thicket, but sometimes it is found in more open spaces in gardens. Wild fruit is the chief food eaten by the mocking bird, but it will eat weed seed and some ground insects - the grasshopper seems to be its favorite. The mocker deserves at least honorable mention as a pest destroyer, because it eats the chinch bug, a notorious wheat and corn pest. This bird is plentiful in Alcorn County.

The CATBIRD, one of the most common birds, can imitate the songs of many other birds, in addition to having a large variety of notes of its own. It is usually found in gardens, swamps, and scrubby pastures. The catbird is seemingly a great actor and likes to show off.

The BROWN THRESHER is very common in Alcorn County, and although it has vocal ability rivaling that of the mocking bird, the song of the brown thresher is not heard often enough to become familiar. It does not make an effort to mimic other birds, but its song is a rich loud melody. Its favorite time for singing is early in the morning. The brown thresher is of reddish-brown color and is quite easily identified. Wild fruit is its chief food, although it eats numerous insects. The bird is a resident of swamps and groves rather than orchards. It seeks its food on the ground, rustling about and scratching the dry leaves in search of worms and hidden insects. The farmer has no cause to fear crop damage by the brown thresher, as it destroys harmful insects.

The CAROLINA WREN is common in Alcorn County and is a permanent resident. It is one of the few American birds that sing throughout the year. The song of the wren is loud and tinkling and hard to describe. The Carolina wren is a very active bird, but its disposition is retiring and

it hides itself in rocky glens, swamps, brush heaps, and any undergrowths near water. Its nest is usually concealed in old stumps, holes, hollow trees, and crevices in rocks and buildings. The wren is regarded as an insect eater; it does not eat cultivated fruit nor grain, and does not nest in an orchard tree; therefore, it is well liked by the farmer or fruit grower.

The TUFTED TITMOUSE, a bird of Alcorn County, is rather tiresome at times, as a result of continued repitition of its monotonous cry. Its color is predominating gray and the bill short and practically straight. The titmouse is a hardy bird, and quite active, especially so in search of food. When searching for food the tufted titmouse swings from the ends of twigs in all manner of positions and creeps about tree trunks peering into every crevice for insects. About two-thirds of the food eaten by this bird is animal matter, of which the bulk is composed of caterpillars and wasps. Wild fruit and weed seeds and nuts form a part of its diet.

The CHICKADEE is gray and black, and, it is said, seems to really enjoy a snow storm. In the fiercest weather it cavorts from tree to tree, happy and carefree. The call from which this bird is named is often abbreviated by the omission of the first two syllables, but the resulting dee-dee-dee is most pleasing. It is easily taught to come to a window for its supper or breakfast. A hole in a decayed stump, a knothole in a tree, in a fence post, a deserted home of a woodpecker, or a nesting box may serve the chickadee for a home. This bird renders a service to man because its food consists largely of small insects, and their eggs, that wholly escape the search of larger birds.

The ROBIN is readily recognized by the reddish-brown breast, and is probably the best known and most abundant of native American birds. It is well adapted to civilization, is sociable and trustful, and has taken up its abode among humans and has become as much a part of outdoor life as are the flowers and trees. So common is the redbreast that even small boys and girls are familiar with the bird and its song. Charges of destructiveness have often been made against the robin, but as an insect destroyer he more than makes up for his offense.

The BLUEBIRD is truly representative of American birds, for it is fittingly clad in the national colors - red, white,

and blue. Its soft warble and gentle manners make it the most welcome herald of spring, and to many, the bluebird is the favorite of all birds. Its beautiful colors, gentle disposition, its mellow voice and beneficial habits have made it beloved by many. The bluebird is one of the most domestic of our wild birds and readily takes possession of boxes erected for its accomodation. This bird deserves man's friendship for economic reasons, as it subsists on insects that are harmful to cultivated crops.

The REDBIRD is very common in Alcorn County. The song of this bird is a clear, sweet note that resembles that of the robin. Its nest is usually found on a branch of a tree in the open woods or in a grove.

The PURPLE MARTIN is popular, and houses are erected for its accomodation in all parts of the country. Originally, a hollow tree was the home of this bird, but now it lives in man-made homes. Gourds hollowed out and hung on poles are also used frequently by the martin as a home. The song of this bird is a strong, varied, grating warble or twitter and is more forcible than melodious.

The TREE SWALLOW and BARN SWALLOW summer in this county. They wage a continuous warfare upon insect pests that damage farm crops. Their song is a continuous, rapid, twitter, and its nest is bowl-shaped and is usually attached to a rafter in a barn or in a box.

Several different WARBLERS are found in Alcorn County, some of them being transient; others winter, and some are permanent birds. The AUDUBON WARBLER is a transient bird and frequents orchards, gardens, and dooryards, where it hunts insects. The major portion of this bird's diet is insects.

The MYRTLE WARBLER is a bird that winters here, and forests of cone-bearing trees are its favored dwelling places. The myrtle warbler is a rather large-sized bird and has yellow spots on the crown and sides.

The WATER-THRUSH, a member of the warbler family, has a habit of nervously flitting its tail as it teeters on a bush, and is sometimes called the water wagtail. The call-note of the water thrush is a sharp metallic clink.

The PARULA WARBLER is found in wet swamps, where there is only a carpet of moss on the water-soaked ground. This bird only summers in this section.

The YELLOW WARBLER is almost sure to be found among the willow trees that extend their branches over the water. This yellow warbler is one of the merriest of the entire warbler family and is regarded as a bit of sunshine, which it resembles. It inhabits gardens and parks, and even the trees in the city streets where, because of its habit of destroying harmful insects, it is a welcome tenant.

The BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER is sometimes called the black and white creeper because of its habit of creeping along the branches and trunks of trees. Unlike any of our other birds, this warbler is clad in a striking striped garment of black and white. It is one of the most active members of the restless warbler family and is constantly hopping here and there or clinging to twigs in search for plant lice and other small insects. The song of this bird is a feeble refrain, very thin and reedlike in its quality and cannot be heard very far away.

The YELLOW-THROATED VIREO is found in woodlands, orchards, and gardens. Its upper parts are green. In addition to its yellow breast, the bird also has a yellow line above the eye. The warbling vireo is also a transient bird; its song is an unbroken strain running up and down the middle of the scale. The red-eyed vireo is silent only when eating or sleeping, as it fills the summer air with an endless rambling recitation that often becomes so loud as to drown out the songs of the other smaller birds. Its warble becomes so monotonous as to be irritating. It has sometimes been called the preacher bird because of its habit of keeping up its sing-song refrain.

The MOURNING DOVE is a very common bird in this section and is best known by its call, which can hardly be considered a song. This dove is one of the earliest spring arrivals, its appearance being about the same time as that of the robin, bluebird, and meadow-lark. The mourning dove is a useful bird, for it feeds extensively on weed seeds, frequently eats insects, especially grasshoppers, but on the whole, prefers a vegetable diet.

Almost everyone has looked in the sky and discovered the dark form of the BUZZARD gracefully soaring through the air.

No land-bird of our country can fly more gracefully, and yet few birds, seen near at hand, are more homely than the turkey buzzard, as it is commonly called. This bird soars in the sky looking for food, and may discover a dead sheep and then alight to partake of what, to it, is a good meal. Others of its kind will, no doubt, discover that the buzzard may have left the sky for food and will land and partake of its find, as is the general custom among these creatures. Turkey vultures for many miles around may come to the feast.

They are beneficial to the extent that they protect our health by removing birds and animals that have died. Although they are not pleasant birds to see or think about, nature has found it necessary to have such creatures for destroying carrion. The vulture is famed for its majestic and sustained flight; it can soar for hours at a time without flapping its wings. Turkey buzzards roost usually on dead branches and sometimes, especially in winter, congregate in large numbers.

HAWKS are primarily birds of prey and, like the vultures, have strongly hooked bills and long curved claws. The marsh and red-tailed hawks and considered more beneficial than harmful. They eat great numbers of meadow mice, snakes, lizards, and frogs, and very seldom raid a chicken coop. The species in this county are the sharp-shinned, the sparrow hawk, and the asprey.

OWLS are nucturnal birds of prey. They work by night, while other birds of prey work by day. The owl captures its prey with its feet, and if the victim is not too large, it is swallowed whole. The screech owl is a small and rather insignificant owl, yet it is one of the best known species, despite the smaller size. Everyone familiar with its cry knows how it came by the name - screech owl. A very peculiar thing about these owls is that the male and female mate for life, or at least retain their relationship for several years. A pair of screech owls will resume housekeeping in the same nest year after year unless driven away. These owls are not good housekeepers; in fact, their habitations are exceedingly filthy. The little screech owl feeds on crayfish, frogs, toads, lizards, and fish. It is valuable to the fruit grower, as it destroys numerous rodents which feed on ripening fruit. Most of the birds destroyed by the owl are killed either in severe winter weather or during breeding season, when the owl finds it difficult to feed its young.

The SHRIKE is a common bird of prey in Alcorn County. This bird is notorious for its destructive habits; although it does much good for mankind in eating grasshoppers and mice, it resorts to a diet of smaller birds when its other food becomes scarce. The song of the shrike is a harsh, discordant whistle. In a scrubby hedge or thicket it will build a nest of twigs, weeds, leaves, etc. (1)

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Chapter V

INDIANS

Origin of Choctaws and Chickasaws

According to tradition, the ancestors of the Choctaws and Chickasaws lived in a far western country in the ancient days under the rule of two brothers, Chahta and Chikasa. As time went by and the population increased, it was difficult for them to procure sustenance in that land. Their prophets told them that in the far East there was a country which had fertile lands and abundant game and fish. Thus, the entire population started eastward in search of this happy land. A prophet marched in the front carrying a pole which, on camping at night, he planted erect in the earth in front of the camp. Each morning the pole denoted the direction which they were to travel that day. After a time they (Chahta's party) arrived at Nanih Waiya (Bending Hill).The prophet planted the pole at the base of the mound, and the next morning it was still standing erect, so they believed that this was the coveted land they had sought. On the day the caravan arrived at Nanih Waiya Creek, a fraction under Chikasa crossed the stream and camped on its east side. A heavy rain fell that night, and all the lowlands were flooded, and it seemed impossible to cross the creek. However, after the waters receded, messengers were sent to bid Chikasa and his party to come over as this was the country which all were seeking. Chikasa's party, after its separation, moved on to the Tombigbee and became a separate nationality. However, the Chickasaws have their own traditions as to how they came to occupy the North Mississippi country north of that claimed by the Choctaws. The story is told by Molly Gunn, the grandmother of Cyrus Harris who was governor of the Chickasaw Territory in the late 1850's and early 1860's. Harris was born near Pontotoc a short distance west of the reputed settlement of the Chickasaws of Mississippi.

The saga reads in substance as follows: The Chickasaws started east, carrying with them a long pole which, at night, was stuck erect in the ground. Next morning the staff, which they considered their guide, would be found leaning toward

the east; consequently they continued their trek in that direction. Each day this was continued until they arrived at the place knoown as Chickasaw Old Fields (by some, called Old Town). Reaching there at night, as usual, the rod was stuck in the ground securely and perpendicularly. Upon arising next morning, the leader of the party found it in the exact position in which it stood the night before. He proclaimed that they had reached their future home, so they settled here. They were attacked many times by the Creek Indians, who were always driven away by the Chickasaw group, as were the French. The Chickasaws had a large war-dog that always gave them warning when the enemy was near. (1)

The Chickasaw Territory extended through west Tennessee to the Ohio River and took in all of North Mississippi, a part of which is now Alcorn County, and part of Alabama. The old Natchez Trace ran by this territory. The Chickasaw Old Field is near Ripley and Tupelo. Here they built a town, cleared the forest, cultivated maize, and made the locality the metropolis of their nation.

The Chocchumas, a minor tribe, established themselves upon the headwaters of the Yazoo, and the Chickasaws, upon the northwestern sources of the Tombigbee, but both tribes were known as Chickasaws.

"There is no record that the Chickasaws were ever tent, tepee, or wigwam dwellers. The first explorers found them living in log houses, with roofs of grass reeds and cypress boards, with outhouses, well-tilled fields and a neat arrangement of houses, chiefly in communities or villages. In times of war their villages were well fortified." (2)

Hunting-grounds

Of all the extensive hunting preserves, that portion which made up the county of Old Tishomingo (a part of which is now Alcorn) was perhaps the most enjoyed by the Indians. Being within a day's travel of the chief towns of the nation, members of the tribe were often met by whites traversing this section by way of the Natchez Trace. Early travelers through these parts have related numerous accounts of pilgrimages and frequent meetings with small bands of redmen, headed for the hunting-grounds and seldom returning

(1) Extracts from Mississippi, The Heart of the South, Dunbar Rowland, Vol. 1, pp 61-62.
(2) E. T. Winston, Story of Pontotoc .

without their ponies being heavily laden. Bear, deer, panthers, wildcats, turkeys, squirrels, coons, foxes, and wolves were found in incredible numbers, even after the advent of early settlers to the county.

The Indians only hunted to supply their needs, and as a result, game increased rapidly until long after the country was surveyed and opened up.

Treaty of Pontotoc

On October 22, 1832, the final treaty with the Chickasaw Indians was signed at Pontotoc Creek. This was called the Treaty of Pontotoc and was arranged by General John Coffee, of Florence, Alabama, representing the United States, with Benjamin Reynolds as agent and interpreter. The place was seven miles southeast of the present town of Pontotoc on the spot where Topulak lived and also on the site of Chukafalaiyia, the ancient Chickasaw capital.

Cushman, the historian, gives this pen picture of the event:

"Five drafts of the treaty were made before the document was finally accepted by the watchful and discerning Chickasaws. Ishtenotopah, the king, first walked up with a countenance showing the emotions of one about to sign his death warrant and made his mark. Then Tish Miko (Tishomingo) advanced with solemn mien and did likewise; followed by the other chiefs in due form. Tishomingo was next in command to the king. It is supposed that there has never been but two kings of the Chickasaws. Tishomingo was commanding in appearance and bearing and, though more than 100 years old, had the love and confidence of both whites and Indians. In all matters of importance his word was final." (1)

Code of Ethics of the Chickasaws

The laws of the Chickasaws were simple; in fact, they had only four:

First. The law of murder, which placed the slayer wholly and exclusively in the hands of the oldest brother or next of kin in the same male line. If the killer escaped, which was very seldom, his kin in the same relationship became subject to his penalty, after execution of which

(1) E. T. Winston, Story of Pontotoc. H. A. Cushman, History of the Choctaws Chickasaw, and Natchez Indians.

he might return but would lose his tribal standing. "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" is a summary of this law.

Second. Whipping for a minor offense, after submitting to which, the culprit did not lose caste. The matter was never referred to again.

Third. Adultery was punishable by death; children born out of marriage were never known among the Chickasaws.

Fourth. The property of deceased parents descended to the brother or sister and not to their own children. The latter were adopted by their kin or tribe, and no distinctions were ever made between orphans and natural children.(1)

Descent among the Chickasaws was in the female line, and property as well as chieftainship was hereditary in the gens. Children were not regarded as related to the father but were closely related to their mother, they being of the same house-name or clan. The husband and father was of a different clan. If a man married a woman who had several sisters, he was permitted to marry them all and live with them as their husband at the same time. A man who died, leaving a widow, gave his brother a sort of lien on her as a prospective wife.(2)

Among the Chickasaws, and all Indian tribes for that matter, the man was the lord of the household; also the hunter, warrior, and councilor. Women did all the house and field work, yet the men were loyal and devoted to them. Their weapons and simple household utensils were of stone, rock, and shell, and will ever survive them as a vanished race. Sites of their villages and battlegrounds are still marked by flint arrowheads, spear points, tomahawks, axes, spades, and various articles for use and ornamentation.(3)

Burial Customs

James Adair, historian, describes the burial of a Chickasaw chief as follows:

"They placed the corpse in his tomb in a sitting posture with his face toward the east, his head annointed with bear's oil and his face painted red, but not streaked with black, because that was a constant emblem of war and death. He was dressed in his finest apparel, having his

(1) E. T. Winston, History of Pontotoc .
(2) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi,The Heart of the South, Vol. I, p. 71.
(3) E. T. Winston, History of Pontotoc.

gun, pouch and trusty hickory bow, with a young panther's skin full of arrows alongside of him, and every useful thing that he had been possessed of, so that, when he rises again, they may serve him in that tract of land which pleased him best, before he went to take his long sleep. His tomb is firm and clean inside. They covered it with thick logs so as to bear several tiers of cypress bark and such a quantity of clay as would confine the putrid smell. The loud wailing of the women at the dusk of the evening and dawn of the day, on benches close by the tombs, must have awakened the memory of their relatives very often; and if they were killed by an enemy, it helped to irritate and set on such revengeful tempers to retaliate, blood for blood."(1)

Religion

The Chickasaws were deeply religious and less superstitious than any other tribe. From the earliest known history, the Indians believed in a God and Supreme Being. The Toltecs also had a Messiah, a bearded white man who, having instructed them in agriculture and all the useful arts and sciences, left them and journeyed eastward, promising to return to them; hence, no doubt, their migration eastward and their generous reception to Columbus, DeSoto, and the early explorers. Their disappointment, however, in barbarous treatment from the explorers probably disillusioned them in regard to a Messiah. Symbols of the feathered serpent have been found in their burial-mounds, carved on stone or shells, and the feathers worn by all Indians indicate their belief in immortality of the soul. The tendency of the feather to waft itself upward and the beautiful tints are regarded as emblems of the soul, released for its eternal home in the skies.

The Indian puts on his feathers at the age of maturity and adds to them according to his worthy deeds in peace,war, and council. It is the insignia of his faith, showing to the world that he cherishes the hope of having many stars in his crown according to his good deeds. Never was an Indian known to deny the existence of his God, the Great Spirit, or attribute the creation of all things, himself included, to chance. He heeded the voice of God in the distant muttering thunder, the roaming wind, the lightning's flash, the rustling leaf, the sighing breeze, the roaring cataract, the murmuring brook, the painted flower, the gilded plumage of the birds, and the

(1) Mississippi, The Heart of the South, Vol. I, p. 73.

glossy coats of the animals. In all the bountiful provisions of nature, the Indian understood and expressed his reverence, adoration, and appreciation. By nature he was moral, chaste, sober, honest, and reverent. No Indian language contains a profane word.

Food Customs

Cooking pots of the Chickasaws were made of burned clay, and fragments of them are found now in plowed fields and on the sites of their habitation. The wares were fashioned in plaited straw molds and baked, after which legs of burned clay were attached to the vessels. That only fragments of this pottery are found indicates that they were placed in holes in the ground to conceal the firelight from an enemy and also to protect the vessels from being broken.

Tafula (Indian hominy) was a favorite dish; it was made of pounded corn and beans, boiled after fermentation with wood-ash lye. This was put into a large bowl or burned clay crock, set on the ground, and all the family gathered around, each, in turn, using the dipper-shaped shell or hornspoon, the common implement for bowl-to-mouth service. For meats, the fingers were used.

Another food preparation was boto kapsui (cold flour) made of parched corn pounded very fine; mixed with water, it made a thick soup. This was a necessity on war expeditions, and it was easy to make and was said to be very sustaining. They also had meat dishes which they secured from the forest, field, and stream in boundless quantities. In addition to these, they had delicacies of many sorts made of wild honey, nuts, and fruits.(1)

The men were lovers of tobacco and smoked exclusively but never chewed. The weed, mixed with the dried leaf of the aromatic sumac, gave a delightful flavor. The women did not use tobacco in any form. Chickasaws left the care of cultivating and sowing their grounds to the women, who were handsome and clean. When a Chickasaw killed a deer he told his wife where it was, and she went forth to fetch it, dressed and served it to her husband. Women never ate with the men, who seemed very indifferent about them but really loved them. The Chickasaws, as a race, were tall, erect, moderately robust; their limbs were well shaped (a perfect human figure), with regular features, open

(1) E. T. Winston, Story of Pontotoc.

countenance, dignified and placid. The forehead and brow impressed you instantly of heroism and bravery, their small black eyes were full of fire; and nose inclined to the acquiline. They had reddish-brown complexion and long lustrous hair, black as a raven. The women were slender and graceful and of more delicate frame. Though of a cheerful, friendly disposition, they shared with their men the martial spirit.

The Indians were fond of music but had no musical instruments except cane flutes and small drums. These they considered indispensable in all their ceremonials, dances, and chants; in the social dance alone were the women allowed to participate.(1)

Sports

A game that was popular among various groups of Indians was called Chunky. It must have been played here because several disclike stones used in the game were uncovered in Alcorn County. According to accounts left by early Indian traders, a long level space was chosen, and one person, at a given signal, rolled a wheel-shaped stone down the playing ground. Immediately each contestant threw a greased spear at the rolling object, and the one whose dart lay nearest the stone when it came to rest was the winner.

The green corn dance greatly amused, as well as puzzled, the first settlers here. The Indians would take their green corn and cut it off the cob and put it in great piles and, it is said, they mashed it and drank the juice. They would then dance around the heap of corn for several days with queer ceremonies.(2)

Mounds

The Choctaws were the main mound builders. Their largest is Nanih Waiya located in Winston County, where they rested from their weary march and buried the bones of their ancestors.

Of the ancient monuments attributable to the Chickasaws, there are many in Northeast Mississippi along the upper waters of the Tombigbee and along the streams which flow into the Tennessee. All the mounds, as a rule, are along the margins of watercourses and bear evidences that they stood long before the whites established contact with the Chickasaws.

"Two stone mounds or stone heaps along with other interesting mounds are reported about twenty miles southwest of

(1) E. R. Reddick, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Mrs. R. S. Price, Corinth, Miss.; and
Eli Mitchell, Corinth, Miss.

Corinth and near Kossuth." (1)

About four miles west of Corinth on Tuscumbia River is an Indian mound five feet high and one hundred feet wide. This mound has probably been much higher at one time but has been plowed down, and it was evidently a burial-mound from the number of articles found. These were one ground axe, many arrowheads and spearpoints, some beads, mortar and pestle, polished stones, and hammers. This mound, however, has never been explored.

On the hills in the Hatchie River section is a number of rock cairns. The most of them have been opened by treasure seekers, but only skeletons have been found. The mounds are all on tops of hills and are from three to eight feet high and from twenty to fifty feet in diameter.

Prominent Indians

From the time of DeSoto, there was a lapse in Chickasaw history of nearly two centuries, when France sought to conquer the nation in order to unite the French colonial possessions, the northern and the southern. This was really the greatest period in the history of our aborigines, and though the chroniclers give us a comprehensive record of the events, they did not deign to give the names of the Chickasaw leaders who were invincible. We can only surmise them as Pushtobi and Mingo Mataha, who visited the English governor, Oglethorpe, at Savannah two months after the decisive battle at Tobas Ridge and Akia. The names of these chieftains were recorded by John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, and the date of their visit is fixed by the great theologian as Tuesday, July 20, 1736, when he interviewed them.

The next mention of a Chickasaw chieftain by name was PAYA MATAHA, principal leader, who, with other chiefs, visited Governor George Johnston, English governor of West Florida, at a Grand Council of the southern Indians held at Pensacola on March 26, 1765. Contemporaneous history of the Chickasaws began with the life of our Republic. Though firmly allied with the British during the Colonial Period, when the Chickasaws rendered inestimable service in preventing Spanish or French conquests or occupation, they were absolutely neutral and took no part in the division of their English-speaking friends on issues involved in the Revolutionary War. The independence of the colonies established, the Chickasaws immediately sided with the

(1) Calvin S. Brown, Archeology of Mississippi.

victorious Americans.

When the United States Government entered upon the policy of making treaties, pleading amity and good-will among the Indian nations, the Chickasaws were among the first to respond.

PIOMINGO, the mountain leader, was the great chief at that time. He was a friend of General James Robertson, founder of Nashville. His influence for the American cause was invaluable, considering the conflicting interests involved in establishing boundaries, dealing with other nations, Indian tribes, etc.

Piomingo passed from history with the eighteenth century. His successor was CHINUBE, sometimes known as Natchez Chief, whose reign extended through all of the treaty-making period from 1801 to 1818. The last treaty, known as the Jackson Purchase, ceded the vast domain now embraced in West Tennessee and Kentucky and gave the Chickasaws a brief respite before parting with their remaining heritage.

Chinube died in 1820 and was succeeded by ISHTEHOTOPHA, the last of the Chickasaw chieftains or kings, as they were frequently designated. This latter title was probably due to the English influence, which caused the Chickasaws to pattern their government after the monarchal form, and was continued by the Americans in reference to the dignity and formality so greatly esteemed by Indian rulers.

The actual rulers of the Chickasaws in the latter days of the tribe were the half-breed sons of Logan Colbert, a Georgian who settled at Florence, Alabama, and married two Indian wives. The eldest of these sons was GENERAL WILLIAM COLBERT; and, in order of priminence, others were Levi, George, James and Martin. These men were active in all of the councils and negotiations connected with modern Chickasaw history, and their descendants were moving spirits in the destiny of their people.

One of the famous chiefs of the Chickasaws was Itawamba Mingo or LEVI COLBERT, a half-breed, who was known to the white people as Major Levi Colbert and lived about ten miles west of Amory. He kept a hotel or tavern, as it was then called, on the old Gaines Trace road.

This is the story of how he received the name of Itawamba, after which a county in Mississippi was named:

"The Chickasaw warriors had all gone off on their

big yearly hunt. Levi Colbert and a few other young men had been left at camp. Young Colbert heard that some fierce Indians of the east had plotted to raid the country while the braves were gone. When he heard this he gathered all the young men together, armed them, and slipped out to meet the enemy. They took them by surprise and defeated them completely, killing and wounding more men than their whole band numbered. When the warriors returned from the great hunt and heard of Colbert's courageous deed, they met to give him a new name and do him honor. It was customary for an Indian to sit flat on the ground when a new name was being given, but this time, as a special honor, the Indians gave Colbert a little wooden bench to sit on. A wreath was placed on this head and the name of Itawamba (Bench Chief) was given him. His four brothers were all chiefs in the Chickasaw nation, and three of them kept taverns on the Natchez Trace."(1)

There were lesser rulers, however, who deserve special mention because of the distinction their names have conferred upon our own civilization, chief among these being Tishomingo and Tuscumbia.

TISHOMINGO, Tishumink, means warrior chief. He was the last of the full-blood warriors and counsellors of the Chickasaws whose record of achievement was particularly of value, not only to his own people, but a bulwark of strength to our infant republic and in the diplomatic negotiations which paved the way to our possession of their country. For his services, along with other Chickasaw leaders, Tishomingo held a captain's commission in the United States Army signed by President George Washington. He migrated with his people to the West, but after crossing the Arkansas River where Dardanelle, Arkansas, now stands, an epidemic of smallpox broke out among his party. The aged chief died of this disease and was buried in the cemetery at Fort Coffee. This was in the spring of 1839. The first capital of the Indian Territory was named for him and is now the thriving city of Tishomingo, Oklahoma. The county and little stream on whose banks he lived also perpetuate his memory. Tradition has it also that at one time he lived near what is now the town of Tishomingo and that he loved a beautiful Indian girl who was also loved by a neighboring Cherokee chieftain just across the line in Alabama. The girl was partial to him, so the Cherokee chief came with his warriors and waged war on him. The Cherokee was killed in the battle, and Tishomingo won the maiden.

TUSCUMBIA was another Chickasaw chieftain, contemporary

(1) Bolton's History of Our State, p. 223.

with Tishomingo and in all respects entitled to equal renown. As warrior, counsellor, and diplomat, the offices of these two were really supreme in the government of the Chickasaws. Tishomingo shaped the decisions and announced them. Tuscumbia analyzed and ratified them. We may correctly define the personalities and their offices as Tishomingo, the warrior chief, whose decision declared war or proposed a measure affecting the nation; and Tuscumbia, the rainmaker or medicine chief, who took the matter in hand and, through various incantations and mysterious rites only known to his craft, made the final decision for or against the proposition. The destiny of the nation depended largely upon these two, whose leadership and policies were unquestioned. Tuscumbia lived to a ripe old age; he now sleeps in the soil that he so dearly loved and nobly defended until it was resigned to our race with a magnanimity that was sublime. His sepulchre is near Corinth, where his cabin home once stood. To the right of the sleeper is the broad and verdant valley of the little river that bears his name and will forever perpetuate his memory. To his left is a broad expanse of meadowland, fruitful and plenteous, desirable and beauteous today as in the long past. (1)

The Exodus

Quoting from a centennial address made by Dr. Frank Patton, a well-known Presbyterian divine in this section during the early seventies regarding the exodus of the Chickasaws:

"The melancholy day of the Indian exodus came. Places of rendezvous were appointed in different localities, where the people congregated. Some chief took charge of each group and one solitary band after another moved off toward the setting sun. The mother called her children from their loved sports and playgrounds and told them that they would be permitted to return to those dear scenes no more forever. She took a farewell look at her own home, the trees, garden and graves she loved, and turned with her sad-faced children to look upon these scenes no more. They all moved off in silence and no emotion was shown on any countenance; no tears moistened any eye. They knew resistance was folly and bowed to the fiat of destiny, and turned from the land dearer to their hearts than life, and sought a new home in the country they had never seen and could not love. (2)

At the present time there are no Indians living in Alcorn County.

(1) E. T. Winston, Pontotoc, Miss.;
Mrs. R. E. Price, Corinth, Miss.;
Miss Myra Hazard, Corinth, Miss.
(2) The Centennial address of Dr. Frank Patton in the Seventies.

"Ye say that all have passed away,
The noble race and brave,
That their light canoes have vanished
From off the crested wave;
That 'mid the forests where they roamed
There rings no hunter's shout,
But their name is on your rivers
Ye cannot wash it out.

"Ye say their cone-like cabins
That clustered o'er the vale,
Have disappeared as withered leaves
Before the autumn gale;
But their memory liveth on your hills,
Their baptism on your shore,
Your every rolling rivers speak
Their dialect as of yore."

Myths and Legends

"The myths and legends of a people do not properly belong to history, but they are interesting to study, and often relieve the dry details in relative narratives. Particularly is the folklore of the Indians colorful. Some of it is extremely grotesque and absurd, while much of it is beautiful in its conception and structure. It gives to our literature some of the finest of its gems."(1)

The Garden of Eden

Hashtali (the One Above) made people. He made one person, an Indian. While the Indian was sleeping, Hashtali made a woman, whom he placed with the Indian, who slept till day. Hashtali departed for the purpose of making food for the Indian and the woman. After his departure, something was standing erect (it was a tree) and there was another person, who said to the Indian and the woman: "Why have you not eaten the fruit of this tree? I think He has made it for you two to eat." And then the woman stewed the fruit of the tree, and she and the Indian ate it. As they were sitting down after eating the fruit, Hashtali returned. He saw that they had eaten the fruits of the tree, and He was very angry. "Work for yourself and find food, or you shall be hungry," he said, and left them. When he had been gone a long time, he sent a letter back to them, but the Indian did not receive it. The American took it; and because he got it, Americans learned to read and write. After receipt of the letter, the people found a very clear stream of water. The American was the

(1) E. T. Winston, Story of Pontotoc.

first to lie in it ; next came the Frenchman; he was followed by the Indian. Therefore Indians are not usually of light complexion. The Spaniard was the next to lie in the water, and he was not white because the water by this time had become very muddy. Subsequently the Negro was made. As Hashtali thought that he should continue to attend to the work above, he made the Negro's nose flat, and, as the water had become very muddy, the Negro washed only the palms of his hands. Therefore, Negroes are very black with the exception of the palms of their hands.(1)

The Legend Of The Flood

In the far distant ages of the past the people became so wicked that the Great Spirit resolved to sweep them all from the earth except Oklatabashi and his family, who alone were good Indians. He told Oklatabashi to build a large boat, into which he should go with his family and carry a pair of all the animals. Oklatabashi did as he was commanded, but as he went out into the forest to bring in the birds, he was unable to catch sapsuckers, yellow-hammers, or the large red-headed Indian hens. These birds were so quick in jumping around the trees and clinging so tightly with their sharp, strong claws that Oklatabashi found it impossible to catch them; so he gave up the chase and returned to his boat, closed the door, and the rain began to fall. The flood increased in volume for many days and nights, until thousands of people and animals perished. Then the rain ceased, and darkness covered the face of the earth for a long time. Living creatures that survived groped here and there in the fearful gloom. Suddenly, far in the distant north, a long streak of light was seen. They believed that amid the raging elements and the impenetrable darkness, the sun had lost its way and was rising in the north. All the surviving people rushed toward the apparently rising sun, though utterly bewildered, and not knowing or caring what they did. But well did Oklatabashi interpret the signs of their doom. Instead of the bright dawn of another day, they saw in utter despair that it was but the mocking light that foretold the flood was at hand, rolling like mountain on mountain and engulfing everything in its resistless course. All earth was overwhelmed in the mighty rush of waters except the large boat, which was guided by the Great Spirit and rode safely upon the surging waters. During many moons the boat floated on the sea.

Finally Oklatabashi sent a dove to see if dry land could be found. It soon returned with a beak full of grass gathered

(1) E. T. Winston, Story of Pontotoc.

from a desert island. Oklatabashi, to reward the dove, sprinkled a little salt in her food. Soon afterwards, the water subsided, dry land appeared, and the inmates of the great boat went forth to re-people another earth. But the dove, having acquired a taste for salt during her stay on the boat, continued its use by finding it at the salt-licks, where cattle and deer also resorted. Every day after eating she visited the lick for salt to aid her digestion which, in the course of time, became habitual and was transmitted to her offspring. In the course of years she became a grandmother and took great delight in feeding and caring for her grandchildren. One day, however, after having eaten some green grass seed, she unfortunately forgot to take some salt. For this neglect the Great Spirit punished her and her descendants by denying them forever the use of salt. When she returned home that evening her grandchildrem began to coo for their salt, but the grandmother had been forbidden to give them any; so they cooed in vain. From that day to this, doves everywhere, on the return of spring, continue to coo for their salt, which they will never again be permitted to eat.

The Wayward Woodpeckers

As to the fate of the three woodpeckers that would not be caught, it is related that they flew high in the air at the approach of the flood, and as the waters rose higher and higher they flew higher and higher. Finally, the water reached nearly to the sky, upon which the birds lit as their last hope. Soon, to their great relief, the flood ceased to rise and began to recede. However, while sitting on the sky, their tails, projecting downward, were drenched by the spray from the surging waters below. Thus, the end of their tail-feathers became forked and notched, their bodies speckled and splotched, and their voices rather harsh and croaky from exposure to the elements.

Their skill and sagacity in eluding Oaklatabashi and their ability to save themselves from the flood so delighted the Great Spirit that he appointed them guardians of the red man. One or the other of them frequently made its appearance in their villages on the eve of a ball play, and the one which came twittered its most cheerful notes in anticipation of victory for the home team - so the Indian thought.

In time of war, one of the three would also appear in the camp of the warriors to warn them of approaching danger by peculiar chirping or twittering and nervously flitting

from place to place about the camp. In many ways these birds prove their affection for the red man, and he ever cherished them as his favorite among the feathered tribe -- the gift of the Great Spirit in the fearful days of the mighty flood -- and a faithful and devoted friend forever.

"Nacochee and Sautee

"In the Shadow of the Yona Mountain,
In the valley where spruce pines wave;
On a lonely mound by the river's edge,
Is Nacochee's and Sautee's grave.

"An Indian legend tells us,
How century back they met;
And plighted their vows to each other,
And these vows are unbroken till yet.

"Sautee was tall and handome
Nacochee no pen could describe;
For she belonged to the Cherokee nation
And he to the Chickasaw tribe.

"Now the chief of these tribes had forbidden,
That these Indian lovers should wed;
But Sautee came and stole the girl,
And to the mountains fled.

"For weeks they were gone, not a trace could be found,
But the search was kept up without pause;
For the Cherokees thought Sautee had gone,
To the land of the Chickasaws.

"Then the willing chief of the Cherokee,
Called his warriors to his side;
Then the race began - Luce has lost his child,
But for Sautee to win was a bride.

"At last to the mountains the lovers were traced,
Then upward they climbed hand in hand;
At last the cliffs on the Yona they reached,
Naught could they do but to stand.

"Below and in pursuit came the chief and his braves,
The race to him nearly won;
Sautee kissed the last time the girl by his side,
In the rays of the setting sun.

"Natoche begged for Sautee's life,
But they sternly answered 'No';
By the brawny hands of two braves,
He was hurled to rocks below.

"Twas the father's command she witness the death,
And the air by a shriek, she rent;
'Sautee, Sautee, Sautee,' she cried
Then over the cliffs she went.

"On the curel jagged rocks below,
Those dusky lovers died;
And the sorrowing chief had them carried away,
And buried side by side.

"On a picturesque mound in the vally below,
When time and all else shall cease;
Sautee beside his beautiful bride,
Shall sleep in eternal peace." (1)

(1) E. T. Winston, Story of Pontotoc .

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CORINTH'S MOST HISTORIC OLD HOME

The Elgin home in Corinth is one of the most historic old homes of the county. It was General Grant's headquarters during the month he occupied Corinth in 1862. The old-fashioned grounds and immense trees are still intact as they were in the glamorous and historic past.

Chapter VI

ANTE-BELLUM DAYS

Mississippi is rich in beauty, history, and romance, and the old homes now standing, which were built in the early days of old Tishomingo County, a part of which is now Alcorn, form the links that bind us to the glamorous and historic past. Hidden away in private parks or groves of stately trees by the roadside, many old colonial homes of this county are found. Here the early settlers lived in regal splendor, surrounded by acres of fertile lands with hundreds of slaves to do their bidding. A cordial welcome was extended to all who sought the hospitality of these old homes; here the elite gathered to spend many happy hours in feasting, music, and dancing; romance and history were in the making.

This chapter in our unique history of Alcorn County will take one back to ante-bellum days, to live again in memory in the old homes, whose builders are gone, lo, these many years, and whose walls are fast falling into decay. May the reader revel in this past glory which the pictures, sketches, and stories herein reveal.

The White House of 1862

The White House of 1862, now the home of Mrs. J. W. Archer, West Corinth, stands on one of the most interesting historical sites in Alcorn County - that of the Battle of Corinth.

The original house that stood on this site was a six-room, one and one-half story log house with open halls. Two of the rooms were very large, each having an old-fashioned fireplace. The log house was weather-boarded with hewed planks, standing straight up and down and put together with wooden pegs. It was painted white, hence the name the White House.

Four large oak trees stand on the lawn in front of the house. A man by the name of Ben Bruton, from Indiana, bought

this place before the War between the States from an Indian named Leslie. When the Brutons moved here they brought some beautiful furniture with them. Just before the Battle of Corinth the occupants were notified to evacuate this house and did so immediately.

After the battle the house was used for a hospital for the wounded soldiers. When Mrs. Bruton returned to the home after the battle, dead bodies of the soldiers were lying all over the grounds and she had to step over the dead soldiers to make her way to the house. When she reached the inside of the house she found all of her beautiful furniture gone and the rooms filled with wounded and dying soldiers. The floors and walls were bloodstained, and on the walls were bloody hand-prints and stains that were never removed. The dead were buried in the yard around the place.

It is said that when it rains, even sometimes now, and especially at certain times of the year when water stands in pools on the ground, this water takes on an appearance resembling blood. It was stated that several years ago someone came to the place and, taking a sample of this water, sent it to be analyzed and found that its appearance was due to having stood on ground that had been saturated with blood. The logs and planks of the old home had numerous bullet holes in them. One of the planks in the north room had a large hole made by a cannon ball. The Bruton heirs sold this place to Rufus Parker, and J. W. Archer bought it from the Parker heirs. (1)

Old Home used as Hospitel

The Old Driver, or Henson place, is located about a quarter of a mile east of the present McGlathery school building on the old Corinth to Shiloh road. William Driver had this house built before the War between the States by a man named Tom Chesney. After the war Mr. Driver sold the place to Phil Henson. The owners from then until the present time were: John Williams, J. J. Hardin, Henry Meeks, and A. M. Voyles. Voyles sold it to W. E. Emmons, to whom it belongs at the present time. The spacious lawn, which slopes gently from the house to the road, has large oak shade trees scattered here and there between the house and the road. There are two large evergreens, called boxwoods, on each side of the walk near the house, which are so high

(1) Mrs. J. W. Archer, Corinth, Miss.
M. T. Lockman, Corinth, Miss.

they almost reach to the top of the porch. The house, which fronts north, is Colonial style and has been very attractive and pretty in days gone by but is faded now and badly in need of repair. The house is painted white with green trimmings, and the walls and ceiling are plastered. A Colonial porch about six by ten feet, with two large white columns at each side, is in the center front of the house. From the floor up about two and one-half feet there is a wainscoting in dark brown in all of the rooms.

Five rooms and a hall are on the first floor, with the stairway in front. The rooms are large; the two on the front are eighteen feet square, with ceilings twelve to fourteen feet high, with four large Colonial windows in each room. Originally there were four chimneys, two at the east end and two at the west end, but two have been torn away. During the war this home was used as a hospital for the soldiers. There are bullet holes scattered about through the house which are left as reminders of the great conflict. (1)

Old Home was Grant's Headquarters

About a mile from Corinth, in a big grove between the railroad and Salem public road, is the old home place of Colonel F. E. Whitfield. This house was built by the Colonel after the War between the States.

The fine home that he had before the war was in the same place where this one stands. It was General Grant's headquarters during the War. Grant's army took possession of everything that Colonel Whitfield owned, drove his family out, captured Colonel Whitfield, and sent him to prison at Alton, Illinois. After leaving Corinth General Grant had the house torn down and moved to the southern part of Mississippi to be used as a hospital.

The following description of Colonel Whitfield's home and property before the war is taken from a letter written by him in 1885:

"I had 900 acres of land around Corinth, enclosed by a plank and rail fence, estimated six miles in all, of which 240 acres were in cultivation and 650 in wood and pasture. Of the cleared land, forty acres were in orchards, nursery, vineyard, garden, etc., and the balance in grass, clover, corn, cotton, potatoes, etc.

(1) Mrs. Fannie Driscell, Corinth, Miss.
Mrs. M. W. Meeks, Corinth, Miss.

"My residence of nine rooms, besides porches, piazzas, halls, store rooms, closets, entries, etc., cost about $7,000. My stable, granary, corn crusher, and sheller, straw cutter, all in one building, 90 by 60 feet and two stories high, cost about $1,500. Besides these I had kitchen, smokehouse, dairy, and the necessary tenement houses, all new and in good order. In my grove I had a pond well-stocked with fish. Every room in my house was well furnished, including a $400 piano, and a memorandum shows the furniture was valued at $2,500. Beside this there was $1,000 worth of furniture stored away that had been taken for a bad debt in Memphis and had never been unboxed.

"I had some $500 worth of brick and lumber for putting up another building, piled up in my grove, which were carried off in Federal wagons.

"My library, including my son's law books, cost about $1000. In my carriage house I had one new closed carriage, for which I paid $900 in Memphis; one old rockaway and one buggy, with all necessary gear; also five wagons, and all necessary agricultural implements to cultivate 240 acres of land. I had 11 milch cows and, in all, thirty head of cattle, for several of which I paid from $30.to $100.

"I had sixteen head of horses, mules, and colts; forty head of goats, eight or ten of which were full blooded Cashmeres, and three original ones costing $100 each. I also had forty hogs. At the time of my arrest, I see from a memorandum, I had fifty pounds of bacon, 250 pounds of sugar, 150 pounds of coffee, six barrels of flour, one barrel of molasses, two sacks of salt, one cask of rice, etc.; also stacks of fodder, 500 bushels of corn, and several tons of hay on the floor in the second story of my large stable, where hundreds of Federal soldiers stayed while the army was encamped around Corinth.

"When I returned to Corinth it had all disappeared except the land, a part of the original trees, one gate post, and a few fence posts that stood where the fish pond had been; but I still hold a note from Gen. Grant admitting that he had taken my entire property."

After the war Colonel Whitfield decided to rebuild his home, and built the six-room house now standing on the old site. There is a small porch on the front and north

side of the house. The front door opens into a large hall; the rooms are all very large, with high ceilings and plastered walls.

There were large oaks, cedars, and fruit trees around this place and it was surrounded with cotton fields. Colonel Whitfield owned lots of slaves, many of whom preferred to stay with him after the war was over. There was at one time a factory on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad that belonged to Colonel Whitfield.

After the Colonel's death, his son, Cary, lived at the home place. Several years afterward Cary Whitfield's wife was murdered by a Negro in the west front room of this home. The Negro was caught and burned by a mob. The property is now owned by Mr. Moore, of near Corinth. (1)

Old Judge Green Home

On the corner of Main and Filmore streets, in the City of Corinth, stands a once beautiful Colonial home which was built by Judge J. A. Green in 1872 at a cost of $10,000. The architect was Mr. Ritz and the materials used in the construction of this home were quite expensive. The inside decorations are very elaborate.

Six large rooms and a large reception hall are on the first floor, and two rooms upstairs, the interior being beautifully arranged. On the left as you enter the reception hall was a parlor with dark green and gold tapestry trimmings on the wall. Next to this was Mrs. Green's bedroom, the girl's bedroom, dining room, and kitchen. On the east side was the guest room and the boy's room. The furniture was expensive antiques; the windows were long, with shutters on the outside.

A beautiful winding stairway leads to the second floor, where one room was fitted up for Judge Green's library. The front porch was long, with iron railing and large columns. A play-ground, garden, plum trees, servant houses and a very large barn, which is still standing, were at the rear of the house.

The Green family occupied this home for twenty years, when Judge Green then sold it to Dr. Sandford and, in turn,

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(1) Corinth Herald (Historical Edition) Dec. 15, 1903.
Lillian Norwell, Corinth, Miss.

Dr. Sandford sold it to J. O. Liddon, father of Ben Liddon, of Corinth.

In 1896, W. T. Adams, Sr., bought the place and had the house remodeled at a cost of several thousand dollars. A driveway was built at the side, and on the lawn are several tall oaks and magnolia trees. In the old barn are some of the first carriages that were used, and these are still kept as relics of bygone days. The house is occupied at present by W. T. Adams, Jr. (1)

Old Place was Home for Working Girls

The E. H. Bradley home, on the corner of Franklin and Foote streets, was built in 1865 by T. J. Brown at the close of the war. The architects were McCord and Moses. This old home is a two-story building made on the plan of a hotel, with six large rooms and halls on the first floor and four large rooms and halls on the second floor. The rooms all have high ceilings and long windows, and the walls are plastered and papered. A long, straight stairway leads from the first to the second floor. The material used in the building of this house is heart pine and poplar. On the south front is a large box elder tree, and sycamores once stood in the yard but have been cut down in the last few years. The barn and servant houses have been torn down.

This home has been in the Bradley family since 1883. Mrs. Sarah Carter, sister of Mr. Bradley, owned the home after the death of her brother until 1918, when she sold it to her niece, Mrs. Clausell. Mrs. Andy Suggs, daughter of Mrs. Clausell, is living there now. This is the fourth generation which has had possession of the place.

This home was used as a cooperative home for working girls of the town from 1918 to 1921. The First Methodist Church rented the building and had it operated at a very small cost to the girls who lived there. (2)

Historic Old Home

Perhaps the most historic home in Corinth is that of Mrs. Fred Elgin, 615 Jackson Street. This home was built before the War between the States by her father, Houston Mitchell, one of the founders of the city of Corinth. Her

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(1) Mrs. Elizabeth Burkhalter, daughter of Judge Green, Corinth, Miss.
W. T. Adams, Jr., Corinth, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Andy Suggs, Corinth, Miss.



THE CURLEE HOME

A typical ante-bellum home and an old landmark of Corinth, built in 1858. It was the headquarters of General Bragg and later General Halleck during their stay in Corinth during the War between the States.

father donated the land for the courthouse and also for Filmore Street Presbyterian Church. The original house is standing and is in good repair. It has been slightly remodeled but the original lines of the early architecture remain the same. After the Battle of Shiloh General U. S. Grant used this home as his headquarters during his occupation of Corinth in 1862. Mrs. Elgin still has the bed and other furnishings of the room which General Grant occupied.

The boxwood gardens which were planted many years ago by Mrs Elgin's mother are still very beautiful, and many old oaks and magnolias surround this stately home. (1) This home contains many antiques. Mrs. Elgin, the owner, has a purple and white turkey dish brought by Dr. Fitshugh from Virginia in 1826; a book owned by M. T. Sorroll, Corinth, published in 1829, by D. M. Jewett (2nd American Edition); "Geographical View of the World," embracing manners, customs, and pursuits of every nation, by Rev. J. Goldsmith; one shotgun (about one hundred years old) formerly owned by E. F. Sorrell, Jr.; Murry's English Grammer, by Lindley Murrey, published in Utica, 1819. (2)

The Curlee Home

The Curlee home at Corinth is one of the most beautiful ante-bellum homes in Corinth. It stands back from the street surrounded by magnolia trees, boxwoods, beautiful shrubbery, and flower gardens. It is said to have been built about 1858. This old home has a gallery with large columns across the front and around both sides. Around the top balustrade is a carving which greatly adds to its beauty. This house is heavily plastered on the outside, as well as the inside, which was put there when the house was built, and is still intact.

The heart lumber used to construct the home was morticed with wooded pegs. The house has a long, wide center hall, two rooms on each side, with two ells. The rooms have very high ceilings and the windows which reach to the floor have attractive green shutters. The doors are massive and the closets are very large. All modern conveniences have been added.

The hall is papered with beautiful landscape paper, and the highly polished floors add much to the attraction of this charming home. The frieze in the parlor is exquisite and in perfect condition.

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(1) Mrs.Fred Elgin, Corinth, Miss.

(2) D. A. R. Records.

During the war this home was the headquarters of Confederate General Bragg, and later, Federal General Halleck.

Judge Curlee was a graduate of a college at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and of a law school at Lebanon, Tennessee. He was a colonel in Forrest's Cavalry. Later, he was judge of the County Court at Jacinto for two years, and when Tishomingo County was divided into Alcorn, Prentiss, and Tishomingo counties, he came to Corinth to practice law, where he lived until his death.

Not long after the war he bought this home. Several years after his death it was sold. When it was on the market again Shelby H. Curlee, manufacturer of St. Louis, Missouri, son of the late Judge W. P. Curlee, bought it and restored it as nearly as possible to its original condition, then gave it to his sister, Eleanor K. Curlee, for her life time..

The home is furnished throughout with many beautiful and old family pieces of furniture of Colonial Days, and other very old pieces have been added from time to time. Among the old family pieces that date back to Colonial Days are the following: a secretary-bookcase of walnut which belonged to his grandmother; a bed of Empire style, quite old that belonged to a great aunt; a solid walnut chest of drawers that belonged to a great aunt; a solid walnut chest of drawers that belonged to his grandmother, and a four-poster bed with canopy of solid walnut. A Bible printed before the Revolutionary War, is among the relics. It contains on separate pages the names of the family, their slaves and blooded horses. There are two samplers; one belonged to Miss Eleanor Curlee's great-great-aunt from Virginia, and the other her grandmother's sampler. Her grandmother was Ursula Pratton, born in Waynesboro, Tennessee, in 1824. There is in the antique collection an immense tortoise shell comb, very old, which belonged to her mother's great grandmother. The dining room furniture is all mahogany.

A corner cupboard contains many beautiful pieces of china. Among them is a genuine wedgewood pitcher dated 1818 which belonged to Grandmother Curlee; also a teapot which belonged to her great grandmother, which collectors say is pre-Colonial flowered baked ware.

Belonging to the home are also numerous pieces of silverware that are pre-Colonial; a large old grandfather clock,

also a Seth Thomas clock, besides numerous other beautiful pieces, such as two cathedral chairs, tables, mirrors, books, etc. Beautiful paintings are on the walls, a few of which we were painted by Eleanor K. Curlee, who is not only a painter of note but a sculptor as well. A life-size bust of a man expresses her wonderful ability. Two large gold frame mantel mirrors and the two pier mirrors in the parlor and library are outstanding features in this home. (1)

Old Home Built in 1867

Martin Siegrist came to this country from Switzerland at the age of twenty-one. His wife, then Miss Mary Shawb, soon followed, and they were married in St. Louis, Missouri.

In 1857 he built what is know now as the old Siegrist home, located about one-half mile west of Corinth, at the foot of College Hill, now on Highway 45.

The construction of this highway has changed the appearance of the grounds, the house having been moved back about fifteen feet, which destroyed the beautiful rose garden that once surrounded the house.

This old home is a stately two-story frame house containing eight rooms. The eaves and columns are decorated with many fancy brackets. In the hall at the entrance is a beautiful winding stairway with banisters of solid walnut. All of the rooms have plastered walls.

Mr. Seigrist died in 1903, leaving the estate to his wife. At her death in 1921 the property went to Miss Emma Siegrist, a daughter, who died in 1935. It is now owned by her brother, Arnold Siegrist, of Cheyenne, Wyoming. At his death it will go to the Reynolds heirs, who reside here in Corinth.

Stored and locked in a room in the old Siegrist home is the hand-made furniture made by Martin Siegrist, Sr., who was an expert cabinetmaker. Most of this furniture is made of solid walnut. There are four or five old-fashioned four-poster bedsteads of solid walnut. When first made they were what is known as cord bedsteads but were later converted into slat bedsteads. These are said to be about eighty-five years old. There is an extension dining table and an old-style dresser made of solid walnut, also an immense, tall,

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(1) Eleanor K. Curlee, Corinth, Miss.

old-fashioned wardrobe made of walnut.

Besides this furniture there is an old piano which was bought just after the war. It was made in Boston, bought in Memphis, and hauled from Memphis in a wagon. Mrs Siegrist paid $900 in gold for this piano. There is a rosewood clock over a hundred years old that was made and bought in Geneva, Switzerland, where Mrs. Siegrist was born. She brought this clock with her when she came from there, and a carpenter's tool box, now in possession of Arnold Siegrist, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, that was made in Geneva, and which Mr. and Mrs Siegrist used for a dining table when they first came from Switzerland. A parlor suite that was bought just after the war consists of chairs and sofa; the history is unknown. An imported carpet costing $125 was used on the floor. There is a large quilt chest made of cedar. A beautiful set of silverware purchased in St. Louis is in the possession of some of the heirs.

During the war, when the Northern soldiers began to occupy and surround the city of Corinth, Mr. Siegrist had $500 in gold, which he hid in the well. He used a ladder to go down in the well, and removing some bricks from the side of the wall, hid the money behind them. When the War was over he took it out, and part of it was paid on the $900 piano above mentioned.

During the battle of Corinth a part of a bombshell fell in the yard and near the little twelve-year-old girl, Matilda Siegrist, who poured water on it and cooled it. This piece of bombshell is now in possession of Arnold Siegrist, of Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Martin Siegrist was an architect and cabinetmaker, and constructed the building now occupied by Abe Rubel and Company for E. Rubel and Sekeles at a cost of $65,000. He was the architect and builder of several other buildings in Corinth; had a cabinet and carpenter shop where Biggers Hardware Store now stands.

Mr Siegrist made the coffin in which Colonel Rogers was buried when the body was taken up about a year after the Battle of Fort Robinette. When buried the first time it was wrapped only in a blanket. (1)

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(1) Joe Reynolds, grandson of Martin Siegrist, Corinth, Miss.



W. W. KING HOME

Was formerly the S. T. Nelson home, built in 1870, located on the site of Fort Powell. The home contains many antiques, among them a desk made from a rosewood piano and other pieces more than one hundred years old.

The Nelson Home

The S. L. Nelson home in Corinth was built in 1870 by Dutch Phillips. Nelson purchased it in 1897 from Mr. Sanders. It is located on the site of Fort Powell, on Taylor and Third streets. The original home, as built by Mr. Phillips, was a small, four or five room house, but when Mr. Nelson bought it he built a beautiful two-story Colonial style home containing about ten rooms. It has been in the Nelson family since purchased by Mr. Nelson; W. W. King, son-in-law of Mr. Nelson, being the present owner.

Mr. King had the house remodeled and two rooms added on the back. The front porch is made of red brick, with brick steps and a side brick walk leading to the gate. The large white columns extend to the roof of the house. The home is very attractive, located on a large and beautiful green lawn enclosed by a low, white paling fence. Around the lawn, just inside the fence, is a row of hyacinths, jonquils, and buttercups. Large oak trees are scattered over the lawn.

The house fronts west, and on the north is an orchard and garden, also a servant house. On the north side of the house, on the first floor are an old-fashioned parlor, dining room, kitchen, and latticed back porch. In this parlor, which is furnished with antique furniture, is a desk made from a seventy-five year old flat top rosewood piano that belonged to Mrs. King's mother, Mrs. Nelson; also an old style parlor sofa over one hundred years old that belonged to Mr. King's mother. There is a large open fireplace with tall brass andirons and a brass fender which belonged to Mrs. Nelson. A large copper kettle that also belonged to Mrs. Nelson, sets on the hearth. In this room are two rosewood tables; one a drop-leaf, and the other a tilt top; two large mahogany chairs with round shaped backs, upholstered in tapestry, and a baby grand mahogany piano which was given Mrs. King for a wedding present. This furniture is beautifully polished and has been well kept. The floors in this home are of highly polished hardwood.

The dining room furniture consists of a walnut dining table, with large carved legs, and chairs which belonged to Mrs. Nelson; a drop-leaf dining table made of cherry, 125 years old, which belonged to Mrs. Emma Jean White, grandmother of Mrs. King, now used as a serving table; a walnut sideboard, 125 years old; and a cherry press that belonged to Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. King's grandmother.

In the long hall is a spinning wheel over a hundred years old belonging to Mrs. Hunt. On the south side of the house is the large living room with library. Among the contents of this library are: two old Indian volumes; a Claiborne's History published in 1880; a letter written to H. R. King, father of W. W. King, from New Orleans, stamped in 1870; a letter of Administration of Lawrence County, Alabama, date of filing was 1869; a "Quit Claim" deed made in Shelby County, Tennessee, with a $5 tax stamp on it; a land deed of November 10, 1866, with a tax on seal which was $3.50; a $500 City Bond dated 1868; a letter to H. R. King at Leighton, Alabama, dated February 21, 1856; and an invoice for cotton to H. R. King from Bradley Wilson and Company, New Orleans, dated 1854. The price paid for the cotton was 8 1/8 cents.

In the library are two oil paintings; one of John T. Abernathy, of South Carolina, great-great-grandfather of Mr. King, born in 1799. The other one is of James Monroe White, grandfather of Mr. King, who died in 1869 of yellow fever. He was in the 1849 Gold Rush.

In the hall hangs the original farewell address of Andrew Jackson, and in another frame hangs the W. R. Nelson Commission in the State of Mississippi in the War between the States. The testimonial on this commission was John Petters, and it was dated 1861. All the bedrooms in this house are furnished with furniture handed down from Mr. and Mrs. Nelson's people. (1)

Rose Cottage

Rose Cottage was built in 1859. Col. W. N. Inge bought it soon after it was built and lived there until 1873 - all during the war period. This home consisted of six large rooms, wide hall through the center, with a porch in front. Around the top of the house was a balustrade (called Fish Pond top). A large cistern built of brick and cement, shaped like a jug to contain rain water, was in the rear of the house.

This house was the headquarters of General Albert Sydney Johnston during the War between the States. It was occupied by him when he went out to the Battle of Shiloh, where he was killed. He lay in state here April 6, 1862. When

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(1) Mr. and Mrs. W. W. King, Corinth, Miss.



THE GISH RESIDENCE

This modern home stands on a revered plot in Corinth as the site of the old Inge home known as "Rose Cottage." Here General Albert Sidney Johnson lay in state. It was Augustus Evans Inge who draped his body in the Confederate flag just before it was shipped to New Orleans for burial.

he was brought back right after he was killed he had some of the lunch in his pocket that Mrs. Inge had prepared for him.

Col. Inge, of the 12th Mississippi, on General Johnston's staff, on the day of battle had three horses shot from under him.

Mrs. Inge wrapped General Johnston's body in the Confederate flag for burial, and when she asked for a pair of scissors to cut off a lock of General Johnston's hair, one of his soldiers pulled out his sword and cut it off.

W. R. Borroum bought Rose Cottage in 1873 and lived there with his sister, Mrs. Maggie B. Johns, until his death in 1892. Mrs. Johns lived here with her son and her niece, now Mrs. Lula (R. T.) Adams, until they married when she was left alone. Mrs. Johns continued to live here until it burned on Christmas Day, 1920. The property was then sold, divided, and Mrs. Jim F. Gish bought it and built one of the most beautiful brick homes in Corinth.

Dr. W. A. Johns, eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist, has lived here since he was four years old. (1)

Old Home Site Selected for School

"Corinth's new school building will be located on a site where, in earlier days, stood a home, an old fashioned garden, and a fish pond which were among Corinth's 'show' places.

"Visitors of this historic old city were taken to see the beautiful Colonial home of Thad L. Adams and his wife, Martha E. Randolph Adams, located near what is now the Municipal Golf Course, property which the city has decided to purchase as the location for a school building and athletic field.

"Mr. and Mrs. Adams, who built this home and lived in it in the comfortable fashion of old Southern families, were among the first settlers of Corinth. They lived out their lives here and are buried in the City cemetery.

"The home, facing Madison Street, burned many years

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(1) Mrs. Maggie B. Johns, Corinth, Miss.
Dr. W. A. Johns, Corinth, Miss.

ago. Behind it was a very fine garden, attended to by an Italian gardener who lived in a garden house, near the big house. Behind a garden was a fish pond - the show place of Corinth.

"Mrs. Irene Adams Frank, wife of John G. Frank, Vanderbilt University professor, and grand-daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thad L. Adams, recalls the beauty of the garden and fish pond, and how her grandpa filled it with large fish and planted roses all around the banks. The fish were so tame they came to the water's edge to eat from any one's hand. Many people came to see the fish pond and to feed the fish on Sundays and holidays.

"When a circus came to town the animals were watered at this pond and, weeks afterward, the big footprints of elephants could be seen.

"Most of this property is now known as the M. E. Adams estate (Thad Adams' wife was Martha Eliza Randolph). Mrs. Mary Adams Love, of West Park, New York, Mrs. Martha Adams Reese Miami, Florida, and Mrs. Irene Adams Frank, of Nashville, Tenn., are the joint heirs.

"The correct designation of the property purchased for the school site is a 'part of the Thad L. Adams homesite.'"(1)

The Duncan Home

The old Duncan home was built before the War between the States by W. L. Duncan. During the war General Beauregard took possession of this home and used it for his headquarters, and Mr. Duncan moved his family to Jacinto. Later, the home fell into the hands of a son, Thomas D. Duncan, and remained in his possession until his children were grown. Thomas D. Duncan was a Confederate veteran, fought in the Battle of Shiloh, and later wrote a book called "Recollections of the Civil War."

This old home originally stood on Jackson Street, but in later years was moved about a block and now faces on Polk Street, and stands as it was built, excepting a few minor repairs. It is a five-room frame house, with a front hall, and a long, narrow hall connecting four rooms and a

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(1) Weekly Corinthian in Corinth 1938 .

kitchen. The rooms have plastered walls. There is a front porch and glass panels at each side of the door. The outside walls are well preserved and have been painted gray. The house is surrounded by shrubbery and a hedge encloses the yard. In the back yard are some pear trees. A story is told by a granddaughter that her mother, when a small child, gave General Beauregard a hyacinth from the yard and that he took her in his arms and kissed her.

The old site on which this old home formerly stood is owned by Thomas Young and a nice modern home now stands there. It is on this site that now stands perhaps the largest and oldest tree in Corinth and, it is stated, that General Grant and other generals of the war hitched their horses to this tree. (1)

General Grant at Gerhart Home

In 1800 John Gerhart, father of Henry Gerhart, moved from Virginia with his wife and three boys and built his home just east of the Henry Gerhart home, now the Oscar Hinton property, and here Henry was reared. This home was sold to Oscar Hinton in 1918, and the old home torn away. The Gerhart home, built in 1860 by Mr. Gerhart himself, was one of the most beautiful places around Corinth. This was a two-story frame house with six rooms, a long porch with railing across the front, a large bay window in front of the second story. The rooms were very large, with high ceilings and plastered walls. There had been little repair work done on the house. It was on a very high lot and located on the Lion Head Springs Road, two miles from town. There is a cedar grove around the house, also a pecan grove and orchard planted by Mr. Gerhart himself. He was a good farmer, raised a lot of alfalfa, was very properous, and a veteran of the War between the States.

During the war General Grant took possession of all the land around this place, being stationed here with his cavalry. According to tradition, his soldiers built the Lion Head Springs. The statue of a lion's head was placed over the spring and the water ran through the lion's mouth. General Grant placed guards around the spring to keep the Rebels from poisoning the water. There were springs known as the Gerhart Spring and Box Spring also on this place.

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(1) Miss Gertrude Sanders, Corinth, Miss.

It is stated that during General Grant's stay at the Gerhart place his soldiers stole gold and silver from the homes and placed it in a cannon and buried it east of the Gerhart home. After the war men came from the North to Corinth in search of the buried treasure but were never able to locate it.

After the war, in 1880, Mr. Gerhart went to Los Angeles, California, and made his home there. He sold his property here to W. T. Adams, Sr., in 1885. In 1925 it was sold to R. M. Weaver, but D. Mercier has possession of the home at present. In 1925 Mr. Gerhart went to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and died in 1932. He was a cousin to O. M. Hinton's wife. (1)

Old Johns Home and Treasures

The old home of Captain R. A. Johns, on Jackson Street, was built in 1870. It consisted of five large rooms and a porch across the front. The family lived there until 1873, when Captain Johns died. It was then rented to a Miss Agnew, who conducted a private school there for a year or more. In 1933 the home was remodeled by Mrs. Cameron Stevenson, granddaughter of Captain Johns.

Many interesting and rare antiques are still in the home, among them are the following:

Three spool beds, solid walnut, over one hundred years old; one of the beds belonged to D. S. Street, one of the first settlers of the county; a piano, which was shipped from England; a sideboard, loveseat, secretary, shaving stand; the latter belonged to Mrs. Stevenson's great grandfather, John Pollock, of Tuscumbia, Alabama, and is over one hundred years old; two Seth Thomas clocks, chests of solid walnut; blue china plates; and solid brass candle sticks, which belonged to Mrs. Stevenson's great grandmother; a low chest with built-in tray for silver and linens, which was brought from Greenville, South Carolina, to Oxford in a covered wagon in 1840 by Patterson Borroum, Mrs. Stevenson's great grandfather.

Dr. Johns, a descendant of Captain Johns, has a suite of bedroom furniture over sixty years old which was handmade by a Mr. Majors; a student-made arithmetic over one

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(1) O. M. Hinton, Corinth, Miss.

hundred years old, which belonged to Mrs. Johns' father, and a dueling pistol that was given him by Colonel F. E. Whitfield. This pistol was given to Colonel Whitfield by General Boulanger. (1)

Other Corinth Homes

McGLATHERY home, which has been remodeled, was built before the War between the States by Mr. Young for his daughter, Mrs. Neely. Many years afterward the Neelys moved away and sold the place to Mr. Williams. It has changed hands several times and the present owner is Miss Emma McGlathery, for whose father McGlathery School, on the Shiloh Road, is named. This place is said to have been the headquarters of General Breckenridge during the war. While there he was ill and his soldiers would ride to the window to receive orders, and the places where the horses gnawed the sills are still to be found in one of the rooms. Miss McGlathery has owned the home for twenty-one years, but has had it remodeled. The present house is a one-story frame building of six rooms, two halls, and two porches. On the top of the front porch is a large center dormer. Before remodeling there was a small Colonial porch with a column at either side of the entrance. On the top of the house at the center was an ornament with a fancy railing around, imitating a roof garden. This is supposed to be the reason for its one-time name of "The Fish-pond House".

The O. L. MEEKS home, located on Madison Street, is a very attractive and pretty Colonial home. It is truly Colonial style, having an attractive porch with a banistered portico directly about it and four large square columns, two on either side of the entrance, which extend to the top of the portico. The house is a two-story frame dwelling, painted white with gray trimmings. It has been well-kept and remodeled twice, but the outside plan has never been changed. There are ten rooms and two halls, with stairway. The rooms are all very large with high ceilings, and are well finished on the inside. In the back yard are three large pecan trees and five apple trees, all transplanted by Mr. Meeks. The lot on which this home stands was bought by L. M. New, a sawmill man, from H. Mitchell in 1872, one of the founders of the city of Corinth. Mr. New started to build a home about the year 1876 but died before it was completed. It was sold to C. N. Pollock in 1891, who used it for rental property until the year 1914, when it was sold to O. L. Meeks, the present owner. Mr. Meeks slightly remodeled and completely

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(1) Mrs. Cameron Stevenson, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Miss Emma McGlathery, Corinth, Miss.

finished it for the M. W. Meeks' family home. Again, in 1928, Mr. Meeks had it remodeled and all modern conveniences installed. Almost all the timber in this house is of heart pine, which was cut by Mr. New at his mill in 1876.(1)

The SANDERS home, located on the corner of Foote and Kilpatrick streets, was built about the year 1868 by F. H. Sanders and Brother, General Merchandise and Cotton. The brother and family occupied the house for many years and it is still the home of Mrs. R. N. Sanders. After about thirty-five years it was remodeled, an upper story added a and new porches built. The house as it appears today is a large, two-story frame house, painted yellow, trimmed in white. There is a porch with white banisters and white columns extending across the front and east side, and a small porch with banisters at the west side. A small porch is at the center of the upper story, and large double windows on the front with their green shutters, give the house an air of early architecture. Eleven rooms and three halls constitute the size of the building, with all rooms on the first floor plastered and those on the second floor ceiled and papered. The yard is surrounded by a green hedge and has many large trees near the edge and at the side. (2)

The KILPATRICK home, which stands on Kilpatrick Street, was built soon after the War between the States by Judge Kilpatrick, according to the best information available. It was originally a large two-story frame house with a porch across the front; was painted white with grey trimmings. Two very large magnolia trees stand in the front yard, one on either side of the walk which leads to the front door. Three small gables add a picturesque feature to the upper story of the house. Seven rooms and two halls constitute the size of the house, with five rooms and hall on the lower floor and two rooms and hall on the upper floor. The large windows in the rooms had twelve panes each, and a chimney stood at each end of the house. A lovely garden with many rare bulbs is said to have been at the rear of the house in days gone by.

The Kilpatricks formed a prominent and outstanding family. Judge Kilpatrick was a lawyer, and at one time was mayor of Corinth. Kilpatrick Street, on which the home was located, was named for him. Miss Bessie Kilpatrick, a daughter of Judge Kilpatrick, taught the Men's Bible Class at the First Methodist Church for several years. She also taught in a Methodist college and married a distinguished

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(1) O. L. Meeks, present owner of the Meeks place, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Miss Gertrude Sanders, Corinth, Miss.

Methodist minister, Dr. S. H. C. Burgin, who is now pastor of the First Methodist Church in Dallas, Texas. There was another daughter, Miss Margaret Kilpatrick, who was a music teacher. She married Dr. Alsobrook, a surgeon in Plant City, Florida, who has a sanatorium there. Mrs. Kilpatrick lived at the old home until her death; at the present time the home belongs to Mrs. Burgin. (1)

The SMALL home on the corner of Douglas and Gloster streets was built by two brothers, J. R. and G. W. Small, in 1870. The architect was A. H. Seigrist and the two-story frame building was made of heart pine and walnut. The main part of the house runs out in an ell shape; the bath is at the side of the kitchen, with a hall between. On the first floor is a large hall with a long, straight elaborate stairway. The roof is very unusual, being a mansardo, with windows made in a fancy shape with fancy trimmings. This house has two entrances, one on the south side and the other on the east. Inside rooms are very large, with high ceilings and plastered walls. There are cabinet mantels in the rooms and very large closets. In the yard stands a holly tree, some large magnolia trees, and a few old cedars. The yard is enclosed with a paling fence. The old well-shed, built of lattice work, stands over the pump, and the old servant house is in the extreme north corner of the lot. On the west side of the house is a garden, vineyard, and some old pear trees. This home was sold to W. F. Wallace in 1896 and is still the property of his widow, Mrs. Fannie Wallace.

What is known as the old BOB ADAMS home is said to have been built by Captain Hilliard before the War. It is a two-story frame building formerly located on Taylor Street, but several years ago it was moved to the adjoining lot north. The original building had four large rooms, hall, and kitchen. It has since been remodeled and four rooms added. A narrow hall runs the entire length of the house, both upstairs and down. The inside walls are plastered and the front door has glass panels on each side. There are two brick chimneys, one at the north and one at the south end. The outside walls are well preserved, though dingy from age. A porch extends full length across the front of the house on the upper and lower stories. This house was purchased by Bob Adams from Jack Cogdell. Later it was sold by Mr. Adams to Kay Timlake and has been in his possession about twenty years. It is now known as the Nichols Boarding House. (3)

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(1) Dr. S. H. C. Burgin - Dallas, Texas.
Miss Gertrude Sanders, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Harry Small, Corinth, Miss.
(3) Charlie Nichols, Corinth, Miss.

The CANDLER home, located on the corner of Main and Filmore streets, was bought by Mr. Walker from the Government in 1858; the town was surveyed by him. Dr. J. M. Taylor bought the place at one time, but Mayor E. S. Candler, the present owner, has owned it for more than forty years. This was Mayor Candler's home during the twenty-eight years he served as congressman from this district. A large porch with white banisters, window shutters, and three gabled windows give the home an ante-bellum appearance and adding to the charm is the antique furniture and attractive cabinet mantels. Huge magnolias surround the house, which were planted by Dr. Taylor, the former owner, who grew them from seed brought from St. Augustine, Florida. Old servant houses still stand at the rear of the home. (1)

The old TANDY YOUNG home, said to be the third oldest home in Corinth, was built by the Rev. E. G. Gillenwaters who came to Corinth in 1855, and who preached the first sermon in the new town of Corinth. It stands as it was first built except an ell which now runs south instead of east. This old house is a two-story, eight-room building, with a large porch extending across the front of both the upper and lower stories. The inside walls are plastered. There are several large cedar trees in the front yard. This was, at one time, a beautiful old home surrounded by shrubbery and flowers which greatly enhanced its beauty. Dr. Stout once owned this place and lived in this home for several years and died there. He was buried in a vault in the corner of the yard, where two cedar trees now stand. Several years later his body was removed to the city cemetery. Later, this home was purchased by Frank Williams, and Tandy Young bought it from Mr. Williams in 1888. Mr. Young lived here until 1923, and since that time it has been occupied by tenants. The shrubbery and flowers have been neglected and the grass is about all that remains.(2)

Mrs. Tandy Young has a sampler which she made in school at the age of fourteen. This consisted of a piece of linen cloth with each member's name of the family and his birthday worked into it with a fancy stitch of colored thread. This piece is one hundred and eleven years old, being made in 1825.

The POLK home on Cottage Hill was once a seven-room house, with front and back porches and a wide hall extending through the center. This house was built in 1858 and was the

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(1) Mayor E. S. Candler, Corinth, Miss.
(2) R. L. Young, City Clerk, Corinth, Miss.



HOME OF MAYOR E. S. CANDLER

The lot on which this home is located was purchased from the Government in 1858, and has been the home of Mayor Candler for more than forty years.

girlhood home of Mrs. D. J. Hyneman, of Corinth, who was then Eugenia Polk. Mrs. Hyneman is a distant cousin of General Leonidas Polk, a hero of the War between the States, and a cousin of President James K. Polk. During the war the family took refuge from one place to another. When they returned home after the war they found everything they held dear gone or destroyed. They rebuilt the home and lived there several years. The only articles saved from their former possessions were one dozen teaspoons, one-half dozen tablespoons, and a turkey dish over one hundred years old, which Mrs. Hyneman's mother had brought from Virginia. Mrs. Hyneman married when she was twenty-three year old and her first home was built in 1869 on Jackson Street. Here the family lived for a number of years, selling it later. (1)

The home of MRS. PAUL JONES, located in the northern part of Corinth, on Filmore Street, has one of the prettiest gardens in town, covering about one-half block, and lays to the north side of the home. This lovely home is furnished throughout with many valuable heirlooms. Most of the furniture belonged to the Jones family several generations back and from Mrs. Jones' family (the Sheltons of Virginia). Among the beautiful antiques are two secretaries, one of these belonging to Mrs. Jones' great grandfather; a highboy, sofa, and numerous tables. Throughout the rooms, here and there, are beautiful solid brass candle sticks and old clocks. Portraits, many of them over one hundred years old, are on the walls.

Mrs. Jones is the proud possessor of many pieces of glassware and china which are over one hundred years old. The former owner came from North Carolina and settled near Bolivar, Tennessee, bringing most of this furniture through the country with him. Among the antiques is an old desk of solid rosewood made out of a piano. (2)

Historic Homes at Rienzi

Among the most beautiful old southern homes in Alcorn County now is the ROEBKE home, or, as it was first known, "The Wesley Williams Home", located in what is known as old Rienzi; (the Mobile and Ohio Railroad changing Rienzi to its present location). This house was built in 1873 by Mr. Skelley for Wesley Williams. It is a very pretty and attractive two-story house, painted white with green window

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(1) Mrs. D. J. Hyneman, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Paul Jones, Corinth, Miss.

shutters. It is not old and faded-looking, but bright and well-kept. There are eleven large rooms and four large halls; most of the rooms are 18x20 feet, with twelve-foot ceilings. The windows and doors are nine feet long and the windows come down to the floor. The rooms are plastered and papered. During the cyclone of 1874 all the plastered walls were cracked and trees were blown down, but the house was unharmed. The main part of the house stands as it was originally designed,but a new porch has been built. In 1931, electricity was installed in this home.

The large level lawn and spacious grounds surrounding this home make a beautiful setting. They are outlined with rows of pretty cedars which were planted there. Scattered over the lawn in front of the house are some enormously large oak trees and one of two cedars. At each side of the house are three or four large magnolia trees, and at the foot of the gently sloping lawn on the south side is a large, clear pond stocked with fish. Mr. Williams, one of the first settlers in Tishomingo County, as it was known, took this large stretch of land for pay for helping survey this county. Mr. Williams was also a lumberman, having several saw mills. It was near this site he built his first home of logs. The smoke house, built of logs 20x30 feet, was torn away two years ago. It was over a hundred years old. During the war Union soldiers stole their meat, as part of the Union forces were stationed there. The Methodist church was located on this farm, but was blown away in the cyclone.

The Rienzi cenetery is located on the south part of this farm.

Forty-one years ago Mrs. Roebke bought this beautiful historic place and still lives there. (1)

Leaving the main highway and going up a winding road is located the old home of JIM LORICK, said to be the oldest in Rienzi; built long before the War between the States. Several stately old cedar trees adorn the grounds. This large two-story home was built by John Austin, an undertaker, in about 1855. During the war, Rev. Mr. Booth, a Methodist minister, lived there, but years later it became the property of Jim Lorick. Mrs. Lorick possesses many beautiful antiques, some of which are heirlooms of her family, and she has bought many from time to time. Among the antiques are an old rosewood piano which was given to her by

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(1) Mrs. Georgia Roebke,Rienzi, Miss.
Harry Roebke, Rienzi, Miss.



THE ROEBKE HOME

A mong the most beautiful old southern homes in Alcorn County is the Roebke home located in Rienzi. It was built in 1873 with extra large rooms, high ceilings and long windows with shutters. Large old oaks and cedars stand here and there about the lawn.

her father when she was a young girl, and an old violin which belonged to her father, Mr. Kendell, and which is over one hundred years old. Mrs. Lorick has a lamp which once was in the old Cherry Mansion, an ante-bellum home at Savannah, Tennessee. She has a large collection of pressed glass and luster pitchers. (1)

Rural Homes

Dotted over the wooded hillslopes are the homes of many pioneers which are still used as homes by their descendants, or others who have purchased them.

One of the first homes built in this county was that of THOMAS MARTIN MEEKS, the founder of Theo. As they did not have a Government land office at the time he came to this county, he had to go to Holly Springs to the land office to buy his land, which consisted of 2,200 acres twelve miles from Corinth. It was a number of years before 1895 that he built his first home, a two-room log cabin, which still stands and is used as a barn. When the war broke out, Mr. Meeks enlisted, leaving his wife and an aunt to cultivate the land. During the war he lost everything he possessed, including this farm, but he went back to the land office in Holly Springs and bought it over again. About 1868 he built another home on the farm consisting of seven large rooms with a latticed hall to the dining room and kitchen. A deep dug well is enclosed in this long latticed hall or porch. It still stands in excellent condition after all these years. Mr. Meeks practically built the community, the schoolhouse, and the Shiloh Baptist Church on the place. The storehouse, cotton sheds, and the blacksmith shop that he built on this place in 1885 are still standing. Mr. Meeks had one of the first sawmills in the county operated by steam, some of the first machinery that the Adams Machine Company put out. A number of years ago Bob Lamberth bought this home and part of the farm. (2)

The OLD JUDGE ARNOLD home was built by a man named Cheney for Mr. Arnold long before the war. The rooms are extra large and the ceilings very high. It was in this house that Prof. Gibson lived for about twenty years while he was teaching the Gibson School at Rienzi, one of the early and outstanding schools in this county. Some of the girls attending this school boarded with Professor Gibson in this home. (3)

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(1) Jim Lorick, Rienzi, Miss.
Mrs. William Lorick, Rienzi, Miss.
(2) Hubert Meeks, Corinth, Miss.
(3) Mr. Perry, eighty-five years old, Rienzi, Miss.

her father when she was a young girl, and an old violin which belonged to her father, Mr. Kendell, and which is over one hundred years old. Mrs. Lorick has a lamp which once was in the old Cherry Mansion, an ante-bellum home at Savannah, Tennessee. She has a large collection of pressed glass and luster pitchers. (1)

Rural Homes

Dotted over the wooded hillslopes are the homes of many pioneers which are still used as homes by their descendants, or others who have purchased them.

One of the first homes built in this county was that of THOMAS MARTIN MEEKS, the founder of Theo. As they did not have a Government land office at the time he came to this county, he had to go to Holly Springs to the land office to buy his land, which consisted of 2,200 acres twelve miles from Corinth. It was a number of years before 1895 that he built his first home, a two-room log cabin, which still stands and is used as a barn. When the war broke out, Mr. Meeks enlisted, leaving his wife and an aunt to cultivate the land. During the war he lost everything he possessed, including this farm, but he went back to the land office in Holly Springs and bought it over again. About 1868 he built another home on the farm consisting of seven large rooms with a latticed hall to the dining room and kitchen. A deep dug well is enclosed in this long latticed hall or porch. It still stands in excellent condition after all these years. Mr. Meeks practically built the community, the schoolhouse, and the Shiloh Baptist Church on the place. The storehouse, cotton sheds, and the blacksmith shop that he built on this place in 1885 are still standing. Mr. Meeks had one of the first sawmills in the county operated by steam, some of the first machinery that the Adams Machine Company put out. A number of years ago Bob Lamberth bought this home and part of the farm. (2)

The OLD JUDGE ARNOLD home was built by a man named Cheney for Mr. Arnold long before the war. The rooms are extra large and the ceilings very high. It was in this house that Prof. Gibson lived for about twenty years while he was teaching the Gibson School at Rienzi, one of the early and outstanding schools in this county. Some of the girls attending this school boarded with Professor Gibson in this home. (3)

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(1) Jim Lorick, Rienzi, Miss.
Mrs. William Lorick, Rienzi, Miss.
(2) Hubert Meeks, Corinth, Miss.
(3) Mr. Perry, eighty-five years old, Rienzi, Miss.

The beautiful home of Dr. J. H. Hughes, Kossuth, standing a little distance from the highway, is what was known as the old FITZGERALD place. It was a two-story log house, built in 1847. The boards were hewed and put together with pegs. It was built by Rev. O. D. Fitzgerald, who lived there many years. It was in this home that the Union Army had their headquarters. Mrs. Fitzgerald and her eight daughters took care of the Union soldiers and cooked for them in the big open fireplace. They cooked in kettled that swung from large iron cranes and baked for them in the old Dutch ovens. Their looms and spinning wheels were kept busy night and day, not only for their own family but for their many needy friends who were left destitute during the war. Reverend Fitzgerald was a Baptist preacher, also a plow manufacturer, and served as chaplain under Col. M. P. Lowrey (founder of Blue Mountain College). A spinning wheel from this old home is now a relic at Blue Mountain College. Everyone of the children, eight girls and four boys, have some pieces of furniture from this home which they prize very highly. This old log home is now a part of a frame building used by Dr. Hughes as a garage and storeroom. (1)

The F. F. HINTON home, near Kossuth, was built in 1869. Mr. Hinton was married to Miss Henrietta Doggett, of Kossuth, and moved to Corinth with his bride in 1869 and located west of Waukomis Lake, about five miles from town. He cut the timber and hewed the logs of which the house was built, from the spot where the house stands. This house was a one-room log cabin, with large open fireplace and dirt chimney, and windows that shut from the outside. There was a very thick forest around the place and very few homes had been built at that time. Wild deer were frequently seen around the house. In this log cabin home five boys and twin girls were born. Later, in 1890, he built a modern home on the same site of the first home. It was a seven-room house, built in an ell shape. The walls were plastered, the laths being made by hand. There was a long front porch, also back porch, and an orchard and barn. The Federal soldiers built a spring called "Box Spring" on this place during the War between the States. This spring furnished the water for Waukomis Lake. T. F. Hinton sold the lake to the Waukomis Club in 1895. The T. M. R. Railroad bed formed a part of this lake; the road bed was built on the Hinton place in 1850 from Aberdeen to Hamburg, Tennessee; however the railroad was never completed. Mr. Hinton lived on this place

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(1) Mrs. M.T. Lockman, Corinth, Miss.



JIM LORICK HOME

Said to be the oldest home in Rienzi, built in 1855. It contains many antiques among them being a rosewood piano and a violin over one hundred years old.

until his death in 1895. After his death his son, T. F. Hinton, Jr., bought the place from the heirs and lived there for several years. He later sold it to J. D. Biggers. Rufe Smith purchased the place in 1932. (1)

Located twenty miles from Corinth is the BYNUM home, another antebellum home of much interest. It was built about 1845 by Joseph Bynum, who came from Chatham County, North Carolina, while the Indians still lived there. He had many slaves and they cut virgin timber, dressed the lumber, and built this home. It is a twelve-room, two-story, Colonial home, with large columns in the front. The house is put together with wooden pegs; the rooms are very large and the halls are wide. Surrounding this stately old home are old-fashioned flower and rose gardens and many huge cedar and magnolia trees. The postoffice was located in this home for about seventy-five years, and once a week all the people in the neighborhood would gather there to get their mail. This home was christened "Hatchie," as it was located in Hatchie bottom on the Hatchie River, and is known by that name to this day. (2)

Three miles from Farmington, on the Shiloh Highway, is the old homestead of COCK BINGHAM. In the earlier days this house was on the stage-coach road from Jacinto to Bolivar, Tennessee. The house, built in 1820, is a two-room log structure, with a wide hall between. The rooms are large, with high ceilings and windows. A fireplace at each end furnished heat and also a place to cook. The logs with which this house was built were hand-hewn. This old place is still standing and, until recently, has been occupied. There is much old-fashioned shrubbery, such as English dogwood, burr roses, and old-fashioned tree rosebushes, and hawthornes. This property belongs to J. M. Hardin, Route two, Corinth, Mississippi. (3)

Another interesting home in this county is the place erected by Phil Henson. It was built about 1830 and is a two-story structure of hand-sawed lumber. In the earlier days it was one of the finest homes in this section. It has large rooms, high ceiling,and stairway in the hall. The tall windows have green blinds, and a brick chimney and fireplace at each end served to heat the house. Large columns supported a front veranda. It is surrounded with giant oak and cedar trees; boxwood hedge bordered the walk, and old-fashioned flowers adorn the yard of this ante-bellum home. During the war it was used as a hospital. (4)

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(1) Oscar Hinton, Kossuth, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Joe Bynum, Corinth, Miss.
(3) Miss Maude Gipson, Corinth, Miss.
(4) Will Seago, Corinth, Miss.

Antiques in McAmis Home

The Hugh McAmis home was built on the site where the old Waits home formerly stood. It is a brick, English type bungalow containing eleven rooms and built in 1918. The architect was Hubert McGhee, of Memphis, Tennessee.

In this home are found the following antiques: two four-poster beds of solid walnut; one four-poster solid-walnut tester bed; several hooked rugs from Canada, one bordered with a rose design with the date 1897 woven in the center; an ante-bellum mahogany secretary; three Seth Thomas clocks; and a beautiful grandfather's clock in mahogany. In the home are also highboys and a dressing table in solid mahogany, one walnut sewing table, a rosewood sofa, a sleepy hollow chair, several other ante-bellum chairs, two ante-bellum mahogany veneer ottomans, a crotched mahogany sideboard, hand-made, which was in the McAmis home before the War between the States. There is a solid pierced brass fender used in the Cherry Mansion at Savannah, Tennessee, where General Grant was established at the time of the Battle of Shiloh. A beautiful French (lacquer) mirror and marble-top table are also in the living room, and a dozen rosewood, hand-carved antique chairs.

There are some family portraits of the McAmis family taken before the war. Mrs. McAmis has a very large collection of firearms and relics of the war.

Several beautiful pieces of silverware are among the relics. One of the most interesting is a solid silver table castor and two pieces of silverware, and solid brass candlesticks that were in the family before the war. Her collection of ante-bellum jewelry was stolen in March, 1922. Mrs. H. M. McAmis has a portrait of Colonel James McCord painted in 1821.

There are some documents and papers among her relics which she values. There is an old letter written from the University of Alabama in 1835 from Washington Miller to his sister, Caroline Miller. There is also a bill-of-sale of a slave and a few old newspapers, some of which are the oldest in the county. There is a copy of the "Tishomingo Democrat" published in Jacinto, Mississippi, Friday, September 27, 1850, by W. H. Jones. Also a copy of the North Mississippi Union published in Jacinto, Mississippi, Friday, May 9, 1851, by W. H. Jones. There are copies of the "Sub-Soiler and Democrat



HOME OF DR. FAYETTE WILLIAMS

Beautiful Colonial home containing many antiques. Among the valued pieces is a table at which General Grant was seated the morning of the Battle of Corinth.

dated Friday, January 5, 1877; Friday, February 9, 1877; Friday, March 2, 1877; and Friday, December 26, 1879; these were published at Corinth, Mississippi, by S. G. Barr, Editor and Publisher. The newspapers of 1850 and 1851 are worn with age, but the rest are in excellent condition.(1)

Miscellaneous Collections of Antiques

Mrs. J. F. Gish has in her possession a preserve dish and a brass preserve kettle over one hundred years old. Also, two silver spoons over a hundred years old, originally owned by Mrs. B. F. Liddon. These spoons are made of silver dollars with the monogram, "M. A. M."(2)

Mrs. Theodore Borroum has an embroidered Chinese shawl which her grandmother had in her trousseau, a gift her father brought her from China. There are two puff chairs, a spindle chair, and five French Provincial chairs, all over one hundred years old. Mrs. Borroum's mother bought these in New Orleans, Louisiana, from the Burnside Home, (old plantation home which was later turned into Sophie Newcomb College on Washington Avenue). (3)

The following articles, now owned by Mrs. Tillman Sorrel, are a knife and ink bottle brought by E. F. Sorrell, Jr., from France in 1829; a silver-mounted pipe and tobacco sack (seventy years old), originally owned by Thomas Sorrell, who lived in France, now belongs to Miss Anna Young.(4)

Mrs. Fayette Williams, Jr., Corinth, has in her home the table at which General Grant was seated the morning of the Battle of Shiloh; also a sideboard made of heart cherry 150 years old, and a scythe 150 years old used by William Burr Walker, grandfather of Mrs. Fayette Williams.

Mrs. C. Kendrick, Corinth, has in her possession the first piano ever brought to old Tishomingo. It came from Virginia and was owned by the Murdaugh family. It is a small square piano of rosewood, now over 100 years old. Mrs. Kendrick also has a pair of spectacles that belonged to Ruben Holmes Boone, the first white settler in Old Tishomingo, now Alcorn County, and a silver teaspoon which belonged to Littleberry Leftwick, father of Polly Leftwick. She has a half-bed of walnut which originally belonged to General Forrest.

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(1) Mrs. H. M. McAmis, Corinth, Miss.
(2) D. A. R. Records.
(3) Mrs. Theodore Borroum, Corinth, Miss.
(4) D. A. R. Records.

Mrs. Harry Small has portraits of William Green Campbell, Annie Brotherton Campbell, and Charles Gaston painted by L. A. C. Nelson in Memphis in 1883-85.

Mrs. L. W. Worsham, Corinth, has a daguerreotype of Thomas and Mary Bull in a mother-of-pearl holder which is 125 years old.

Mrs. Russell Dance, Corinth, has a painting of Lord W. Russell and family. This painting shows him bidding his family goodbye before going to his execution, which was ordered by Charles II, King of France. He was an ancestor of the famous Revolutionary soldier, Lieutenant Colonel James Wright Russell.

Mrs. Mary Kendrick, Corinth, has a painting on glass of Young Napoleon, Eliza, and Martha. She also owns four volumes of Goldsmith's "Animated Nature" which belonged to the Davis family, brother of grandmother of McAnulty, who died in 1836. She has an old Bible which is two hundred years old. A portrait of Rev. (Elder) Aleck Kendrick, father of Dr. A. Kendrick, and wife, painted in Louisville, Kentuckey, in the 40's. (1)

Indian Relics

In and around the Hatchie River bottoms and Hatchie Hills in the western part of the county many relics of the Indian occupation are found. Among these are an Indian battle ground, burying ground, and camp sites. Many of the oldest citizens remember their grandparents telling of the time when the Indians inhabited this land. Some even have the old land grants or deeds from the Indians.

Court Square in Jacinto

One of the most interesting and revered places in Alcorn County is the old ante-bellum town of Jacinto--the county's first seat of justice. The little red brick courthouse stands in the center of a shaded park, where stately trees adorn the old square. Jacinto is an old town and all of its little stores are built of wood, most of them constructed before the War between the States. Some of them are still used by the village merchants.(2)

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(1) D. A. R. Records.
(2) Mrs. Mary Kendrick, Corinth, Miss.

Old Land Grants

Land Grants copied from Record Book of Old Tishomingo County, State of Mississippi:

TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME: GREETINGS:

"Whereas, Benjamin McFarland Bradford has deposited in General Land Office of the United States a certificate of Register of the Land Office at Pontotoc - whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Benjamin McFarland Bradford according to the provision of two treaties with the Chicasaw Indians, date October 20, 1832- May 24, 1834, the Act of Congress 24th Day of April 1820, entitled: 'An act making further provisions for the sale of public lands' for southwest quarter of Section One, in Township Two, of Range Seven, East in the District of Land subject to sale at Pontotoc, Mississippi, containing one hundred and sixty and twenty one-hundredths of an acre.

"According to the official plat of the survey of the said lands returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor which said tract has been purchased by the said Benjamin McFarland Bradford.

"Now know ye, that the United States of America, in consideration of the Premises and in conformity with the several Acts of Congress in such case made and provided has Given and Gramted and by these presents do Give and Grant unto the said Benjamin McFarland Bradford and to his heirs, the said tract above described.

"To have and to hold, the same together with all the rights privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging unto the said Benjamin McFarland Bradford, and his heirs and assigns forever.

"In testimony whereof I, Martin Van Buren, President of the United States of America, has caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the General land office to be hereunto affixed.

"Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the 9th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-third.

Mrs. Harry Small has portraits of William Green Campbell, Annie Brotherton Campbell, and Charles Gaston painted by L. A. C. Nelson in Memphis in 1883-85.

Mrs. L. W. Worsham, Corinth, has a daguerreotype of Thomas and Mary Bull in a mother-of-pearl holder which is 125 years old.

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(1) D. A. R. Records.
(2) Mrs. Mary Kendrick, Corinth, Miss.

Old Land Grants

Land Grants copied from Record Book of Old Tishomingo County, State of Mississippi:

TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME: GREETINGS:

"Whereas, Benjamin McFarland Bradford has deposited in General Land Office of the United States a certificate of Register of the Land Office at Pontotoc - whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Benjamin McFarland Bradford according to the provision of two treaties with the Chicasaw Indians, date October 20, 1832- May 24, 1834, the Act of Congress 24th Day of April 1820, entitled: 'An act making further provisions for the sale of public lands' for southwest quarter of Section One, in Township Two, of Range Seven, East in the District of Land subject to sale at Pontotoc, Mississippi, containing one hundred and sixty and twenty one-hundredths of an acre.

"According to the official plat of the survey of the said lands returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor which said tract has been purchased by the said Benjamin McFarland Bradford.

"Now know ye, that the United States of America, in consideration of the Premises and in conformity with the several Acts of Congress in such case made and provided has Given and Gramted and by these presents do Give and Grant unto the said Benjamin McFarland Bradford and to his heirs, the said tract above described.

"To have and to hold, the same together with all the rights privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging unto the said Benjamin McFarland Bradford, and his heirs and assigns forever.

"In testimony whereof I, Martin Van Buren, President of the United States of America, has caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the General land office to be hereunto affixed.

"Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the 9th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-third.

By the President Martin Van Buren

By: Martin Van Buren, Jr., Sect.

James S. Wilson, Accounting Recorder of the General Land Office.

Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. Feb. 29, 1928,

"I hereby certify that the annexed copy of patent is a true and literal exemplification from the record which is in my custody in this office.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of this office to be affixed at the City of Washington on the day and year above written.

M. P. Lee Roy
Recorder of General Land Office."

"Land Grant certificate No. 21035: The United States of America.

To all whom the presents may come- Greetings:

According to the provisions of two several treaties with Chicasaw Indians dated October 20, 1832.

"Land Grant to John Norwood Smith of Franklin County, Alabama, to Indian Lands subject to sale at Pontotoc, Mississippi, and signed by President John Tyler, November 28, 1843.

"Land Grant United States to Maratha M. Griffins of Pontotoc County, Mississippi, dated November, 1848. Certified #21935. Signed by James K. Polk. Original grant owned by Mrs. H. M. McAmis." (1)

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(1) Record Book, Old Tishomingo County.

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Adams, W. T.	Corinth, Miss.
Archer, Mrs. J. W.	Corinth, Miss.
Borroum, Mrs. Theodore	Corinth, Miss.
Burkhalter, Mrs. Elizabeth	Corinth, Miss.
Burgin, Dr. S. H. C.	Dallas, Texas
Candler, Mayor E. S.	Corinth, Miss.
Curlee, Eleanor,	Corinth, Miss.
Curlee, Nell	Corinth, Miss.
Elgin, Mrs. Fred	Corinth, Miss.
Hinton, O. M.	Corinth, Miss.
Hyneman, Mrs. D. J.	Corinth, Miss.
Johns, Mrs. Maggie B.	Corinth, Miss.
Johns, Dr. W. A.	Corinth, Miss.
Jones, Mrs. Paul	Corinth, Miss.
King, Mr. and Mrs. W. W.	Corinth, Miss.
Lockman, M. T.	Corinth, Miss.
Lorick, Jim	Corinth, Miss.
Lorick, Mrs. William	Corinth, Miss.
McAmis, Mrs. H. M.	Corinth, Miss.
McGlathery, Miss Emma	Corinth, Miss.
Meeks, O. L.	Corinth, Miss.
Nichols, Charles	Corinth, Miss.
Norvelle, Leila	Corinth, Miss.
Reynolds, Joe	Rienzi, Miss.
Roebke, Mrs. Georgia	Rienzi, Miss.
Roebke, Harry	Corinth, Miss.
Sanders, Miss Gertrude	Corinth, Miss.
Small, Harry	Corinth, Miss.
Stevenson, Mrs. Cameron	Corinth, Miss.
Suggs, Mrs. Andy	Corinth, Miss.
Young, R. L. (City Clerk)	

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History of Old Tishomingo.

Chapter VII

FOLK CUSTOMS-FOLKLORE

History in any form has a fascination for almost every thoughtful reader, but after all, the greatest interest is in people, their various customs, manner of life, and home influences.

Everything centers around man; the world was made for the happiness and comfort of God's crowning creation - the human being. In view of this fact, the writers compiling this county history have listed in this chapter all available material pertaining to human interest, customs, dress, religious observances, folk tales and legends, and other features which influence the life of the community. Each county has customs particularly its own, yet in a general way all Mississippi history of this character is much the same. Negroes with their superstitutions, as slaves on the southern plantations, have left an influence that only time can dispel. The romance of Indian legends never fails to add a mystery and charm. -- Hattye B. Sturkey.

Customs Connected With Particular Days

The celebration of the first day of the calendar year, NEW YEARS DAY, is one of the oldest of festivals. The reason of its observance has been varied, of course, by the different calendar systems. Its holiday character is today well nigh universal in civilized countries. The arrival of the first day of the new year is signalized by the clang of bells and the blare of whistles. (1) Corinth is unlike many cities that make New Year's Day a holiday; instead, merchants and business men try to make it a good business day. They hold to that old tradition, "the entire year will be like New Year's Day," so they endeavor to make it the best day possible. However, the banks and postoffices observe the day by closing. In many of the homes a New Year's dinner of peas and hog jowl is served for the belief is that if one has black-eyed peas on that day he will have plenty to eat throughout the new year.

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(1) Lincoln Library of Essential information .

The FOURTH OF JULY, the birthday of American Independence, is the greatest of all holidays in the United States. On this day in the year 1776 the Declaration of Independence, as prepared by a committee of five, of which Thomas Jefferson was chairman, and amended by Congress, was signed. This day is celebrated in Alcorn County with much enthusiasm. The merchants and business firms close their doors and take a holiday. Ball games, wrestling matches, and picnics comprise the various diversions. A display of fireworks is enjoyed in the evening, after which dancing takes place, with music furnished by an orchestra aboard the "Show Boat" on the lake.

The first ARMISTICE DAY, November 11, 1918, will never be forgotten. Hearts rejoiced to know that the great World War was over. American Legion Posts put forth every effort on Armistice Day to make it a joyous occasion. Flags are out in front of business firms and houses all over the city and the windows in the uptown section are decorated in bunting and flags. It has been the custom here to stage a big parade in which business firms and clubs have beautiful floats. The American Legion has offered prizes for the best float and all are so beautiful and original that it is difficult for the judges to decide which is the best. At eleven o'clock the whistles blow and for three minutes every head is bowed in reverence to the many thousands who made the great sacrifice. At twelve o'clock the American Legion Post serves "army stew" to all Legionnaires and their families. (1)

THANKSGIVING DAY is a day set apart annually and appointed by the president of the United States and the governors of the various states for giving thanks to God for the favors and mercies of the past year. It is essentially a harvest festival and owes its origin to the Pilgrim Fathers. Despite the lean harvest of the summer of 1621, Governor Bradford decreed a day of Thanksgiving and rejoicing for the scanty crop which had been gathered. (2) All Corinth awakens early on this day for union services of all the churches which are held at seven o'clock, and a very impressive sermon is delivered on praise and thanksgiving. For this occasion the church is decorated with fruits, grains, and other products of harvest time. Many thanksgiving dinners are served, usually consisting of turkey with all the dressings. There is a football game in the afternoon, and the local theatre always shows a very appropriate picture for this holiday. The American Legion hall is again decorated for the festive occasion of a Thanksgiving dance,

(1) Wesley Geister, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Lincoln Library of Essential Information.

with music by the orchestra composed of Corinth's young men.

CHRISTMAS, meaning Christ's Mass, is applied to the festival commenorating the birth of Christ and is celebrated on December 25. The exchange of gifts had its origin in medieval times, but the use of Christmas cards dates from the latter part of the nineteenth century. The Christmas tree, so much a part of the celebration, is believed to be of heathen origin, when the palm tree was used in the ceremonials in the worship of the Egyptian goddess, Isis. In our country the fir, the cedar, and sometimes the pine is used in the Christmas celebration instead of the palm. Corinthians try to make this holiday the happiest in the year, and Christmas programs at the different organizations and clubs are very impressive. Christmas tree programs are held by churches and other organizations in the country, but not so much in the towns. The children always hang up their stockings on Christmas-eve night for a visit from old St. Nick. The Chamber of Commerce arranges a Christmas program in which merchants and business houses co-operate by placing a Christmas tree decorated with colored electric lights in front of each place of business.

On WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY all business houses and numerous homes have flags floating in the breeze. All banks and the postoffice are closed. The different rooms in the city schools have a program honoring this day.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY is observed in the public schools by appropriate programs.

NATIONAL MUSIC WEEK is a natural outgrowth of the success of many local music weeks which were the pioneers in the movement. This observance now represents the joint efforts of nearly fourteen hundred cities and towns to impress upon their population the importance of music in the life of both the individual and the community. Corinth is one of the many cities that appreciate music. Programs are arranged by different clubs throughout the city and each day during Music Week these programs are given.

The second Sunday in May is MOTHER'S DAY, not a holiday but a day observed in reverence to mothers. Mothers are given some token of love, whether great or small, to express affection and reverence.

MEMORIAL DAY, May 30, is also known as "Poppy Day" and

the American Legion has a corps of pretty girls everywhere on the streets selling poppies to help those who have been so loyal to their country. The banks and postoffice are closed, flags are floating in front of every business house, and the American Legion places small flat wreaths on the graves of all veterans in the National Cemetery, where more than 6,000 soldiers and World War veterans lie buried. (1)

Eve of all Saints, or HALLOWE'EN, October 31, is looked forward to by every child in the county, and the children and young people in Corinth enjoy it. Costumes for the young people are made by the mothers. There is no end of parties on hallowe'en and all participants dress in costume with masks, and games are played and fortunes told.

Superstitions

Alcorn County has many "black mammies" who were slaves of the whites before the War between the States and who still think that the white people are the best friends they have ever had. These black mammies are very superstitious. An old darkey, Amy Stiger, tells of the signs and superstitions in which she believes. She said, very postively, that if you will rub a child's gum with rabbit brains he will have no trouble cutting teeth. She also believes that children should be given catnip tea to keep the hives out, and she insists that a child should wear a dime around his neck as an aid to teething. All Negroes believe that one should carry a rabbit foot at all times to conjure good luck. All the Negroes here believe in ghosts and have many stories to tell of how they have seen ghosts, such as men riding along without heads and similar apparitions.

A Negro FUNERAL is a gala affair. Even though Negroes stand in awe of the dead, they will attend a funeral, dress in their best, and often have string music. The Negroes have an organization which requires its members to wear white to the funerals, and such an assembly forms an impressive procession at the funeral of a member. (2)

Table and Dress Customs

In this section of the country the noon meal is the principal meal of the day. The tables are set in a neat, clean manner, usually with a centerpiece of flowers or fruit.

(1) Mrs. Etta Crocker, Corinth, Miss.
Mrs. Effie George, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Amy Stiger, Corinth, Miss.
Laura Condra, Corinth, Miss.
Aunt Sara Brown, Corinth, Miss.

The father sits at one end of the table and the mother at the other, with the children between. Where servants are not employed, the complete meal is placed on the table before the family is seated. The father does the carving and the mother the serving. In other cases, after the father does the carving, he has the plates stacked in front of him and, placing the meat and vegetables on each, passes it to the different members of the family.

In the homes where servants are employed they serve the meals in courses; first, soup or fruit cocktail is served, followed by courses of meats and vegetables, salid, dessert, and coffee. Many times coffee is served in the living room. Many a hostess has her servant place the coffee with cigarettes, ash trays, and matches in front of her on a low table in the living room, preferring to serve coffee herself without any help. The evening meal in most of the homes here is a very light one consisting mostly of what was left over from the noon meal, or sandwiches and drinks are often served. However, in some homes where the family does not get home until evening, the evening meal is the main repast of the day.

Many of the older women in Corinth and Alcorn County still wear the old-style clothing. (1)

Mrs. Millie Adams, who was interviewed, says she remembers distinctly the happenings of the past. She is a typical old-fashioned lady, and still wears wrappers, slat bonnets, long skirts, and aprons which tie around the waist. The modern way of dressing does not appeal to her, so she wears the fashions of many years ago. (2)

Mrs. Nannie Anderson, an old settler, likes to talk about the past and clings to the old ideas of dressing. She wears an old-fashioned bonnet with quilted headpiece and a high full crown. She does not care for hats, but always wants a nice, clean, starched bonnet when she dresses up. She wears long skirts and dressing saques. (3)

Mrs. Ken Vuncannon is another typical olf-fashioned lady. Nearly any Saturday you may see her in town with a huge bonnet made with a full-gathered crown and quilted headpiece. She wears an ankle length mother hubbard dress, high-top shoes, and a hip apron. (4)

Mrs. J. S. Utley, of Corinth, is another old lady who prefers to talk of the past. She wears a wool fascinator tied under her chin, in place of a hat or bonnet.

(1) Ira Lee Ramsey, historian, Historical Research Project, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Millie Adams, Corinth, Miss.
(3) Miss Namie Anderson, Corinth, Miss.
(4) Mrs. Ken Vuncannon, Corinth, Miss.

Her dresses are ankle length, made on the mother hubbard style, and belted down with an apron tied around her waist.(1)

Courtship and Marriage Customs

In the pioneer days the customs of courtship and marriage differed very much from what they are today. The girls, as a rule, were not allowed many privileges and had dates only about two nights a week - on Wednesday and Sunday. They were not allowed to go with boys alone, but must have a crowd with them. The young man accompanied his friend to church or else the family did not approve of him. The average time of courtship was about one year, and the man had to ask the girl's father for his consent to be married. The young couple were usually married on Saturday, and very often came to the courthouse and a justice of the peace performed the ceremony. Then a wedding supper was held and all the friends invited, many bringing presents for the bride. The next day they went to the groom's home for the "infair." They did not have "honeymoons" in the country longer than two days, and this usually consisted of visiting the newly-acquired relatives before settling down to housekeeping. They were often serenaded the first night in their new home by the young folks of the community.

Social Customs

The social functions in the rural districts are far different from the urban; however, they enjoy these occasions and the entire community usually gather at all such affairs.

CANDY MAKING is an interesting occasion. The girls bring sorghum molasses which they cook into candy. The boys help them pull the candy and after it is cooled they cut it into sticks and serve to the entire crowd. At the candy-breaking the boys choose a partner and draw stick candy from a box. Each couple is allowed to draw until they match pieces of candy, then it would be another's turn. This affords much merriment among the young people. Usually, the music consisted of a fiddle, guitar, mandolin, and maybe a harmonica. After the candy-breaking, they usually dance the square-dance, and the Virginia Reel. For these occasions the rooms are decorated with flowers and chairs are placed for the older people who come as spectators.

LOG ROLLINGS were very popular in the early days, and a good dinner was always served to the men who took part in the rolling of logs and clearing of land during the day. At night they had music and singing, or some other form of

(1) Mrs. J. S. Utley, Corinth, Miss.

entertainment. Frequently, when a farmer was ill and his crop wasn't worked out, the neighbors would go and work it for him until he recovered. This custom still prevails in many sections.

When a new pastor comes to a community the first honor shown him by his people is in giving him a "POUNDING." Everyone is invited and all who come bring a pound of something to eat and if unable to come, they send it. Some also give money. Usually they have a violin and guitar for music and surround the house playing the music before entering.

There are YEARLY PICNICS and BARBECUES at different places. People bring their dinner and stay all day. Different organizations often have their stands selling lemonade and all kinds of cold drinks, ice cream, sandwiches, cakes, and some stands even sell plate lunches. These picnics are many times a family reunion, or uniting of old friends after many years of separation.

Often, throughout the county, especially in the fall and winter, SPELLING CONTESTS or fiddle contests are held and great crowds come to hear them.

Through the long winter afternoons many a QUILTING BEE or quilting party is held. When a woman of the neighborhood pieces a quilt and places it in the quilting frames she invites a number of her friends in to help her quilt it. In the country they are invited to come in the morning and spend the day, going home late in the afternoon in time for supper. In town they invite friends in to quilt in the afternoon, and many times a delicious lunch or plate is served in the middle of the afternoon. Many a beautiful quilt has been finished in this way, and all who have one, number it among their prized possessions.

Often, in many a home throughout the county, friends gather in what they call "A SINGING," and have a pleasant evening singing and playing games. All the popular songs of the day, as well as gospel songs, are sung. In these gatherings many a romance is started. Sometimes refreshments are served. Happy nights, during winter especially, are spent this way. In summer these gatherings are more in the form of ice cream suppers. More often they are held at school houses or churches, and ice cream and cake are sold for the benefit of a school or church. (1)

(1) Ira Lee Ramsey, Corinth, Miss.

Each city in the county, prior to the cotton carnival in Memphis, Tennessee, puts on a BEAUTY REVIEW to select the most beautiful and popular girl who will go to the carnival in Memphis to represent her city. The beauty review in Corinth is sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce and held in the auditorum of the Corinth High School. The young ladies are selected by different business firms. The ones chosen ride on the Corinth float in Memphis and are the official representatives of their city.

FISH FRYS are common in the rural sections. The lakes and streams near Corinth abound in fish, and women as well as men enjoy fishing. Very often a party of men fish all day and at night invite their friends to come out and enjoy the fish fry. Of course they have everything else that goes with fish, such as coffee, pickles, and other delicacies. After they finish the supper, they sit around the fire and tell stories or sing, and the evening passes away in a delightful manner.

Wherever a group of men, young or old, gather together in the country you can be sure you will find them either PITCHING HORSESHOES or pitching dollars, for these furnish great sport, and when they tire of these they play checkers or tell fish stories.

Many Corinthians enjoy a good COCK FIGHT and several possess these game fowls. The game fowl has always been a favored, if not the most admired, breed of domestic fowls. The natural result has been the development of a great number of varieties.

Religious Customs

In the country the people meet once or twice a year and have a GRAVEYARD CLEANING. This is where all the people in a community meet at the church or graveyard and bring hoes, shovels, rakes, and other implements and clean the grass and weeds from the graves, filling in those that are sunken. Baskets of dinner are brought and at twelve o'clock they are opened, and spread together under the trees and enjoyed. The work is completed in the afternoon and the graves decorated with cut flowers.

Also in the country a DECORATION DAY is observed, where the community gathers at the church and usually a sermon is preached in the morning and the graves decorated

with flowers. Dinner is served on the ground, and the afternoon is spent in singing. When one dies in the country a lot in the cemetery is selected without cost, and friends dig the grave at any place designated by some member of the family, the plot selected will be known as the family lot, and any or all members of the family may be buried beside this grave.

CHILDREN'S DAY is observed in the country on the third Sunday in May. This is a big day for the rural communities and churches. People in the community gather at the little church in the morning or on Sunday night and listen to a program of songs, speeches, and duets rendered by the children of the neighborhood. If this program takes place in the morning, usually dinner is served on the ground and then singing is arranged for the afternoon, lasting until about four o'clock. In the towns the different churches observe this day with special programs and music appropriate for the day. The churches are always beautifully decorated.

Some churches observe HOME-COMING DAY. The purpose of this meeting is to worship and renew acquaintances. Many visitors attend these meetings from other communities. Also it is the custom to have home-coming days or family reunions at the residence of a relative, where a bounteous dinner is prepared for the guests. Relatives of several generations attend these meetings and often have group pictures made. These home-coming days usually take place when a son or daughter or some other relative from a distant city comes back to make a visit.

EASTER SERVICE is one of the most beautiful and impressive church observances held in the county. Usually the churches worship with sunrise prayer service at six o'clock in the morning. Not only the grown-ups enjoy Easter, but the children are overjoyed with egg hunts and Easter bunnies. The children in town usually have bright colored baskets of candy eggs which are decorated with Easter bunnies and baby chicks. Each Sunday school class has an egg hunt and many of the homes invite children in for similar parties. In the country, hen eggs which have been colored are used and usually a community egg hunt is held at the school or church.

The rural ASSOCIATION of the Primitive Baptist Church is held each third Sunday in May. This meeting takes place on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. There is preaching services every day, and Sunday dinner is served on the ground. They worship with foot-washings and have sermons both in the morning and afternoon.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE is held by the Methodist church. The first of the year each member is assessed dues for the year. All routine business of the church is carried on at these meetings. At the conference in November, the pastor and elders for the ensuing year are given their appointments, and plans are made for the next year's work at this meeting.

Yearly there are REVIVAL MEETINGS at the different churches throughout the county, and regardless of denomination, everyone tries to go. In the country they have their all-day meetings with preaching in the morning and again in the afternoon, and many spread their dinners together. The preacher and his singer go home with one of the members of the church to be his guests for the night. (1)

Singing Conventions

The first Saturday in April the annual Singing Convention is held in the courthouse, and lasts two days - Saturday and Sunday.

People come from far and near, and mostly gospel songs are sung. Occasionally some old-fashioned songs that are very near and dear to all are sung. There is such a crowd in town these two days it is almost impossible to get a parking place. Many hundreds who fail to get a seat in the courthouse can listen outside. People in this vicinity and surrounding country look forward to this event every year. Throughout the county they have these annual singings at different school houses and churches, singing gospel hymns. Each family brings dinner; sometimes a dozen or more families put their snowy-white table clothes on the ground together and spread their dinners. If there are any strangers without dinner, someone of the dozens of groups will ask him or her to eat with them. The singing begins about ten o'clock on Sunday morning and lasts till three o'clock in the afternoon.

Ghost Tales

There are several places in and near Corinth that are said to be haunted. About two miles north of Corinth stands a stately old home which was the abode of an old bachelor who lived there alone and, after his death, people say that peculiar noises could be heard. Some even say they have seen spirits of the dead around this old place. It is near the Henry Cemetery and it is alledged that at dusk, or after dark, a light shines from this old house and reflects on certain

(1) Ira Lee Ramsey, Historian, Historical Research Project, Corinth, Miss.

tombs in the cemetery nearby. For many years nobody would live in the old house because of these peculiar noises.

Similar stories are told about another old home one and one-half miles west of Corinth. It was partly demolished during a storm in 1923, and it is said that years ago a man committed suicide in this house and that his spirit has been seen walking around the place.

There is a spot about eight miles south of Corinth which is said to be haunted. A man who was killed by robbers is buried at the foot of a hill, and it is said that the spirit of this man returns and has been seen walking around, and peculiar noises have been heard nearby. Years ago superstitious people would not pass this spot after dark.

What is known as the "Old Fitzgerald Home", on College Hill, two miles west of Corinth, is called a haunted house. It is said that at about dusk in the evening a light can be seen moving from a hollow nearby and then going down at a certain place in the yard near some tall cedar trees. It is also said that the doors will not stay fastened even if locked. Some think that money is buried under the house, and in digging for this money a coffin was unearthed. These superstitions have kept people from living in the house for a number of years. (1)

(1) Mrs. Cara Tankersley, Corinth, Miss.
Mr. Spears, Corinth, Miss.

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Chapter VIII

OUTLAW DAYS

The first influence of gangs of horse thieves and raiding parties was felt in old Tishomingo County (a part of which is now Alcorn) many years before the War between the States, as well as years afterward, according to S. M. Castelberry who is now (1936) ninety-one years of age. He remembers as a child hearing his father tell about horse thieves and gangs of robbers who operated in this county.

War Raids

About 1864 during the war, Union raiding armies from the North came through subjecting the county to wholesale destruction. A raiding party of Union cavalry, coming down from Tennessee, was driven back by General N. B. Forrest and his brave Confederate horsemen.

In the fall of 1864 General Sherman conducted a widespread raid through the very heart of the Confederacy from Chattanooga to the sea, stripping the country of corn, cattle, hogs, horses, sheep, poultry, and everything that they could use. The fields were thrown open as pastures or the forage hauled away for the use of their animals. Railroads were torn up and buildings burned. All property that was useful to the Southern cause was destroyed or seized. (1)

Just after the battle of Shiloh a raiding party of about one thousand men tore up the country from Shiloh to Corinth, taking all food in the homes, all chickens, cattle, horses, and anything that would be of any use to them.

Gangs and Their Leaders

One of the most notorious gangs that ever came to this country was JESSE JAMES and his men, who robbed the Taylor bank in Corinth. For a week or more the four men, whose identity was unknown but who were in reality Jesse and Frank James, Clell Miller, and Bob Pitts, had been boarding at Jack Hooker's, near Guys, Tennessee, just across the line from Alcorn County.

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(1) Pearl Vivian Guyton, The History of Mississippi, pp. 174-76.

At night they stayed at their hiding place near the Hooker home. While they were at this place they came to Corinth several times and went into the Taylor bank at different times on the pretense of being on business. The bank stood at the present location of Tyson's Undertaking establishment on Filmore Street; in fact, the same two-story brick building which is still standing was the one in which the bank was located. The robbery occurred in November, 1874 around noontime. Jesse and Frank James went into the bank for the money while their men waited on the outside. John Taylor, president of the bank, and a Negro, named Andy Williams, were the only ones in the bank at the time of the hold-up. Jesse struck Mr. Taylor, cutting a gash across his forehead, and shot the Negro to intimidate him when he started to run to give the alarm. After obtaining the money, Jesse put it into a leather bag which he had borrowed at a store nearby. He left the bank and went to where his men waited with their horses, and all left town by going out Filmore Street and shooting back as they rode out yelling: "Here goes your Corinth Bank." No one dared follow them. They went out the old Purdy road to where the Henson Schoolhouse now stands. Then they turned east and went across to the Shiloh road, stopping at the old Marvin Church to count their loot, and here they left some silver coins scattered on the ground in their haste to be on their way. It was discovered that they got about $10,000 in money from the bank. They were not caught then, but Jesse was killed in St. Joseph, Missouri, in about 1880 by Robert Ford, who was a cousin to James. It was said that he joined the band for the sole purpose of killing Jesse and to receive the reward of $50,000 which was offered for him. The story goes that they were both in an apartment in St. Joseph and Jesse was hanging a picture on the wall, and Ford, knowing that he was unarmed, shot him.

Another band of notorious outlaws that passed through this county in the earlier days was the BURROWS GANG. Although they did not do any robbing in this county, they passed through it several times going back and forth to their hiding place which was just over the line in Alabama. They were train robbers and robbed a Frisco train at Amory, taking $30,000. As they did no robbing in this county not much is known of them. (1)

The DAVENPORT GANG was another band of desperadoes who operated in this county and the following story tells of their operations:

(1) S. M. Castleberry, Corinth, Miss.

"In the fall of 1868 Jack Hardwick hauled to Burnsville and sold a bale of cotton. Later in the day he was held up in the streets and the money taken from him by Jack Davenport, who was credited with being the leader of a gang of hard characters infesting the neighborhood. Hardwick subscribed to an affidavit setting forth the above facts and a warrant was issued by a justice of the peace and placed in the hands of Sheriff Beall. On December 15 the sheriff was informed that the Davenport gang intended to hold up the Memphis and Charleston pay car, due to pass through Burnsville that night.

"Sheriff Beall deputized Jim Patrick, Tom Wade, W. D. Davis, W. R. Smith and Jack Hardwick and, hastening to Burnsville, surrounded the town shortly after dark. Slowly closing in the officers encountered the Davenport crowd, in the pitched battle which followed Jack Davenport was killed by W. R. Smith; Tobe Charlton and a man named Luter were captured, and the remainder of the gang escaped.....

"The sheriff had more prisoners than he could safely escort to Jacinto with the small force at his command, as it was to be expected that the members of the gang who had made their escape would attempt to rescue their comrades. Leaving Charlton and Luter at the Burnsville depot under guard of the posse, and taking Lawson and Weathers, the sheriff hurried to Jacinto and safely landed his prisoners in the county jail. Returning to Burnsville as soon as possible, Sheriff Beall found that some unknown people had been there during his absence and had taken Charlton and Luter from the guard and shot them, the bodies being laid out on the depot platform." (1)

In September, 1870, JIM GILMER, a resident of this county, was killed near Purdy, Tennessee. The following report is from the Jackson, Tennessee, Tribune of the same date:

"Our readers will remember that in our last issue we gave an account of the pursuit, capture, and imprisonment of Jim Gilmer, the most daring rogue that ever figured in North Mississippi or West Tennessee. We then predicted that Jim Gilmer would escape from Purdy jail, or be disposed of by an outraged community. The jailor at Purdy, deeming the jail insecure, and under orders from Judge Hurst, attempted to remove Gilmer to Nashville for safe keeping, and rumor states that while being conveyed to his destination his guard was overpowered and Gilmer riddled with bullets, fired by unknown parties clad in the costume of the ghostly Klan. A gentleman told us that he saw Gilmer's body at Corinth, and that there were five bullet holes

(1) Historical Edition, Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.

in the back of the neck. The body was in charge of Gilmer's brother, to whom it has been delivered according to his request. It is also stated that, anticipating death on the outset of his journey, he had given specific directions in regard to the disposition of his money, clothes, and other valuables. At the time of his death, requisitions for Gilmer from three states were in the hands of the military authorities at Corinth, and in addition to his other acts of villainy, it is said that he is a successful polygamist, having six living wives. Altogether his life was one of romance, daring, and great wickedness, and his death will not be regretted by any lover of order and peace." (1)

Deserters

"On the evening of the 15th of December, 1858, a man was found dead near the road leading from Iuka to Eastport, the body being in an advanced state of decomposition. The jury of inquest accused ALEXANDER KIBBY with murder, and when arrested he had in his possession a pair of boots, identified as having been the property of the deceased. At the committing trial Kibby was adjudged guilty and remanded to jail. The March, 1859, grand jury returned a true bill charging Kibby with murder in the first degree. On application of the defendant the case was continued from term to term until the issuance of a proclamation by President Jefferson Davis pardoning all parties at the time confined in the jails of the South who would agree to enter the Confederate army.

"Kibby accepted with pleasure this chance for freedom, and on being liberated made his way north as rapidly as possible and joined the Third Michigan Regiment. After the close of the war Kibby returned to Tishomingo County (Old Tishomingo, a part of which is now Alcorn) and in June 1903, was living near Corinth. While driving into Corinth his team became frightened and running away, killed him."(2)

"While the Fifth Ohio Cavalry was stationed at Camp Davis, one-half mile west of Alcorn switch, BUNYON RODGERS, a resident of the neighborhood who had furnished the Federals considerable information at different times, rushed into the camp one day and informed the commander that General Forrest was at Rienzi, Van Dorn at Jacinto, and Wheeler at Burnsville, and were preparing to move on to the camp at once. Rodgers appeared to be greatly frightened and showed no disposition to leave his friends. Scouts were at once

(1) Jackson (Tenn.) Tribune of 1870.
(2) Historical Edition, Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.

sent out, and after visiting the places named, returned with the information that it was a false alarm. Colonel Burk, in command at Camp Davis, to show his appreciation of Rodgers' good intentions, ordered him tied to a board and placed in a conspicuous place, where he was kept for two weeks." (1)

Ku Klux Klan

It is claimed that the Ku Klux Klan was founded in Pulaski County, Tennessee, in the summer of 1866, by a number of young men for social pleasure and amusement, and that weird and grotesque ceremonies were employed in the initiating of novices. The meeting place of the Klan was in an old residence which had been dismantled by a storm and was regarded by the Negroes as "haunted"; it was thus brought into notice. The Klan's perculiar manner and fantastic costumes, together with the secrecy and mystery of its movements, excited curiosity and impressed the Negroes with awe. A history of the doings of the first organization in Pulaski county says:

"A local incident served to change the character of the Ku Klux Klan. An old Negro living near Pulaski was accused of petty offenses. The Klan visited his house at night, and summoning him to the door, one of the disguised visitors requested a drink of water. A gourd was presented to him, which the visitor declined, stating that he was very thirsty and desired the bucket. When this was handed to him he drained it to the bottom, appearing to drink, but really pouring the water into a false mouth hidden under his mask and connected with a large bag concealed about his person. After emptying several buckets he remarked that it was his first good drink since he was killed at Murfreesboro. After other similar feats, the Grand Cyclops then recounted to him a list of his piccadillos, and warned him to desist, promising to visit him again on his return from the cemetery at Franklin. This admonition had a happy effect, and the joke was too good to be kept a secret. The hint was taken up and Klans were formed in neighboring towns. The Ku Klux spread rapidly over Tennessee and other Southern states. Thus the Ku Klux were drawn into their dangerous partisan career." (2)

The purpose of the Ku Klux Klan was to combat the evil results of the carpetbag and scalawag rule, and to restore to the white men the political control of the South. Another purpose of the Klan was to protect the weak, innocent, and defenseless people, especially the widows and orphans of the Confederate soldiers. Also to combat crime and extermi-

(1) Historical Edition, Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903 .
(2) Ibid.

nate outlaws by whipping or hanging the guilty parties, because that was the only sure means of punishing them, as the Government was controlled by people who had more sympathy with lawlessness than with order.

The Ku Klux Klan was the most famous of secret societies formed by the Southern white men by way of protection against despots. It discovered a way of working upon the superstitions of the Negroes, making them believe that supernatural powers had forbidden them to take part in politics. Bands of horsemen, swathed in white, so as to have a resemblance of spectres, rode about at night among the simple-minded black folks and succeeded in frightening them out of further participation in politics.

The first Ku Klux Klan in old Tishomingo County was organized by S. L. Springer. He had at one time been a member of the noted Quantrell's band. He was visiting friends in Tennessee when he joined the Ku Klux Klan and was given authority to organize a Klan at his home, which was near the village of Kendrick, Mississippi, at that time in old Tishomingo but now in Alcorn County.

On the afternoon of the organization of this Klan a man named William Cunningham rode in company with Mr. Springer and the latter proposed that they join the Klan. The proposition was accepted gladly, and the oath was administered to them. When the Klan was organized this man was made Grand Cyclops, holding that office until the Klan disbanded.

The organization of a Freedman's Bureau in this state for the purpose of "protecting" the lately freed slaves, together with the formation of Loyal Leagues throughout Tishomingo County, resulted in a Ku Klux society being formed in this county in the spring of 1867, and for something over four years "there was all kinds of fun in the State of Tishomingo." The leaders of the Klan were very careful as to who were inducted into the society, and although the Klan numbered at least fifteen hundred members in this county, even at this late date it is impossible to secure the names of but few of the members. Loyal Leagues, composed of lately freed Negroes, were organized in every town of any importance in the county and an effort made by the leaders to instil into the minds of the members that the Negro was the equal of white man, that the soldiers would not allow any of them to be molested, that their labor had carved the county from

virgin forests, and that they were more entitled to the land than their former masters.

As a result of this pernicious teaching a few of the Negroes refused to accept employment, and for a time lived by petty thieving, but as fast as they were located and interviewed by the Ku Klux a change came over the spirit of their dreams, and all were soon forced either to go to work or leave the county.

Some of the acts of the Klan cannot be condoned, but in most cases the culprit received but his just deserts. This county was infested by two or three gangs of desperadoes during the first years following the close of the War between the States, and but for the presence of the Klan life and property would have been at the mercy of the outlaws. The disbandment of the Loyal Leagues and the readmission of the state into the Union resulted in the dissolution of the Ku Klux Klan.

The following is from the Historical Edition of the Corinth Herald:

"In the summer of 1867, a Negro, whose name is not remembered, affected an entrance during the early morning hours into a house occupied by Mr. Stewart, a Memphis and Charleston section foreman, who resided on the inside of the first turn of the road west of the National Cemetery. Getting in at a window the Negro found himself in the sleeping room of a young lady member of the family, who, on being awakened by the noise, brought the entire household to her assistance by a series of ear-splitting screams. The Negro made his escape, but was located during the day in a house where he had taken refuge. Word was passed around, and the Ku Klux Klan met that night just south of Corinth, hurried to the hiding place of the Negro, which had been carefully guarded, surrounded the house and securing the Negro, marched him to Bridge Creek trestle, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, one mile south of the corporate limits of the city of Corinth.

"A rope was tied around the Negro's neck and the body thrown into the stream, which was greatly swollen by late rains, a large rock having been first tied to his feet. The body sank in the muddy water and the rope was fastened to the trestle. Sometime later, after the water had resumed its normal height, the body was discovered by some Federal soldiers who were in bathing near the trestle, and

the find reported, and a dray sent to the creek and the body hauled to the cemetery and buried." (1)

"In the spring of 1868 a Negro named Dick Freeman opened a school in the Booneville neighborhood (which was then in Old Tishomingo County). Such action on Dick's part did not meet with the approval of a portion of the white population and the Ku Klux visited Dick's abode for the purpose of whipping him. But Dick made his escape and was a few days later located at Corinth. The Klan found Dick in a cabin north of the present location of the waterworks plant, and as Dick strenously objected to being whipped, in the altercation which followed he was killed." (2)

The Ku Klux Klan did its work effectively and well. One after another unfit and corrupt person was removed from office. Not only the Negroes, but the carpetbaggers and scalawags were visited, and little by little these people became afraid to use their influence or vote.

For a while the Ku Klux Klan played an important part in the recovery of the South. In time, however, its name became associated with deeds of violence and lawlessness. Using the costume of the Klan, unscrupulous men who were not members began making raids upon the homes of the people they did not like. Property was destroyed and sometimes the victims were beaten or even killed. To put an end to this unfortunate state of affairs, the true members of the Klan resigned and brought the society to an end. Nevertheless, the Klan had done what its founders had hoped. (3)

Saloon Days

Although whiskey and other intoxicants were plentiful and a majority of the people drank, very little drunkeness was observed, except in the towns. Quite a number of inns and taverns had been opened in different portions of the county prior to the fall of 1838, and intoxicants sold at very reasonable prices.

During these early days no record is found of saloon licenses being issued, but at the April, 1842, meeting of the board of police, the first saloon license was issued to Vawter and Surratt, of Jacinto, the cost of which was $50. per year. An inn and tavern license carried permission to retail intoxicants and quite a number had been issued up to

(1) Historical Edition, Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss. Dec. 15, 1903.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ira Lee Ramsey, research worker, Corinth, Miss.

this time. At this same meeting, in 1842, similar licenses were also granted to John Butrell, Eastport; Walker and Bruton, and James Harris, but the location of the three latter could not be ascertained.

The first business transacted by the board of police at the January meeting in 1843 was the granting of license to Porter Walker to run a saloon in the town of Carrollville.

At the February meeting Thomas Brewster was granted license to run a saloon in the town of Troy, later called Danville; and Isaac Pitts, at his residence. At each meeting afterwards there were several licenses granted for operating saloons, inns, and taverns, in all sections of the county.

Stories told by some of our oldest citizens, which were told by their parents in the early days of this county, seem strange and weird to the present generation--especially incidents connected with the first saloons which were very crude in their structure. While in many cases a bar was run in connection with the taverns and inns, bars were also frequently seen in the grocery stores.

The first saloons were composed of a counter at one side of the room with beer, whiskey, wines, and brandy on the shelf behind the counter. Some was in kegs and quite a lot put up in quart bottles ready for sale. Beer was sold at five cents a glass and one could buy some of the cheapest liquor at five cents a glass, but the best whiskey sold for ten cents and more — according to what brand was bought. The old goblets that you see only as relics now were used as glasses.

Roughly-made tables were later used in the saloons, and while the first saloons had nothing but dirt floors with straw thrown around over them, they later had board floors. (1)

Before the War between the States, according to the recollections of our old citizens, a tavern or inn, just across the street northeast of the postoffice in Corinth was operated by a Mr. Moss. He also had a bar in connection with it, across the street north of the tavern. Years after the war it was known as the "Pannel House" and operated by Kelsey Bass.

(1) E. F. Waits, Corinth, Miss.

In 1868 W. R. (Billie) Borroum had a saloon in connection with his grocery store, the saloon being in the back of the store. He later moved to where McAmis Drug Store now stands, on the corner of Filmore and Cruise Streets, and operated it there for many years. A Mr. Renardet, a Frenchman, bought the stand vacated by Mr. Borroum and fenced it in and had a wonderful vineyard there. He used the grapes in making some of the best wines which he sold in the grocery store. This saloon was on the corner where Biggers hardware now stands.

In the southern part of town by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad tracks in the early days of 1870 (and perhaps many years before) stood the old Scruggs Hotel, with a bar in connection. However, a few years later the hotel was destroyed by fire, later it was rebuilt and known as the Corinth Hotel.

Just north of where Striplin Cotton Office is now located, Gray Fields operated a saloon from about 1870 to 1880, and a John Highcamp had one next door to him.

In the building where Striplin Cotton office is located, which was then a three-story brick building, a tavern or inn was operated and across the alley was a saloon run by "Rat" Moss, or one might call it a bar which was in connection with the tavern. It was connected with the tavern by a bridge which was built across the alley from one of the upper stories.

On the corner of Filmore and Waldron streets, where Howell's Barber Shop now stands, was a wholesale liquor house which was run by a man named Clay Smith from 1878 to sometime in the 80's.

About the same time a man named John Draughn ran a saloon where Pankey Grocery Store, on Franklin Street, is now located.

Will Goin ran a saloon between where the postoffice now stands and the First National Bank Building at about the same time, up to 1885, when prohibition went into effect.

In the year 1884 there was a local option law passed prohibiting the sale of liquor within five miles of the courthouse. This, of course, put many saloons out of business. Saloons had a very demoralizing social and economic effect on the county. Each year in the county whiskey and saloons took thousands of dollars from the toiling masses and destroyed the

happiness and homes of its citizens and murdered many of its people.

The saloon was one cause of so much pauperism, vice, insanity; it also caused all forms of moral and social debasement, somestic misery, and national corruption. (1)

Early Horse Thieves and Cattle Rustlers

In May, 1871, a man by the name of J. W. Dye, or Fulger, or Fulgum, or some ten or a dozen other aliases, was arrested and charged with horse stealing and was tried before a committing court and bound over to the circuit court in the sum of $1,000, or failing to give bond, he was ordered to jail, but as the institution was not considered Ku Klux proof, he requested to be sent to Tupelo.

Horse thieves and cattle rustlers operated in this county and surrounding country many years before the War between the States, as well as years afterwards. S. M. Castleberry, aged 91 years, remembers a story of a man named Merrill who stole horses in this and the surrounding territory and hid them at a place called "Old Man George's", about six miles west of Hamburg, Tennessee. They then took the stolen horses further south and sold them.

The horse thieves and bands of outlaws always had their hiding places just across the state line from where they operated, thus hindering and making it harder to capture them. Colonel Hurst was the main horse thief operating in this county for a number of years. He commanded a gang of outlaws who stole, besides horses, anything that they wanted. He claimed to have a commission from the Federal Government to do his wholesale stealing, which, of course, was untrue. He lived in McNairy County, Tennessee, just a few miles north of Corinth. (2)

The cattle rustlers operated in somewhat the same manner as the horse thieves. They were generally composed of a gang that would come through and take all the cattle they could find and "brand" or mark them with another mark so the owner could not identify them and take them to another section of the country and sell them.

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(1) E. F. Waites, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Dr. L. W. Worsham, Corinth, Miss.

Murder of Carroll Powell

(Historical Edition of Corinth Herald)

"On the morning of July 23, 1898, Carroll Powell, a well known and universally admired farmer residing some five or six miles west of Corinth, a brother of Mike Powell, arrived in Corinth with a bale of cotton. Mr. Powell sold the cotton, spent a portion of the proceeds, and late in the afternoon started for his home. After getting beyond the city limits, a Negro named "Mug" Walker accosted Mr. Powell and asked to be allowed to ride a short distance, and receiving an affirmative answer, got into the wagon. When about two miles from Corinth, the Negro struck Mr. Powell over the head with a piece of wood, inflicting a wound from which death resulted in a few hours. The Negro rifled the pockets of the unconscious man and made his escape. As soon as the body of Mr. Powell was discovered by some passerby, the police of Corinth were notified and a hunt for the murderer instituted. On the 5th day of August the Walker Negro was arrested by Policeman J. M. Bell, and confessed to having assaulted and robbed a Mr. Mark Dazell in Tuscumbia bottom on the 22nd of July, and to knowledge of the killing of Mr. Powell, but denied being the guilty party. Walker's record was inquired into and it was found that he had lately been discharged from the State Penitentiary; that he was a member of a gang of Negroes who lived by unlawful means; that he had been heard to say that he could make a living without working, and that he had been seen in Mr. Powell's wagon before the killing. The evidence was sufficient to have convicted him before almost any kind of a jury. On the night of August 10th he was quietly taken from the county jail by order of 'Judge Lynch,' tried, found guilty, and hanged to an electric light pole on Filmore Street, in Corinth, opposite the main entrance to the store of Abe Rubel & Co.

"On the morning of August 11th the body was found hanging there by those early on the streets, and was viewed by hundreds before being cut down and buried about 7 o'clock a. m. by Mayor T. E. Henry and Jailer Derryberry. The following placard was fastened to Walker's breast by his executioners:

"Dead! Dead! Dead! The killing of Powell and the beating of Dazell have been avenged. So goes the next buck who undertakes anything of the kind." (1)

(1) Historical Edition, Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss. Dec. 15, 1903.

The Burning of Clark

On Friday, August 29, 1902, about one o'clock, a Negro named Tom Clark, alias Tom Gibson, visited the Whitfield plantation, one mile south of Corinth, for the purpose, as he afterwards stated, of robbery, believing that he had seen Mrs. Whitfield pass his house a short time before for the city. The Whitfield family consisted of Cary Whitfield and his wife, Mrs. Minnie Whitfield. Mr. Whitfield was employed at the W. T. Adams Machine Company's foundry in Corinth, working from seven o'clock in the morning until six o'clock in the evening, during which time his wife remained at home alone, except when entertaining visitors or being in the city.

Clark was slightly paralyzed in the left shoulder, had been unable to engage at heavy work for nearly a year, and earned a living by doing light jobs and stealing. His wife was employed as cook at the Railroad Hotel in Corinth.

The Whitfields, being hardworking people, were supposed by Clark to keep a large sum of money about the house, and on the date mentioned he determined to search the house during the absence of the owners.

Arriving at the house, he was surprised to find that Mrs. Whitfield, who had observed Clark before he reached the house, had left by the front door, holding in her hands a 44-caliber revolver, the property of her husband. Clark followed Mrs. Whitfield and caught her about fifty feet from the front door; she did not have sufficent strength to fire the pistol, being so badly frightened.

Carrying Mrs. Whitfield back into the house and choking her into insensibility, Clark locked the doors, closed the blinds, and ransacked the house in search of money, but he found only fifty or sixty cents. In his confession Clark stated that after outraging the person of the unconcious woman, he was preparing to leave when it occurred to him that possibly Mrs. Whitfield would be able to identify him if allowed to live; therefore he cut her throat with her husband's razor. Taking the revolver, he left the place by a circuitous route and returned to his home. The crime was not discovered until Mr. Whitfield's return from work. Then word was sent to Corinth and hundreds of people visited the farmhouse during the night. The county bloodhounds were taken to the Whitfield home but could not locate the trail of the murderer. Every

effort was made to apprehend the guilty party, but without success. Three weeks later the Clark woman, who was employed as cook at the Railroad Hotel, imbibed too freely of blind tiger whiskey and was soundly whipped by her husband. She then told how Clark had confessed to her that he had killed Mrs. Whitfield and also told her where the revolver was hidden.

Clark was arrested by Messrs. Dosche, Bynum, and Baxter and lodged in the county jail about seven o'clock in the evening on September 27. Clark made a full confession, telling how and why he killed Mrs. Whitfield. He was taken from the county jail on the afternoon of the 28th and burned at the stake in the presence of over eight thousand people, in the depression a few hundred yards northwest from the colored cemetery. Clark confessed to having committed a number of heinous crimes. While in jail Clark dictated the following letter to his mother:

"Lydia Clark, French Camp, Miss.
"Dear Mother:

"I have come to the place where I have to be hung, and I am sorry this has to reach your ears. You have talked to me and tried to teach me what was right, but with all your talk I have waited too long and you know the result when you wait too late to turn to Jesus. I am guilty of this crime. They have not got the wrong man, and they are not punishing me for nothing. I am afraid my wife gave me away. I think, in fact, I know that she gave me away. She got drunk last Sunday, and I know she is the one who told it, as no one else knew anything about it. Farewell to them all. Tell my cousins, my brother, and my sister good-bye, for I am gone. Tell them all out in your settlement to let this be a warning not to do anyone any harm, and never do wrong. I have dodged many times, but this is the one time that they have caught me, and I will never come out of it alive. Teach all the children how to do. Tell Cousin Joe to raise his children right and never allow them to run around with a roudy crowd and worthless Negroes. Good-bye and farewell forever. I will doubtless be burned to death. Your son, Tom Clark." (1)

Alcorn's Only Execution

The first and only legal execution to occur in Alcorn

(1) Mrs. Joe V. Bynum, Corinth, Miss.

County was the hanging of Henry S. Smith in the city of Corinth on July 18, 1881. Prior to March, 1880, Henry S. Smith and John Burt resided in the peaceful village of Burnsville, Tishomingo County. Lizzie Lowrey, a former resident of Chickasaw County, and who had been accused of hiring a Negro to murder her husband, also lived in Burnsville. Smith and Burt were both suitors for the favors of the Lowrey woman. On March 25, 1880, they loaded the woman into a two-ox wagon, the property of Burt, together with the personal effects of the three parties, and started for a more congenial clime. After traversing some three or four miles, the trio reached Yellow Creek bottom, and, finding a tree blown across the road, the two men secured an ax from the wagon and proceeded to clear the roadway. It being dark, Burt was holding a lantern, while Smith wielded the ax. The demon of jealousy had long before taken possession of Smith, and this being the first favorable occasion, he killed Burt with the ax, the Lowrey woman being a witness to the killing. Removing the obstruction from the road, Smith and the woman proceeded on their way, leaving the body of Burt where it had fallen. After the demise of Burt it occurred to the woman that she loved him best, and at the first opportunity she told of the murder.

Smith was arrested and lodged in jail at Iuka. At the time Judge J. A. Green was on the circuit bench of the district and at the instance of the counsel for the defendant he granted a change of venue to Alcorn County. Smith was defended by Mr. Rasberry, of West Point, and Mr. Deavors, of Iuka. The case was tried at Corinth and the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

The case was appealed to the Supreme Court and affirmed, and, on July 18, 1881, Smith was executed at Corinth by Sheriff Frank Williams, the gallows being erected in the ravine north of the Memphis and Charleston trestle and southwest from the present residence of Mrs. W. B. Wilson. The rope supporting the trap door was cut with a hatchet by the sheriff at twelve twenty-five in the afternoon and in twenty minutes Drs. Sanford and Young pronounced Smith dead. Some four thousand people witnessed the hanging. The cost of the execution was paid by Tishomingo County; the rope used, made of silk, cost $20. Smith was buried by Sheriff Williams and a guard placed over the grave, it having been rumored that the remains would be disinterred, but being closely watched for several days they were allowed to rest in peace. (1)

(1) Historical Edition, Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.

The Kidnapping of C. G. Barnett

Forced at the point of a gun by two armed men to accompany them in his own automobile across the state line into Tennessee, C. G. Barnett, Corinth business man, was robbed of his car, clothing, and a sum of money, and tied to a tree in Hatchie River bottom, near Brownsville, Tennessee, on December 2, 1935.

Mr. Barnett, who was clad in a brand new suit, hat, and overcoat, was accosted by the men as he walked out of the Corinth postoffice at half-past six in the afternoon. When he straggled out of Hatchie bottom early the next morning he wore only a pair of old cotton trousers.

He hailed an automobile for a ride to Brownsville and told the motorist a harrowing tale of his experience in the river bottom, where he became lost after escaping from his captors and wandered for hours in the intense cold of the night, clad only in the old cotton trousers which he asked his abductors to leave to keep him from freezing.

After police at Brownsville were notified of the kidnapping, Mr. Barnett was taken to Memphis to the home of a relative.

Mr. Barnett's son, Clarence, heard radio reports of the finding of a man named "Barnett" at Brownsville. He was also informed that two men, one a small and the other a tall man, stood outside the Filmore Street entrance of the postoffice when his father came out, and suddenly they were at his elbows, one with a pistol at his side. They forced him into the car and drove to Tennessee, where they entered Hatchie bottom, took him out and tied him up and removed his clothing.

After Mr. Barnett arrived in Memphis, a radio report was broadcast in an attempt to locate the automobile--a 1931 model Chevrolet--which the bandits said would be left on the streets of Memphis.

The next day, December 3, Mr. Barnett returned to his home in Corinth. A crowd of friends met him at the station, where he paused long enough to give them a first-hand version of the manner in which the bandits accosted him, kidnapped,and tied him to a tree in Hatchie bottom, near Brownsville. He described the men as apparently Southerners, about twenty-five or thirty years of age; one a blond, the other a brunette. In relating the story of his abduction, Mr. Barnett said that one of the men was fairly decent to

him and gave him the old trousers to keep him from freezing to death when left tied in the woods after being robbed of his suit, overcoat, and hat, but the other cursed, mistreated, and threatned to shoot him all the time.

They were always planning to get rid of him, Mr. Barnett related, but every place they stopped to put him out they would see the light of a house somewhere and would decide to go farther.

A few days after his return to the city, Mr. Barnett developed pneumonia from the exposure he endured and died as a result of the kidnapping. (1)

So far as could be ascertained this is the only case of kidnapping that Corinth or Alcorn County has ever had.

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(1) Clarence Barnett, Corinth, Miss.

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ENTRANCE TO NATIONAL CEMETERY

This cemetery is maintained in the southeastern part of Corinth. It covers twenty acres and more than six thousand Union soldiers lie buried there. Many World War veterans are also buried there.

Chapter IX

WARS

REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Alcorn County was not affected by the Revolutionary War, as it was still in possession of the Chickasaw Indians at that time and until fifty years later. There is no record of an ex-soldier of the Revolution having moved into the territory that was later organized into Alcorn County.

Among prominent Daughters of the American Revolution are Mrs. Russell Dance and Mrs. F. C. Williams. Mrs. Dance is a descendant of Colonel J. W. Russell, an outstanding officer whose bravery under fire challenged the admiration of the British and caused them to send to his mother his epaulets and sword when he was killed. Mrs. Williams is a descendant of George Ross who joined the "Minute Men" at the age of sixteen. Mr. Ross died in Hardin County, Tennessee, and is buried in Shiloh National Park. (1)

WAR OF 1812

Records show that Ruben H. Boone, a soldier in the War of 1812, from Lincoln County, Tennessee, was an early settler of Alcorn County. He was a member of Rienzi Lodge No. 172, Free and Accepted Masons, a charter member of the Rienzi Division No. 146, Sons of Temperance, and was one of the first to advocate the cause of prohibition. He was buried in the Rienzi neighborhood cemetery. (2)

WAR WITH MEXICO

Only one native of Alcorn County took part in the War with Mexico, according to available records. This soldier was Jordan R. Boone, son of Ruben H. Boone, a veteran of the War of 1812. Jordan died in 1849 of an illness contracted in the War with Mexico, and was buried at Rienzi. (3)

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(1) Mrs. Russell Dance, Corinth, Miss., and Mrs. F. C. Williams, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Lowry and McCardle, A History of Mississippi.
(3) Ira Lee Hardin, Corinth, Miss.

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

In this great struggle of four years (1861-1865) between the states over 2,200 engagements were fought, eighty of which were on the soil of Mississippi.

At the time of the signing of the ordinance of secession (January 15, 1861), there were sixty-five companies of volunteers in the state, aggregating almost four thousand men. Ten months later the number of Mississippi volunteers had increased to 35,000, which was a very large per cent of the adult male population. The students of the University of Mississippi and of Mississippi College formed themselves into the University Grays and the Mississippi College Rifles, respectively, and were among the first to enter the conflict. The problem of arming and equipping this large number of troops was a serious one, and many patriotic citizens gave their money to equip and arm various companies. Churches gave their bells to be used in making cannon, and citizens from all parts of Mississippi placed their money at the disposal of the state. The women of the state, no less patriotic, began to spin thread and weave cloth with which to clothe the soldiers. (1)

Later in the year the Confederate armies began to move forward and the first soldiers mobilized in Corinth were sent to Virginia; the second, to Tennessee; the third and last, fought the Battle of Shiloh in April, 1862, and evacuated Corinth in May. This city was occupied by the Union army in June, 1862, and remained in its possession until the close of the war.

Confederate generals who had headquarters in Corinth during the war included Albert Sidney Johnston, Braxton Bragg, J. C. Breckenridge, Leonidas Polk, Pat Clebourne, Frank Cheatham, and G. T. Beauregard.

The following Federal generals were quartered in Corinth during the conflict: Ulysses S. Grant, G. H. Thomas, H. W. Halleck, G. M. Dodge, A. Pleasanton, E. O. C. Ord, and W. S. Rosecrans. (2)

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(1) F. L. Riley, School History of Mississippi, pp. 256-257.
(2) Ira Lee Hardin, Corinth, Miss.

The Confederate Soldier

(By the Rev. Robert J. Burdette, who was a gallant Union Soldier. This incident occurred at the Battle of Corinth).

"We found a dead Confederate lying on his back, his outstretched fingers stretched across the stock of the rifle lying at his side. He was one of Rogers' Texans. Fifty-seven of them we had found lying in the ditch of Battery Robinette. I covered his face with a slouch hat and took off the haversack slung to his neck, that it might not swing as we carried him to his sleeping chamber, so cool and quiet and dark, after the savage tumult and dust and smoke after that day of horror.

"'Empty, isn't it?' asked the soldier working with me. I put my hand in it and drew forth a handful of roasted acorns; I showed them to my comrade. 'That's all,' I said.

"'And he has been fighting like a tiger for two days on that forage,' he commented. We gazed at the face of the dead soldier with new feelings. By and by he said:

"'I hate this war and the things that caused it. I was taught to hate slavery before I was taught to hate sin. I love the Union as I love my mother - better. I think that this is the wickedest war that was ever waged in modern times. But this' and he took some of the acorns from my hand - 'this is what I call patriotism.'

"'Comrade', I said, 'I am going to send these home to the Peoria Transcript. I want them to tell the editor this war won't be ended until there is a total failure of the acorn crop. I want the folks at home to know what manner of men they are we are fighting.'

"That was early in my experience as a soldier. It never changed my opinion of the cause of the Confederacy."

"I was more and more devoted to the Union as the war went on. But I never questioned the sincerity of the men in the Confederate ranks. I realized how dearly a man must love his own section who would fight for it on parched acorns. I wished that his love and patriotism had been broader, reaching from the gulf to the lakes, a love for the Union rather than for a State. But I understood him. I hated his attitude toward the Union as much as ever but I admired the man. And after Corinth I never could get a prisoner half way to the rear and have anything left in my haversack.

"Oh, I too have suffered the pangs of hunger for my dear country, as all soldiers have done, now and then. But not as that Confederate soldier did. We went hungry at times, when rain and mud or the interference of the enemy detained the supply train. But that man half starved. That's different.

"Other haversacks we found that night on Corinth field with a slight ration in them. Sometimes it was a chunk of corn pone. I used to think hard tack filled the order for concrete breakfast slab, but corn pone a week old reconciled me to soft food. Hard tack for mine.

"So the Southern people loved the states for which they suffered." (1)

What Transpired in and around Alcorn County

After the fall of Fort Donelson and the evacuation of Nashville in February, 1862, General Albert Sidney Johnston, who was at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, ordered Lieutenant Colonel Forrest to proceed to Huntsville, Alabama, there to rest his command preparatory to active service in the spring.

Colonel Forrest furloughed his entire regiment, a goodly number being from Tishomingo County, until March 10, on which date each man reported for duty and the command moved to Burnsville, which place was reached on March 16.

The addition of two companies swelled the forces under Forrest to a full regiment, and N. B. Forrest was made colonel; D. C. Kelly, lieutenant colonel; R. N. Balch,

(1) Booneville Banner, Booneville, Miss., July 11, 1912.

major; and J. P. Strange, adjutant. The regiment went into camp at Burnsville, being drilled daily until hurtied forward to take part in the Battle of Shiloh.

A detachment of twenty men had been detailed by Forrest for scouting duty along the Tennessee River, and to watch the movements of the Federals at Shiloh, where General Grant was massing his army as rapidly as possible, preparatory to marching to Corinth.

On the first of April Forrest's scouts reported that General Buell with his entire command was moving toward Shiloh, and this important information was at once communicated to General Johnston by Colonel Forrest in person, the former being stationed at Corinth, having moved his command to this point on March 24.

Upon being assured that Grant was being reinforced, General Johnston decided to at once attack the enemy on his own ground and, accordingly, ordered all troops at his command to march on Shiloh, which place he expected to strike on the morning of Saturday, April 5, but owing to the almost impassable condition of the roads, did not reach there until late in the night of that date.

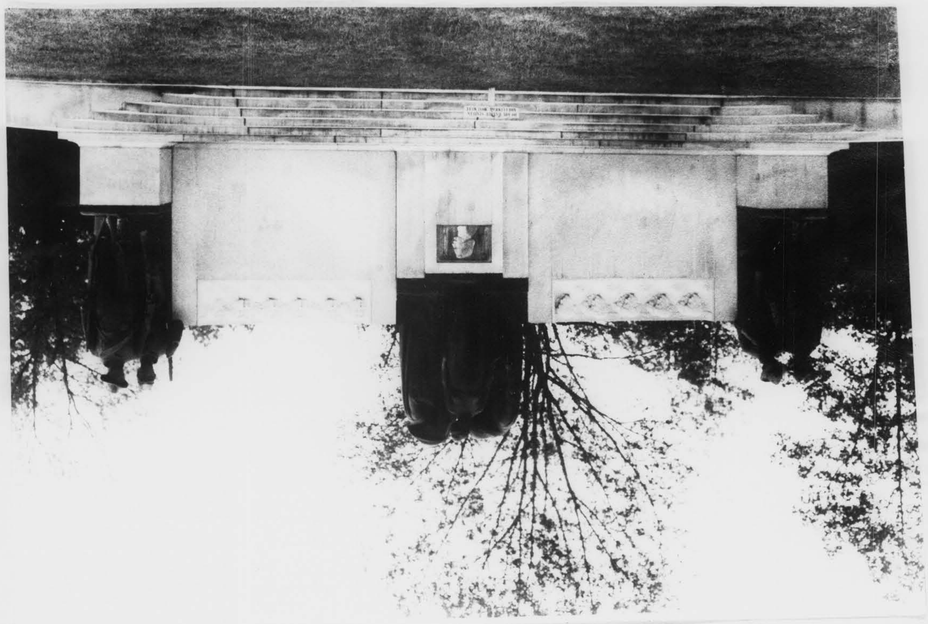
The Federals under the immediate command of General Grant, numbering thirty-seven thousand effective men and eighty-four guns, were camped on the banks of the Tennessee River, and on that eventful Sunday morning were entirely ignorant of the near approach of the Confederates. While a few scattering members of each division were astir, some preparing breakfast, others moving aimlessly to and fro, and possibly here and there a man or two delving deep into new and gorgeously colored trunks in search of paper and envelope, to acquaint mother or sweetheart that Grant would take possession of Corinth the following week, the main body of the army was asleep. No noise broke the stillness save the measured tread of sentinels marching back and forth along the berdant banks of Lick and Owl creeks; Grant was dreaming of future greatness to be thrust upon him, owing to the unexpected surrender of Fort Donelson into the hands of his men when he was miles away, and after his official head had been guillotined by the War Department at Washington for incompetency and leaving his command without permission; occupying a bed of feathers at Pittsburg

Landing and giving no thought to his forces six miles distant; when that dreaded rebel yell severed the calm and placid atmosphere, striking consternation and terror to the hearts of the suddenly awakened Federals, as 8,500 Southern heroes under that illustrious commander, Major General Hardee, charged the unsuspecting army. Never before was such a scene witnessed. Warm blankets were vacated, arms and equipment were left behind, the most tempting of rations ruthlessly forsaken, and trunks filled with store clothes and gorgeous uniforms cruelly deserted, and some twenty thousand Union preservers started in a free-for-all footrace for the inviting shores of the old Tennessee, pursued by the cloud-piercing shouts of the legions in gray, and an acceleratory anthem sung by fifty cannon. Thirty-four thousand Confederates were soon in moving formation and pressed forward as fast as the rough and broken nature of the field would allow. The Federals made several noble stands and attempted to stay the onward progress of the victorious hosts, but all in vain. The bright sun of glorious victory shone down on the Stars and Bars - that sacred emblem of justice, righteousness, honor and chivalry - and no earthly power could check its forward march, no human agency withstand its terrible onslaught. From three o'clock in the morning on that eventful Sunday in April until three o'clock in the afternoon, twelve long and weary hours the boys in gray fought with superb courage and glorious success, when the sudden death of the commanding general, Albert Sidney Johnston, caused a cessation of hostilities and at length, reduced the fruits of victory to a minimum.

General Beauregard assumed command of the Confederate army, and fighting was not resumed until the following morning.

During the night of April 6, General Buell, with 25,000 fresh troops, arrived upon the scene, and on Monday morning the Federals assumed the offensive, and until noon the battle raged in all its furiousness. The Confederates nobly held the ground gained the previous day, but General Beauregard ordered a retreat and the Southern army fell back upon Corinth in order, bringing the wounded, and Grant was satisfied to remain where he was. The Federal loss in killed, wounded, and missing was over thirteen thousand, while the Confederates lost about ten thousand.

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT, SHILOH NATIONAL PARK



The Confederates arrived in Corinth on April 8 and remained until May 29, when the army evacuated, moving southward.

On May 3, Grant decided that he would like to summer in Corinth having heard of the justly celebrated mineral springs near the town, and started with a large portion of his army but was met at Farmington, four miles east of Corinth by Beauregard, and after an exchange of compliments Grant decided that his movements were a little premature and retired across Seven Mile Creek, where he was content to remain until after the Confederates had evacuated Corinth.

Corinth was encircled by a double line of intrenchments and earthworks, the greater part of which was planned and executed by that probably ablest of civil engineers of his day - the gifted Beauregard. The outer line, nearly eighteen miles long, was about three miles from the town, while the inner line was only about a half mile from the railroad crossing. The inner line was greatly strengthened by Grant by the construction of a number of forts or large earthworks surmounted with heavy siege guns. Reaching Corinth on June 1, Grant established headquarters in the city until the middle of July, when he took possession of the plantation home of F. E. Whitfield, Sr., one mile south of the town, and one of the most thoroughly appointed homes in the county. He caused the arrest of that gentleman on the charge of attempting to subvert the Federal Government, and confined him in prison at Alton, Illinois. Grant gave Whitfield the following receipt for his property:

"Your property will not be destroyed or carried off, except for benefit of the United States Government. In the latter case an accurate account will be kept, so that should you prove entitled to it you will have recourse upon the government, which you are charged with attempting to subvert. Knowing my own duty, I can allow no interference on the part of persons who cannot give evidence of loyalty.

"(Signed) U. S. Grant, 'Major General'" (1)

Grant Buys Lumber Output

In 1859, J. W. Causey, a resident of Murray County, Tennessee, arrived in Tishomingo County, and together with

(1) R. B. Hollandsworth,"History of Old Tishomingo County", Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.

F. A. Thompson, built a large steam saw planing and grist mill on the old Tuscumbia road, some ten miles east from Corinth, and about one and a half miles from where Shady Grove Church now stands. This property was in fine working condition when Grant took up his abode in Corinth, and, sending for Causey, the General informed him that he (Grant) was greatly in need of lumber, and that he would take possession of the Causey property and give a receipt therefor, the value of which property would be liquidated by the Federal Government at the close of the war (Causey being a Republican and Union man), or that Causey could operate the plant, and he (Grant), would take the entire output and pay the cash therefor. Causey, of course, accepted the latter proposition, and sold to Grant $10,000 worth of lumber, receiving cash for the same. This lumber was used in building barracks, hospitals, and other necessary buildings for the use of the Federal army, near where the National Cemetery now stands.

Grant furnished a regiment to guard Causey's mill, and Federal wagons hauled the lumber to Corinth, but after a time, as no Confederates appeared upon the scene, the troops were withdrawn. Causey complained that such a course was impolitic, but no attention was paid to his warning. A few weeks later Major I. N. George, of Forrest's command, with a handful of men, swooped down upon the mill one fine morning and carried off ten Federal wagons, teams, drivers, etc., and Causey was arrested by the Federal provost marshal, charged with being accessory to the alleged crime. He, however, was acquitted. (1)

Battle of Farmington

Four miles east of Corinth the battle of Farmington took place in May 1862. General Pope threw a division of the Union army across the Seven-Mile Creek opposite the Dick Smith place, near Farmington, which force was vigorously met by a similar force of Confederates. For four or five hours there was a desperate fight, with the Union force at a great disadvantage because of the fact that their only way of approach was by a narrow road through an impassable swamp. As soon as the Confederates discovered this condition, they brought re-enforcements to the point of action and, by a strong counter attack, drove the enemy back with a considerable loss of Union men and one battery of guns.

(1) R. B. Hollandsworth, "History of Old Tishomingo County," Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.



BREASTWORKS AT OLD FARMINGTON

Seven miles long and was thrown up on one night during the War between the States.

Skirmishes

There was a cavalry skirmish on May 31, 1862, when covering their retreat from Corinth, the Confederates came to a clash with the Union cavalry near Rienzi. The Union troop was commanded by General Philip Sheridan, and he, in honor of this, his first fight and victory, named his war horse "Rienzi." This was the horse which carried him on his celebrated ride at Winchester, Virginia. No mention is made of anyone being killed in this skirmish.

After the battle of Farmington,later in May, came the fighting on the Purdy road, three miles north of Corinth; at the old Dickey Field, on the Pea Ridge Road; at the Surrate Place, on Bridge Creek; on the Farmington road, at the Box Chapel; and on the Burnsville Road, at Shelton Hill, now the poorhouse. (1)

Battle of Corinth

Historic Corinth is very closely related with the Battle of Shiloh. Here General Albert Sidney Johnston gathered the Southern troops and made the march to Shiloh, also retreated back to Corinth.

On April 9 the Union forces went in pursuit toward Corinth, but the cavalry led by Forrest and Morgan held them back, and Beauregard reached Corinth unmolested. Both sides had failed in their object; the Union army had not marched to Corinth unopposed, and the Confederates had not beaten Grant and Buell in detail. Halleck took command of the Union army on April 11, and did not reach Corinth until May 31.

Beauregard's army had decreased by sickness, hence he retreated to Tupelo, where he took sick leave, and Bragg assumed the command of the Southern army.

After the battle of Iuka on September 19 and 20, 1862, the commands of General Price and General Van Dorn were united; these two commanders resolved to attack Corinth, then occupied by the Union army under General Rosecrans.

On the hill near the city of Corinth the Federals

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(1) Thomas D. Duncan, Recollections (autobiography).

had built three forts - Fort Powell, Fort Robinette, and Fort Dillon. Fort Robinette, in the center, was located on a hill, the highest point in West Corinth.

Under the supreme command of General Van Dorn, the Confederate army left Chewalla, a railroad station eight miles west of Corinth, on the morning of October 3, 1862.

About ten o'clock in the morning the order to attack was given, and the command moved forward cautiously, with its skirmish line deployed in front. In a short time the skirmishers of the second Texas Regiment became engaged with skirmishes of the enemy and the engagement soon became general. As the Confederate line advanced they discovered that the Union army was making a stand at an entrenched camp, which was strongly fortified. Their resistance was stubborn, but they were driven from their strong position. They did not retire a great distance before making another stand, seemingly with greatly increased numbers. After a brief stand they charged the Confederates. The Second Texas received the shock, and, furiously counter attacking, they cut the Union line and captured some three hundred prisoners. At this juncture several Union batteries opened a tremendous fire on the right of the Texans from an elevated position on the south side of the Memphis and Charleston (now Southern) Railroad. The Second Texas was ordered to charge the batteries. Colonel Rogers saw that they had been discovered by a brigade of infantry, and he asked for re-enforcements. Johnston's and Dockery's Arkansas Regiments of Cabell's brigade were sent, and the three regiments charged, driving back the infantry and capturing three batteries of light artillery.

They next found the Union forces entrenched in a camp on an elevation between two prongs of a creek, where fresh troops had already been massed. After hard fighting, with heavy losses on both sides, the Union troops were finally driven from this position at the point of the bayonet. When driven from this position they fled to the protection of the inner fortification at Corinth. At sunset the exhausted Confederates halted within about half-mile of Corinth, and very near the inner fortifications.

Before daylight on October 4, the Confederate artillery

opened a vigorous fire on the enemy's works, and a lively contest between the gray and blue cannons was kept up until after daylight.

Directly in front of the Second Texas, a short distance north of the railroad, was Fort Robinette with three twenty-pound siege guns; and in Fort Williams, on the south side of the railroad, there were four twenty-four pounders, and two eight-inch Howitzers. On the eminence between Fort Williams and the railroad were six guns of Battery F, United States Light Artillery; and on the south side of the same fort were two guns of the Second Illinois Light Artillery - all commanding the field to the westward and in position to sweep the hillside in front of Fort Robinette. In addition to these, two guns of the Wisconsin Light Artillery occupied a point just north of and very close to Robinette. These were the positions of the artillery, seventeen guns in all, in front of the Second Texas Regiment and commanding the ground over which that wonderful organization of fighters was about to deliver one of the most daring and desperate assaults in the history of wars. The Union Infantry was also placed advantageously for dealing destruction to the assaulting column. When the order to advance was given, that fine body of soldiers obeyed as unhesitatingly as if the impulse to move had been that of a single man, the different regiments being massed in five lines of two companies each. When they encountered the abatis - an obstruction of felled trees with sharpened and interwoven branches - the formation was necessarily somewhat broken just as the enemy's artillery began to blast and wither the moving mass of men; but each man, though but an atom of the fiery storm, moved with a separate though strangely cooperative intelligence, advancing with remarkable rapidity toward the common objective, Fort Robinette. As soon as the abatis was passed, a partial restoration of the organization took place in the very furnace of battle as the lines sprang forward with a many-voiced yell. When they reached the brow of the hill the earth trembled under the deafening crash of the opposing artillery, while the Union Infantry regiments poured a deadly enfilading fire into the right flank of the Texans. It was beyond the power of human endurance, however sublime the courage that willed it, to withstand such a shock of lead and iron, and the attackers of Robinette recoiled through a quivering sheet of flame.

With encouraging words from the intrepid Colonel Rogers, a partial reformation was effected, and the order to charge again was given. As steel on flint, a blow to the brave strikes fire in the soul; and so these smitten Texans flamed with fury as they returned to the charge. The slaughter was one-sided and terrible; and as the men in gray recoiled a second time, the fourth color-bearer fell with the flag in his hand. Then it was that Colonel Rogers seized the tattered banner and rode into the midst of his heroic band. Once more forming them into a ragged line, he asked if they were willing to follow him, and they responded with an affirmative yell. Again the order was given and the Colonel rode up the hill directly toward the fort, bearing the colors. With a steady gaze fixed on the fort, he moderated his horse's pace to the pace of his men. The column moved forward in double-quick time. Their ranks were ruthlessly raked with lead and iron; but the living filled the gaps left by the dead, as the bleeding remnant pressed on to the fort. Colonel Rogers rode into the ditch that fronted the works, followed by the head of his column, and as the others came up they scattered around either side. The right wing of the Second Texas was met by the determined front of the Forty-third Ohio, and a hand-to-hand conflict followed. The onset of the Texans was made with such reckless desperation that the Ohioans were put to flight, leaving one-half of their number killed or wounded on the ground. Brave Colonel J. Kirby-Smith was among the slain. On the north side of Robinette the left wing of the Second Texas came in contact with the Sixty-third Ohio, and after a bloody contest at close quarters, the blue column was driven back at the point of the bayonet, leaving fifty-three per cent of its number on the ground. While these bloody conflicts were taking place on both flanks of the fort, Colonel Rogers climbed upon the parapet and planted the flag of his regiment in triumph at its top. The men who had followed him leaped fearlessly down inside the fort, and with others who had crawled through the embrasures, unexpectedly engaged the cannoneers in a hand-to-hand conflict. The fight was short and fierce, and thirteen out of twenty-six of the First U. S. Infantry who manned the guns of the fort were slain, and a number of the others, including the commander, Lieutenant Robinette, were wounded. Thus was the fort captured and silenced; but Fort Williams continued to pour its deadly fire into the gray thinned ranks, while the Forty-seventh Illinois, from its elevated position along the railroad, swept the parapets of Robinette with long range rifles as the Confederates scaled them.

Meanwhile a fearful hand-to-hand fight was raging in the heart of the town. The fighting was furious, but the heavy reserves of fresh troops met the torn and half exhausted columns of the Confederates and literally plucked victory from defeat. The victorious reserves of the Federals marched upon Robinette from the town, General Stanley advancing from the southeast with the reformed Forty-third Ohio and two fresh regiments.

When it was apparent to the little band of Texans in and upon the captured fort that their dearly bought victory was of no avail and that the day was lost with the repulse of the Confederates in the center of the town, Colonel Rogers' first thought was to save the lives of as many of his men as possible, and he waved his handkerchief from the top of the parapet, making known his desire to surrender; but the enemy either did not see him or misunderstood the signal, for the firing continued from both advancing columns. He then said to the men around him, "The enemy refuses to accept our surrender, and we will sell our lives as dearly as possible." With a calm precision he then ordered his men to fall back into the ditch outside the fort, and there gave the order for the retreat. He climbed out of the ditch with the flag in one hand and his pistol in the other, the remnant of his shattered band clustering around him and they slowly retreated backward as they returned the fire of the overwhelming lines of blue.

About the time this heroic retreat began, the Eleventh Missouri Regiment rose from its waiting position, rushed upon and around the fort, and poured a withering fire into the retreating band of Texans, and their intrepid leader fell, pierced with eleven wounds. The flag fell across his body; the few yet remaining of his loyal band, remembering the vows made when this flag was presented to the regiment at Houston by the ladies of Texas, seized and bore the fallen emblem away, Ben Wade, of Company I, being the man who rescued it.

By this time the whole Confederate army was in retreat. The conquerors stood aghast at the combination of circumstances which had given them the victory. Enchanted by the calm that followed the storm, they seemed satisfied to rest upon their laurels and forego the opportunity to follow the weary and beaten foe.

When the smoke lifted its somber veil from the sorrowful field of carnage, the face of the landscape was distorted

with horror, expressed in suffering and death, but the spirit of immortal glory hovered there, for the soil of Mississippi had been sanctified by the blood of heroes, and amid the falling tears and broken hearts of the South and the North, the Muse of History was gathering from the broken circles of death-smitten homes names for the roll of eternal fame. (1)

Reminiscences of the War.

After the surrender of Corinth, Susan P. Gaston, wrote her "Reminiscences of the War," from which the following information and excerpts are taken:

"In April, 1862, the martialed hosts went forth from our town to meet the advancing foe who came by way of the Tennessee River. The Battle of Shiloh took place some eighteen miles north of Corinth. The sound of guns first reached us on Sunday morning; we hurried from the breakfast table to the yard and listened to the continued roar. 'Twas like the far away sea waves when they break upon the shore. The sick from the hospitals were being sent away to make room for the wounded who would certainly be brought from Shiloh. A few days and the battle was over, the Confederates claiming the victory; the Federals sullenly giving back, neither side able to continue the contest. During the four weeks following the battle, the town was filled with sick and badly wounded men." (2)

After Shiloh, Corinth was fortified against an impending attack by a line of breastworks encircling the town. It was therefore a great blow to the handful of citizens who remained to learn that General Beauregard deemed it best to quietly evacuate the place before it was attacked. The Federal armies, after Shiloh, had been reinforced greatly and every preparation made to wrest Corinth from the Confederates when the time seemed right.

The citizens of Corinth were offered free transportation beyond the danger zone. For two weeks supplies had been shipped out of town and on the night of the 27th of May the men in Gray were ordered to quietly leave. Hospitals had been vacated with the yellow flags left floating, in the hope that they might be spared.

The evacuation of Corinth the night of May 27 was vividly described by Mrs. Gaston as follows:

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(1) Thomas D. Duncan, Recollections (autobiography).
(2) Susan B. Gaston, Reminiscences of the War.

SCENE OF THE BATTLE GROUND OF PEA RIDGE



"A noise of passing crowds, but not a word, in silence, in darkness, marching as with muffled feet our regiments went by. More than one time I arose from my sleepless couch, pushed back the lattice and listened to the continued movement; so quiet, so strange, on, on for hours. Not a word of command heard, but on, the thousands went.....the dawn of the day revealed to us the desolation of our condition.

"Across the vacant lot in front of an encampment could be seen a thousand articles cast off by the retreating party. Coats, haversacks, camp utensils, boxes of provisions, and every description of camp equipment save ammunition. Whatever would lighten the soldier on a hasty march was cast away." (1)

Many of the officers and men who were among the last of the Confederates to leave Corinth, the morning of May 30 came to bid farewell to their friends, the Gastons. They were offered hot coffee and breakfast as well, but few partook as the Federal army had already begun shelling the eastern part of the town. The Gastons were again offered safe escort out of town if they chose to leave, but they again declined.

The Federal troops had, in the meantine, entered and passed through the east end of town forming the line of battle as they came. They could not realize the Confederates had succeeded in making a safe retreat. Proceeding cautiously they approached College Hill, when the advancing party halted and sent scouts forward. While waiting for the return of the scouts, the general in command accompanied by two of his officers dismounted and entered the Gaston home. Then they began questioning Mrs. Gaston as to the whereabouts of Beauregard's army. She evaded their questions and soon the scouts came up announcing a dispatch for General Wood. The officers bowed themselves out.

Soon the Federals established a hospital at Corona College. Dr. Norman Gay was put in charge and is said to have been kind and courteous, inspiring the respect of the few remaining townspeople. General Halleck in command observed a conciliatory course. A change of officers soon occurred however, and a Dr. Hatchett was made head surgeon and he was not so well liked. He came frequently to Mrs. Gaston's house for whatever supplies she could furnish for

(1) Susan P. Gaston, Reminiscences of the War.

the hospital, always, however offering full remuneration.

A small number of sick Confederates had been captured near Carrollville by the Federals and brought to Corinth where they were placed in the college hospital under Dr. Hatchett's charge. Mrs. Gaston asked permission to see these boys but her request was denied on the grounds that the hospital was not in visiting order for ladies. She protested that it did not matter, but Dr. Hatchett insisted that the hospital staff had not yet received its supplies from the Tennessee River and therefore could not receive her.

In a few days, Dr. Hatchett was obliged to call upon Mrs. Gaston to prepare for burial the body of a woman who had taken sick while serving as a matron in a Federal field hospital and had been brought to Corinth when the army took possession of the city. Mrs. Gaston agreed to perform this service and after completing the task, again asked permission to see the sick soldiers. Dr. Hatchett still did not agree but Mrs. Gaston was too quick for him and, rapidly mounting the stairs, made her way to the room where the sick Confederates lay. She did what she could to alleviate their suffering and, after returning home, sent some supplies for them. (1)

Corona College in Defense Plans

The plans of the federal generals for defending Corinth against possible attack and the part Corona College played in these plans is best learned from an article entitled "Corinth," by General W. S. Rosecrans, which appeared in the Century Magazine October, 1886. The following excerpts from this article are printed by permission of the Century Company: "When the Union forces took possession, General Halleck ordered a defensive line to be constructed about a mile and a half from town, extending from the Memphis and Charleston railway on the West around southerly to cover the Union front in that direction. After the departure of General Buell's command toward Chattanooga, this work was continued although we had no forces adequately to maintain it and it was too far away to afford protection to our stores at Corinth. During August I used to go over from Camp Clear Creek to General Grant's headquarters and after the usual greetings would ask: 'How are you getting along with the line?' He would say: 'Well, pretty slowly, but they are doing good work.' I said to Him: 'General, the line isn't worth so much to us, because it is

(1) Susan B. Gaston, Reminiscences of the War.

too long. We cannot occupy it.' He answered 'What would you do?' I said, 'I would have made the depots outside the town north of Memphis and Charleston railroad between the town and the brick church and enclosed them by field works, running tracks in. Now as the depot houses are at the cross roads, the best thing that we can do is to run a line of light works around in the neighborhood of the college up on the knoll.' So, one day after dining with General Grant, he proposed that we go up together and take Colonel Prime with us, and he gave orders to commence a line of breastworks that would include the college grounds. During the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of September, the breastworks were completed, joining the linettes from College Hill on the left...the controlling idea was to prevent surprise, to test by adequate resistance any attacking force and finding it formidable, to receive it behind that inner line which had been preparing from College Hill round by Robinette.... McKeen's division was to hold the left, the chief point being College Hill, keeping his troops well under cover." (1)

The battle of Corinth occurred October 3 and 4 with skirmishing near Hatchie Bridge on October 5, 1862. It was fought between Major Generals Earl Van Dorn and Sterling Price of the Confederates, and Brigadier Generals Stanley, Hamilton, Davis, McKean, and Rosecrans of the Federals. General Rosecrans was commander at that time of the Third Division of the District of Western Tennessee.

What took place in the vicinity of Corona College during the battle has been obscured by the intensity and importance of the fighting around Fort Robinette, where that gallant colonel of the Second Texas Regiment, W. P. Rogers, lies buried. Colonel Rogers is considered the hero of the battle of Corinth, and well might be, having led his men up the heights of Robinette during the hottest firing of the conflict. He succeeded in capturing this fort, only to lose his life, when seeing that he would be unable to hold the position, he sought to signal surrender but was shot down before being observed by the Federals. He was buried by General Rosecran's orders, with appropriate military honors near the spot where he fell.

Corinth was occupied by Federal troops until January 25, 1864. The day of the evacuation of the town is marked by tragedy, not of death, but of destruction. Fire, the

(1) Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, "Corinth," Century Magazine, 1886.

insatiable demon, broke out in many places that memorable day and added desolation to an already battle-torn town. Corona College was among the buildings to lose the fight against the flames, and all that was left of its classic columns, its proud brick walls and magnificent dome, was a heap of smoldering brick. (1)

Memories of '61 - '62

(By a member of Corinth Chapter 333 U.D.C.
Written March 29, 1909).

"There were two companies of Confederate soldiers formed in Corinth, in March '61; one of infantry and one of cavalry. Each company consisted of about one hundred soldiers, volunteers, defenders of our rights and of our homes.

"Capt. W. H. Kilpatrick a lawyer, a Christian gentleman, a man in whom the community had the utmost confidence, was elected captain of the infantry company. This was the first company taken out of Mississippi. The first Confederate flag that unfolded its silken folds to the breeze in our town was made by the ladies of Corinth, and presented to this company by one of our lovely young ladies, Miss Lydia Mitchell. Captain Kilpatrick himself receiving it in a beautiful tribute to the loyalty and patriotism of the ladies of the South, and particularly to the Corinthians. After some weeks of drill they were mustered into service and ordered to Pensacola, Florida.

"We can never forget that sad morning in April, '61, when goodbyes were taken of our gallant soldier boys, looking so handsome in their new uniforms of Confederate gray, bugle, fife and drum, making sweet music. Word was passed to the large number of citizens and relatives to see them off. No tears, only prayers.

"Rev. J. W. Wells, the station minister of the M. E. Church in Corinth who had been chosen Chaplain of this company, offered up a touching and feeling prayer, after which the troops were marched single file into the cars, bearing aloft the beautiful flag, and as the cars moved off slowly our very haartstrings were at their utmost tension, loved ones were being borne away from home and all they held dear in life save their country's honor. Strong men shed tears, women weeping softly. Still we lingered to catch a last glimpse, and as the banner faded from view we turned with heavy hearts to

(1) Susan P. Gaston, Reminscences of the War.

vacant homes, little dreaming there could ever come darker, sadder days into our lives.

"This company, the first to reach Pensacola from Mississippi, was mustered in as Company A, and assigned to the 9th Mississippi Regiment. This data was given the writer by Capt. Charles Elgin, who was sergeant of this company. The company of cavalry elected W. M. Inge captain, he being a West Pointer, soon had his company well drilled in cavalry tactic. The company was invited to drill one afternoon on the large lawn of the Corona Female College, when, to their surprise, a silken hand-painted banner was presented the company by Miss Lucy Irion, now Mrs. Nelson, of Columbus, Miss., which was a contribution from the principal and the college girls of this institution, Capt. W. M. Inge receiving it in behalf of his company. Our president of this chapter, Mrs. Jennie Henderson, then a maiden scarce in her teens, and several of her companions held the staff steady during the presentation.

"Rev. L. B. Gaston, a Presbyterian minister, was president of this college, and his wife, Susan Gaston, was principal. As an educator she had no superior, and few equals in all our Southland. Many bright young ladies as graduates, went from this institution into the great busy world prepared to live. Some have risen to distinction, others home makers, character builders, which after all, is the sine qua non of life. There being no call for cavalry early in the action, Captain Inge resigned and joined the Mississippi Regiment of infantry, commanded by Col. Richard Griffith, was appointed adjutant of that regiment, then in rendezvous at Union City; after a few weeks they were ordered to Virginia, and went through several severe engagements. Col. Griffith was promoted to general only a short time before he was killed at Savage Station.

"Corinth furnished and sent out the following companies: One company in the 9th Miss. Regiment, commanded by Capt. Kilpatrick; one company in the 26th Miss. Regiment commanded by Capt. Hyneman, who was killed at Fort Donelson. The company was afterward in the command of Capt. Phil Hay, who was killed at Lynchburg, Va.* one company in the 32nd Miss. Regiment, commanded by Capt. William Irion, who was killed in the battle of Perryville; one company in the 12th Mississippi Cavalry, in command of C. B. Hyneman. These were from Corinth.

"Corinth furnished four colonels - Col. M. P. Lowry, Col. Eugene Whitfield Col. A. E. Reynolds, and Col. W. M. Inge. This data was given the writer by our townsman, Capt.

* Captain Phil Hay was an uncle of Miss Elizabeth Kilpatrick, research worker of the W.P.A. Historical Research Project.

David Hyneman, who at the age of sixteen went as a scout in a company raised by Capt. Baxter, which rendered invaluable service to this division of the army.

"There were other companies from the county in which Corinthians were numbered, Co. A, 2nd Mississippi Regiment, Col. Faulkner commanding. In this company were six brothers, the Bynum brothers, and one brother in the Trans-Mississippi Department, making seven brothers in the Confederate service at one time. Lieut. Col. Francis Boone was killed at the Battle of the Wilderness. Several Corinthians were in Company D, 26th Mississippi Regiment, Capt. Troup Belcher, also in Company F, Col. Reynolds, 26th Mississippi, Capt. Nelms, Co. H, Gen Bedford Forrest's old regiment, commanded by W. D. Kelly. This data was given the writer by our townsman, Maj. G. W. Bynum. He carries the scars of four wounds, received in four different battles.

"In a few months, sickness and death invaded the ranks of Company A at Pensacola, and some of our soldiers' bodies were brought home on their biers. Among the number was J. W. Wells, who gave his life for his country's cause. Another sad death of a bright young man, Dr. George C. Inge, who made a sacrifice of his life attending the wounded at the first battle of Manassas. Capt. Kilpatrick was forced to return on account of ill health and was appointed circuit judge.

"In April, May, June, and July of '61, Corinth was the rendezvous for the Mississippi troops. Regiments were formed, officers elected and fully equipped for warfare. Daily drilling was witnessed by citizens and visitors; much interest was taken noting the proficiency of the troops, and much curiosity manifested in the little flagbearers, markers running here and there at command. As many as ten regiments were sometimes drilling on the field at one time.

"We will not forget the social feature, the brighter side of life. Many entertainments were given the troops; concerts, in which they who wished were assigned parts with the young ladies who delighted to do them honor. There might have been some married men, but that was unknown and unknowable; no revelation, no tales told.

"May it be said of the chaplains and by the religious element among the troops that preaching and prayer service were never omitted, dying soldiers never neglected. In camp-singing the dear old familiar songs of Zion were great joy to the men.

Jesus Lover of My Soul and How Firm a Foundation would be sung in ringing notes at almost every service. Ere taps, the sweet pathetic strains of "Home Sweet Home" from different commands in concert would come in waves of melody; then tired nature's sweet restorer, sleep; and, in dreams, to live over the dearest song in the English language - 'Be it ever so humble, there is no place like home.'

"April '62 - Many engagements had taken place between the armies of the North and the South, brave men had fallen on both sides, battles had been fought, sometimes victories to Southern arms; again, defeat, but cannot linger in retrospection, time hurries us on. The strategic point of the Southern army was centered in or near Corinth; that of the Federal on the Tennessee river, near Pittsburg. Some few troops had been rendezvousing in Corinth, now large bodies were arriving daily, and the great mobilizing near by for the inevitable conflict between Grant and Johnson, the North and the South.

"Capt. Inge, who had reached home on a furlough from Virginia, met Lieut. Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston at the depot and extended our home to him as headquarters, which was accepted for himself and staff, and four days of home life - we might say military life - was passed in that home (which is now, and has been for years the residence of Mrs. Maggie Johns). No other house in town has that distinction.

"April 4, '62, Friday - Ere dawn there seemed unusual stirring, the measured tramp, tramp, of moving troops, the bugle, fife and drum were heard in the distance, they are drawing nearer. Ah! The army is moving out to meet the foe! One wing of the force marched north on Fillmore street, and as they passed headquarters in review of Gen. Johnston and staff, the battle flags were given those who were without them. Gen. Johnston himself, in some instances, giving them into the hands of the ensign bearers.

"On and out they pass, brigades, divisions, regiments, companies of cavalry, infantry, and then battalions of artillery interspersed with music from the regulation army and after martial airs, ballads, such as 'The Mocking Bird,' 'Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still,' 'Lorena,' 'Annie Laurie,' The favorite seemed to be 'The Girl I Left Behind Me', but the depths of pathos was reached when, from the cornet soloist, was heard the sweet strains of 'Then You'll Remember Me.'

"The last corps is passing. Leave-taking with Gen. Johnston and his military family was tender and assuring. We had learned to know our great general as a humane man. Mounts were soon made. Gen. Johnston, Col. Breckinridge, Col. Preston and others waving farewells. They are passing on. Capt. Inge, who had accepted a position on Gen. Charles Clark's staff, who was in command of a brigade of Mississippi troops, now took leave of mother, wife and three little children for the field of battle. Now the darker, sadder days had come. How often the sweet, Christian assurance in the still small voice would come, 'Be still and know that I am God.'

"April 5, '62, Saturday - The day dragged its weary length along in much expectancy. No engagement took place. April 6, Sabbath - Very early in the morning the roar of cannon was heard, then we knew the two great armies were in conflict, it seemed that the ground was vibrating with the shock of the missiles of death from the cannon's mouth. The agony that day can never be written; couriers, at nightfall brought in news of a glorious victory for Southern arms. Three thousand prisoners taken. Then hospital flags (Yellow) were run up at most of the private residences, and all public buildings, churches, and hotels. Physicians, sisters of charity, sisters of mercy, and nurses from Memphis, New Orleans, and Mobile and other points had been assigned to these places, ready to receive the wounded that were on their way to Corinth. The ambulances soon brought in their precious burdens, and the work of alleviating bodily suffering began and continued all night long. Rain set in which caused the wounded much discomfort in coming in from the field of carnage.

"You ask how we stood the strain. It was only through the divine grace granted by our Heavenly Father, in forgetting self and helping the helpless.

"April 7, Monday - About 11 o'clock A. M. a courier brought the writer message to have Gen. A. S. Johnston's room in readiness for his remains. In a short time, our fallen chieftain's body, in an ambulance escorted by a cavalcade of soldiers and his staff were at the door, his body wrapped in army blankets, was lifted tenderly and carried to his room and placed on an improvised bier amid silence and tears. Three days before he had left this room in all the vigor of mature manhood. Now he was asleep in the same room, a martyr to his country's cause. After his body was prepared and laid in a white pine coffin (as

no other could be procured), Mrs. Ellen Polk, Mrs. Rebecca Inge, and the writer draped the insignia of the Confederacy - the Stars and Bars - around his body, securing some hair for his far-away loved ones. This was the last honor shown our dead hero. He lay in state for several hours in the parlor of this home. Many comrades and citizens came with tear-dimmed eyes to look upon all that was mortal of him they loved so well. Gen. A. S. Johnston's body was taken to New Orleans for interment that afternoon by his staff, and afterwards taken to Houston, Texas, for final rest. Much depression took hold of the troops at the fall of their chieftain and so many brave men left on the field of battle.

"'They sleep their last sleep, they have fought their last battle, no sound can awake them to glory again.'

"Many seemed to think it but the beginning of the end, as the battle was a victory for the first day, but a defeat on Monday. Capt. Inge returned late at night almost helpless; his horse was killed under him; he was caught in the fall and severly bruised, but was back at his post in ten days. At the battle of Malvern Hill he was promoted, made a colonel, and sent back to Mississippi to raise a regiment of cavalry in North Mississippi, which he did. This regiment followed in the flank of Sherman's army from Atlanta to Savannah. Was doing picket duty at Macon, Georgia, when Appomattox closed the war.

"Wednesday, April 9, the citizens were ordered to leave Corinth, to fall back for safety, as the Federals were following up their victory and a fight in or near Corinth was imminent. We fell back to our old home in Aberdeen, from there to Enterprise, returning in '64 to find our house a shell, desolation reigning supreme. The name Shiloh was taken from a little country church by that name, almost in the center of the conflict, and will go down in history by that name, as well as this being the most memorable battle of the war. The women of Corinth were truly loyal to the South, giving attention to the sick and wounded in our hospitals, of both Federals as well as our own soldiers. As Confederate money was decreasing in value, a bank was organized by three of our leading citizens - Col. C. P. Polk, Col. W. G. Campbell, and Col. W. D. Duncan - which never went into bankruptcy as long as soldiers' widows were in need of assistance, or wounded, sick army men without means. In addition to the bank they had full charge of quartermaster's supplies, a very important trust in an army. These gentlemen

were the pioneers of Corinth, or Cross City, as at first named, truly loyal and sacrificing, each beyond the age in army regulation, each gave sons for service in the army, and each have children and grandchildren an honor to our community today.

"In the lapse of forty-seven years memory may have proven treacherous, and slight inaccuracies crept in, but there are no mistakes in these reminiscences, as they were passed through by a daughter of this Chapter, a member and ex-president.

"For the truth of history, I have only to refer you to the three veterans named, who so kindly refreshed the writer's memory with the data of regiments and soldiers, who still take pleasure when meeting comrades and veterans in recounting the prowess of Southern arms against fearful odds and telling their children incidents of camp life in Dixie. With Best wishes for each member of our Chapter."

"Mrs. F. A. Inge, - Corinth
"Member of Corinth Chapter 333 (1)
"U. D. C."

Diary of a Confederate Nurse

Echoing out of the South's romantic past of seventy-six years ago came the gripping story of an army nurse in the War between the States. The scenes of death and horror are depicted by this Confederate nurse in her diary written as she ministered to the wounded and dying at Corinth after the historic Battle of Shiloh.

The diary came to light when M. B. Klyce, of Jackson, Tennessee, found it among some old papers and books that were owned by his great-grandfather, T. N. Klyce, who was a resident of Brownsville, Tennessee, during the period of the War between the States. It probably has no parallel as an intimate close-up picture of the bloody horror of Shiloh's battlefield.

Excerpts from this diary, as arranged by Robert Talley, in the Memphis Commercial Appeal of Sunday, August 14, 1938, are in part as follows:

"It is April, 1862, only a few days after the Battle of Shiloh in which 15,000 Federals and 11,000 Southerners have

(1) Mrs. F. A. Inge, Memories of '61-'62.

been killed or wounded, and the bloody stream of Confederates is still pouring into Corinth, Miss., where homes and public buildings have been hastily converted into emergency hospitals.

"A hoop-skirted Confederate Army nurse, weary after her day's labors amid the moans and screams of the dying, sits at midnight beside a candle-lit table and pens these lines in her diary:

"April 17 - I was going the rounds as usual this morning, washing the faces of the men, and had got half through with one before I found out that he was dead. He was lying on the gallery all by himself and had died with no one near him. I daily witness the same sad scenes - men dying all around me. I do not know who they are, nor have time to learn."(1)

In the days before the War between the States, Kate Cumming was a belle of Mobile and the daughter of one of the city's first families. She was of Scotch descent, well educated and as patriotic for the Southern cause as her younger brother who, at the first call to the colors in 1861, hastened to enlist in Lee's Army.

Came April 6, 1862, and the telegraph wires brought to Mobile the news of the great battle that was raging at Shiloh, on the Tennessee River one hundred miles from Memphis. With the news came a desperate plea for nurses to care for the wounded Southern soldiers who were being taken direct from the battlefield to the nearby town of Corinth, to which the Confederates were retreating.

And so, on April 7, 1862, Kate Cumming laid aside her silks and crinolines for the drab garb of a Confederate army nurse and left Mobile for Corinth.

The entry she made in her diary that day reads:

"April 7, 1862 - I left Mobile by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad today for Corinth, Miss., with the Rev. Mr. Miller and a number of Mobile ladies. We are going for the purpose of taking care of the sick and wounded of the army.

"As news has come that a battle is now raging, there are not a few anxious hearts in the party - my own among the number - as I have a young brother, belonging to Ketchum's

(1) Kate Cummings, Diary.

Battery, whom I know is in the midst of the fight, and I also have many dear friends there."

At Oklona, Mississippi, the party was delayed by trains of wounded Confederates en route to hospitals at Mobile and other cities, and there the news came to Miss Cumming that Captain Ketchum's battery had been wiped out. She wrote in her diary:

"April 8 - There is a report that Captain Ketchum is killed and all his men are either killed or captured; that the Twenty-First Alabama Regiment has been cut to pieces. I was never more wretched in my life! I can see nothing before me but my slaughtered brother and the bleeding and mangled forms of his dying comrades, and the men of the gallant Twenty-First Alabama whom I saw leave Mobile but a few weeks ago so full of life and hope. Many of them were mere boys.

"The battle was fought at Shiloh, about 12 miles from Corinth. We gained a great victory, but at a great sacrifice. I try to comfort myself and trust in God, assured that He is doing all for the best. Oh, if they would only let us go on! We are needed to help the poor wounded soldiers." (1)

Next day, Miss Cumming's fears about her brother were relieved. Visiting the trains, she found John Maguire, a member of Ketchum's battery. Maguire was wounded, but he said the company had only one man killed - John Ashby, who fell fighting at his post - and some seven or eight wounded. Her brother was safe.

At last, on April 11, the ban was lifted and Miss Cumming's party reached Corinth. Her entry in her diary that day reads:

"April 11 - Miss Booth and myself arrived at Corinth today. My heart beat high with expectation as we neared the town. As I had never been where there was a large army, and had never seen a wounded man except in the cars, I could not help feeling a bit nervous at the prospect of now seeing both.

"When we were within a few miles of the place we could realize the condition of an army after a great battle. As it had been raining for days, water and mud abounded. Here

(1) Kate Cumming, Diary.

and there were wagons hopelessly left to their fate and men on horseback trying to wade through it. As far as the eye could see in the midst of all this slop and mud, the white tents of our brave army could be seen through the trees.

"We are at the Tishomingo Hotel which, like every other large building, has been taken for a hospital. The yellow flag is flying on top of each. Mrs. Ogden tried to prepare me for the scenes I would witness upon entering the wards. But alas! nothing that I had ever heard or read had given me the faintest idea of the horrors witnessed here.

"Grayhaired men - men in the pride of manhood - beardless boys - captured Federals - all of them are lying on the floor, multilated in every possible way, just as they were taken from the battlefield. They are so close together that it is almost impossible to walk without stepping on them. If I should live a hundred years I would never forget the gratitude of these poor suffers, for every little water to drink, or the bathing of their wounds seemed to afford them the greatest relief. The Federal prisoners are receiving the same attention as our own men; they are lying side by side."

The next night, as Miss Cumming sat by the light of her flickering candle, she wrote this:

"April 12 - I sat up all night last night, bathing the men's wounds and giving them water. Every one attending to them seemed completely worn out. Some of the doctors told me they had scarcely slept since the battle. As far as I have seen, the surgeons are very kind to the wounded and nurse as well as doctor them.

"The men are lying all over the house, on their blankets and just as they were brought in from the battlefield. They are in the hall, on the gallery and crowded into the very small rooms. The foul air from this mass of human beings at first made me giddy and sick, but I soon got over it. We have to walk and when we give the men anything, kneel in blood and water; but we think nothing of it at all.

"There was much suffering among the patients last night. One old man groaned all the time; he was about 60 years of age and had lost a leg. He lived near Corinth and had come here on the morning of the battle to see his two sons, who were in the army, and he could not resist shouldering his

musket and going onto the fight. I comforted him as well as I could. He is a very religious man, and prayed nearly all night.

"Another, a very young man, was wounded through the lungs and had a most excruciating cough and seemed to suffer awfully. One fine-looking boy had a dreadful wound in the shoulder. Everytime I bathed it he thanked me and seemed grateful. He died this morning just before breakfast. Men who were in the room with him told me he prayed nearly all night. I trust that he is now at rest, far from this awful world of strife and bloodshed." (1)

Still the red stream of wounded men continued to pour into the city and the next day the nurses were routed out of their own beds to make room for the suffering victims. Miss Cumming wrote in her diary:

"Sunday, April 13 - Enjoyed a fairly good night's rest upon some boxes. We all slept below stairs in the front room - our baggage separating us from the front part of it, which is the clerk's office, and now a sleeping appartment for some dozen men. It was a laughable sight to see Father Miller fixing our beds for us. Poor man! He tried so hard to make us comfortable. Some of us slept upon the shelves.

"I have just seen my brother. He looks rather the worse for wear,but - thank God! - he is safe. This was his first battle and I am told that he was brave to a fault. His company distinguished itself on that eventful day; and Mobile may well be proud of the gallant men who compose it." (2)

There was apparently no end to the picture of horror as Miss Cumming's racing pen continued. A soldier told her that he had passed by a wounded Federal who had begged him to go to a nearby spring and bring him a drink of water. On going to the spring, the soldier was much shocked to see three Federals lying dead with their heads in it. They had dragged themselves to the spring to slake their thirst and there they had breathed their last.

Dying soldiers raved incessantly in their deliriums. Nearly always they talked about the same things - their homes, their wives and their mothers.

(1) Kate Cumming, Diary.
(2) Ibid.

The diary reads:

"April 15 - Enjoyed a very good night's rest in a crowded room. Had a part of a mattress on the floor, but so many were upon the floor that for half of the night I slept under a table." (1)

Misfortune for the South's cause continued, as the next entry in the nurse's diary shows:

"April 25 - A rainy, gloomy day and well it accords with the news we have just heard. New Orleans is in the hands of the enemy. The particulars have not reached us, but I sincerely trust that the city was not given up without a great struggle. What a severe trial this will be to the proud people of that place - to have their fair city desecrated by the tread of a vandal foe. I trust the day is not far distant when they will be compelled to leave it much quicker than they came in." (2)

Intervening daily entries contain much the same stories of suffering and death. The diary continues:

"May 10 - The hospital is again filled with badly wounded. There is scarcely an hour during which they are not coming in from skirmishes. I sat up all night, bathing wounds. One man died quite suddenly this morning. I gave him his toddy and he was quite cheerful, but when I went back with his breakfast his bunk was empty - he was dead and gone. He had had a hemorrhage and bled to death before assistance could reach him. I did not learn his name, nor anything about him.

"We gained quite a victory yesterday. Price's and Van Dorn's troops were engaged. We saw them as they marched out in the morning. They crossed a bridge opposite our bedroom window.

"Sunday, May 11 - There is so much noise and confusion here it is almost impossible to collect one's thoughts. I am very tired as I have to attend all the patients, the other ladies being sick. It is more unhealthy here now than ever and unless some change takes place I fear we will all die.

"May 12 - We have the same sad scenes to witness as

(1) Kate Cumming, Diary.
(2) Ibid.

ever - sick and wounded men lying on the platform at the depot, night and day, and we are not allowed to take them anything to eat. Dr. Smith is obliged to prohibit it, as he has not the food to spare for them.

"A terrible thing happened last night. Dr. Sizemore, our druggist, went out about 9 o'clock to visit a friend. When within a short distance from the hospital he heard groans: went to the place from which they proceeded and found a boxcar that had been switched off the main track filled with wounded men, some dead and some dying, and not a soul with them to do anything for them. If this kind of treatment of our brave men continues much longer, I fear we will have none to fight for us.

"May 15 - There was heavy firing today and I felt certain the battle had commenced. I was in the kitchen when I first heard it and was compelled to stop what I was doing, as the sound makes me unfit for anything. I fear my nerves are not as good as they used to be."

"Sunday, May 18 - Our patients are nearly all gone now; they have been moved farther South. Three of the nurses are very sick, and Miss Marks is not expected to live. She has made up her mind to that effect, and is perfectly resigned. She is a very devout member of the Episcopal Church."

"May 21 - News has just reached us that the battle has commenced in earnest. A number of surgeons have been ordered to the battlefield. May God give us strength for victory! I feel confident if we could gain a victory here the war would soon be over. I have just been informed that the Yankee gunboats have passed Fort Morgan. If that is true, I hope that Mobile will be laid in ashes before the foot of the vandal foe is permitted to desecrate it.

"Miss Marks is still very low. I feel very sorry to see her die in this terrible place, but it matters little where we die if we are prepared."

"May 23 - Every corner of the hospital is clean and ready for new patients. The last of my patients died this morning. He was a German named Ernest, who was wounded at Shiloh. His mind wandered a good deal at the last.

"One of the saddest sights are two Federals who have

been here since Shiloh; one has his arm amputated, the other his leg. They are 17 and 18 years old, respectively. They look very pitiful, dying among strangers, so far away from home, but they have been cared for the same as our own. I never look at them without thinking of our own poor boys who are in the same condition in the North. I do sincerely trust that they are as well treated as these poor boys have been.

"Miss Marks is a little better and has been sent to Okolona. The other two ladies who were sick have returned to Mobile."

"May 25 - Dr. Smith has just told us that he would not be surprised if we had to leave Corinth at a moment's notice, as we are in danger of being shelled at any time. For several days our men have been moving army stores to the rear in large quantities, which I think indicates an evacuation is coming."

"May 27. - We are all packed up and intend leaving this morning. Mrs. Glassburn and nearly all the ladies are going to Brookhaven. I intend going to Okolona, and remain there until I learn in which direction the army will move."(1)

Mr. Talley concludes his article with these paragraphs:

"The victorious Yankees pressed southward. Corinth was evacuated by the weary Confederates, who retreated to Tupelo and fortified themselves there. The South's plight deepened as the bitter years rolled on. Kate Cumming, the nurse, continued her service in the Confederate Army until the last - in military hospitals at Okolona, Ringgold, Dalton, Chattanooga, Mobile, Atlanta, Americus, Newman and other places. Always, the parade of suffering and bloody horror continued.

"Came April, 1865, and Lee surrendered at Appomattox. On May 29 that year Kate Cumming made this final entry in her three-year diary:

"This year has developed the fate of the South. Time has revealed the utter loss of our hopes. We now begin a new era, 'midst poverty and tears and sad memories of the past. Oh, may we learn the lesson that all of this is designed to teach: that all things sublunary are transient and fleeting, and lift our souls to that which is alone everduring and immutable - God and eternity." (2)

(1) Kate Cumming, Diary
(2) Taken from an article by Robert Talley in Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn. Aug. 14, 1938.

Colonel Whitfield A Prisoner

"Seated at my window I can see the old field where so many brave soldiers perished in the battle of Corinth; just beyond the breastworks is the site of my father's house, where Gen. Grant was in headquarters for several months. My father at that time was a widower, living by himself. He was too old to serve in the army, but was one of the hottest rebels around here. When he received a message from Gen. Grant saying that he was coming to take possession of the house, his rage knew no bounds; but as he was powerless to prevent them, the whole Grant delegation very soon came and established themselves in his home. Papa betook himself to the upper story and there stayed for several weeks, refusing to have anything to do with the Grants. From his window he saw the depredation on his cattle and grain, saw the stock demolishing his flower yard, and there went Mrs. Grant sailing away behind his beautiful horses; but he could stand it no longer when on looking down he saw some of the officers hauling out the old family carriage that was very dear to him on account of the associations with his dead wife. The officers, thinking it a very startling vehicle, were making preparations to have a jolly ride in it, but Papa appeared on the scene in a towering rage, and, with walking stick in the air, he exhausted his vocabulary in expressing his wrath. The officers were inclined to take his abuse good naturedly but he dared them to touch him, and told them that he had four sons in the army, and if he had a hundred he would send them and go along and make them fight.

"It was then that they arrested him and placed him under guard with several other prisoners. He learned that one of these prisoners was to be shot for serving as a spy. So Papa set to work to devise some means of escape for him, but to accomplish this it would take money. Happily, one of his servants 'Liza", the housemaid, came to bring him something to eat, and he told her that he had some money hid in a lounge at home, and she must get it secretly and bring to him. 'Liza went back with the determination to get the money but for awhile it seemed that as if she would be daunted in her purpose, as the lounge that contained the money was in the library where the men sat all day. Now, 'Liza knew that when men are uncomfortable they seek other quarters, so she swooped down on them with a broom and raised such a dust sweeping and dusting that the officers were only too glad to beat a retreat.

"She closed the door hastily and proceeded to rip open the lounge, singing softly to herself all the while. This was to disarm suspicion on the outside. Having found the money, she concealed it on her person and was dusting and looking as unconcerned as possible when the men returned.

"Now, to get it to her master. Well, she imparted the secret to Charley, the cook, and then baked some wonderful loaves of bread. Scooping out the inside they filled the place with the money, and 'Liza found it very easy to take the same to the house where the prisoners were kept, and with tears in her eyes begged the guard to let her take her poor master something to eat. The money came in a very good time for the prisoners to accomplish their purpose. Having found one of the guards accommodating, Papa paid him to bring them up some whisky, on which they all pretended to get drunk. This was to give excuse for some very hilarious proceedings that took place up in the condemned man's room; for, having secured a file, it was necessary to make a great noise while they filed the prisoner's irons so the guard could not hear them at their work. So the men sang loud and long, while Papa filed away bravely until the man was free of his irons, and under cover of darkness was let out of the two-story window by a rope which was made by tearing the blankets in strips and tying them together. The spy got fairly out of town before the guard discovered that he was gone. Papa was afterwards sent to Alton, Illinois, with a great many other prisoners, but before he left, Charley, the mulatto cook, came to see him and told him that his house had been burned by the Union soldiers, and that he had stayed there to the last and cooked ham and eggs for Gen. Grant.

"In after years Charley met the General, who immediately recognized him and told him that he had not forgotten how good he could cook ham and eggs.

"Papa fared miserably while in prison at Alton, but after staying there six months he managed to disguize himself and escape. He was so tickled over his ragged clothing, slouch hat, and gaunt looks that he had his picture taken. My little sister showed the picture to some of our friends recently, and astonished them by saying, 'Papa had that taken when he got out of the penitentiary.'

"Loulie Gay Whitfield. (1)
"Corinth, Miss."

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(1) Louise Gay Whitfield, Sub-Soiler and Democrat, Corinth, Miss., Nov. 16, 1894.

Experiences of a Spy
(By J.D. Hyneman, Corinth, Company H, 18th Mississippi Cavalry)

"After the battle of Shiloh, the Southern forces under General Beauregard retreated to Corinth, where they intrenched themselves preparatory to an attack from the Federals, who were in close pursuit. Instead of attacking, however, the latter established their lines a few miles out east and north east of the town, where they remained for the next thirty days. During this time there was no general engagement, but there were almost daily sharp engagements between reconnoitering parties between the lines.

"General Halleck was in command of the army after the battle of Shiloh. Beauregard quietly folded his tents and marched away, establishing his base at Tupelo, some forty miles south of Corinth. The Federals moved in, took possession of Corinth, and established themselves in comfortable quarters, remaining there for the next ninety days. Both armies remained inactive all summer. Of course the scouts of both armies were active in keeping their commanders posted as to the movements of the enemy.

"About the time of the battle of Shiloh there was organized in Corinth a company of scouts, composed mostly of men who had enlisted at the beginning of the war, served twelve months, and instead of re-enlisting in the infantry organized a company of cavalry. This company was commanded by Captain (afterwards Maj.) G. L. Baxter. I became a member of it and served in it to the end of the war.

"The company being made up at Corinth, it was natural that the commander of the army, General Bragg, who had assumed command after our retreat to Tupelo, should expect good service from them in obtaining news. Almost daily our scouts were penetrating the lines of the enemy, sometimes capturing straggling parties, scouts, or picket posts, but no couriers, which they wanted most. Such was the status for quite a while, when one day General Bragg told Captain Baxter that he wanted him to open up communication with his agent in Corinth. It seems that Bragg had been getting reports through the enemy's lines; but those communications had been cut off, and he directed Captain Baxter to re-establish the line. Of course Baxter was over anxious to make good, but he realized the difficulty of the undertaking. We all were anxious to help him. I volunteered to make an effort to get through the line, and I believed I could make it. I saw that he did not like to risk so perilous an undertaking to a green boy, but it was "Hobson's choice," and he consented for me to go.

"At that time I was seventeen years old, small for my age, and looked younger than I really was. I was considered well able to take care of myself under any circumstances. Just at that time Baxter was making his headquarters around Ripley, and it was arranged for a scout to accompany me as far up from there as it would be safe for him to go, so that I could leave my horse with him.

"As we entered Hatchie we fell in with an old gentleman, Jack Tabscott. He invited us to go home with him, and said he would show my partner where he could hide out with but little risk. At that time almost daily scouting parties from the Federal lines came into the neighborhood, but always returned to Corinth before night. We got to Mr. Tabscott's during the night. I arranged with him for an old plow horse, got a suit of clothes from one of the boys on the place, and next morning early mounted my old horse and struck out for Corinth. Before reaching the Federal out-post, which was at Polk's Levee, four miles from the town, I fell in with an old man and his wife who were carrying a bale of cotton to Corinth in an old ox wagon. I told them that my people were inside the line, and that I had been run off and was trying to get back to them. They readily consented for me to go with them, and promised to assist me in finding them. We soon reached the outposts and were passed in without any trouble. There were then more than one hundred thousand troops in and around Corinth.

"As soon as I got to Corinth I gave my friends with the cotton bale the slip and started out to find my man. Captain Baxter had told me that I was to see Dr. Stout, who had been our family physician since before I was born. When Captain Baxter told me whom I was to see, I balked. I told him that I was afraid of Dr. Stout, for it had come through the lines that he was a spy for the Yankees; but Baxter said he had it from General Bragg that Dr. Stout was perfectly reliable, that he was his agent, and that there was no risk in approaching him.

"When I reached Corinth, I went to Dr. Stout's house. He was not at home, but his wife said that he would be soon. I told her that I was sick and would be at the home of his neighbor and wanted him to see me. I then went to the home of his neighbor and arranged with him to stay that night, fed my horse, and went into the house and went to bed about sundown. The lady was very kind. She bathed my head and offered to give me medicine, but I told her that

Dr. Stout would be to see me soon. In a short time the Doctor arrived and began his examination. As soon as the lady was out of the room I told him my mission. He seemed much surprised and doubtful of the wisdom of committing himself on so grave a mission to a mere boy. I told him that I was direct from General Bragg, and that he had cautioned me against talking or mentioning Dr. Stout's name to any one, but to see him, get my news, and get away from him as quickly as possible. The Doctor became convinced, told me to get back to General Bragg as soon as possible and tell him that the army at Corinth was on the eve of a general bread-up; that they would move in a very few days, and that they were going back into Tennessee and Kentucky instead of going farther south. General Bragg and Dr. Stout had agreed that all their communications should be verbal, as the Doctor refused to commit himself on paper.

"When I got home after the surrender, I learned that Dr. Stout had been to my father's house and left word for me to see him as soon as I reached home. I called and he seemed delighted to see me and impressed upon me the great importance of never mentioning what had passed between us. He said that, as we had lost, his relations with the Federal commanders had been such that if they found that he had been giving out information to the Southern army he might be tried as a spy and probably executed. Of course I never mentioned it as long as he lived. He died a few years later, leaving the impression among most of his old friends that he was a Yankee spy, when in fact he was as loyal to the Southern cause as the best of them.

"Up to this time I had no apprehension of trouble in getting out. I knew that citizens had no trouble in passing back and forth through the lines. So the next morning early I applied to the provost marshal for a pass. You can imagine my surprise when he told me he had just received orders not to issue any more passes. I told him that I came in the day before with my folks with a bale of cotton, that I had gotten lost from them, and that they had returned home without me. He told me that it made no difference; that General Pope, then in command of the army, was the only one who could give me a pass. That they had ceased to issue passes confirmed my report from Dr. Stout and made me most anxious to get out. General Pope's headquarters were some five miles away on the Rienzi road, and I decided to try him. I found him in his quarters just

where Salem Church now stands. I dismounted and, walking up to where a lot of officers were sitting around, inquired for General Pope, and was pointed to a fine-looking, heavy-bearded man. I approached him and gave him the same spiel I had given the provost marshal. He spoke very kindly to me and said that he was sorry for me, but that there would not be any passes issued for a few days. I realized then that if I ever got through the lines I would have to do it on my own hook.

"I knew there was a chain of guards all along Tuscumbia Creek, so I went back to Polk's Levee, where I had come in, hoping that some of the guards would recognize me and let me through, but no such good luck awaited me; different men were on duty. Then I started up the creek reconnoitering the lines, looking for a place where I might slip through at night. I found the pickets about two hundred yards apart. Later in the evening I found six or seven miles from Corinth, a family in which were some boys. I hitched my horse and engaged in play with the boys. I got them down around the picket line, and while with them found a place where I thought I might slip through on foot. I then made arrangements to stay all night with the boys, intending to slip through the lines as soon as it got dark.

"It was a little while till night, so I got on my horse and rode up to a camp, a few hundred yards off. When I got there I found that it was an Ohio regiment on outpost duty. I inquired for the colonel, and was shown to a pleasant looking man. I told him that I lived about two miles on the opposite side of the creek; that our cows had strayed off, that I had tracked them up the bottom and into his camp and then lost them, that I wanted to get back home, and that his soldiers would not let me through the line. He asked me if there were many blackberries out there, and I told him the woods were full of them. Then he told his cook to bring him a bucket. Handing the bucket to me, the colonel said that if I would bring him a bucket of ripe blackberries the next morning he would give me a dollar for them. He called an orderly and told him to go down the picket line and have them put me through. I was a happy boy then. I crossed the creek, and as soon as I was certain that I was out of sight of the pickets, I went to the right through the woods and struck a bee line for my friend Tabscott's. I got there about nine, found my scout awaiting me, and after supper struck out for Baxter's camp. We got there about 3 A. M. I walked the captain and made my report. He took an orderly

with him and went at a double-quick toward General Bragg's headquarters. A few days after both armies were on the move in the direction of Chattanooga. Captain Baxter got a major's star for his service - my work. But while Baxter got the commission, the praise I received from the boys was more to me than even the major's star." (1)

Stories of Raids upon Homes

About 1864 Union raiding armies from the North came through subjecting the country to wholesale destruction. A raiding party of cavalry, coming down from Tennessee was driven back by General N. B. Forrest and his brave Confederate horsemen. In the fall of 1864 General Sherman conducted a widespread raid through the very heart of the Confederacy from Chattanooga to the sea, stripping the country of corn, cattle, hogs, horses, sheep, poultry, and everything. The fields were thrown open as pastures, or the forage hauled for the use of their animals. Railroads were torn up and buildings were burned. All property useful to the Southern cause was destroyed or seized. (2)

Just after the Battle of Shiloh a raiding party of about a thousand men tore up the country from Shiloh to Corinth, taking all food in homes, all chickens, cattle, horses and everything that would be of any use to them.

The following description of Colonel Whitfield's home and property before the war is taken from a letter written by him in 1885:

"I had 900 acres of land around Corinth, enclosed by a plank and rail fence, estimated six miles in all. My residence of nine rooms, besides store rooms, etc., cost about $7,000. My stable, granary, corn crusher, and sheller, straw cutter, all in one building 90 x 90 ft., two stories high, cost about $1,500. Besides these I had kitchen, smokehouse, dairy, and the necessary tenement houses, all new and in good order. In my grove I had a pond well stocked with fish. Every room in my house was well furnished, including a $400 piano, and a memorandum shows the furniture was valued at $2,500. Besides this there was $1,000 worth of furniture stored away that had been taken for a bad debt in Memphis, and had never been unboxed.

(1) J. D. Hyneman, Confederate Veteran, Nashville, Tenn., Aug., 1912, pp. 370-71.
(2) Pearl V. Guyton, History of Mississippi, pp. 174-76.

"I had $500 worth of brick and lumber for putting up another building, piled up in my grove, which was carried off in Federal wagons. My library, including my son's law books, cost about $1,000. In my carriage house I had one new closed carriage for which I paid $900 in Memphis, one old rockaway and one buggy, with all necessary gear. Also five wagons and all necessary agricultural implements to cultivate 240 acres of land. I had eleven milch cows, and in all 30 head of cattle, for several of which I paid from $30 to $100. I had 16 head of horses, mules and colts, forty head of goats, eight or ten of which were full blooded Cashmeres, the three original ones costing $100 each. I also had forty hogs.

"At the time of my arrest, I see from a memorandum, I had 50 pounds of bacon, 250 lbs of sugar, 150 lbs of coffee, six barrels of flour, one barrel of molasses, two sacks of salt, one cask of rice. Also stacks of fodder, 500 bushels of corn, and several tons of hay on the floor in the second story of my large stable, where hundreds of Federal soldiers stayed while the army was encamped around Corinth.

"When I returned to Corinth it had all disappeared except the land, a part of the original trees, one gate post, and a few fence posts that stood where the fish pond had been, but I still hold a note from Gen. Grant admitting that he had taken my entire property." (1)

Record of Veterans

The following is a brief biographical sketch and war experiences of MAJOR G. W. GARRETT, father of Loyd Garrett, of Corinth, who fought through the four years' campaign of the War between the States:

Major Garrett was born in Union District, South Carolina, March 5, 1840. In May or June of 1861 he volunteered and entered the Confederate service as a private in Company C, Third Mississippi Regiment, and started from home as a drummer boy. The regiment was sent to Iuka, Mississippi, to drill where he at once studied Hardee's Military Tactics and was soon elected second lieutenant of Company C.

(1) Letter written by Colonel Whitfield.

On the march to Kentucky he was very sick and then took measles and was left on the ground beside the railroad with other sick men and one of the company to take care of them. He hailed a passing train and the men were taken aboard and carried to Clarksville, Tennessee, and put in an old tobacco stemery which was used for a hospital. Of course they had no comforts and not much care and before he was able to sit up from the measles he took typhoid and pneumonia and rapidly grew worse until the doctor gave orders for him to be sent to the "dead house" saying, "He will not live till morning." However, before he was sent some ladies visited the hospital and Major Garrett asked them to take him to their home which they did and he stayed there until his parents could come for him. They carried him to their home at Jonesboro, Mississippi, where he improved rapidly and as soon as he was able he returned to his command. He was elected captain of Company C upon his return.

On February 15 or 16, 1862, he was engaged in the battle of Ft. Donelson. The weather was very cold and the ground was covered with snow. The Confederate infantry was surrendered and only General Forrest's calvary made their escape. Captain Garrett and the other officers were taken to the military prison on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, and remained there for five months. They were then taken to Vicksburg and exchanged. The Third Mississippi Regiment had lost so many men, killed in battle, wounded, or from sickness or death in military prisons, that after the exchange the regiment was consolidated with the Twenty-third Mississippi Regiment. At this time Colonel Joe Wells was elected colonel of the Twenty-third Mississippi Regiment and Captain Garrett was elected major of the same regiment. The command camped near Canton, Mississippi, and later at Holly Springs. They did not remain long in Northern Mississippi but went to Alabama and were placed under the command of General Joseph E. Johnston, commander-in-chief of the Army of the West. Major Garrett rode at the head of the regiment and led them in battle for about two and one-half years before the war closed. Major Garrett was engaged in the following battles: Ft. Donelson, Coffeeville, and Jackson, Mississippi, Baker's Creek, Crystal Springs, two battles near Lookout Mountain, Kennesaw Mountain, Stony, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesborough, Georgia, Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee. He was 109 days under fire during the continuous fighting in Georgia. In recognition of his bravery and gallantry



OLD SOLDIER'S REUNION AT KOSSUTH

Reunion held 40 years ago. Members of the group as follows: Terry Delton, John Dilworth, Maj. Sam Sharp, W. M. Henderson, Stephens, Geo. Tatum, T.F. Holt, Turner Bynum, Maj. G. W. Bynum, Rube Settle, P. A. Honnell, Wm.Scalley, John Savage, Newt Sutor, John White, Berney Burnett, J. D. Blackwell, Dr. L.A. Hill, Thomas James, John Miller, McHeffey, G. W. McClamroch, Net. Bynum, Lewis Meeks.

during the arduous campaign through Georgia, President Davis appointed and commissioned him colonel, but owing to the fact that there was no mail and all letters were sent by hand, he did not receive his commission before he was captured in the battle of Nashville, and he was not released for several months after the war closed. He came near being killed in the battle of Ft. Donelson as a ball cut across the top of his head and left a scar for life. During the Georgia campaign he was shot through the leg above the knee and was shot in his foot and ankle. Once he received a partly spent ball in his breast which doubled him forward.

After the battle, Federals placed Major Garrett and other officers in dirty horse cars in which horses had been shipped and which had not been cleaned out and there was no place to sit down or lie down except in the filth. The officers were kept there several days and then taken to Sandusky, Ohio, and forced to walk across the frozen lake covered with deep snow for a distance of three miles to Johnson's Island, where they were stopped outside and searched and their money and other things taken from them while they shivered in the cold wind and snow. Major Garrett had left his overcoat and the wind blew off his hat and they would not let him pick it up. This was December 22, 1864. In the prison they were given about enough fuel to make one good fire and that had to last twenty-four hours, and a small piece of bread and a piece of salty beef to each officer per day. They slept on bunks.

Many stout healthy men starved to death on that allowance, others were wantonly shot down by the guards. Major Garrett was young and well, and weighed 165 pounds when he entered the prison; when released he weighed a little more than 90 pounds, but was not sick a day. The suffering from hunger was intense. They weighed each crumb of bread, divided it, and they boiled the beef and drank the salt water to make them thirsty, then filled up on water to try to satisfy their craving for food. They even hunted for rats and ate them.

After Lee's surrender many soldiers walked hundreds of miles, from Virginia to Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas discouraged, dirty in their faded uniforms and ragged shoes, with blistered, bleeding feet, without money or food except as the people fed them along the way, back to their plundered desolated homes. The officers on Johnson's Island were all released after the surrender except forty who were held as hostages. They were honorable

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men, and had no idea what crimes they were accused of or whom they were held by, to be hanged in retaliation if some Federal officers should be hanged by the Confederates. This was never done and they were finally released and given transportation home. Major Garrett's father gave him some land and he went there and under many difficulties rebuilt the dilapidated house, fences, a barn, and stables, and made a garden etc., and was married in 1866.

He began a life of hard work and strict economy in a country devastated by fire, sword, and pillage; plundered and robbed of everything which the Federals would have; ground down under carpetbag dominion by enemies. With a brave heart, with cheerfulness , and with wonderful perseverance, Major Garrett went forward to meet the many trials of life. (1)

TYLE BURKETT MITCHELL, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of Alcorn County, after a long illness died at his home near old Danville, June, 1909, age 79 years.

"Deceased because of an especially amiable disposition, was one of the most loved and universally popular citizen of the county. Quiet, unassuming and thoroughly conservative along all lines, he wielded an influence that left its impress upon all within the sphere of his acquaintance. His life was an open book from whose pages all could easily read. Being the immediate representative of one of our most prominent pioneer families, his life was intimately interwoven with the history of the county.

"He was born in 1830 near old Purdy, Tenn., and at the age of five years, he, with his parents, came to Mississippi, locating on Muckleroy Creek, where they resided until his father, Judge Hezekiah B. Mitchell, purchased the section of land near old Danville. Here, to the day of his death, deceased made his home, residing at the time of his death within a few hundred yards of the site upon which the original home was built, and where he as a child attended the funeral of Parmitchie, a Chickasaw Chief.

"He served during the war as lieutenant in the Company E, Forty-second Mississippi Regiment, and was wounded

(1) Mrs. Loyd Garrett, Corinth, Miss.

in the hand at the battle of Gettysburg. He was twice married. First to Miss Margaret Bingham, and to this union three sons, Walter, Eli,and Houston, and one daughter, Mrs. Lena Hoshall, were born. In 1882 he was married to Miss Mattie Burge, from which union resulted one son, L. B.,Jr., and one daughter, Miss Kittie. All of his children reside in Alcorn County except Mrs. Hoshall whose home is in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

"He professed religion at the age of fifteen and for more than sixty years was a loyal consistent member and a zealous worker in the Presbyterian Church, during the greater portion of which period he was an elder, and by his exemplary attitude contributed largely to the distinction enjoyed by New Hope Church of numbering among its membership more family altars than any other church within the bounds of the Presbytery." (1)

The political career of Mr. Mitchell, although limited to two terms as a member of the board of supervisors, 1892 to 1898, and two terms as county treasurer, his honesty and intergrity were characteristics of the man, his very act having been prompted by a conscientious conviction of the justice of the course adopted.

ARTHUR EXUM REYNOLDS was born in Smith County, Tennessee, on November 29, 1817. At the age of twenty he went to Lawrence County, Alabama, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He married Minerva Driver on April 24, 1838. He then moved to Jacinto, the county seat of old Tishomingo county, where he commenced the practice of his profession, being one of the first lawyers to locate in the new county.

He had much to do with the early history of the county, having represented the "State of Tishomingo" for eight years in the Senate with distinguished ability.

In July, 1861, Mr. Reynolds was granted authority by President Davis to organize an additional regiment of infantry in Tishomingo County upon condition that he would arm and equip the men, it being explained that the Confederate government was at that time unable to supply additional war equippage. Mr. Reynolds proceeded with the work of organizing a regiment of men in a county from which over two thousand soldiers had already gone to the front. In a short time the required number of men had signed, and Mr. Reynolds

(1) The Corinth Weekly Herald, Corinth, Miss., June 18, 1909.

procured from those able to contribute sufficient funds to arm a majority of the new recruits with cap-and-ball rifles, fling-lock muskets, and Harr rifles, the remainder being supplied with squirrel rifles and shotguns. They were mustered into the service of the Confederate government as the Twenty-sixth Mississippi Regiment of Infantry, and Arthur E. Reynolds was elected colonel. Colonel Reynolds was promoted to the rank of brigadier general in March, 1865, but General Lee surrendered before a command was assigned him. He moved to Corinth in 1868. He weighed over three hundred pounds. (1)

Among the pioneer citizens of old Tishomingo county no one is entitled to more consideration and appreciation than WILLIAM LANE DUNCAN. For thirty-six years he took the lead in matters of more than general interest. He was born in South Carolina in 1800. In November, 1830, he married Rebecka Null, and in 1842 moved to Tishomingo county, where he lived the remainder of his life. In 1859 he was in the mercantile business in Corinth, and when Governor Pettus issued a call for sixty-day troops in 1861 and designated Corinth as one of the points of mobilization, Mr. Duncan was appointed quartermaster, but the volunteers began to arrive before the governor had prepared the quartermaster for their reception, and, as a result, Mr. Duncan advanced $5,000 with which to purchase supplies. A few days later Governor Pettus forwarded Mr. Duncan $50, and thereafter everything moved along like clockwork.

He died August 11, 1876, was laid to rest in the City Cemetery and later buried in the Henry Cemetery. (2)

DR. L. W. WORSHAM, Corinth, who was 89 years of age at the time of his death, fought with General Robert E. Lee. He was a member of the Second Richmond Howitzers, First Virginia Artillery, and was in a number of major battles, such as Seven Pines, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Courthouse, and Cold Harbor, and was in innumerable skirmishes. Despite all his fighting, he was wounded only once - a slight flesh wound under his right arm. "I thought my whole shoulder was shot away," he said, smiling. "That was a fighting machine if ever there was one - Lee's army." After the war, Dr. Worsham moved from Virginia to Mississippi and the young soldier took up the study of dentistry.

CAPTAIN THOMAS D. DUNCAN was born in Jacinto and came to Corinth in 1856, entering the army when he was very young.

(1) "History of Old Tishomingo," The Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Ibid., Dec. 15, 1903.

Three years after the war he was married to Juliette Elgin, of Huntsville, Alabama. "Recollections of Thomas D. Duncan," written when he was 76 years of age, is highly praised by critics. In this book he describes the stirring scenes of the Sixties, including a very vivid account of the Battle of Shiloh. (1)

MIKE BYRNES, Sr., another distinguished Confederate veteran of Corinth, has the distinction of being one of the three survivors of the crew of the Merrimac, historic old Confederate vessel. He was not aboard the vessel, however, when its own crew destroyed it rather than have it fall into the hands of the enemy. Mr. Byrnes was transferred to shore duty and was captured at Sailor's Creek by the Federals and placed in prison at Point Lookout, Maryland, where he remained until the surrender of Lee, when he was released. He was the youngest man of his company. He is a member of the Albert Sydney Johnston Camp U.C.V. (1936).

Another distinguished Confederate veteran of Corinth is COLONEL WILLIAM INGE. While at home on a furlough from Virginia, Colonel Inge was invited to join the staff of General Albert Sydney Johnston on the day before the Battle of Shiloh. When the beloved Confederate commander received his mortal wound Colonel Inge was near, and was soon at his side rendering aid. At Johnston's death, Colonel Inge brought the body to Corinth, where it lay in state in the room that had been his headquarters while sojourning here.

Regiments and Companies

Following is a partial list of the regiments and companies which were composed of soldiers from old Tishomingo County - a part of which is now Alcorn County (see Addenda for rosters):

Twenty-sixth Mississippi Regiment: Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, Roddy's Calvary.

Thirty-second Mississippi Regiment:
Companies A, B, D.

Second Mississippi Regiment:
Companies A,K.

Sixth Mississippi Cavalry:
Companies A,K.

(1) Thomas D. Duncan, Recollections (autobiography).

Twenty-third Mississippi Regiment:
Companies D, F.

Ninth Mississippi Regiment:
Company A, J. Y, Keith's Company

Seventeenth Mississippi Regiment:
Companies E, I.

Eleventh Mississippi Cavalry:
Company A, Baxter's Battalion.

Second Mississippi Cavalry:
Company H, Forrest's Cavalry,
Thirty-first, Tennessee, Company G .

First Mississippi Regiment:
Company H.

The Corinth Rifles -
(Volunteer Company). (1)

First Mississippi Regiment

Company H.

Officers: John M. Simonton, colonel; A. H. Hamilton, lieutenant colonel; T. H. Johnson, major.

"Organized at Corinth, April, 1861, for three years or for war. Attached to Army of Mississippi and Army of Tennessee, C. S. A. Service - At Hopkinsville, Ky., Nov. 11, 1861 at Bowling Green and Columbus, Ky., Oct. 18, 1861; Cleburne's Brigade, Buckner's Army, Central Kentucky; at battle of Fort Donelson, and surrendered Feb. 18, 1862. Exchanged and took part in the Battle of Corinth. Subsequently the regiment was again captured at the siege of Fort Hudson; attached to army of Tennessee, Featherstone's Brigade, Loring's Division, Stewarts Corps., and participated in the Georgia Campaign under Johnston, and followed General Hood in his Tennessee Campaign, and took part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, December, 1864.

Promotions - Colonel John Simonton succeeded Brigadier General Charles Clark in command at Fort Donelson; Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel Ist Regiment; Captain M. S. Alcorn, subsequently major, commanded a Company in this regiment." (2)

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(1) "History of Old Tishomingo County" Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.
(2) First Mississippi Regiment by Col. M. J. Mulvihill, Sr., 1931. pp, 34-35.

Corinth Rifles

The Corinth Rifles was the first volunteer company from old Tishomingo County, and was sent to Pensacola, Florida, in March, 1861. Following is a partial list of the company as organized:

Officers: W. H. Kilpatrick, captain; F. E. Whitfield, first lieutenant; Jim Vaughn, second lieutenant; Jim Dobbins, third lieutenant; Dan Allen, first sergeant; Berry Whitmore, second sergeant.

Privates:

Lemuel Murdaugh
John Murdaugh
Archie Wright
George Boyd
B. F. Williams
Leon Adams
G. W. Small
Charlie Cox
Dick Davis
Ed. Bradford
Lafayette Settle
Tal Settle
Josh Settle
Frank McCalla
Joe Mincy
Fayette McGill
John Smith
W. R. Henderson
Wm. Turner
Zack Smith, killed in Shiloh Fight.
W. P. Curlee
Tom Hale
George Patton
John Y. Keith
Joe Collins
Jim Polk
J. R. Kincaid
Hamp McGill
Bent Crisp
Bill Martin
Tom Robinson
Jake Grider
Jordan Moore
Albert Mitchell
Levi Rodgers
Byrd Sault
Charlie Young
De. Alex Young (1)

Veterans and Widows on the Pension Roll

The following names of veterans were on the pension rolls of Alcorn County in 1910:

Boyd, Davie
Barker, W. C.
Burnes, R. A.
Burrow, A. H.
Barnes, W. L.
Bynum, Luke
Dalton, T. B.
Greenshaw, Jas. E.
Goans, Alfred
Grimes, Jackson
Gilton, Jas.
Grace, V. A.
Mathis, J. C.
Mitchell, W. H.
Moody, M.
Murrah, W. H.
Mills, T. M.
Myres, Sam

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(1) Sub-Soiler and Democrat, Corinth, Miss., June 15, 1894.

Baker, C. W.
Grisham, T. M.
Brooks, D. A.
Burcham, W. S.
Boone, W. R.
Brewer, W. A.
Bowen, L. F.
Cunningham, Wm.
Callahan, W. H.
Coleman, S. M.
Carter, J. B.
Cameron, M. C.
Calvery, J. C.
Choate, D.
Cheek, W. D.
Coake, R. F.
Carpenter, Jas. R.
Deese, John P.
Dobbins, C. F.
Busby, J. H.
Harper, H. J.
Hearn, C. C.
Hyneman, B. F.
Honnell, P. A.
Huff, O. M.
Haynie, E. D.
Hopkins, A. J.
Hooker, A. M.
Harris, W. P.
Jones, G. O.
Kirkland, J. R.
Kennedy, W. R.
Keesie, J. M.
Lowry, G. W.
Little, Calvin
Lewis, Wm.
Lamberth, N. J.
Leatherwood, W. V.
Murdaugh, Horace
McPherson, J. H.
Porterfield, Jno.
Poindexter, F. H.
Page, Thos.
Ridings, N. J.
Scarberry, Joe
Smith, John
Suitor, M.
Snow, Eli
Studdard, R. M.
Strickland, G. W.
Smith, W. H.
Scott, Jarrett
Thrasher, J. T.
Tassel, J. B.
Tremier, C. T.
Trimble, E. B.
Vandiver, E. B.
Dillingham, Jim
Duncan, C. P.
Wilson, J. K.
Wilbanks, E. W.
Yarbrough, C. C.
Mincy, J. M.
McKinnon, C. A.
Winston, G. D.
Willbanks, J. S.
Vandiferd, J. J.
Voyles, Jno. M.
Wigginton, J. K.
Watts, A. B. (1)

The following widows of veterans were on the pension rolls of Alcorn County in 1910:

Borrow, Martha J.
Boone, Nancy A.
Brady, Mary R.
Clemmons, Dorcas L.
Dalton, Lizzie
Forsythe, Creasy
Guthrie, Mary E.
Gibbs, Mrs. E. D.
Henry, Bell
Jones, Sarah A.
Lamberth, Julia
Mattox, Sallie
Bobo, Rosa Ann
Boyd, Mrs. M. C.

(1) Pension Roll Books, chancery clerk's office, Corinth, Miss.



TWILIGHT IN NATIONAL PARK

A driveway looking southwest from the Confederate Monument. The driveway leading directly to the left is known as the "Hornet's Nest Road," as it was given this name during the continued Battle of Shiloh. The drive to the right leads to Corinth and Pickwick entrance to the park.

Burnes, Mrs. L. E.
Dilworth, Mrs. M. E.
Driver, Tennie
Fields, Mrs. R. J.
Gurly, Nancy
Hudson, Mrs. L. C.
Joslin, Moriah
Keith, Mary E.
Lancaster, Mrs. M. P.
Moss, Angeline
Bennett, Mrs. C. D.
Baker, Sarah A.
Clay, Bettie E.
Dancer, Narcissa
Enoch, Mary A.
Glover, Mrs. E.
Gibson, Mrs. M. J.
Haynie, Rachel
Jones, Mrs. M. E.
Killough, Ester
Mathis, Eliza
Martin, Nannie J.
Melvin, Carry C.
Polk, Mrs. N. E.
Ray, Mrs. F. C.
Robinson, Sallie
Smith, Amanda
Savage, Mrs. M. L.
Smith, Mary Jane
Steen, Mrs. T. E.
Taylor, Mrs. M. J.
Wood, Mahala
Wade, Ellen
Nash, Elizabeth
Petty, Drewcilla
Ragan, Sarah
Richardson, Amanda
Smith, Phoebe
Sanders, Cynthia
Smith, Flora Ann
Strickland, Mrs. E. C.
Voyles, Mrs. E.
Williams, Ollie
Warren, Lizzie
Nelms, Nancy
Potts, Mrs. M. F.
Reynolds, Melissa J.
Reynolds, Cleo
Strickland, Julia
Searcy, Mary Jane
Simms, Tiny
Stephenson, Sarah E.
Whitehurst, Mrs. A. E.
Walker, Francis A.
Walker, Ellen (1)

Corinth, Gateway to Shiloh Park

Corinth is the gateway to Shiloh. Shiloh the tragic! Shiloh the beautiful! Shiloh, the first great battle of the War between the States, was also the first great battle of the continent within the view of history. It was fought within twenty miles of Corinth, and the maneuvers of the contending armies graviated around the environs of Corinth.

The Battle of Shiloh was fought on April 6 and 7, 1862, on the west bank of the Tennessee River, in Hardin County, Tennessee.

General U. S. Grant commanded the Union forces, and General Albert Sidney Johnston the Confederate forces, until he was killed on April 6. After the death of General Johnston the Confederate army was commanded by General G. T. Beauregard.

(1) Pension Roll Book, chancery clerk's office, Corinth, Miss.

Soldiers from twenty-one states were engaged in this conflict. The casualties were approximately twenty thousand killed and wounded. The losses in these two days were greater than in all the battles of the Revolutionary War. Shiloh closed the wonderful life of Albert Sidney Johnston and opened the great career of General Ulysses S. Grant.

The U. S. Government has made this renowned battlefield a memorial, known as Shiloh National Military Park, and has spent more than a million dollars on this sightly place of history. The park contains 3,600 acres and has 27 miles of historic driveways. Woods, trees, fields, springs, and ponds associated with the great struggle, are being preserved and protected. Battle lines, marking the movements of the two great armies of one hundred thousand have been designated so the visitor may trace every evolution of the conflict. Tablets indicate the sites of the camps, and 250 mounted cannon, placed on the knolls and ridges, show where the batteries of the Blue and Gray stood. One large tablet marks the spot where the first tent field hospital ever used for the treatment of wounded on the battlefield was established.

One hundred and twenty-eight monuments have been erected by the people of the North and South to commemorate the service and the sacrifices of their soldiers. Perhaps the most beautiful of these are the Confederate, Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin monuments, which are considered by many to be the handsomest group of monuments in the United States. The unveiling of the Confederate monument, in 1917, attracted the largest gathering ever assembled at Shiloh since the soldiers were there in 1862.

The administration building houses the office of the superintendent, and a museum of interesting relics taken from the battlefields and from the Indian mounds in the park.

Each year the park is visited by thousands of tourists. Ample hotel facilities are now available. On the border of the battlefield, in a picturesque setting, stands Pine Rest Inn, a beautiful commodious and well-equipped hostelry. Patterned after an old English tavern, it is built of logs, the interior decorations are of rustic character, and the immense fireplace is a very attractive feature. The hotel is heated and lighted, and has running water supplied by one of the many healthful springs nearby. In connection with the hotel there are various places of amusement, including a swimming pool and a beautiful lake for rowing. These are nestled in the pines at the foot of the hill. (1)

(1) Mrs. Ira Lee Hardin, Corinth, Miss.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

In 1898 the war between the United States and Spain took place. This conflict was caused by the misrule of Spain in Cuba and the hostility shown by that nation towards the United States.

Mississippi's quoto for the army was two regiments. These were made up of state companies of the National Guard with additional enlistments. A third regiment was called for later.

Alcorn County Soldiers

The following enlisted from what is now Alcorn County and served in the war in the regiment and company as listed:

Clark, Oscar	Pvt. 1st Reg. Company F.
Collier, James W.	Pvt. 2nd Reg. Company A
Cooper, Winfield S.	Pvt. 2nd Reg. Company A
Kibbey, Clyde B.	Pvt. 2nd Reg. Company A
Lees, Walter C.	Corp. 2nd Reg. Company A
Miller, Harry	Cook 2nd Reg. Company A
Reitz, Charles L.	Pvt. 2nd Reg. Company A
Rubel, Simon	Capt. and Commissary 1st Reg. Inf.
Scott, John W.	Pvt. 2nd Reg. Company A.
Stevenson	..... (1)

Soldiers now Alcorn Citizens

A number of Corinth men also served in this war who did not live in the county at the time. They are listed as follows:

CLARK WESLEY KEMP, born in Pickens, Alabama, enlisted at the age of twenty with the Second Texas Volunteer Infantry, Company H, at Fort Worth Texas. He was a private and served six months in General Gardens' Brigade, was stationed at Miami and Jacksonville, Florida, and discharged at Dallas, Texas, November 30, 1898. He was in the regular army three years before going to the Spanish-American War. He was also on guard duty on the Mexican border in 1895.

HAL BURCH, born at Aberdeen, December 7, 1881, spent his childhood days in that town. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the United States Army for the Spanish-American War. Burch was a corporal in Company F, Thirty-sixth Regiment and was stationed in Japan and the Philipine Islands. After excellent service, he was discharged

(1) Adjutant General's Office, Jackson, Miss.

at San Francisco, California, March 16, 1901.

N. N. NORTHCROSS was born in San Francisco, California, and at the age of seventeen enlisted with the United States Volunteers at San Francisco, in the Seventh California Infantry, Company I. He came to Corinth in 1901 with his parents, and was married to Nellie Boone, of Corinth, in 1905. He has been a resident of Corinth since that date.

WILLIAM PRESTON SCOTT, a private of Company E, Second Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, was enrolled on April, 24, 1898, to serve during the Spanish-American War. Scott enrolled for service at the age of twenty-two. He served in Cuba, and while in Jacksonville, Florida, in camp was very ill with typhoid fever. His father, at that time a surgeon at John-Hopkins, Baltimore, Maryland, was called to Florida; Private Scott was taken to his home in Lynchburg, Virginia, where he continued ill for eighteen months. The company was discharged during Scott's illness, but he received an honorable discharge on December 10, 1898.

SIGMUND ROTHSCHILD of Company A, Second Regiment Mississippi Infantry Volunteers, enrolled April 26, 1898, at West Point to serve two years. He was in training camp at Jacksonville, Florida, and was discharged December 20, 1898.

DR. S. L. STEPHENSON, who served with Company I, First Arkansas Volunteers, was in active service in the Spanish-American War of 1898. He also saw active service in the British-Boer War in South Africa, in Natal, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal. He was a "Trooper" with Imperial Light Horse Cavalry in 1901-02; also in the "Zula Campaign" in 1902. During the World War he served as medical reserve officer from June 5, 1917, to October, 1918. (1)

RECORD OF FIRST MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT
The 155th Infantry Mississippi National Guard.

The 155th Infantry of the Mississippi National Guard is described as the seventh oldest regiment in point of service in the United States. The first Mississippi Regiment was organized in 1798 as the Adams County Militia and designated First Mississippi Militia in 1802. The regiment has participated in every war in which the United States has engaged since the Revolution, besides being

(1) Ira Lee Hardin, Corinth, Miss.

mobolized in 1806 for the Sabine Campaign, in 1807 for service against Aaron Burr's threatened insurrection, and in 1916 for Mexican border duty. There are but one or two other regiments in the country with such a record as that of the First Mississippi.

Governor Winthrop Sargent arrived in Natchez, August 6, 1798, and immediately entered upon the assembling and formation of the inhabitants into a militia that became the First Mississippi Regiment. On September 8, 1798, he appointed Benejah Ozmun major in the Southern district, and on December 1, 1800, promoted him to the rank of lieutenant colonel to command the militia of Adams County. In the first quarter of 1802 Governor Claiborne appointed Ozmun colonel of the First Regiment, Adams County Militia.

Cowles Meade was commissioned as colonel but soon resigned to canvass for Congress, and Joseph Carson was promoted from major to colonel and shared in military honors with Colonel Hinds and General Claiborne in the Creek War.

During the War of 1812 the regiment served against the Creek Indians and in the capture of Pensacola, Florida. Tradition has it that although their enlistments had expired, many of the officers and men remained and served with Jackson at New Orleans.

During the Mexican War in 1846, the First Mississippi Regiment Infantry was known as the "Mississippi Rifles." Cadmus M. Wilcox was asked to become colonel of the Mississippi Regiment; he accepted on condition that his troops be armed with rifles instead of infantry muskets, and they were prominently referred to as the Mississippi Rifles in the histories of the Mexican War. The "Mississippi Rifles," commanded by Jefferson Davis, helped win the battles of Buena Vista and Monterey of the Mexican War. The story goes that during the height of the engagement other American troops began to fall back, when Colonel Davis steadied his men with the command, "Stand fast, Mississippians," turning a threatened defeat into a glorious victory.

In the beginning of the War between the States the first commission issued by Governor Pettus, on January 23, 1861, was to Jefferson Davis, Warren County, major general. Many other commissions were issued to major generals, brigadier generals and colonels, and it was because of the record made by the officers of the First Mississippi Regiment in the Mexican War that so many of them were made colonels and later, generals.

"During the Civil War the regiment served the Confederacy from 1861 to 1865. Service at Hopkinsville, Bowling Green, and Columbus, Ky.; Cleburne's Brigade, Buckner's army, under command of Colonel John Simonton who succeeded Brigadier General Charles Clarke in command at Fort Donelson. He was succeeded as colonel by Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Hamilton - surrendered at Fort Donelson and after exchange took part in the Battle of Shiloh." (1)

In April, 1861, when the First Mississippi Regiment was mustered in, only two of the counties (Marshall and Lafayette), that originally had companies in the First Mississippi Regiment during the Mexican War, were assigned to the First Regiment of 1861.

During the Reconstruction period immediately following the War between the States, Mississippi was under military control; no organized militia was again authorized. Under Senate Bills No. 31, 347, and 176, in 1876, four regiments had been completely organized, one of which was the First Infantry.

The state sent a First Mississippi Regiment to the Spanish-American War, composed of companies from several counties. They were mustered into Federal Service May 26, 1898, sent to Camp Chickamauga, Ga., for training, and mustered out at Columbia, Tennessee, December 20, 1898, in the Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps, under command of Colonel George M. Govan.

During the World War, 1918, the First Mississippi Infantry, National Guard, was changed to the 155th Infantry, U. S., September 27, 1917, and was in training at Camp Beauregard, La., until August, 1918, at which time they sailed for France, arriving there about September 1, 1918. They were a part of the 5th Depot Division Regiment (39th Div.) stationed at St. Florent and vicinity, in the Department of Chermont. The regiment as a unit did not see active service, but trained and sent to the front all of its men and a great number of officers. This skeleton organization of the 155th Infantry returned to the United States September 20, 1919, and was mustered out October 4, 1919.

In 1920, the First Misssissippi Infantry re-organized under allotment, from the Militia Bureau, of an Infantry Regiment to Mississippi, and December 14, 1921, the designation was changed from First Mississippi Infantry to the 155th Infantry. It has since been commanded by Colonel

(1) Col. M. J. Mulvihill, Sr., First Mississippi Regiment, 1931.

George E. Hogaboom. (1)

WORLD WAR

In 1917, America entered the World War which had begun in 1914 against Germany and her allies. The people of Alcorn County and Corinth entered into the war with characteristic patriotism. When the first call came for volunteers for the new army, the men of Alcorn County placed themselves at the disposal of the Government for training. Some reached France by March, 1918, where General Pershing, commander of American Expeditionary Forces, had a great army training for the battle front.

In September, 1918, American forces drove the Germans from a position they had occupied for four years at St. Mihiel and immediately afterwards began operations to force back the line to the left in the region of Argonne Forest. Here the Germans had every advantage. It was a most stubbornly contested action but the Americans pressed steadily forward from day to day until, partly, as a result of their own movements, the war came to an end November 11, 1918.

Soldiers' Records

The following boys from Alcorn County have been interviewed and below is a sketch of the part each played in the World War:

ARTHUR R. DOYLE enlisted in Company A, Second Mississippi, trained at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, for twelve months. He went overseas in 1918, where he was in service for six months. His service was excellent and he was honorably discharged March 12, 1919.

GUY T. TYSON was in training at Camp Pike, Arkansas, with Company 43, 162 Depot Brigade. He landed in Liverpool, England, on September 5, 1918. From there he was transferred to Cherbourgh, France, where he was stationed with a provisional company. He was overseas for a year and was on the front line in some of the major battles of the war.

A. L. MILLS enlisted July 9, 1917, in the U. S. Navy, at New Providence, Rhode Island. He was transferred to the U. S. S. Louisiana, convoy service, on November 15, 1918. From there he was transferred to the U. S. S. Vestel. He was also on the U. S. S. Salesa, and the U. S. S. Galveston, and later transferred to patrol duty in Plymouth, England;

(1) Col. M. L. Mulvihill, Sr., First Mississippi Regiment, 1931.

Brest France; Viga, Spain; Murmansk, Russia; then to Mambirn, Germany, and to Constantinople, Turkey. He was discharged at New York on May 6, 1920.

RAY HARVELL enlisted at Camp Severe, South Carolina, July, 1916, and went overseas with the 115th F. A. 30th Division; served as private and was stationed at Brest, France. He fought in the battles of St. Mihiel, Meuse, Argonne and was honorably discharged April 14, 1918.

ARTHUR O. GEISLER enlisted with Volunteer Company A, Second Mississippi Infantry, on June 4, 1917, and left with this company for Camp Jackson, Mississippi, as corporal. From there he went into training camp at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, where he was made sergeant, June 19, 1918. He served with the Second Mississippi Infantry, Company A; Company I, 154th Infantry. He was stationed at Meuhon, France, a replacement camp for equipping and training troops for front lines. He saw nine months' duty overseas. He was discharged at Camp Shelby, May 23, 1919.

WILLIAM MORTON HARRIS enlisted June 19, 1917. He went overseas and saw twelve months service as sergeant. He was with the Second Mississippi Infantry and was honorably discharged July 23, 1919.

CHARLES PORTER DEAN enlisted with Company A, Second Mississippi Infantry on May 4, 1917. He was later transferred to Company I, 154th Infantry, at Camp Pike, Arkansas, Fourth Officers' Training School, where he was promoted to second lieutenant on August 29, 1918. He was discharged from service December 10, 1919. Two years later he was made captain of the National Guard, Company H. Corinth.

LUTHER I. DOYLE enlisted in Battery C, 139 Field Artillery, August 8, 1918; was in training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, and sailed on the U. S. S. Britiannia, in convoy with the steamer Adric, which was torpedoed and sunk on October 16, 1918. He landed in Liverpool, and was sent to various training camps in England. On October 21, 1918, he sailed from South Hampton on the steamer St. George, landed at Cherbourgh, France, and marched seven miles to a rest camp. He did not engage in actual combat, but his company held a place in the line of guards for President Wilson when he landed in Brest, France, on December 13, 1918. He sailed from Brest on the George Washington, December 15, 1918, and landed at Hoboken, N. J., December 23, 1918, where he took a train for Camp Merritt. He left Camp Merritt,

January 5, 1919, and arrived at Fort Benjamin Harris, January 7, 1919, where he was discharged.

CLOVIS KITCHENS enlisted at Camp Pike, Arkansas, as a private, and after six weeks training, sailed for Acquranita, France. He received the sharpshooter's badge, was transferred to 83rd Division, and was honorably discharged February 19, 1919.

EGBERT G. PARKER enlisted for service June 4, 1917, with Company A, Second Mississippi Infantry. At Jackson, Mississippi, he was transferred to Company I, 154th Infantry, and sailed for France from Newport News, Virginia, on August 6, 1918. He served about six months overseas and was transferred to several different companies during his service, receiving his discharge March 17, 1919.

WILLIAM RADY McCORMACK enlisted for war service April 27, 1918, at Selmer, Tennessee. He was in training at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, for three months as a private; was transferred to New York for ten days, and from there he went overseas with Headquarters Company, 316 F. A., 81st Division. He received honorable discharge as corporal, June 19, 1919.

FORREST MARLER enlisted at Corinth with Company A, Second Mississippi Infantry, on August 14, 1917. He was transferred from Jackson, Mississippi, to Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, then to Camp Merrit, New Jersey. Six days later he went overseas and was on the firing line five different times in the battles of Toul Sector, Alsace Lorraine, Verdun, Meuse Argonne, and St. Mihiel. He was wounded in the battle of Toul and was honorably discharged as a private on May 23, 1919.

ROBERT GRADY REDDING enlisted at Birmingham, Alabama, November 10, 1917; was in training at Camp Johnston, Florida, and transferred from there to Camp Merritt, New Jersey. He sailed from Hoboken, New Jersey, and landed at Brest, France, with Motor Transport 710. He was thirteen months overseas and did convoy work. He was honorably discharged as corporal at Camp Shelby.

WILLIAM THOMAS KLYCE enlisted at Navy Recruiting Station, Jackson, on March 31, 1917, as machinist's mate, second class. He was honorably discharged from the United States receiving ship at New Orleans, Louisiana, and from

the naval service of the United States, August 9, 1919.

DEWITT MERCIER enlisted for war service at Memphis, Tennessee, December 3, 1917, with the 29th Field Artillery Replacement Troops; was transferred to Utica, New York, where he served as instructor of machine guns and received honorable discharge at Camp Zachery Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky,on December 20, 1918.

NELSON TIMLAKE enlisted at Jackson, Tennessee, in National Guard Company K, First Tennessee Infantry. He was mustered into Federal Service from 1st Tennessee Infantry, which regiment became Battalion E, 115th Field Artillery, 30th Division. He served about twelve months in the United States and the remainder of the time in France. He went to the front in August and was in three major battles, St. Mihiel, Meuse Argonne, and a defensive sector.

After the Armistice the 115th Field Artillery was assigned to the Army of Occupation, and Timlake sailed for home on Koniegder Netherland in April, 1919. He is now first lieutenant Company H, 155th Infantry Corinth, Mississippi, receiving his commission January, 1931.

JAMES BLANTON PHILLIPS enlisted in the Second Tennessee Infantry, Memphis, Tennessee, 1917, went overseas in May, 1918, was stationed at Belgium, and was in the Battle of Ypres. He was made sergeant major, and was in the Battle of Somme when they broke through the Hindenburg line. He was discharged at Fort Oglethrope, Georgia, April 3, 1919.

N. L. ARMISTEAD, of Corinth, enlisted May 11, 1917, at Fort Logan H. Root, Arkansas, as a private in the 9th Company 12th Regiment, Infantry Class Detachment 1, Flying Cadets A S S E R C. He was at training camp from May 14 to August 8, 1917. He was with the first aviation corps that went across and rendered nineteen months of service in England, France, and America. He was discharged June 14, 1919, at Fort Oglethrope, Georgia.

DAVID A. JACKSON enlisted with Company A, June 4, 1917, and was sergeant while in training at Camp Pike, Arkansas. He was a first class private overseas, took part in the Battle of Chateau Thierry, and was gassed in the battle of Argonne Forest. He was on the firing line

for ninety days and in the hospital from October 20th to December 5th. He was discharged April 17, 1919.

W. C. and W. T. ADAMS, Jr., of Corinth, served in one of the Plattsburg Military Camps in May, 1916. At the end of this camp service both were recommended to be appointed as officers of the United States Army in case of war. When war came in April, 1917, both Captain W. C. Adams and his brother, Captain W. T. Adams, Jr., wired to the War Department at Washington, volunteering. They were refused admittance to the first officers' training camp because they were both married but were admitted to the second officers' training camp at Leon Springs, Texas. At the end of the camp, Captain W. C. Adams was commissioned as first lieutenant of infantry, and Capt. W. T. Adams, Jr., was commissioned as captain of field artillery, both were assigned to the 90th Division at San Antonio. W. C. was an instructor in trench warfare, machine gun fire, hand grenades, bayonet practice, and was made an instructor in the officers' training camp; he was sent on detached duty to Camp McArthur, Texas, and did not go overseas, being on a rather difficult duty as instructor in the training camp. He was discharged December 16, 1918, at Camp McArthur, Texas. In the meantime, W. T. Adams, Jr., commander of a field artillery battery, went with the 90th Division to France and served there throughout the war, returning in the spring of 1919.

ROSCOE TURNER, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Turner, of Corinth, enlisted as a private in the U. S. ambulance service in 1917, rose to sergeant, was transferred to the air service as a balloon observer, and later became a first lieutenant.

Dr. GAISSER sailed with the First Division, regular army, to France two months after America's declaration of war and served as lieutenant of infantry for more than two years. He was in command of a unit in the front line trenches at the time of the first German attack on A. E. F. troops. He was cited for personal bravery in leading a detachment of French Infantry at Flirey, south of Verdun, in April, 1918. He was wounded while organizing demoralized troops under gas shelling in the Bois De Coisogene. After the Armistice he was sent to Pershing's headquarters at Chaumont, where he illustrated military text books with pen and ink drawings. The books were then

being written by staff officers for new training and theories of military tactics under development, occasioned by recent war experiences. This work completed, he was sent to Paris to take up life drawing and painting at the A. E. F. art training center.

ERNEST W. LONG who enlisted June 29, 1917, was a member of Company K, First Tennessee Infantry, Nashville, Tennessee. He was transferred to the 115th Field Artillery, stationed at Greenville, South Carolina and sailed for France, June 4, 1918. He was an expert rifleman and was assigned as sharpshooter on the vessel going over; he helped to sink a submarine. He took part in the battles of St. Mihiel and Argonne Forest. He was gassed and wounded in the left leg on the plains of Worue, and carried to a hospital, where he stayed three months. Later he returned to the firing lines, where he ranked as sergeant. He picked up a buddy, who had lost both legs and arms, and started with him to the hospital, but the wounded man died on the way. His platoon brought down fourteen German planes and they also shot up a machine gun nest which had been harrowing the American advance. He was wounded here and was awarded the Purple Heart Medal for his service. He was discharged April 14, 1919.

WILLARD D. SHORT enlisted April 6, 1917, and was sent overseas, remaining for seventeen months. He was in Troop A, Second U. S. Calvary, the only branch of cavalry that was used in actual combat during the World War. He fought in the battle of St. Mihiel, serving on the front line with both the First and Fourth Divisions, and also served on the front line during the battles of the Marne and Argonne Forest. He was discharged in October, 1919.

ERVIE SHARP enlisted with Company A, Second Mississippi Regiment, and was sent to Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, Training Camp. He went overseas in 1918, and his engagements were Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, and Meuse Argonne. He was the first soldier to enter Cheppy and was awarded a Purple Heart Medal at Verry, France. Sharp was a machine gun spotter, and at one time he spotted a machine gun nest in front of him. Thinking it abandoned, he reached around to get his gun to fire at a German in another direction and while doing this the German in the

nest in front of him shot two of his fingers off. Being wounded, he crawled into a shell hole and stayed until he was rescued by a comrade. He was discharged January 9, 1919.

GEORGE P. GARDNER, born in Selmer, McNairy County, Tennessee, enlisted in the World War with Company C, 117th Infantry, as first class private. He was in training at Camp Pike, Arkansas, nine months, went overseas with the Rainbow Division, and fought on the Hindenburg Line. The company marched to the front with two hundred men and when the battle was over there were only three men left of that company, of which Gardner was one. He was wounded in the battle of St. Winston Front, being shot by a high explosive shell and was unconscious for several hours before he was rescued. While his comrade was trying to drag him to safety, his left arm was shot off by a German soldier. When wounded, Gardner had two hundred thirty rounds of ammunition for rifles and five hand grenades. He stayed in the W. R. Rhodes Hospital until the Armistice was signed, receiving his honorable discharge in 1919.

JOHN BENNY (deceased) enlisted with Company A, Second Mississippi Infantry of Corinth, as second lieutenant. He left with the company for Camp Jackson, and from there went into training at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, entering as second lieutenant, Second Infantry, Mississippi National Guard, August 5, 1917. He sailed August 6, 1918, and saw service with 154th Infantry, 107th Infantry, and 41st Infantry. He was in skirmishes, received one gold chevron in France, and was discharged at Camp Pike, Arkansas, July 5, 1919.

SIDNEY G. SURPATT enlisted with Company A, Second Mississippi Infantry, June 1, 1917, and was in training at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana. He sailed for France, August 6, 1918, and was with the 39th Division, Depot Brigade, rated as sergeant, and received the sharpshooter's badge for being an expert with rifles. He was in service two years, receiving an honorable discharge April 6, 1919.

ERNEST QUEEN enlisted for service on January 28, 1917, and served for two years. He was on the front firing line and was active in service until he was gassed on November 2, 1918. He remained in France until September 13th,

1919, when he was discharged. On December 3, 1919, he enlisted with the navy and served for sixteen years on the U. S. S. Buschell, destroyer. He was discharged in 1935.

DR. S. L. STEPHENSON, of Corinth, served during the World War as medical reserve officer from June 5, 1917, to October, 1918, and serves in that capacity at the present time.

MILTON WALDROP ROBERTSON enlisted the first of June, 1917, at Meridian. He received a commission as first lieutenant in June, called to Washington, D. C., and assigned to the British Army. He sailed from New York on the Orduma, September 9, 1917, and arrived in London, September 25. He reported there for duty and was assigned to Bangor War Hospital, Edingburg, Scotland, as medical surgeon until November 5, 1917. He was ordered overseas, went back to London, to South Hampton, and from there to LaHarve, France, and was assigned to the 47th London Division. He participated in four battles, was also regimental and battalion surgeon with this division, and was gassed and wounded June 9, 1918, at the Battle of the Somme and served on the front with the 15th London, 23rd London Regiment. He went back to London, August 26, 1918, on leave for fifteen days, returning to 15th London Regiment September 15, 1918, in Flanders Field. His division captured Lille (the second largest city in France) which had been under German reign for four years. Crossing the Schelat River at Tournas Bridges, he followed the Germans on their retreat for three days until November 11, 1918, when the Armistice was declared. He then went back to Burhure, France, where he remained as battalion surgeon for 23rd London Regiment of the 47th Division, composed mostly of a Chinese labor battalion and railroad pioneers. He practiced medicine at the various towns and villages in the vicinity where he was stationed and was called back to the American Army at Savenay, France, February 21, 1919. He sailed for America, April 8, 1919, aboard the Kroomland and arrived at Newport News, Virginia, May 23, 1919. He escorted troops from Camp Hill, Virginia, to Camp Sheridan, Alabama. After a fifteen-days' leave, he was assigned to Camp Gordon, Georgia, serving as assistant camp surgeon for Colonel Kent Nelson and Colonel Frank Woodbarry until the camp was demolished September 26, 1919. Discharged as captain, he received a majorship in reserve corps, which he now holds, serving under his fourth major's commission.

CARL W. NORWOOD, of Corinth, reported for duty to the Army Medical School in Washington, D. C., September 7, 1917, and was assigned to Officers' Training Camp at Ft. Oglethrope, Georgia, going from there with the 105th American Train, 30th Division, as lieutenant. He served with them as regimental surgeon; at the date of sailing was assigned to 118th Infantry and served with them from March to September. He was then assigned to 114th Machine Gun Battalion, composed of troops from North Carolina, and Tennessee, and served with them until the breaking of the Hindenburg line. All of one company from Knoxville, Tennessee, was wiped out except about fifteen men. They were the first American troops from the United States that served on the Belgium front. About September 29, 1918, Dr. Norwood was promoted to captain and served in that capacity until discharged at the close of the war. After the breaking of the Hindenburg line he received honorable mention from division commanding officer for outstanding service, having attended over three hundred wounded soldiers on the front. He received medals of honor from Italy, France, and the states of Tennessee and North Carolina.

Sergeant John Bell Writes Home

"Dear Dad: Lieut. Rogers, Sergt. Geisler, one Corporal and 80 privates leave in the morning for 'somewhere' on a quiet front, or anyway they are going up closer and I would go with Lieut. R. if I thought I would get to stay with him. We will leave here in small lots like that until we are all gone.

"Capt. Bagget says he don't think any more sergeants will go as they are to stay here and train new men as they come in and we are supposed to give them from three to ten days advanced training and to receive from two to four hundred men at the time, but you never can tell. I may be here until the war is over and I may leave here this week. I feel that I'm a match for any Boche and I'd hate to come back without having been in the trenches and I have no fear of them but I do not like to be split up as we are being split.

"I landed at Brest and rested there four days and came here from there. I passed thru Tours, I am only 100 miles from Paris, due south in Chec County in Bourges. I go to St. Thorrette and Dreuilly often. I am about one mile from either place.

"I have met some nice French people and go to their homes often and am learning a little French. I have 350 francs now; got paid this morning. We have been assigned 904 as our postoffice number (A.P.C.) and if nothing happens to us non. coms. will stay here, however, we are ready for anything.

"The French say it will last 18 months, while Pershing says its Heaven, Hell or Hoboken by Christmas, and the Boches are on the run; the British hit one day, the French the next, and we hit the next, and the Americans have started offensives under their own command, and the saying over here is 'Pershing has started history show'.

"France is a beautiful country, but the people are slow and stupid; wear wooden shoes, live with horses and cows; girls tend to flocks of sheep and have real sheep dogs, but they are very polite and agreeable and I like to be with them.

"I'm going to keep you well posted, and I'm being a good boy and when the time comes I'm going to fight like hell and I'm coming back and go shoulder to shoulder with my Dad, in the meantime care for my mother, my sisters and my dad and your boy will take care of himself. If I should ever happen to get bumped off, just tell everybody that I got my part of 'em before they got me. Keep Mother's spirits up and tell the force that Suggs has gone up, leaves at 7:30 in the morning."

Sept. 22nd.

"Since last I wrote you I have made a change; am with my company no more. I am on special duty with Division Headquarters; Mike, Lloyd, Jno. Pounds, Sgt. Harris, Dan Fyfe, and Paul Gish are billeted together, and all of us are doing clerical work, but in different departments. We are liable to be transferred but until we are our address will be the same. All the mail comes here anyway and is then sent out to the different commands and of course ours will be returned and delivered to us. We may get it even sooner because Ed Duncan, who is also with us, is in the postoffice, and if he sees any mail for us he will get it.

"I am believing you are happy and well and assure you that I am both.

"Love to all,
"Son.
"Co. I, 154th Inf. A.E.F.A.P.O. 904." (1)

(1) Sergeant John Bell, Letter.

Organizations that did War Work at Home

The Organizations that did war work at home were: the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, Home Service, and others.

After America's entrance into the World War and particularly after the boys began to leave home, Home Service work was instituted. Mrs. E. L. Jones was asked to be chairman to visit homes and get lists of needy families, to see that the Government allotment for families of soldiers was being sent to them. When that work was completed and the boys were being transferred, a representative of the Gulf Division was sent to organize a Red Cross Canteen committee to look after the welfare of the boys coming through Corinth, to aid financially the stranded, to cheer them by distributing refreshments, to establish a place for them to stay between trains, and to administer medical aid if needed. When the Home Service Work was completed Mrs. E. L. Jones was elected chairman of the canteen service and selected young ladies to assist her, who could give their time to the work.

First a store was fitted up to accommodate soldiers coming through. Young women engaged in this work were Mrs. Ida Armistead, Stella Rubel, Elizabeth Biggers, Irene Meador, Gertrude Hendrix, Mildred Taylor, Mrs. Lois Bramlett McRae, Mrs. Sigmund Rothchild, Mrs. George Taylor, Mrs. Sam Sharp, and Mrs. Elizabeth Small.

Rev. E. L. Jones was appointed by the Government to select a location for a canteen service station. The railroad company donated ground on its right-of-way and with the help of volunteers and the cooperation of lumber dealers, plumbers, and hardware merchants a very comfortable building 30x40 with all modern conveniences was soon erected. It contained a large lounging room, with a table and accommodations for writing, books and magazines, a kitchen, a lavatory, room for sick with cots, where first aid was rendered to the needy. The citizens provided furniture and equipment for cooking, also books and magazines and everything that went towards the comfort of the boys. The canteen was called "The Soldiers' and Sailors' Rest."

The canteen committee was kept informed from headquarters about trains and every train containing soldiers or sailors was met by the canteen committee ane every need

supplied to the best of their ability. There were also always attendants at the canteen from early morning until late at night, and so arranged that two of the younger ones and an older one of the committee kept open house for any of the detained boys. All this work was carried on from the beginning of the camps until after the war was over. It was said to be one of the best organized canteens in the Gulf Division. The local unit was constantly in touch with the division and complied with its rules and regulations.

Headquarters for bandage-making and other supplies was under the direction of Mrs. W. M. McAnge, the knitting department under Mrs. George Taylor and Mrs. J. F. Webb, and the garment department under Mrs. J. H. Lide and Mrs. T. A. Thompson; with their voluntary assistants all worked faithfully for the soldiers.

A group of men and women from Corinth formed an orchestra and went from town to town putting on programs that would advertise Liberty Bonds and the needs of the Government. (1)

Service Recognitions

Among those who were recipients of medals and certificates of recognition for service were Rev. and Mrs. E. L. Jones; Mrs. Jones in her home service and canteen work and Reverend Jones in endless hours of service as a minister of the Gospel, physician, and general leadership. He was assigned to four-minute talks every night in the interest of Liberty Loans; appointed by the Government to get the location and number of feet of lumber in all walnut trees in the county; made inspection of the conservation of food in regulating the amount of flour, sugar, and meat for stores, restaurants, and hotels; and to see that Government prices were adhered to.

Another recipient of a medal and certificate of recognigion for valuable service was G. A. Geisler, scoutmaster, who with his son, Wesley, assistant scoutmaster, did outstanding service with the Boy Scouts during the war. They went out and sold many thousands of dollars worth of Liberty Bonds. They also went on long hikes, carrying a large sack of black walnuts which they planted here and there (as gunstocks are made of walnut wood) for future need if necessary. (2)

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(1) Mrs. E. L. Jones, Sheffield, Ala.
(2) Miss Chil Geisler, Corinth, Miss.

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Chapter X

RECONSTRUCTION

County Government

At the close of the war Alcorn County was governed by a board of police composed of five members; a sheriff, James F. Gresham; a probate clerk, E. W. Carmack; a probate judge, R. A. Hill; a chancery and circuit clerk, B. B. Boone; a treasurer, James Gaines; a board of five school commissioners; and also a surveyor, assessor, coroner, ranger, and justices of the peace. Other officers were five overseers of the poor - one from each district - and five commissioners for the distribution of the military relief fund for the year 1865.

At the April session of the board of police it was ordered "That a 'tax in kind' of one-half of one per cent on all corn, wheat, and bacon raised and produced in the year 1864, be levied in this county in accordance with the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of this State, approved March 9, 1865, and that the commissioners proceed to assess and collect said tax as directed and required by said Act."

In May, John Epperson, of Burnsville, was appointed to go south and purchase the amount of corn necessary to supply the wants of the families of the absent soldiers in his neighborhood. J. M. Curlee, president of the board of police, was selected to go south and buy corn and make arrangements to have it transported to the county, the board appropriating $5,200 for the purpose.

At the June session of the board of police an election was ordered to be held at the various polling places in the county on July 3, for the selection of delegates to the State Convention to be held in Jackson on the first Monday in August.

In September affairs began to assume a normal condition.(1)

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(1) "History of Old Tishomingo County," Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.

Transportation

"Transportation at the close of the war was mainly by wagons drawn by oxen or horses over dirt roads, on horseback, or by stage coach. There were two railroads in the county, the Memphis and Charleston, and the Mobile and Ohio; but as it happened the railroads were of little practical benefit to the people until after 1865. At different times during the war the roadbed was torn up in places and bridges and trestles burned by one of the other of the two great armies struggling for supremacy. This was done to prevent the opposing forces using trains as a means of transporting troops or receiving supplies; only to shortly thereafter be repaired, in some instances by the same command doing the damage. After the surrender the lines were put in passable condition and contributed materially to the upbuilding of this section.

"In March, J. W. Causey was recommended by the board of police to chief Engineer Fleming of the Mobile and Ohio Company as a suitable person to put in repair the railroad track from Corinth, it having been torn up in places and all the trestles burned by the Federal troops, so as to run trains and thus transport the corn purchased by Mr. Curlee for the support of the beneficiary families of the county. Mr. Causey at once put a large force to work and in about three weeks had the roadbed in passable condition and freight cars loaded with corn were pushed by hand from between Tupelo and Okolona to this county, there being no engines procurable at the time. In this manner $5,000 worth of corn was delivered to the relief commissioners of the county within a few weeks, and immediately distributed throughout the different districts." (1)

When the War between the States ended, the South was in a very bad condition. Homes had been destroyed, lands left uncultivated, property stolen, and many people killed. The task of rebuilding or reconstructing the South was not an easy one.

Now that the Negroes were free, most of the big plantations were deserted. The planter, who before the war had put all his money in slaves and land, now had a big house and land, but no laborers. There were many sad changes to be noted. Things were not prosperous nor well cared for. Broad, rich fields were uncultivated, and much of the land was fast reverting to a wilderness.

Many Negroes had remained faithful to their old masters, but others had gone, and there were left only a few who were

(1) "History of Old Tishomingo County," Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.

willing to work. Clothing was old and worn, and there was no no material for new. The food was of the plainest, and often there was very little of it. Sugar, coffee, and many other things, once thought necessary, were now practically never seen. Many had not a shelter over their heads, for their homes had been destroyed during the war.

The first thing to be done was to provide food for the people, as the whole South was on the verge of starvation. With so many men in the armies it was hard for the women and children to raise enough food during the war. The various armies had seized the corn, hogs, cattle, and horses. It was a task to start raising crops. The fields were grown up in weeds, and fences were broken down. The Negroes had been freed and could no longer be forced to work. Few could be hired, even for high wages. Although the war ended in April, many of the men reached home too late to plant a crop. (1)

A most striking example of the problems confronting one plantation owner at the close of the war is found in the following description of what happened to Colonel Whitfield's plantation, one of the largest in the county. This description was taken from the History of Old Tishomingo:

"Reaching Corinth on the first of June, Grant established headquarters in the city until the middle of July, when he took possession of the plantation home of Colonel F. E. Whitfield, Sr., one mile south of Corinth, and one of the most thoroughly appointed homes in the county. This plantation consisted of 900 acres of land well fenced, 240 acres in cultivation, 650 in wood and pasture, 40 acres in orchards, nursery, vineyards, and garden; a residence costing $7,000; the stable, granary, corn crusher and sheller and straw cutter in a building 90 X 60 ft., costing $1,500. Besides these, a kitchen, smoke house, dairy, and the necessary tenement houses, all new. A pond well stocked with fish in the grove, furniture valued at $3,500; a library including law books, costing about $1,000; new closed carriage for which Colonel Whitfield paid $900 in Memphis, was in the carriage house, besides some old ones; five wagons and all necessary implements to cultivate 240 acres of land. There was $500 worth of brick and lumber for putting up another building piled up in the grove, which was carried off in Federal wagons.

"There were eleven milch cows, 30 head of horses, mules and colts, and 40 head of goats. Also, large supplies of food, such as sugar, coffee, flour, meat, molasses, rice, and salt;

(1) Sydnor-Bennett, Mississippi History, pp. 201-2.

500 bushels of corn, several tons of hay and fodder."

Mr. Whitfield, in a letter written in 1885, says: "The entire timber on 30 acres of my woodland was cut down by the Federal troops to obstruct the approach to a fortification which the Federals had erected, near my dwelling. All my corn fences were torn down and rails partly burned. About 1,000 horses and mules were turned inside of my fields, pastures, and woodlands, thus destroying my entire granary crops of 200 acres, also the nursery, vineyard, orchards, gardens, etc. Now what became of all this property? When I returned to Corinth it had all disappeared except the land, a part of the original trees, one gate post, and two or three fence posts that stood where the fish pond had been. All the house, furniture, fences, granary crops, stock, farming implements, vineyard, orchards, nursery, provisions, and carriages had disappeared, even my cistern was torn up and every brick carried off. But I held, and still hold a note from General U. S. Grant, admitting that he had taken my entire property."

Mr. Whitfield says further: "I employed a yankee lawyer, Barber Lewis, to investigate the matter, and part of the report follows: "After Gen. Grant left the house it was used as a federal hospital, and afterward taken down and carried to camp Davis, there to be used for military purposes, and was burned when the Federals left camp Davis. About the time Grant left, his wife left and took the $900 carriage with her. She and the carriage were captured in Holly Springs, Miss.,by Confederate troops in the rear of Grant's army, the carriage was burned, but Mrs. Grant was released. About the time, or shortly before, Gen. Grant and his wife left the place, fourteen wagon loads of furniture were traced to the Corinth depot, and shipped via Cairo to Springfield, Ill., where Grant's wife lived." (1)

Some of the other plantations in Alcorn County at the close of the war were Biggers, Dilworth, Whitfield, T. P. Young, Ijams, Settles, Fitzgerald, Kimmons, Wallace, and Lidden. (2)

Political Adjustment

President Lincoln favored a quiet, friendly plan for readmitting the Southern states to the Union, but was assassinated before he had a chance to put his plan into execution. President Johnson appointed William L. Sharkey to serve as governor of Mississippi. A Constitutional Convention was held, and a

(1)"History of Old Tishomingo County," Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.
(2) Dr. W. A. Johns, Corinth, Miss.

State Constitution drawn up which provided for the abolition of slavery and canceled the act of secession. In the election of 1865 General Benjamin G. Humphreys was elected governor and W. L. Sharkey and James L. Alcorn were elected United States senators.

In March, 1867, Congress passed the Reconstruction Act which provided for the admission of the state into the Union. All that had already been done was swept away. The first step in this reconstruction plan was to place the South under military rule. It was divided into five military districts. Mississippi and Arkansas were placed in the Fourth Military District, with headquarters at Vicksburg. A brigadier general was put in command, with officers and soldiers to aid him in governing his district.

The next step in the congressional plan for reconstruction was the drawing up of a constitution for each state. No one who had helped the Confederacy could have any share in this work. Negroes, however, were allowed to take part. After the constitution was drawn up in Mississippi and approved by Congress, the state would be admitted to the Union. (1)

In the beginning of Reconstruction days, A. D. Jones, a Negro, was made postmaster in Corinth, and held this office for several years, until he was sent to the penitentiary for defrauding the Government. It is said that Jones wore large white cuffs, and when questioned about the mail, he would make a note of it with pencil on his white cuffs. T. D. Duncan, white man, was clerk in the postoffice when Jones was postmaster. (2)

The following news items are from the Sub-Soiler and Democrat of September 21, 1883:

"The mass meeting which was called by A. D. Jones (colored), chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of this county, was held in the afternoon of Saturday last. Jones was made chairman, and made a speech. Jones loves to talk. He made a splendid effort for his side. Jones is pretty shrewd, and occasionally gets off a remark that makes his colored audience laugh outright.

"A colored man named Johnsey, of Rienzi, made a speech also. He too, made a good talk for his colored friends. Like Jones, he endeavored to say funny little things about the candidates being polite, and buttonholing them, and winking them off around the corner to interview them, etc.

(1) Sydnor-Bennett, Mississippi History, pp. 201-22.
(2) "History of Old Tishomingo County," Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.

"A. F. McDonald gave the audience the benefit of a talk. In speaking of the white candidates, he said some of them were Independents, some were Bourbons and some ain't anything. Altogether, the sentiment of the speeches were a division of the offices, whacking up, as Johnsey called it, fusion, etc. They did not decide the 'What shall we do' question, but talked of fusion. They did not know whether they would fuse or not. They did not decide to put a ticket in the field. The meeting was adjourned until the 1st Saturday in October, on which day they intimated that their Executive Committee would be reorganized and they would decide what they would do.

If they do not put out a straight radical ticket, we think they will have arrangements completed to fuse with the 'Independents,' - 'the Bourbons,' or the 'Ain't Anythings.' Like them, we don't know what they will do, but we suppose they will find congenial spirits among one or the other of the three classes of candidates spoken of, and will be enabled to fuse on some ground." (1)

Speeches on the Privileges of the Negro

Speeches made by prominent citizens on the Negro voting and their privilege as taken from the Corinth Herald, 1884, are given in part, as follows: "The first was Colonel Inge, full of pathos, eloquence, and oratory. Next was Colonel F. E. Whitfield, grandly depicting the evil doings of the Republican leaders, and eulogized Cleveland and Hendricks as the representatives of reform and honest government. J. M. Boone made a rattling speech just at the right time and in the right manner. C. E. Stanly followed with one of his glowing efforts, wisely switching off to assure the Negroes that they were sure of protection under the Democratic rule, and that they should lay aside their fears and prejudices. He invited the colored brethren to join the Democratic party, assuring them that the doors of the church were always open to true believers.

"Ed Stovall, a colored democrat, who was rigged out in a fancy uniform and who, by way, was conspicuous in the procession riding a white horse, mounted the stand, bringing the house to their feet, and after the waving of hats and the hollowing had ceased, he said he had been a true Democrat a long time and now wanted to be received in full membership. The cheering indicated that he was received. Dr. Sanford, about this time rose at

(1) Sub-Soiler and Democrat, Corinth, Miss., Sept. 21, 1883.

his seat, extended congratulations for the glorious triumph of democracy. T. D. Young then pressed his way to the stand and made some efforts to soar out on the expanse of patriotic oratory. There, Columbus Bates, colored, was brought to the stand who thanked the fates that the time had come when a colored man could openly acknowledge himself a democrat without fear of molestation. He said he had learned that the democrats were right a long time ago, and that he had been silently working in the cause and had converted forty-five others, but yet he had to hollow a little for Blaine to save himself from a licking. He had worked for both Democrats and Republicans, and that the Democrats had treated him best and paid him best.

"Colonel J. D. Ozier had the floor for a time, then Judge J. A. Green's time came. He said Allen was elected by a majority of 8,500; that Cleveland and Hendricks were elected also, and we were on the eve of good old Democratic times." (1)

In 1875 occurred the most important election that Mississippi had ever known. Although the work of the Ku Klux Klan and other patriotic organizations had done much to restore the Government to hands of responsible citizens, there were still grave problems to be solved. The Legislature was still largely made up of men who, for one reason or another, were not well qualified to represent the people of the state. Harsh Governor Ames was now in office, running the state as he pleased. The lieutenant governor and the state superintendent of education were uneducated Negroes. It was important that these men should be removed, but the only way in which this could be done was by Act of the Legislature. It was, therefore, necessary that in the election of 1875 a large majority of earnest, honest white men should be elected legislators. (2)

First Democratic Postmaster after the War

"Mr. Reed will take charge of the postoffice in a few days, and Mr. Duncan will retire. As to the matter of Mr. Reed making a better officer than Mr. Duncan has made, we do not express an opinion. There has never been any complaint against Mr. Duncan, so far as we know. He has proven competent; he is pleasant in his official relations with the public as any reasonable individual could ask. He received his appointment because he was a member of the radical party; if he had not been, some one else would have been put in. He has made a good officer, and, as far as we know, there is not a blot on him officially.

(1) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., 1884.
(2) Pearl Guyton, The History of Mississippi.

He served his party, but now his party is out of power, and we think it perfectly right that he be relieved and a Democrat be put in his place. A Democrat has had no chance in this county for many years; it made no difference about his fitness he might be ever so well qualified, but he could not come in. He was not a **Radical**, hence not eligible.

"Intelligence was nothing if his political earmarks were of the wrong cut. The unlettered and the miserably ignorant were often preferred, because the Radical stamp was plainly visible on the applicant for position. We think it is perfectly right that every official who voted for Blaine be put out and a sure enough Democrat put in. We have not the least unkind feeling toward Mr. Duncan; he has been just as kind to us as we could ask, and he is that way to everybody. It is natural with him to be pleasant and accommodating. Under Radical rule we would just as soon have him in the Postoffice as any man in Corinth, but under Democratic rule, we want a Democrat." (1)

Economic Adjustment

Although few Federal troops were in the county during the year 1863, there was very little business transacted by the board of police aside from routine business. No licenses were issued, and with the exception of caring for the women and children, there was little else to do. (2)

Gradually, the planters, now too poor to pay their taxes, gave up their lands to the state - to corrupt government of sharpers. One fifth of the land of the state, amounting to millions of acres, went for taxes. What could these do now? Some fortunate enough to save a piece of ground with the big house on it, lived there or else in the home of the overseer. Some moved into town and managed to get jobs that would pay enough to keep their families from starving. Some left the state and went West. Some went to Mexico, and one group of Southerners finally settled in Brazil.

By 1877, however, after two years of hard work by the Democrats, Governor Stone was able to say in his message, "Taxes for state purposes have been reduced from fourteen mills on the dollar, in 1874, to five mills, in 1877."

By 1884, Governor Lowrey could say, "All of the lands forfeited to the state for taxes have been redeemed, or purchased, except about 700,000 acres. In the last two years 461,000 acres have been purchased through the auditor's office. This means

(1) Sub-Soiler and Democrat, Corinth, Miss., July 17, 1885.
(2) "History of Old Tishomingo County," Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.

of course that the people were buying back their lands. Thus, you see, times were really growing better, although they were still bad enough. (1)

Negroes Return to Work

The Negroes were not really rebellious, only ignorant, and the carpetbaggers used them as tools to get all the money they could. When the carpetbaggers were run out of the state, most of the Negroes went back to their old masters and asked for work.

At first it seemed strange to the farmers - no longer planters - with half their lands gone to hire their former slaves to work for them. But in a little while they became used to the new situation, and soon the Negroes and white people were on good terms and as friendly as ever. In fact, numbers of Negroes had lived on and worked the home plantations and served their "white folks" just the same as before they were free. Their masters never had blamed the Negroes for what they had done. (2)

Financial Conditions Improve

"The trade outlook for Corinth is now unusually promising. The merchants have been cautious in the past, have not overdone their business, and the abundant crop of corn and promising outcome of the cotton, gives confidence of greatly improved financial conditions of the county and more business to the town.

"The citizens of this and surrounding counties are becoming better satisfied with their conditions and surroundings, and being relieved from the financial pressure that has long overclouded them, will give more attention to general home improvements - to improving farms, stock, and everything contributing to individual independence and the building up of the county.

"The improvements in the way of building in Corinth is giving work to all our resident mechanics, and things in this direction are assuming a much more cheerful aspect. Mechanics of every class are finding plenty to do, and are industriously plying their vocations with profit to themselves and benefit to the public.

"The wagon and buggy shop conducted by W. J. Duggar is turning out a number of new wagons and buggies, and repairing

(1) Sydnor - Bennett, Mississippi History.
(2) Ibid.

old ones, and promises to grow its industries and faithful management into an establishment of much greater importance.

"The foundry and machine shops of Adams and Ketchum, filled with buzzing machinery turning out engines, boilers, and all kinds of casting and iron works, is really the most valuable establishment in the city. The energy and enterprise of this firm is being well rewarded, and their work is being shipped to all parts of the country, for hundreds of miles away.

"Messrs. Adams & Ketchum are fully demonstrating the advantages possessed by Corinth as a manufacturing town which at no very far distant day, we expect to see more fully verified. The almost certainty of the building of another railroad in the far distant future encourages the hope, that,as a commercial center, Corinth is only to be eclipsed by its various manufactories. Property at present is unjustifiably low, offering every inducement to purchasers to make profitable investments." (1)

The Tax Burden

Taxes were one of the great burdens of the people at this time, as we learn from the folowing:

The tax levy for 1867 was seventy-five per cent on the state tax for ordinary county purposes; fifty per cent for the pauper fund; twenty-five per cent for special purposes; and one hundred per cent on all cotton shipped from the county.

The tax levy for the year 1864 was fifty per cent on the state tax for ordinary county purposes; fifty per cent for the pauper fund; and one hundred per cent for the military relief fund.

THE TITHE TAX: In November it was ordered by the board of police "that the president on this board be, and hereby is authorized and directed to purchase from the proper authorities for the Confederate States all produce collected and to be collected in this county, called the Tithe Tax, upon such terms as may be fixed by law, or otherwise agreed upon."

The greatest inconvenience suffered by the people of the county at this time was the scarcity of salt. In the fall of 1884 the supply was entirely exhausted, and Richard B. Smith was appointed by the board to purchase a sufficient amount to meet the immediate wants of the people, the sum of $5,161.58 being appropriated for this purpose.

The salt upon arrival was retailed at twenty-five cents a pound. (2)

(1) The Corinth, Herald, Corinth, Miss.
(2) "History of Old Tishomingo County," Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Sept. 20, 1882.

Cost of Living at the Close of the War

"Bacon - clear sides, per pound, 20 cents; shoulders, 15 cents;
Hams, 25 cents,
Cheese - per lb., 30 cents,
Butter - 25 cents,
Candles - per lb, 33 cents,
Coffee - Rio, per lb., 33 cents,
Corn - per bu., 75 cents; meal, $1.00,
Eggs - per doz., 20 cents,
Flour - per barrel, $8.00 to $16.00,
Gun powder - per keg, $11.00,
Hides - per lb., green, 6 cents; dry, 12 cents,
Lard - per lb., 25 cents,
Leather - sole, per lb., 50 cents,
Lime - per barrel, $4.00,
Mollasses - per gallon, $1.25,
Nails - per lb., 12 cents,
Oil - coal, per gallon, $1.00,
Rice - per lb., 20 cents,
Salt - per barrel, $5.00,
Soap - per lb., 12 cents,
Tallow - per lb., 12 cents,
Tobacco - per lb., $2.50,
Shot - per lb., 25 cents. " (1)

Social Adjustment

"Whenever the demagogue of northern politics grows weary of Ku Klux in the South, he assails Southern Women. He claims that they were enthusiastic over secession, encouraged rebellion, and that they hate the 'Yankee' with a bitterness almost personally dangerous. The first part of the charge is true, the latter an outrageous slander. Modern history cannot name a war in which the wives and mothers and sisters and daughters of an army were more enthusiastic and self-sacrificing. To the men of the South the war was the solution of the political problem. To the women, it seemed an attempt of the North to conquer and desolate the country. They firmly and earnestly believed that the South had long been oppressed, and that the war was to further abridge rights and liberties. Believing thus, it may be safely asserted that nineteen out of every twenty women of the South were Trojans in their courage, Spartans in their fortitude, and Romans in their faith and self-sacrifice. Husbands and fathers and brothers were made ready for war and given a woman's blessing; and even had the Confederate conscription act been less stringent, the able-bodied man who shirked military service could not have lived at home for the taunts of the women.

(1) "History of Old Tishomingo County," Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Sept. 20, 1882.

"History will never detail the self-sacrificing and heroic courage of Southern women. No matter as to the right or wrong of the cause, they believed it was right. The flow fell upon the household early and with full force. In Virginia seven out of ten families were without men folks at home within three months after the first battle. Father and son went together. The wife and mother gave all she had, and then turned to face further anxieties. There were thousands of women in the Old Dominion who had never laced their shoes or combed their hair. The slaves were at hand to obey every nod. These women sent their husbands to the front and then faced the question of food supply. In many cases the slaves ran away. When this occurred the women went into the field and put in such crops as they could. Where the slaves remained, the mistress was forced to act as her own manager and overseer, and assume all responsibility. There are plenty of Federals still living who found educated and cultured Southern women wielding hoes and holding plows in the corn fields within six months of the opening of the war.

"It was the Southern women, more than provost marshals, who checked desertion and made the offense odious, The Confederate who left the front without leave found no welcome outside his family. He who came home by authority, and with wounds to attest his bravery in action, was a hero until duty compelled his return.

"No man ever saw a night so wild that Southern women could not face it to carry news to Confederate soldiers. Every woman was a scout and a spy. If the mother could not go, the daughter was sent. If there was no daughter, a dispatch or message was hurried off by a Negro or a signal was made. They came to accurately estimate the strength of marching columns, to identify one made of guns from another in the batteries, and where scouts and spies could not go, the women could. It was the women who saved Mosley again and again. It was a woman who told General Jackson the exact strength of the Federal forces at Fort Royal before he fell upon it in carrying out his valley campaign. It was a woman who told Early just how Sheridan's army was distributed at Cedar Creek, and there was scarcely a battle on Virginia's soil with which women had not something to do as the bearers of information. Once enlisted in the cause, they did not know what despair was. They sent their bedding to the hospitals, their provisions to the army, and their jewelry to a buyer of Confederate arms in Europe. When the Confederate Government could not furnish rations, the Confederate army women did.

"I have asked hundreds of Confederate soldiers how they made a start after the war, and nearly every answer began: 'Well, my wife, you know .....

"His wife had the power to brace him up for the new start in life. The home was in ashes, the farm grown up to briers, and the country overrun without laws, but the wife's help of hope and encouragement set the returned soldier to work. With any other class of women the South would have built up by inches instead of by the foot. As they were enthusiastic in war, so also are they heroines in peace. In the real Southern woman's heart there is no hatred of Northerners. There is not even distrust or suspicion. In her parlor may hang portraits through which Sherman's men thrust bayonets, but her pleasantest letters are marked to, and received from friends in the North. The war as war - is buried and forgotten - or if bitter memories force themselves to the surface, there is no heart burning for vengeance." (1)

"Many soldiers came back to ruined homes and cheerfully took up the burden of life; and now, where forests, batteries, and breastworks once stood, we see neat cottages and beautiful homes, and factories of various kinds in the growing city of Corinth." (2)

Educational Adjustment

Just after the war, during Reconstruction days, not much was done toward educational adjustment. The few schools in the county at that time were taught by one teacher in log cabin schoolhouses, and the parents paid the teacher monthly tuition, also paid for the books used by the children. The terms were very short.

Among the schools for higher education was Miss Connelly's School for Girls, in Corinth, founded in 1875 by Miss Mary Connelly, a native of Newberg, New York.

In 1885 Prof. W. E. Gibson founded a school known as Gibson College in the town of Rienzi. This was a school for both boys and girls. (3)

Carpetbaggers and Scalawags

During the Reconstruction period those who had been the leaders of the state before and during the war were not permitted to vote or hold office. Between 1870 and 1875 most of the white politicians in the state were known as carpetbaggers and scalawags. The carperbaggers were Northern white men who came to the Southern states. They owed their name to the fact that most of them were so poor they could carry all their possessions in an old-fashioned traveling bag, known as a carpetbag. Scalawags were Southern men who joined the Republican party.

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(1) Sub-Soiler and Democrat, Corinth, Miss., Sept. 21, 1883.
(2) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., May 8, 1908.
(3) "History of Old Tishomingo County," Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.

Most of the carpetbaggers and scalawags were corrupt. They did not love the state and were looking out only for their own selfish interests. They sought office because of the salary and the chance to rob the state. They kept the offices for themselves and gave the Negroes only enough power to keep their votes.

These white men taught the Negroes to hate their former masters and to believe that the Republican party was their friend. They also spent much time teaching the Negroes how to vote. This was hard to do, for most of them could not read and were likely, therefore, to vote for the wrong man. These instructions were generally given through the Loyal League. (1)

The Loyal League

The Loyal League was an organization to which almost all Negro men belonged. They were initiated at night with ceremonies which, while they frightened the Negroes badly, at the same time pleased them. After this they were taught the various things their white leaders wanted them to remember. Each Negro was told that if he failed to do as he had promised he would receive fifty lashes on his bare back. For a second offence, the punishment was a hundred lashes; for the third, he would be killed secretly. By such methods the white men ruled the Negro voters. In many instances the officials of the Freedmen's Bureau helped control the Negroes. (2)

The late Judge W. H. Hardy, one of Mississippi's greatest men, served four years in the Confederate army and, after the war was over, went through that period known as Reconstruction. In an article on Reconstruction Judge Hardy quotes the oath or obligation which was taken by the members of the Loyal League and said his quotation of the oath was substantially correct. An excerpt from the article by Judge Hardy published on pages 114 and 115 of Volume IV, Publications of Mississippi Historical Society is as follows:

"The Loyal League was a secret, oath-bound organization, and lodges were organized all over the country and every male Negro from eighteen to seventy years old, and every white man who would take the oath, was eligible to membership. Only a few white men became members, but nearly all the male Negroes within the ages stated were initiated into its mysteries.

"The initiation was to the Negro very solemn and impressive. They usually met on Saturday night at the cabin of some prominent Negro, or in some vacant outhouse. Armed sentinels were

(1) Sydnor - Bennett, Mississippi History, pp. 214-215.
(2) Ibid.

posted on all the approaches to the house. In the centre of the room, which was rarely capable of holding one-fourth of the number assembled, was placed a table, or old goods box, on the centre of which rested an open Bible, and a deep dish or saucer filled with alcohol and myrrh which was lighted; above this altar, so-called, was suspended a United States flag, and also a sword, The candidate was blindfolded outside and was led in by the arm and required to kneel at this 'altar' and place his hands upon the open Bible. The president of the League called upon the chaplain to pray. He invoked the divine blessing upon the 'poor benighted brother who was about to pass from the night of bondage in slavery into the marvelous life and light of freedom.'

"Short passages from the account of Moses leading the children of Isreal from Egyptian bondage were then read; when the candidate was catechised, something after this fashion - a prompter answered the questions, and the candidate required to repeat the answers:

What is your name?
Jim Cruise.
Are you a white or colored man?
A colored man.
Were you born free, or a slave?
A slave.
Are you now a slave or a freedman?
A freedman, thank God!
Who freed you?
Abraham Linkum, bless God!
Who helped him to free you?
The Army and the Publican party.
Who fought to keep you in slavery?
The white people of the south, and the Democratic party.
Who, then are your best friends?
The Publican party and northern soldiers.
Whom do you want to hold all the offices in this state and govern it, make and execute its laws?
The Publicans, the friends of the poor colored man.
Suppose the Democrats carry the elections and get back into power, what would become of you and all the colored people in the state?
We would be put back into slavery. God forbid!
All - Amen! and Amen!

An oath was then administered to the candidate which he was required to repeat after the prompter:

"I, Jim Cruise, do solemnly swear on the Holy Bible, in the presence of God and these witnesses, that I will ever remain true and loyal to the Republican party; that I will always vote the

Republican ticket; that I will keep secret all the signs, password and grip of the Loyal League; that I will obey all the laws, rules, resolutions, and commands of the League of which I am a member; that I will forever reverence the name and memory of Abraham Lincoln, the author and father of my freedom, and that I will observe and keep in holy remembrance each anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, and that, I will teach my children to do so. That I will never knowingly vote for any Democrat for any office, lest I be put back into bondage and slavery. That I will never disclose the name of any member of this League, or of any League of which I may become a member, nor tell the place of meeting of the same; that I will not testify against any member of this, or any Loyal League concerning anything done by the League or its order, or the order of any of its officers.

"For a violation of this oath, or any part of it, for the first offense, I agree to receive fifty lashes on my bare back; one hundred lashes for the second offense, and for the third, be secretly shot to death by any member of the League appointed for that purpose, so help me God!"

The blindfold is then removed and the candidate receives the following lecture:

"My Brother: You have just been brought from the darkness of bondage and slavery to the glorious light of freedom. You behold above you the flag of freedom, beneath whose folds the soldiers of the Union marched and fought; and the sword, the implement with which they struck from your hands the chains of slavery, and made you a free man. You behold on your left, a pot of sweet incense which constently rises toward Heaven. So let your gratitude, sweetened with humility, and strengthened with courage, ever ascend to God in acknowledgement of the blessings of freedom.

"He was then invested with the grip, sign of recognition, password, and sign and cry of distress." (1)

The Freedman's Bureau

The Freedman's Bureau was authorized by an Act of Congress, and the Dictionary of American Politics, published in New York in 1924, makes the following reference to the operation of the law:

(1) W. H. Hardy, "Recollections of Reconstruction," Publications of Mississippi Historical Society, Vol. IV, pp.114-115.

"Freedman's Bureau, a bureau of the War Department, created 1865, to direct the newly emancipated slaves toward becoming self-supporting, to supervise their education and their contracts for labor, to furnish them with supplies to protect them against fraud on the part of unscrupulous white men, and, in short, to assume a postion of guardianship over them.

"Many of the local officials of the Bureau were lacking in tact, and so brought upon the efforts of the government the enmity of southern white men. The operations of the Bureau, at first limited to one year, were extended for two years, 1866. By law of 1868 the work of the Bureau was to be finished January 1,1869, except the supervision of education, which ceased in 1870."(1)

The good purpose of the Freedman's Bureau was much distorted and its good work largely nullified by partizan administration, which did not seek to enlist Southern sympathy and aid in its application to a situation which it could have helped. The slaves were freed and over night became full-fledged citizens, and thus created a condition which it required patience and tact and understanding to cope with. The newly-freed Negroes were financially helpless and knew nothing of business or any kind of leadership.

The plight of the Negroes was really pitiful. The land owner was left without labor to till his soil, while the former slave was without land for his labor. But for outside interference and meddling, the former slave and his former owner would have reached a common ground of understanding and worked on together. The carpetbagger was not interested in the true welfare of the former slave, but only in exploiting the ignorant and unsuspecting for selfish purposes. (2)

Freedmen's Camps and Employment Agencies

The purpose of the establishment of Freedmen's camps and employment agencies was to rid the towns and garrison points of the squatting hordes of Negro idlers. These were centers of filth and vice that spread debauchery and disease among the troops.

As a rule the abandoned plantations were leased out to favorites, or partners, of those who controlled the leasing. The primary object of the leasing of plantations was to give employment to the freed Negroes.

The Free Ballot of the South

"The corrupt carpetbagger and public thief, William Pitt

(1) Edmond Conrad Smith, Ph.D, Dictionary of American Politics, p.157.
(2) Sub-Soiler and Democrat, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 6, 1884.

Kellogg, proclaims that he is defeated for Congress by the intimidation of colored voters, but the falsity of the charge is proven by Blaine receiving a majority of some 5,000 in the district that defeats Kellogg. In point of fact the ballot is as free in the South as it is in the North, and only theft, desolation, and starvation under Republican rule in these states made a large portion of the most intelligent and thrifty colored voters separate from Republicanism." (1)

Ku Klux Klan In Old Tishomingo

"The organization of a Freedman's Bureau in this state, for the purpose of 'protecting' the lately freed slaves, together with the formation of Loyal Leagues throughout Tishomingo County, resulted in the Ku Klux Klan society being formed in this county early in the spring of 1867, and for something over four years 'there was all kinds of fun in the county of Tishomingo.' The leaders of the Klan were very careful as to who were inducted into the society, and although the Klan numbered at least fifteen hundred members in this county, even at this late date it is impossible to secure the names of but a few of the members. Loyal Leagues, composed of lately freed Negroes, were organized in every town of any importance in the county and an effort made by the leaders to instill into the minds of the members that the Negro was the equal of the white man, that the soldiers would not allow them to be molested, that their labor had carved the county from virgin forests, and that they were more entitled to the land than their former masters. As a result of this pernicious teaching, a few of the Negroes refused to accept employment, and for a time lived by petty thieving, but as fast as they were located and interviewed by the Ku Klux, a change came over the spirit of their dreams, and all were soon forced to either go to work or leave the county. Some of the acts of the Klan cannot be condoned, but in most cases the culprit received but his just deserts." (2)

This county was infested by two or three gangs of desperadoes during the first few years following the close of the war, and but for the presence of the Klan, life and property would have been at the mercy of the outlaws. The disbandment of the Loyal Leagues and the re-admission of the state into the Union resulted in the dissolution of the Ku Klux Klan. The more important doings of the society between 1867 and 1871 follow:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

Following is the first order to be issued by the Grand cyclops of Tishomingo County:

(1) Sub-Soiler and Democrat, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 5, 1884.
(2) "History of Old Tishomingo County," Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.

K. K. K.

Headquarters First Klan, Den No. 1, Light Moon, First Day, Pleasant Month.

BEWARE

General Order No. I.

After this date no member of this Klan will be allowed to leave the Den dressed in garb without permission.

Remember your duty,
By order of W.L.T. Grand C.
T.C.D., Grand M. S. (1)

"The first Ku Klux Klan in Old Tishomingo County was organized by S. L. Springer. He had at one time been a member of the noted Quantrell band. He was visiting friends in Tennessee when he joined the Ku Klux Klan and was given authority to organize a Klan at his home, which was near the village of Kendrick, at that time in old Tishomingo, but now in Alcorn County." (2)

"On the afternoon of the organization of this klan a man named William Cunningham rode in company with Mr. Springer and Mr. Springer proposed that they join the Klan. The proposition was accepted gladly, and the oath was administered to him. When the Klan was organized this man was made Grand Cyclops, holding that office until the Klan disbanded." (3)

"Dr. C. Kendrick, Kendrick, Miss., was a member of the organization and a painting of a picture of him taken in full Ku Klux uniform while on a raid hangs in the Mississippi Hall of Fame." (4)

"The Klan was able to terrify the Negroes, carpetbaggers, and scalawags so that they dared not use their powers, and finally to restore the power of government to the southern white men. By 1875 the white men of the South were once more in control of the state government." (5)

"Philip Henson who, in politics, is an Independent, Greenbacker, Conservative Republican, made a vow ten years ago never to shave or clip his beard until the Democrats elected a president.

(1) "History of Old Tishomingo County," Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Old Newspaper Clipping contributed by Conrad Borroum, Corinth, Miss.
(4) Ibid.
(5) Ibid.

His beard has grown until it is about four feet long. He prides greatly in this beard and has been growing panicky ever since he heard of the nomination of Cleveland. He seems to be attacked with a presentiment that the beard must go." (1)

The Republican Party in Mississippi at this time was largely in the hands of the Negroes and their political advisers. As a result, practically all of the responsible white men of the state associated themselves with the Democratic party. General J. Z. George, chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, was the leader in the campaign for decent government. His was no easy task, for every step had to be well considered. Defeat in the election would mean a return to the old unfortunate conditions, and any mistake in tactics might bring down upon the Democratic party of Mississippi the displeasure of the United States Government and of the American people. Affairs in the South were still being watched very carefully by the North.

The election of 1875 meant the finish of Republican power in Mississippi. Since that time practically all of the voters in the state have associated themselves with the Democratic party and the candidate nominated by the Democrats to run for any office is practically elected as soon as he receives the Democratic nomination. (2)

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(1) Old Newspaper Clipping contributed by Conrad Borroum, Corinth, Miss.
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Chapter XI

THE NEGRO

The Negroes of Alcorn County total only a small per cent of the population. In 1930 the entire population of the county was 23,653; of this number 19,523 were white, and 4,130 Negro. The city of Corinth had a population of 6,220 in 1930, but in 1936 the population was estimated to be 10,000, due to the construction of Pickwick Dam, which is about twenty miles northeast of Corinth. Many Negroes are represented in this increase. (1)

Characteristics of the Negro

Negroes, with their dancing feet and mellow voices, are born entertainers. They are light-hearted, carefree, and of a cheerful and happy disposition. It is stated that jazz music is of Negro origin. One story has it that Jazbo Brown, a tramp entertainer, first played jazz along the Mississippi River in the 1890's. Dignity and rich melody are woven into the Southern Negro songs and famed spirituals. These spirituals are filled with reverent Biblical imagination and are often inspired by the hardships suffered in the days of slavery. These songs have a haunting sadness and melody and are unique in their appeal. Among the best-known spirituals which are expressive of profound religious appeal are "Deep River," "Steal Away," and "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot."

Negroes are naturally religious and take great pride in their churches, which present a neat appearance. Their churches in the county have fairly large memberships, and all members contribute cheerfully and freely to the work of the Lord. One or two brick churches and smaller frame ones are located in the towns and rural sections of the county. The denominations represented are Methodist, Baptist, Christian, and Holiness. A number of Negro preachers live in the county, among them Rev. W. H. Davidson, pastor of St. Mark's Baptist Church, Corinth, who is a leader of the Youth Development movement.

Professionally, the Negroes of the county have made

(1) A. J. McEachern (Chamber of Commerce), Corinth, Miss.
J. C. White (tax assessor), Corinth, Miss.

little progress, except in educational lines. Only two physicians practice in the county, but there are a number of outstanding educational leaders. The doctors are Dr. W. H. Strickland and Dr. Zuber. These men are also prominent in community activities. (1)

Farm Owners

Very few Negroes in the county own their own farms, most of them being sharecroppers. A very large per cent of the Negro population of the county however are farmers, and a few have become quite independent. Those who own their own farms have neat, comfortable homes in which to live and own their own stock, farming implements, and very often an automobile. The more intelligent and better educated Negroes live on a moderately high plane and endeavor to lift their race up to higher standards.

Negro tenants are becoming more efficient and progressive, raising their own stock, chickens, and hogs, often having a surplus for the market. Even though ninety-five per cent of the farmers are sharecroppers, under the guidance of county agents, their improvement is marked. Around the homes of the farm owners are fruit trees, especially peaches, figs, and plums, and also many flowers in season. (2)

Merchants and Industrial Workers

Only a few Negro merchants are listed in Alcorn County, and most of these are located in the Negro section of Corinth. Their business enterprises consist largely of small stores which carry groceries and household necessities. There is no exclusive Negro picture show in the county, but a theatre in Corinth has a place reserved for Negro patrons.

Negro industrial workers are employed in cotton oil mills, lumber mills, lumber yards, fertilizer factories, and other similar plants. Here they do unskilled work and receive pay for common labor; some work on the railroad, but only a few of them are skilled in trades.

In the southern part of Corinth is an undertaking establishment which is fairly well equipped, also a barber shop, fish market, and several grocery stores. (3)

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(1) Ira Lee Ramsey, Corinth, Miss.
(2) R. H. Rigby (county agent), Corinth, Miss.
Carol Hinton (assistant county agent), Corinth, Miss.
(3) Elgin Wright (postoffice employe), Corinth, Miss.

Political, Business, and Civic Leaders

In addition to the educational leaders, there are a number of other influential Negroes in the county.

WILL BOX is a prominent figure, being a man of wealth and influence among members of his race. He was once a delegate to the Republican Convention to represent the Negroes of the South.

SIMON WOOD is a community leader who contributes liberally to Red Cross and other similar activities and to his church. He is a member of the Negro Masonic Lodge, and a property owner in Corinth. (1)

F. M. VANDERFORD, undertaker, is a civic leader and contributes largely to the Red Cross and other community activities. (2)

Leaders in Educational Work

The Negroes in Alcorn County are making steady progress along educational lines. Under the public school system they have fairly comfortable buildings in the rural sections and modern school buildings in the towns and cities. The teachers are progressive. They attend summer schools in order to learn new methods of teaching; and all have teachers' licenses, many of them holding college degrees. All students are encouraged to take part in athletics and other activities of the schools. A parent Teacher Association is active in several of the schools and has been a great help in many ways to individual schools. (3)

For the past two years several Negro teachers have been employed by the Emergency Relief Administration to teach those who have heretofore been unable to read and write; however, the percent of illiteracy is exceedingly small among the Negro race in Alcorn County. (4)

The Negroes have an outstanding professor of which they are justly proud, J. B. COMBS. He is eighty-two years old, has been an instructor in high school since he was twenty-one, and is still very active. He has watched the growth of the Negro schools from the early days and has been instrumental in helping his race attain a higher standard of living through education.

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(1) Simon Wood, Corinth, Miss.
(2) F. M. Vanderford, Corinth, Miss.
(3) J. E. Rhodes (county superintendent of education), Corinth, Miss.
(4) Clovis Kitchens (supervisor adult education), Corinth,Miss.

Professor Combs was born December 24, 1854, in Atlanta, Georgia. His mother, who was educated in Pennsylvania, gave him his earliest education, and he later attended public school in Augusta. He was for a time a servant in the Georgia University at Athens, Georgia, where the professor gave him lessons.

At the close of the war he joined his brother, Thomas, in the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, stationed at New Orleans. After his brother was mustered out they were employed in the New Orleans customhouse under General James E. Longstreet, J. B. serving as a district messenger for about eighteen months.

He spent several months at the Straight University, New Orleans. He left there in 1876 going to Holly Springs, where he entered the State Normal School and remained a student until it was discontinued. He then entered Rust University at Holly Springs and stayed there until his senior year. He started teaching during his vacations while at school there. He married a Holly Springs girl and taught there until 1887, then taught at Liberty in 1887-1889.

He came to Corinth in November, 1889, and started teaching in High School No. 2 and taught there for twenty-seven years, during which time he was active in raising the standard of education for his race.

During the World War Professor Combs worked at Sheffield, Alabama, Government camp. In 1918 he returned to Corinth and taught for one year in High School No. 2; he later taught a school out in the county for one year. Later he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he served as bank messenger for St. Anthony Elevator Company, and later kept books for his sons, Combs Brothers, Dry Cleaners, Minneapolis, until illness in the family caused him to return to Corinth. He then took a school at Pocahontas, Tennessee, and taught there one session; later he taught two sessions at Middleton, Tennessee, going from there to Selmer, Tennessee, where he taught one session. From there he went to Bolivar, Tennessee, where he taught one year at the Bolivar Industrial High School. The following year he came back to Corinth and taught in the Dennistown colored school for three years, when he was elected principal of St. John's School in Tippah County. He has been teaching there every since.

LAURA COMBS, daughter of J. B. Combs, graduated in 1899 under her father in Corinth High School and taught in rural schools for five years. She then took a position in High School No. 2 and taught there under her father for fourteen years. When she married she lost her position in the high school, but took a rural school and has been teaching there for the last twenty-four years. (1)

A. F. HOYLE, born December 4, 1879, eight miles west of Corinth, received his early education in the rural schools of Alcorn County and finished his high school in Jackson College, Jackson, Mississippi. He went five summers to Tuskegee Institute, three summers to Fiske University, two summers to Alcorn College, and four summers to Tennessee State College. He has taught since he was nineteen years of age. He taught at Gwynn School and Alcorn School, both of Alcorn County, three short summer sessions at Selmer, Tennessee, and one session at Chewalla, Tennessee. He succedded Professor J. B. Combs in the Corinth colored school and taught there from 1915 to 1935. He is a progressive teacher and has been a great help to Alcorn County in educational work. When he started teaching in Corinth he had only three teachers, with 350 pupils, but when he left he had nine teachers and 375 pupils.

EDWARD S. BISHOP, present principal of Corinth colored school, was born December 7, 1907, at Starkville. He attended Oktibbeha County Training School and took high school work at Jackson. He took his college work at Jackson College, Jackson, and graduate work at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, and Fiske University, Nashville, Tennessee. He taught history and government and directed athletics at Lanier High School, Jackson, from 1930 to 1935. He was appointed principal of Corinth colored school in 1935 and is serving in that capacity at the present time (1936). He has eight teachers under him, and the enrollment for 1935 was 502, with an average daily attendance of 300. The grades ranged from kindergarten to the twelfth grade; the total number of graduates since 1929 is thirty-three.

LOTTA JOHNSON was born in Corinth and graduated from the ninth grade at Corinth High School. She took the teachers' examination and started teaching in 1915 in Corinth colored school and taught the third and fourth grades for three years. She married and moved to Denver, Colorado.

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(1) J. B. Combs, Corinth, Miss.
Article in Sub-Soiler and Democrat, Corinth, Miss., Aug. 22, 1896.

LENORA WHITE, another teacher in the Corinth public schools, was educated at Rust College in Holly Springs and started teaching the first and second grades in 1915 and has taught there for three years.

LORENA HAYS was born in Corinth and received her early education in Corinth colored schools. She graduated at knoxville, Tennessee, and started teaching in Corinth schools in 1917, where she taught the fifth and sixth grades for two years.

Other teachers who have taught in Corinth schools are listed below, with the school from which they were graduated:

Ophelia Chambers, Corinth School and Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

Blanche Gibson, Jackson College, Jackson; Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia.

Delia Kenney, Jackson College, Jackson; and Alcorn College.

Lucy Lattimore, High School, Yazoo City; two years Jackson College, Jackson, Miss.

Madora Sumner, Corinth High School and Fiske University, Nashville, Tennessee.

Minnie Johnson, Corinth Colored School and Fiske University, Nashville, Tennessee.

Samella Siddall, Corinth High School.

Macon Nevils, Roger Williams University, Nashville, Tennessee.

Grace Howard, Swift's Memorial College.

Zadia Montgomery, Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia.

Virginia Johns, Meridian High School and Tougaloo College, Tougaloo.

Georgia Garrett, Jackson College, Jackson; Mary Home Seminary, West Point; and summer school at Tuskegee College.

Matile Benjamin, Hazlehurst High School; Jackson College, Jackson, Miss.

Beulah Benjamin, Hazlehurst High School, and Jackson College, Jackson. (For county schools see chap. 14, Education.)

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Ramsey, Ira Lee (supervisor, Historical Research Project) — Corinth, Miss.
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NEW HOPE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BIGGERSVILLE

This church was organized more than one hundred years ago. The first church was erected east of the present building at the edge of the cemetery.

Chapter XII

RELIGION

The happiness of a community depends upon its churches and religious life. These create the moral life and make it a desirable place in which to live.

Alcorn County was founded by people with deep religious convictions, hence churches were among the first institutions established. Reflecting the economic destruction incident to the War between the States, the churches suffered terribly, but they soon recovered. From Reconstruction days until now the religious activities of the various communities have kept pace with the growth of the county and, in fact, the spiritual element is such a strongly pronounced phase of the local character that it has had much to do with the remarkable general progress that has been made.

EARLY CHURCH HISTORY

The only available records of early churches of old Tishomingo County, a part of which is now Alcorn County, show that churches were established in the 1830's. There may have been earlier organizations formed, but as only meager records were kept, and many of these lost, it is not definitely known when the earliest churches were established. Rienzi, the oldest town in what is now Alcorn County, had one of the oldest churches, and according to records the Presbyterians are credited with having the oldest church in the county. This church was organized in 1838; the Methodists organized in 1848; the Christians in 1858; the Baptists in 1859, and other denominations organized later.

New Hope Presbyterian Church

An interesting history of New Hope Presbyterian Church, now over one hundred years old, was written by Mrs. Maud McCord Settle from facts taken from church records. This church was organized in old Tishomingo County, but the community in which it is located became

a part of Alcorn County when Tishomingo was divided, and the old church is now in Alcorn County. Excerpts from this history follow:

"A few Presbyterians being convened at a school house near Troy, a place now known as Danville, considered the organization of a Presbyterian church and resolved so to do. The following persons gave in their certificates of membership: Jacob Hinkle and wife, Mary Ann, Ann Gamble, Margaret Stafford, Thomas Mays and wife, Pimelia. The above named persons, anxious to enjoy the means of grace in a regular way according to their expressed belief, were organized into a Presbyterian church by the Rev. J. B. Stafford. They adopted the 'Confession of Faith' as their standard of faith and practice. They resolved that this church should be called New Hope. Jacob Hinkle, being an ordained elder, was elected and installed.

"The Rev. J. B. Stafford was chosen stated supply this year, and '39 and '40.

"Thus was Presbyterianism-O.S.-first planted in old Tishomingo County; that is, the first of record.*****

"During the early years of the church there was an old log building with fireplace, supposedly a school house, that stood a few feet west of our present church building, that was used for preaching services. I find no record of our first church building, when erected, or the cost; but it was built east of the present building, in the edge of the cemetery. I think it must have been erected during the late fifties, as it was nearly new and unpainted when David Settle moved to this community in 1859. This church was used till 1912. Mr. Henry Blackwell erected the church we are using today. This cost about $750. In 1924 three Sunday School rooms were added to the north end of the church which cost about $225. We have a manse, built during 1929, that cost $1,500. The church and manse and electric lighting equipment were completed in 1935.

"While it was organized with only six members, the number increased yearly, though many hindrances have checked the membership; some left for Texas; many had their membership moved to Corinth, which has greatly weakened our number, but not our zeal.

"During slavery time it was customary for the servant to unite with his master's church. The first record of

colored members, under date of July 25, 1845, is as follows: Received by letter, W. M. Pickens into the communion of our church; also Betty, a woman of color. Their record gives the names of twelve Negroes who became members from July, 1845, till September, 1864. They left the church after they were freed.

"I find that Westley, servant of A. J. Biggers, and Manual, servant of J. M. McCalla, were both, at different times, required to go before the session to be reproved for unchristian conduct. Both acknowledged their guilt and promised to do better, and their names were kept on the church roll.

"Two members from New Hope Church have gone into the ministry, Rev. J. J. Hill, D. D., and Rev. W. H. Hill, both sons of Dr. L. A. Hill.

"Presbytery convened at New Hope October, 1860; October, 1866; September, 1902; October, 1815; April, 1932.

"The first record of Sunday school was in 1873, when it is stated they reorganized, and Dr. L. A. Hill was elected superintendent. Some of the older people say there had been a Sunday School long before this time. As a rule they had Sunday school during the summer until about 1907, and since then it continued through the winter also. Under the pastorate of Rev. R. W. Hardy the church has prospered, and a number of new members have joined." (1)

Presbyterians Organize in Corinth

"Sometime during 1858 a Presbyterian church was organized in Corinth by Rev. L. B. Gaston, with ten members; Frank E. McCall was made ruling elder. During the War between the States the sessional records were lost; after the war closed, only a few of the original members remained, so it was decided to reorganize and start anew. On Saturday, May 6, 1866, Rev. L. B. Gaston organized the church with twelve members, and J. D. Conner was made ruling elder; S.J. Allen, James Payne, James Conner, J. H. Conner, M. J. Neilson, Childs Neilson, M. J. Wilds, Martha H. Payne, Susan B. Gaston, Eugenia Gaston, and Sophia E. McCalla, other members.

"The Corinth church has claimed several members from the New Hope Church. Among the ruling elders who have served New Hope and are serving Corinth now, we note Professor

(1) Mrs. Maud McCord Settle, Corinth, Miss., "History of Presbyterianism in old Tishomingo County."

D. A. Hill, Dr. F. R. Hill, Hon. Ely B. Mitchell, Walter B. Mitchell; also William D. Paden, transferred from Eldership Roll of Bethany Church, September, 1871." (1)

Methodists Organize - 1858

The First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Corinth, was organized as early as 1858, although local tradition relates that previous to this date a small group of early settlers assembled in the courthouse for the purpose of organizing a Methodist church. Three local preachers, Reverends Robert Williams, Grover Brookshier, Dr. Barrington, with I. Paschal Young, layman, often preached at various places in the immediate vicinity to help build up the congregation. The first church building was erected in 1858 on the site of the present edifice, on the corner of Taylor and Foote streets, facing Taylor Street. It was a plain frame building 60 x 90 feet and painted white. It had no belfry - the bell was hung in the yard. There were two entrances, one on each side of the front, each of which opened into a small vestibule; the choir was midway between the entrance doors. This building was destroyed by fire and another house of worship was erected similar to the first one. It had a gallery above the vestibule extending across the entire end of the church. This gallery was often occupied by colored worshippers.

The choir was then stationed back of the pulpit. During the pastorate of T. Y. Ramsey - 1890-94 - this church building was sold and removed to make place for the present red brick structure. At that time James P. Collier was superintendent of Sunday school and Silas Barr was secretary. Prior to this date Henry C. Klyce was superintendent of the Sunday school for fifteen years.

The old church building is at present used as a boarding house, located on Waldron and Cass streets. In 1905, during the pastorate of Rev. James H. Felts, the brick structure was remodeled and enlarged and a pipe organ installed. The first parsonage was built in 1870 on the Methodist property back of the church. The present splendid parsonage of brick and stone was erected in 1922.

A few years ago a prominent member of this church, the late Dr. L. W. Worsham, of Corinth, then in his 84th year, wrote an interesting sketch concerning the history of the First Methodist Church and its pioneers who founded and kept

(1) Mrs. Maud McCord Settle, Corinth, Miss., "History of Presbyterianism in old Tishomingo County."



NEW HOPE CEMETERY

Here many old family plots are laid out and markers bear the names of some of the oldest families of Alcorn County. Graveyard workings are still held at this cemetery and graves decorated with flags or flowers.

alive this early congregation. The lot on which this church now stands was sold by Houston Mitchell and Hamp Mask in the year 1858. The trustees named in the instruments were Thomas Drion, J. J. Kendall, Thomas Peters, Robert Williams, and A. M. Barrington. The deed is recorded in Deed Book 5, page 7, being the records of Tishomingo County, state of Mississippi. The consideration was $1,000. (1)

On this lot a plain frame building was soon constructed - 60 x 90 feet - and was dedicated to the Lord as a house for religious worship. At that time, 1858-61, Corinth was a charge on the Jacinto Circuit, Iuka District. Rev. R. J. Kelly was the first circuit rider. This church was soon made a station, with C. D. N. Campbell pastor in charge, and E. D. Howell, presiding elder.

During the War between the States the church house was used as a prison, and afterwards as a hospital by the Federals. After the war, services were resumed and the small congregation continued to remain in existence, though having no pastor other than local laymen who were residents of Corinth. In 1866 Rev. Lewis Davis, a very strong preacher, was assigned to this charge by the Annual Conference. The salary paid at this time was about $300 per annum. During Reverend Davis' pastorate the church building was destroyed by fire. The Cumberland Presbyterians kindly tendered the use of their building, and services were conducted there until a new church building, similar to the first one, was erected in 1868. During the ensuing year a great revival was held by the Rev. J.W. Honnell; many souls were saved; among them were H. C. Klyce, James P. Collier, J. A. Price, and many others.

This church was visited by the noted Sam Jones, and George Inge, the Southern Evangelist; Burt Culpepper, Will Hogg, and the most recent evangelist - Theodore Copeland. The church experienced remarkable revivals under their preaching.

This church has given to the ministry Reverends Will O. Saddler, Jeff Cunningham, Haywood Blackmore, Walter Smith, and James Wroten, son of the present presiding elder. The present pastor, Rev. E. J. Cunningham, was born and reared near Booneville, and at one time attended a law school at Memphis, and Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. The present (1937) membership of this church is 1,072. (2)

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(1) Helen Cox Collier, "Historic Churches of Corinth," The Corinthian, 1937, Corinth, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

Wheelers Chapel and Pleasant Valley Church

Local tradition records that as early as 1858 Wheeler's Chapel, Methodist, was built southeast of Kossuth, now in Alcorn County, and Pleasant Valley Methodist Church, northwest of Kossuth, was built about the same time. Both churches were log buildings with puncheon floors and split log benches. Later, the two churches consolidated and made the Kossuth Methodist Church. Colonel C. P. Polk donated the ground, and a nice frame building was erected with glass windows. This was burned by Federal soldiers during the War between the States, but the church was rebuilt in 1865, and again in 1893.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin Liddon organized Wheeler Chapel. He was a physician and minister, a gentleman of much culture, and a graduate of the University of Louisville, Kentucky.

Rev. James Gaines organized Pleasant Valley Church, and was pastor of the Kossuth Methodist Church after the consolidation of the two churches. Dr. Liddon and Reverend Gaines were close friends. The first trustees of Kossuth Methodist Church were M. A. McAnulty, A. A. McClamrock, John Jones, J. M. Walker, and Josiah Walker.

The present white frame building is well preserved, and has a belfry with a bell that is still used. The building has a two-door entrance, and the added attraction of shrubs and flowers. The church has been noted for its evangelical zeal, having given several young men to the ministry. At present (1936) two young men from this church are studying for the ministry - Caxton and Blanton Doggett, of Kossuth. W. S. Selman is local pastor of this church, ending his second year in October.

William Wheeler donated and deeded the Wheeler Cemetery to the Kossuth Methodist Church. This is possibly the oldest cemetery in North Mississippi that is still used. The fifth and sixth generations and some of the early settlers are buried there.(1)

Christian Church Organized

Waldron Street Christian Church is located on the corner of Taylor and Waldron streets. The first congregation was organized in 1858 by Rev. Mansel Kendrick. His mother, Mrs. Corrina Kendrick, a wealthy citizen of Louisville, Kentucky, donated the ground for the first church building. The property was deeded to "the deacons and elders forever, to be the property of the Christian Church."

(1) Helen Cox Collier, "Historic Churches of Corinth," The Corinthian, 1937, Corinth, Miss.

The first house of worship was built during the year 1858. It was a two-story brick structure; the second floor was used by the Masonic lodge. This building was destroyed during the War between the States. There are, however, no church records showing facts, dates, or names for the years between 1862 to 1870. Local tradition records that, in 1870, a small frame church house was erected . It was painted white and had a belfry and a bell that was kept in use. (1)

The present brick structure was dedicated in 1908, during the pastorate of Rev. R. P. Meeks. During its period of existence this church has had only fourteen pastors. Rev. Mansel Kendrick was the first pastor - from 1858-82. He was a graduate of the Theological Seminary at Louisville, Kentucky; Rev. R. P. Meeks, of Louisville, was pastor from 1903 to 1912. This church has given to the ministry two young men - Reverends Robert Stewart, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and Powell Sharp, of Forrest City, Arkansas.

The membership of Waldron Street Christian Church at present (Feb. 1937) is 275.

First Baptist Organized 1859

The First Baptist Church of Corinth was formed in 1859 by Reverend M. P. Lowrey under a large oak tree located on Franklin and Childs streets. The State Baptist Board of Missions was responsible for the organization, and Rev. M. P. Lowrey was the first pastor - 1859-61.

The first house of worship was a one-room frame building, located on Franklin and Childs streets, the present site of Galtney Motor Company. This first meeting house was destroyed by the Federals during the War between the States, but the Government paid the church for the building. The appropriation was secured by Mayor Candler while congressman. Another house of worship was built on the ground of the present church building on Filmore and Childs streets. This was a frame building, painted white, with a steeple in which was a large bell. The congregation divided on the question of church discipline and prohibition in 1886. The anti-prohibitionists worshipped in the church; the prohibitionists bought the Whitfield and Young office and held services there until the churches re-united and resumed meetings in the church building.

(1) Helen Cox Collier, "Historic Churches of Corinth," The Corinthian 1937, Corinth, Miss.

Under the wise leadership of Ezekiel S. Candler (present mayor of Corinth 1936), W. T. Adams, Colonel John D. Bills, J. C. Shillman, and John D. Burge, the congregation united in 1887. The frame building was sold and the present brick church built in 1894. During the winter and spring of that year the congregation held services upstairs in the Borroum Building, at the corner of Waldron and Franklin streets.

When the present spacious building was dedicated in 1895, the old bell that had served its purpose through the years was not placed in the belfry, but was shipped to China to Rev. E. Z. Simmons, a missionary, who had gone into the ministry from the Kossuth Baptist Church. During the long period of its existence the church has had pastors of prominence, their pastorates extending over many years. (1)

The present pastor, Rev. T. W. Young, was born in West Tennessee, and was graduated from Union University, Jackson, Tennessee, also from Doctors' Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky. He has served this church fourteen years (1937).

Sketch of Rienzi Methodist Church
(From old Scrapbook)

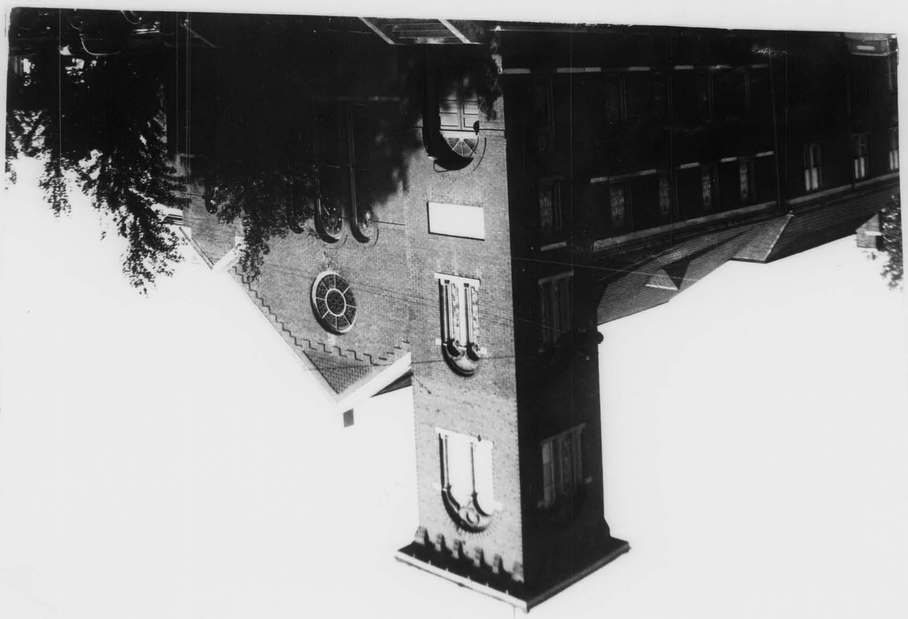
"Rienzi is one of the oldest towns in North Mississippi, Colonel Reuben H. Boone being one of the first settlers, coming there from Lincoln County, Tennessee, in the year 1835; the father of the writer, John Rees, and C. W. Williams, Wm. Williams, Col. Cullen Curlee, Rev. Reuben Ellis, and Wm. Ellis came in 1837.

"Rienzi was then located about one mile west of where it now is, at a point now known as the Roebke Corner, where Wallace and Trantham have a store. It was moved down to where it now is in 1859, when the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was built. The above named men, believing in the religion of Jesus Christ, began at once to hold religious services, prayer meetings, class meetings, and preaching when they could secure a preacher. This they kept up until the year 1848, when the Methodist people decided to organize a church, which they did, with John Rees, C. W. Williams, Wm. Williams, Reuben Ellis, William Ellis, and others as charter members.

"This was a small log house, and stood in the corner of what is now known as the Roebke Lawn. It first appeared in the

(1) Helen Cox Collier, "Historic Churches of Corinth," The Corinthian 1937, Corinth, Miss.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORINTH, BUILT IN 1867.



minutes of the Annual Conference as a charge in 1849. It was then in the Memphis Conference, Lexington District. Arthur Davis was appointed Presiding elder and John Blythe, Pastor in Charge. In 1850 Arthur Davis was again appointed presiding elder, with P. J. Kelley, pastor in charge. In 1851, Arthur Davis, presiding elder, and H. D. Howell, Pastor in charge.

"In 1852 a Union Church house was built. This was a frame building, built by the Methodists and Baptists; John Rees, C. W. Williams, Reuben Ellis, and others on the part of the Methodists; and Col. Reuben Boone, C. B. Curlee, Sr., on the part of the Baptist. John A. Vincent was appointed Presiding elder, and R. Martin pastor in charge. In 1853 the District was the Salem District, and J. A. Vincent was again appointed Presiding elder, and D. M. H. Collins and J. A. Fife, Pastors in charge. The charges were large and appointments few and far between, so it was necessary to have two pastors. In 1854, we were in the Ripley District, and John A. Vincent was again appointed P. E., and J. A. Campbell and J. P. Webb, P. C. In 1855, D. C. Wills, P. E., and P. J. Kelley and S. R. Walker, P. C.

"In 1857 we were in the Ripley District again. H. D. Howell, P. E.; John Gaines and H. D. Slaughter, P. C. In 1858 we were in the Corinth District; H. D. Howell P. E., and A. S. Hamilton, P. C.

"In 1859 the Methodists, under the leadership of C. W. Williams, Reuben Ellis, Wm. Ellis, J. M. Hancock, C. C. Hord, D. M. Willis, and Wm. Williams, trustees, built a large two-story frame building where the present church now stands, the upper story being the property of the Masons and Odd Fellows. The lot was donated by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and the deed is recorded in Deed Book 4, pages 531 and 532, in the office of the Chancery Court Clerk at Corinth, Mississippi. H. D. Howell was again appointed P. E., and A. S. Hamilton, P. C. In 1860, it seems that Rienzi was a station, with H. D. Howell, P. E.; R. P. Neblett, P. C., and the District was the Iuka District, and remained so up until 1881, when it was changed to the Corinth District, and has been in the Corinth District, since.

"In 1861, Joseph Johnson was appointed P. E., and H. E. Howell, P. C. In 1862, W. T. Harris, P. E.; J. D. Smotherman, P. C. In 1863, W. T. Harris was appointed P. E.; James Gaines, P. C. In 1864, Joseph Johnson, P. E.; P.R. Hoyle, P. C. In 1865, W. D. F. Hoffard, P. E.; J. A. Fife, P. C.

"During a part of the last four years a part of the Federal Army had headquarters here, and used the Methodist Church as a camping place. They threatened to burn this church, as they did the Baptist, but they did not; it is thought by some that the reason they did not was because the upper story was the property of the Masons, and the colonel was a Mason.

"In 1866 and 1867 W. D. Hoffard was appointed P. E., with W. D. Fife, P. C. In 1866-67 J. W. Howell, P. C.; and at that time the charge was Rienzi and Booneville. In 1868, P. Tuggle P. E., and John Barcraft, P. C.; in 1870, E. E. Martin, P. E., and J. W. Howell, P. C. In 1872, work was done at Rienzi and Jacinto. James D. Cameron, P. E.; J. W. Lawrence, P. C.; in 1873 it was again in Booneville and Rienzi charge; J. D. Cameron, P. E., and Thomas Cameron, P.C.; in 1874 the District Conference was held at Rienzi, with Thomas Cameron as host; Bishop Payne presided. He was regarded as one of the strongest men in the Methodist Church; strong in the pulpit and could hold his congregation for hours. His language was chaste; he was a fluent speaker, and it was said that on Sunday, at the 11 o'clock service, he delivered one of the strongest sermons that was ever delivered, and it had a powerful effect. In December of that year, at the Annual Conference, Joseph Johnson was appointed P. E. He was a strong man and much beloved. Thomas Cameron was P. C. In 1875, Joseph Johnson was again appointed P. E., with James Babb, P.C. Brother Babb was a brother to our much-beloved D. W. Babb, and has just entered the ministry. He was a man of promise, and did a good year's work; and just before the annual conference of 1876 he was married to Miss Morrison, of near Kossuth, and lived only a few months, when he went to his reward. In 1876-77 Joseph Johnson was again appointed P. E., and John Barcraft, P. C. In 1878, J. B. Stone was appointed P. E., and Eugene Johnson P. C. He was a young man who had been in the ministry only a few years, but did a good work and, at the close of the year he was married to Miss Nellie Ellis, of Rienzi. Mr. Johnson is an honored superanuate of the North Mississippi Conference, and resides at Grenada. In 1879, J. B. Stone, P.E., and J. T. Harris, P. C., who served a few months and gave up the work, and P. R. Hoyle filled out the year.

"In 1880, J. B. Stone P. E., and John H. Mitchell, P. C. This was Brother Mitchell's second year in the ministry and he did a fine year's work. In May he held a meeting, did the preaching himself, and much good was accomplished. A number were converted and joined the church.

"In 1881 J. B. Stone was P. E., and J. B. Johnson, P. C. He, too, was a young man who had just entered the ministry.

He was raised at Booneville. He did a fine year's work, and was much beloved by all. He now resides in California. In 1882, Amos Kendle, an Englishman, and a strong man, was appointed P. E., and J. W. Anderson, P. C. Brother Anderson wore an empty sleeve; served for a few months, and his health failed and he gave up the work. P. R. Hoyle, a much-beloved local preacher, filled out the year, and married more couples than any other minister of his day. He kept a book in which he inscribed all the marriages, where he performed the ceremony, and the amount paid him. He married the writer in June, 1876. In 1883 Amos Kendle was re-appointed as P. E., and Edward L. Spraggins, P. C. He too, was a young man, well equipped for his work and he did a good year's work. At the close of the year he was married to Miss Dora Collins, of Booneville, and was soon transferred to the Texas Conference; a few years later he went to his reward. In 1884-85 Amos Kendle was appointed P. E., with D. W. Babb, P. C. Brother Babb was a sweet-spirited, much-beloved man, and did a good work. He is now an honored superanuate of the North Mississippi Conference, and lives near Corinth. Few men have done more in the work than Brother Babb. In July the District Conference was held at Rienzi, presided over by Amos Kendle. T. A. Hunt, of Ripley, was the secretary. This was a very interesting and spiritual conference. In 1888, J. B. Stone was P. E., and George S. Inge, P. C.

"This was Brother Inge's first year in the ministry. He was a young man of ability, a fluent speaker, and held the attention of his congregation. He held very successful revivals, but only lived a few years and was called Home. He was the son of Colonel and Mrs. Wm. Inge, of Corinth. In 1887, J. R. Stone, was P. E., and K. M. Harrison, P. C. In 1889-90, W. S. Lagrone and K. M. Harrison, P. C. In 1891, W. S. Largrone, P. E., and W. C. Harris, P. C. This work was then in the Kossuth Circuit. In 1892 it was Rienzi Circuit, with W. S. Lagrone, P. E., and J. H. Smith, P. C. This was a good year, for the church, had a great revival and many were added to the roll. In 1893 T. W. Lewis was appointed P. E., and J. W. Ramsey, P. C. In 1894-95, H. R. Tucker, P. E., and W. J. Burt, P. C.

"In 1896 the old two-story church was torn down and the present building erected at a cost of $1,500. E. M. Perry, J. D. Furtick, T. A. Clark, A. F. Green, and H. W. Rees were the building committee. Brother Burt did a great work the two years he was there; he had a great revival, with W. D. Bass doing the preaching, and many were added to

the church. He is now an honored superanuate of the North Mississippi Conference. In 1896-97, H. R. Tucker, P. E.; H. M. Honnell, P. C. Early in 1898 Brother Tucker died, and J. W. Honnell was appointed to fill out the year. In 1898, T. Y. Ramsey was appointed P. E., and B. P. Fullilove, P. C. In 1899 and 1900, Rev. W. M. Young was appointed P. E.; D.C. Foust, of Irish descent, was appointed P. C. In 1901-02, W. M. Young was re-appointed P. E., and Leonard W. Cain, P.C. The year 1902 was, perhaps, one of the best in the history of the Church, as it had a sweeping revival; L. W. Cain did the preaching, and many were saved. The Sunday School was built up and an Epworth League was organized, with Adolphus Rees, president. Missionary societies were organized and the church was powerfully rewarded. All salaries and collections were paid in full. Rienzi had a great year.

"In 1908, W. C. Harris was made P. E., and R. W. Evans, P. C.; in 1904-05, W. C. Harris, P. E.; R. W. Evans, P. C. In 1906, W. C. Harris, P. E., and E. C. Sullivan, P. C.; in 1907-08, Ben. P. Jaco, P. E., and Walter W. Jones, P. C.; during the two years the present nice parsonage was erected. In 1909-10, Ben. P. Jaco, P. E.; E. H. Cunningham, P. C. This was Brother Cunningham's first year in the ministry and he did a good work; there are but few preachers that have made the progress that he has. He has filled some of the best appointments in the Conference - stayed at Kosciusko five years. He is now presiding elder of the Corinth District.

"In 1911, J. H. Mitchell, P. E., and W. S. Selmon, P. C.; in 1912 the District Conference was held there, presided over by J. H. Mitchell; S. A. Brown, Secretary. In 1912-13, J. H. Mitchell, P. E.; W. S. Selmon, P. C.; 1914, J. H. Mitchell, P. E., and B. P. Fullilove, P. C.; in 1915, T. H. Dorsey, P. E.; B. P. Fullilove P. C.; in 1916, T. H. Dorsey, P. E.; W. W. Hartsfield, P. C.; in 1917-18, T. H. Dorsey, P. E., and J. A. George, P. C. This was Brother George's first work and he entered into the work in earnest and made good. While there he was married, but God saw fit to call his sweet young wife home. Brother George has filled some of the best appointments in the conference, and has made quite a reputation as an evangelist and church builder. He is stationed at Ripley now, this being his third year. In 1919, W. W. Mitchell, P. E.; R. G. A. Carlile, P. C.; 1920, J. B. Randolph, P. E.; R. G. A. Carlile, P. C; 1921-22-23, J. B. Randolph, P. E; W. T. White, P. C. Brother White did a good work; he held a tent-meeting there in 1923; W. M. McIntosh did the preaching, and many accepted Christ. In 1924-25, E. H. Cunningham was made P. E., and N. Maxey, P. C.

"Among those who have served the church as Sunday School superintendents are William Ellis, Jesse Johnsey, W. I. Gibson, and the writer, who served continuously for twenty years; J. D. Forbes, A. F. Green, Bro. Selby, and perhaps others whom I can't recall. Mrs. Annie R. Bynum is the only member now living who was a member seventy years ago. Mrs. Sam Clark is another good woman that has been a member a long time. Mrs. Ida Norwood Ellis has been a member there for fifty years, she and the writer joining by letter about the same time.

"We love the old Rienzi Church. It was there I worshipped so long, and was married there. Our children sought and found Christ there. May she grow and may her influence forever be felt throughout the country." (1)

"The present Methodist building at Rienzi was built in 1896 at a cost of about $1,000, and is nicely finished and furnished in the interior. It is a credit to the membership, and is the pride of the town and community. At the time it was built Rev. W. J. Burt was the pastor and Rev. H. R. Tucker presiding elder. E. M. Perry, J. D. Furtick, A. F. Green, T. A. Clark, and H. W. Rees were the building committee; Dr. T. J. Perry, H. W. Rees, E. M. Perry, and W. G. Lorick, were the trustees. Several district conferences have been held at Rienzi; Bishop Payne presiding over the one held in 1885.

"The first Methodist church was organized here in 1848 with a small membership. John Rees, C. W. and Wm. Williams were among the charter members. The church appeared in the minutes of the annual conference in November, 1849. It was then a part of the Memphis conference, Lexington District. Rev. Arthur Davis was the presiding elder, and Rev. John F. Blythe, pastor. The first church building was made of logs. In 1852 another house was built by the Methodist and Baptists, in which they worshipped together until 1859, when the Methodists, Masons, and Odd Fellows erected a two-story building, the Methodist occupying and worshipping in the auditorium of the same until 1896, when they moved into the present building.

"The Methodists of Rienzi have always been a faithful band of Christians, but probably there has never been a time in the history of the church more flourishing than now. The membership is very spiritual and hard at work; the Sunday school is good, and runs summer and winter; the

(1) Taken from Scrapbook of Hardy W. Rees, Rienzi, Miss.

Epworth League excellent; numbers over half a hundred, and growing in interest and numbers constantly." (1)

Early Catholic Church

"The Roman Catholic Church, defunct since 1880, was organized shortly after the War between the States, in 1867. No accurate record can be given, tho it is known that a frame building was erected on the corner of Madison and Foote streets in 1867. Trees were hewn down to clear a building site. Reverend Moulton was the first settled clergyman, from 1867-1870. He was a frequent visitor in the office of the late Dr. L. W. Worsham. Dr. Worsham assisted in the choir at the services of Reverend Moulton. In 1892 the city of Corinth bought the lot from the Mississippi Diocese of the Catholic Church. The building was razed and all the material sent to the Parochal at Meridian, Mississippi. The ground was cleared for a school play-ground. The present High School building stands on the site of the old Catholic Church. Today there are two members of this congregation living in Birmingham, Alabama, Mrs. Lydia Reitz Robertson, and her brother, Armand." (2)

Pioneer Church Organizations

"A Jar Breaking

"The Woman's Missionary Society of the M. E. Church met Sunday evening and had what is called a jar breaking. Little fruit-shaped jars are furnished with an aperture for receiving small coins, and at the end of the quarter all are brought in, broken, and the contents counted; some contained four or five dollars, and some less. The total amount reported was about $33.00; several, from some cause, failed to send in their jars. New jars were furnished all who desired them, and at the close of three months they will be brought in for another jar-breaking. It is novel, yet a very practical way of laying by contributions." (3)

The following was read by Mrs. T. D. Duncan at the meeting held at Mrs. T. G. Johnson's to make the last payment on the Manse, December, 1909:

"The Ladies Aid Society

"Again the Christmas bells are ringing their message of

(1) L. W. Cain, article in The District Reporter.
(2) Daily Corenthian, Corinth, Miss. 1937.
(3) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., May, 1886.

'Peace and Good Will To Men' and, today, I feel like paraphrasing the beautiful lines of Tennyson and making them say:

'Ring out wild bells', and with joy proclaim,
Our church is out of debt again."

"I have been asked to tell how we made the money that brought about this condition. Some writer has said that 'purpose is success, if it be rightly aimed' and a benevolent purpose brings contentment of the heart that causes life to flower and bear winter fruit. It fosters the best life that can be had. How forcibly we realize this today.

"When 3 or 4 years ago, we decided in our Ladies' Aid Society that our purpose was to pay the debt on the manse and a resolution passed to that effect, we knew that we undertook a task which would have many discouragements. Now, when success crowns our efforts, we can look back on the field and with glad hearts give thanks to Him Who always responds to the calls of His children. After Rev. M. G. Milligan had raised about $18.00 by subscription we owed $900.00. Mrs. E. S. Mitchell headed the list with $300.00; she has passed to her reward, but is still remembered by the Ladies Aid Society as an inspiration, for she always encouraged us with words, and her purse was open to every call of the Master. Mrs. C. P. Elgin followed with $100.00. May the heart-happiness of this kind act make her life one of perfect peace, for these two contributions inspired us to undertake the task of paying the debt on the manse. We were confronted with the greatest panic that the U. S. has ever experienced, and all of our men felt the effects of the momentary crash. For one year we were without a shepherd. Some of our members were called to 'Come up higher'. We lost others by removal to other fields of labor; yet, amid all of these discouragements and difficulties, the faithful few, like Dorcas of old, stood true and loyal, and by prayer and work, and trying to do what God would have us to do, we have found happiness in our work; and as compensation, we feel proud that it is in our power to give the church today the manse free of debt, except the gratitude due to God for his mercy and goodness to us in our labor of love.

"How we accomplished this seems like a fairy tale to one who knows the conditions. The faithful few met each week and devised means of making the money. We made aprons, bonnets, quilts, and everything we could sell, and when we

exhausted this means, we appealed to the appetite and, with deft fingers, prepared dainty viands fit for the gods, and on two occasions I remember the supply did not equal the demand. We realized nice sums from two bazaars; our elders allowed us the rent of the manse to the amount of $145.00, and today we see the result of our labor of love.

"Looking back upon the old year with its lights and shadows, its victories and discouragements, let us press on to higher attainments in the coming year, and each member of this society pledge loyal support to our pastor; and, as the opportunities for work for the Master come to us, let us 'do with our might what our hands find to do'; and if we live for soul purposes, we will find happiness in ourselves, and be able to say:

'For I am one who lives to say,
My skies have held more gold than gray.'"(1)

"Our Church

(Given in response to a toast on the above topic at a social meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society, Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., Dec. 13, 1909, by Mrs. J. E. Gift):

"I was glad when asked to speak on this subject; nothing lies nearer my heart, and claims in a peculiar way my best affections. The church we represent was the pioneer organization in Corinth. When the town was first located, and before it was settled by only a few families, a Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized under a brush arbor in the year 1855, near the location of our public school building, by Rev. E. C. Gillenwaters, and an elder, Col. C.W. McCord, at which time the infant daughter of the latter (who afterwards became Mrs. Howry (or Lowry), of Oxford), was consecrated to God in baptism. As I recall, those who, it is said, entered into that organization, none are living here at present, excepting Mrs. Fannie Brooks, who is the eldest daughter of Mr. Gillenwaters. They also organized a Sunday School; perhaps it was a union school at first, and the congregation held services in a brick school house which stood on a lot in the rear of S. L. Nelson's residence. Mr. Gillenwaters served the congregation as pastor for several years; he was succeeded by Rev. W. D. Wear, under whose leadership a handsome brick structure was erected on the

(1) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 24, 1909.

site where the primary school building now stands. It was unfinished when the Civil War came on, but used for an arsenal by the Federals, and so injured that it was afterwards condemned, sold to the school trustees, torn down, and rebuilt for the primary department of the school.

"A lot more centrally located was purchased, and the building erected in which the congregation now worships. We have passed through many vicissitudes, both in peace and war, but we stand for the same principles for which we first banded together - Loyalty to Christ - and the rulings of our General Assembly have ever been prominent, characteristics, and where other churches have been torn apart in dissention and strife, ours has stood firm and unmovable. And, better still, we are endeavoring to fulfil the great commission, not only to begin at Jerusalem, but to go unto the uttermost parts of the earth with the gospel message.

"The promise that the mercies of the Lord shall be upon them that fear Him, even to the third and fourth generation, has been literally fulfiled in the lives of those two men who first laid the foundation of this church. Col. McCord has a son and grandsons who are still numbered among it's members. One of the latter, H. M. McAmis, who remembered us so generously at this meeting." (1)

Pioneer Church activities

The pioneer churches, and even the present-day churches in the rural communities, had frequent all-day services, such as Old Sacred Harp singings in old days; and All-Day Singings, even down to the present day, from one of the biggest events in the rural churches.

The first Sunday of the revival meeting of each of the old-time country churches was a time of all-day services, of which one of the greatest attractions was the bounteous dinner on the ground.

Fifth-Sunday meetings were held regularly and were a great and unusually interesting event, as the program was made up of the best preachers and speakers of the day. These meetings were always all-day services, beginning on Friday or Saturday and continuing through Sunday.

Camp meetings were revivals, usually held in the

(1) Mrs. J. E. Gift, article in Corinth Herald, Dec. 24, 1909, Corinth, Miss.

summertime under a brush arbor. Families would carry provisions and camp a week or two, have services morning and night, and visit with each other in the afternoons.

Singing schools were conducted in almost all communities in the county. This was the only instruction in music that most of the rural youth received in those days, and afforded much pleasure. Singing schools are still taught in many rural communities.

Graveyard workings were big days, when all the men in the community gathered to help clean off the cemetery. The following notice of a graveyard working appeared in the Herald of July 18, 1884:

> "Editor of Herald: There will be a meeting at Farmington, Thursday, July 24th, to clean off the graveyard and put it in fix to fence. It needs this very much. Everybody interested is invited to come and help. J. H. Taylor." (1)

The old-time churches were more strict in discipline than the modern churches. They did not tolerate drunkenness, dancing, and many other offences that modern churches tolerate. Pioneer churches held Ministers' Institutes. Following are some notices of such meetings taken from old newspaper files:

"Ministerial Institute

"There will be a Minister's Institute of the Tishomingo Baptist Association at Union Church, six miles southwest of Kossuth, Alcorn County, Miss., Friday before 5th Sabbath, inst. The following is the program:

1. The best manner of preaching the gospel - E. T. Smith, B. F. Taylor,
2. The Duty of Pastors - W. G. Thompson, J. Skinner.
3. Ist Cor. IX. Chapter, 14 verse - W.M. Henderson, H. G. Savage.

(1) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., July 18, 1884.

4. The necessity of Christian influence in education - L. R. Burress, H. G. Savage.
5. The possibilities of the Youths of our country - W. L. Skinner, W. I. Gibson.
6. The members, officers and government of a New Testament Church - J. H. Taylor, Thos. Harris.
7. Temperance - H. S. Archer, T. H. Underwood.
8. Where preach the gospel - J. H. Byrd, J. P. Povall.

L. R. Burress, W. L. Skinner,
Committee."

"August 8, 1884." (1)

"Tishomingo Baptist Association Notes:

"This body met with Booneville Church, Friday before the first Sunday in this month. J. D. Bills was made moderator, and J. W. Smith clerk. No association is blessed with better officers. Brother Bills is the best associational moderator we ever saw preside. He knows just how to make the most of everything, and all the time. If the association knows what is good for itself, it will keep him where he is. And Brother Smith is right up with his business all the time.

"A spirit of revival has prevailed in Northeast Mississippi during the year, and there has been many conversions. Some two hundred and thirty baptisms were reported; two new churches received. The delegation was very full. The letters were mainly cheerful.

"The Association cooperates with the State Board in mission work. Elder G. W. Thompson is a faithful missionary. Here is a summary of his work: Days of labor, 365; No. of miles traveled, 2700; stations traveled, 12; sermons preached, 299; prayer meetings attended, 21; families visited, 879; persons baptized, 401; received by letter, 27; restored, 1; churches organized, 1; Sunday Schools organized, 2; officers and teachers in school, 56; number of tracts distributed, 632; subscribers to record, 5; houses of worship commenced, 1; finished, 1; repaired, 1.

(1) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., August 15, 1884.

Thompson would establish a station, go into the neighborhood and preach at private homes or school houses. This was the plan of the church he builds up. Let the pastors look after the outside work. The association paid the salary." (1)

"The Old Folk's Picnic

"By nine o'clock last Friday morning a goodly crowd of Corinthians assembled at the Lion's Head Spring for the purpose of complying with a call previously made to have a reunion of the old residenters at 11:30 o'clock. Col. Inge announced that Col. McCord would address the assembly. The Col. stood in a wagon and commenced the talk by addressing his audience as 'Friends and Neighbors'. He put in a few words in favor of old folks taking the lead in important matters and cited the cases of Moses and Joshua, and the disaster of Israel attending the rash counsel of Rehoboam.

"In 1855 he came to Corinth, then called the Cross City, built a shanghi house and opened a store. H. Hyneman was the first postmaster appointed, but did not serve. The office was then tendered to H. Mask, who accepted. The place received its present name of Corinth by a Railroad agent. The first mayor of Corinth was James E. Stuart; first sermon preached by Rev. E. C. Gillenwaters, on which occasion his (Col. McCord's) youngest daughter was baptized. He, the Col. organized the first Sabbath School; C. W. Marshall, teacher; afterwards taught by C. P. Elgin and J. E. Small. The churches organized were the Cumberland Presbyterian, the Methodist; Rev. Rainey first Circuit Rider; Bro. Garrett, second preacher; then, Bro. B. C. Wells, who went to war.

"First Baptist Church organized by Gen. M. P. Lowrey under a brush arbor. He was succeeded by Elder A. H. Booth. The next Baptist Pastor was Elder W. G. Selvage. The speaker was master of the Masonic Lodge in Corinth. During the delivery of the above historical sketch, the Col. made many feeling remarks concerning his old friends and was listened to with profound attention.

"Judge Kilpatrick next occupied the stand. He came to Corinth in 1858. Geo. Cox, father of our countrymen of that

(1) Old newspaper files.

name, was landlord of the Tishomingo Hotel. The Female College, then across the levee, was presided over by Rev. L. B. Gaston. The speaker then reverted in feeling terms to many old residenters now passed away: Mrs. Inge, the mother of Col Inge: Wm. Perry, a man eloquent in prayer; the worthy Dr. Martin; Mrs. Doyle, grandmother of the Smalls; James E. Stuart, Mr. Dyer; J. W. Hale, Houston Mitchell, Wm. and Tom Irion, Dr. Gibson, F. A. Whitmore, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. C. P. Polk, Col. Wm. L. Duncan, a man of force in elections; Jerry and Joe Collins, I. P. Young and wife, two of the best people in Corinth; Burrell Adams, John E. Small, Gen. Allen and wife, R. I. Hyneman, A. G. Pearsons, Mrs. F. E. Whitfield, Zack, Mack, Frank Potts, and many others, whose names we did not catch - all worthy and estimable citizens who received collectively and many individually, feeling and eloquent tributes from the kind-hearted speaker.

"The Judge, after his speech, said he had failed to mention the names of three good and worthy men who figured prominently in the early history of Corinth, namely; Col. Tom Barefoot, Mr. Callahan, and R. W. Boothe.

"Col. Inge, then being called upon, made brief but feeling mention of the venerable Mr. Faris and Jack Kincaid, and then made a few eloquent remarks appropriate to the occasion; then announced the dinner arrangement. The dinner was varied, plentiful and excellent. Everybody came home well satisfied with the day's enjoyment." (1)

"Anniversary of Religious Services

"Corinth posesses two large enterprises which are undoubtedly the only two of the kind conducted as they are in the United States. Here, these factories open every morning and half-hour before going to work with religious exercises, which are entered into heartily by both employers and employees.

"Last Friday morning was the anniversary of the commencement of these exercises by the proprietors of the Alcorn Woolen Mills, and it was personally conducted by Dr. Jones, manager of this large and prosperous manufacturing plant.

(1) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., July 11, 1883.

"Only twelve short months ago such a thing as religious services in a factory of any kind was an unheard of thing, but by the combined efforts of the genial and whole-souled proprietors of the mill, and the many young lady operatives, the meeting was started, and today it is considered as much a part of the days labor as the work itself.

"Dr. Jones, in his remarks, paid a high tribute to the young ladies employed there, and at the conclusion of his talk there was hardly a dry eye in the large audience. Dr. Jones can well feel proud to have such a large crowd of some of the nicest young ladies in Corinth and Alcorn County working for him, who love and respect him as only a true woman can do.

"Miss Tinnie Baxter, organist; Miss Nannie Bell Shackelford, Guitar; E. D. Winston, violinist; and Ed Payne, cornet, furnished beautiful music for the occasions.

"Following is the program:

Coronation Hymn - All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name.
Remarks by Rev. Mr. Searcy; Prayer by Rev. W. C. Harris.
Quartette - We are Redeemed - Miss Tennie Baxter, Miss Essie Patton, E. D. Winston, and Angus McKinnon.
Anthem - I know that my Redeemer Liveth.
My Faith Looks up to Thee.
Address by the manager, Dr. Jones.
Remarks by Rev. Mr. Parks.
Benediction." (1)

"The Adams Machine Works also held its anniversary of religious work Saturday morning, and was presided over by W. T. Adams, general superintendent of this large machine shop, and was conducted much the same as that of the Woolen Mill the morning previous. Mr. Adams paid a glowing tribute to his large force of employees and remarked of the zealous work performed by them during the past twelve months in keeping the meetings going on, especially during the winter, when it was almost impossible for all to be there at the regular hour.

(1) Sub-Soiler and Democrat, Corinth, Miss., 1896.

Following is the program:

Anthem - By the Audience.
Remarks - By Rev. J. W. Dishman and Rev. W. L. Graves.
Prayer - By Rev. W. L. Graves.
Quartette - Miss May Bell Thompson, Miss Tennie Baxter, Will Robinson, and Mr. Thompson.
Prayer - By Rev. Mr. Jackson.
Anthem - Standing on the Promises.
Remarks - By Rev. Mr. Park and Rev. Mr. Searcy.
Prayer - by Mr. Thompson.
Address - by the General Supt., Mr. Adams.
Benediction.

"It might be well to add in connection with the above that these meetings were the outcome of a revival meeting held here one year ago by W. P. Fife, a Revivalist of the Presbyterian Church of North Carolina, who was here for some time, in which much good was accomplished." (1)

"The meeting of the Bell Presbytery was well attended and full of interest. The reports of delegates and committees showed a lively interest in all the phases of church work. The sermons preached by the visiting brethern were entertaining, scriptural, and spiritual. One of the most interesting features was the service held Saturday night by the Woman's Presbyterian Missionary Society. The following ladies read encouraging reports from their local societies: Mrs. Dr. Price, of Booneville; Mrs. Ettie Williams, of Rienzi; Mrs. Carpenter, of Shiloh; Mrs. Willie Small, of Corinth; Miss Anna Marrow, of Union; and Miss Pearl Guy of Baldwyn.

"The following officers manifested a thorough knowledge of and a burning zeal for this glorious work: Mrs. J. A. Francis, Pres.; Mrs. Maggie Trice, of Okolona, Cor. Sec.; Mrs. Ada Gift, treasurer; Mrs. Baker, of Verona, Sec. pro tem. There was quite a number of visitors present, whose names have not been mentioned, that contributed largely to the pleasure of the occasion. All the members were hospitably entertained and our people were so delighted with their guests that we all welcome the day when the Bell Presbytery shall

(1) Sub-Soiler and Democrat, Corinth, Miss., Apr. 24,1896.

again meet in Corinth. - J. A. F." (1)

"The protracted meeting at the Christian Church closed Wednesday. The congregations were treated to many able and logical sermons by Revs. Wright and Patterson, who will have the best wishes of our people in their future labors." (2)

"Minister's Institute at Rienzi

"Editor Corinth Herald:

"Please announce that there will be a Minister's Institute at Rienzi, Miss., beginning Friday night, April 27th, continuing until Sunday night. The following is the programme:

Friday night - Sermon by Elder J. H. Taylor.
Saturday - The following subjects will be discussed: 8 to 10 o'clock A. M. - "Our Religious Literature" - L. R. Burress, J. W. Petty, J. T. Killough, Little, and S. D. Chammon.
10 to 12 o'clock A. M. "How to study the Bible" - W. I. Gibson, J. H. Taylor, J. T. Harris, Judson Moore, - Barnett, and Bluford Roberts.
2 to 4 P. M. - "Effective preaching."
What is it? - W. L. Skinner, G. H. Savage, W. S. Robinson, J. G. Archer, and J. S. Berry.
7:30 to 9:30 P. M. - "Duty of Christian to the State", J. D. Bills, J. M. Martin, W. M. Henderson, J. P. Powell, W. I. Gibson, C. R. Lacy.
Sunday - Preaching and Sunday School, Mass Meeting.

"The brethren generally of the Tishomingo Baptist Association are cordially invited to attend.

W. I. Gibson, J. G. Archer,
J. S. Berry, Committee."(3)

Pioneer Preacher

"Rev. Edward Campbell Gillenwaters was a native of Virginia. In 1826 his parents emigrated to Alabama, settling near Moorsville, Edward being then ten years old. The family removed to Jackson

(1) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., 1887.
(2) Ibid.
(3) The Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Apr. 13, 1888.

County, Alabama, and settled near Larkinsville. Young Gillenwaters attended a camp meeting near Tennessee River when about 21 years old, and there, under the administration of able and fervent ministers of the C. P. Church in Jackson Presbytery, he made a profession of religion.

"His zeal in the cause and his solicitude for the salvation of others moved him at once to the front; his warning voice was heard, his tears were shed, and his cries and prayers sounded out in the great congregation. The next year he was licensed to preach by Jackson Presbytery, and was married to Miss Jane Harris. At 25 years of age he settled in our old county of Tishomingo, at Farmington. There he resided for four years, teaching and preaching. He also resided at old Carrolville. He held the office of Probate Judge one term, and was twice elected Probate Clerk, during which time he resided at Jacinto. He finally moved to Corinth, and organized and preached to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at this place. He preached the first sermon ever delivered in our town; administered the first baptism, and the first sermon ever preached in the present Cumberland Presbyterian Church was delivered by him as a dedicatory sermon. The last few years he lived here he filled the office of Register in Bankruptcy.

"He removed to Texas in 1874, and died at Gainsville, Dec. 26, 1884, aged 68 years. His last words back to his daughter were dated Dec. 2, and were as follows: "I preached here Sunday and was wonderfully blessed, and when I fall, I expect to fall at my post." (1)

Sam Jones and Gypsy Smith Revivals

"The Rev. Sam Jones, of Georgia, began preaching here last Friday evening. Since that time he has averaged four services a day, preaching in the Churches and in the Courthouse to large congregations. His fame preceded him and large crowds from both town and country turned out to hear him. He certainly possesses extraordinary oratorical powers. There is nothing boisterous in his style; nothing exciting; nothing unusual in a speaker, unless it be a marked peculiarity for simplicity and earnestness. He speaks as a man honestly believing what he preaches, and feeling it his duty to tell the truth and the whole truth. At one moment his audience will be in tears; at another, convulsed with laughter. But while in his discourses he often grows

(1) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Jan. 9, 1885.

humorous, even to the exciting; of a mirthful feeling in his audience, it is only a preface to some solemn conviction that he rivets irresistibly upon the minds of his hearers. He strips sin stark naked and shows it up in all it's deformity, and tears the flowery beds and downy pillows from under indolent Christians, and disciplines them in the arduous duties of Christian warfare.

"He preaches the Bible theory of, first the cross, then the crown; and never fails to blaze out prominently the broad way of self-indulgence that leads to destruction. No one can tell what he is going to say next, and his sudden transitions from earnest exhortion to withering satire; from pathos to ridicule, claim the attention of his audiences throughout.

"Although the skeptical may laugh at him at first, their mirth changes to study and reflection ere they have heard him many times. Believers, while listening to him, find the area of his faith widening and deepening and derive comfort from his words. His oratory abounds in happy, homelike expressions and illustrations which rarely fail to collect the liquid faith found in many an erring heart and crystallizes and solidifies it until it's possessor becomes a new-born and sturdy Christian. He gets as close to people's hearts as words can reach. He is doing much good in Corinth, and we bid him God speed in his efforts." (1)

"The Rev. Sam Jones, who has preached 28 sermons in Corinth lately, certainly has no 'velvet in his mouth,' and his great success must be attributed, in a great measure at least, to his preaching so plainly and calling things by their right names. In addition to plain honesty, he gives evidence of a high degree of consecration. His style is marked by earnest simplicity; he indulges no cold formality, but addresses himself directly to the judgment and consciences of his hearers with irresistible effect. His illustrations, which make up a large part of his discourses, are drawn from everyday observation, and are practically and forcibly applied. He uses no notes; seems to have no systematic preparation, but always talks directly to the people before him; and, looking each square in the face, says - 'Thou art the Man.' He has a most potent art of exposing frauds, uncovering hypocracy and all hollow sham; and when he 'reasons of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come' the people tremble. It is true that there is much in the manner and tone with which a

(1) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Aug. 8, 1884.

speaker utters his words; and in this art - or natural power - he is inimitable. None should try to imitate, but there are many preachers who might receive from his success a suggestion to drop their formal, systematic and purposeless styles, and get nearer to their hearers with something practical, plain, earnest and effective."

Another comment on the Revival from the Herald is as follows:

"The revival of religion commenced by Rev. Sam Jones over two weeks ago is still in progress, with results unprecedented in the Church History of Corinth. Under the earnest appeals of Mr. Jones, the zeal of the more active church members was aroused to fever heat; the lukewarm became warmed over, and the most hardened sinners were aroused to a true sense of their condition in a greater or lesser degree.

"The pentecostal shower fell on all alike; old men, young men, women, and children by the score went up daily and nightly to invoke the aid of prayer in their behalf, and conversions are of daily occurrence. Last Monday night, the last time Mr. Jones officiated, ninety-five new converts came around him at his call. The leading churches of the town will be considerably strengthened, and the moral condition of Corinth greatly improved by this movement." (1)

The Gypsy Smith Revival

"Permanent organization of the publicity committee of the Gypsy Smith Revival was perfected last night at a meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce.

"All interests of the town and surrounding community and every affiliated church center in the coming of Gypsy Smith and the great revival to be held here in April.

"The committee was unanimous last night in waging one of the biggest publicity campaigns heralding the approaching visit of the nation-wide evangelist, and street banners are to be painted; also banners for the different churches interested. Placards bearing the picture of the preacher, and every other

(1) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Aug. 8, 1884.

detail possible to bring the people together in one of the greatest revivals Corinth has ever known.

"The tabernacle is now being erected, and within the next few weeks this will be completed. The finance committee is at work; in fact, Corinth is busy from every angle getting ready for the revival." (1)

"Gypsy Smith to arrive Wednesday morning. Gypsy Smith will leave New York City tonight, and expects to arrive in Corinth Wed. morning." (2)

"The Gypsy Smith Revival opened Sunday night; Rev. E.R. Smott, Pastor of the first Methodist Church, preached in the absence of the evangelist, who was detained in New York City owing to slight illness." (3)

"Hundreds of visitors from points around Corinth were here Sunday to hear Evangelist Gypsy Smith in his sermon at the tabernacle. Parties from Iuka, Ripley, Booneville, Selmer, Ramer, and as far north as Jackson, Tenn., and as far South as Tupelo, motored to Corinth, besides large numbers came in on trains." (4)

"Sunday was a great day in Corinth. A mass meeting of all the Sunday Schools convened at the tabernacle at 9 o'clock and Evangelist Gypsy Smith conducted the service to hundreds of men, women, and children. At eleven o'clock the evangelist was greeted by one of the largest audiences that has heard him during the two weeks he has been in Corinth. People were here from many miles away and practically every town within 50 miles of Corinth, and all parts of the rural districts were largely represented." (5)

"Between 3,000 and 4,000 people heard Evangelist Gypsy Smith in his sermon last night on the subject - 'From the

(1) Weekly Corinthian, March 1, 1923.
(2) Ibid. April 5, 1923.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Ibid. April 19, 1923.
(5) Ibid.

Gypsy Tent to the Pulpit.' By 6 o'clock people began pouring into the tabernacle, and by 7 o'clock practically every seat was taken. The choir was 100 per cent last night, and the song service, under the capable direction of Chas. F. Allen, with Miss Abernathy at the piano, was an unusually attractive feature of the service." (1)

"Last night's service was well attended, and the evangelist delivered another one of his most powerful sermons, selecting as his subject - "Incurables" - and he was heard by near 3,000 people, who listened with the most concentrated interest; and when Mr. Smith extended the invitation to those desiring to become Christians and to those who wished to reconsecrate their lives, probably the largest number of the entire revival responded. It was a glorious service.

" 'God Bless Corinth - now and Forever.' These were the closing words of Gypsy Smith at the tabernacle last night. Last night concluded the evangelistic campaign that was begun in Corinth on Easter Sunday, April 1.

"The closing service was held under most favorable auspices and thousands of people from many adjoining towns united with Corinth in attendance. One of the most eloquent appeals that has ever been made from a local pulpit was made by Mr. Smith last night. It touched the hearts of hundreds of men and women. Big-hearted business men,young men, and women - possibly 150 people - responded to his invitation last night and made the complege surrender to the cause of Christ, and acknowledged Him as their personal Saviour.

"It was a beautiful service - a great message - and it had its effect on the large congregation that had assembled there to hear him in his closing sermon of the series."(2)

MODERN CHURCHES

Corinth First Methodist Church is a brick building, erected in 1905. H. T. McGhee was architect; U. R. Heavner, contractor. There are seven Sunday school rooms and one auditorium. Total seating capacity is 900.

(1) Weekly Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., April 26, 1923.
(2) Ibid., May 3, 1923.

The following is a notice of the building of the parsonage which took place in 1884:

"A contract for building a parsonage was entered into and signed between the trustees of the property of the Methodist Church, South, in this city, and Mr. J. M. Daniel, about two weeks ago, and now the framing is up and the work going on in good style. The house is situated on the northeast corner of the lot on which the church building is located, and will be a very creditable house; it will be so convenient to the preacher that he will hardly feel like he had to go away from his home to preach." (1)

The Southside Methodists in Corinth worship in a brick building with two Sunday school rooms. W. L. Madden has been superintendent of the Sunday school at the Southside M. E. Church for twenty-four years, and is still serving in that capacity.

Gaines' Chapel Methodist Church is a brick building with four Sunday school rooms, besides the auditorium.

Mt. Carmel Methodist Church is a white frame building.

Box Chapel is a brick church.

Kossuth Baptist Church is a white frame building.

Kossuth Methodist Church is a white frame building.

Corinth First Baptist Church is a brick building with several Sunday school rooms and large auditorium.

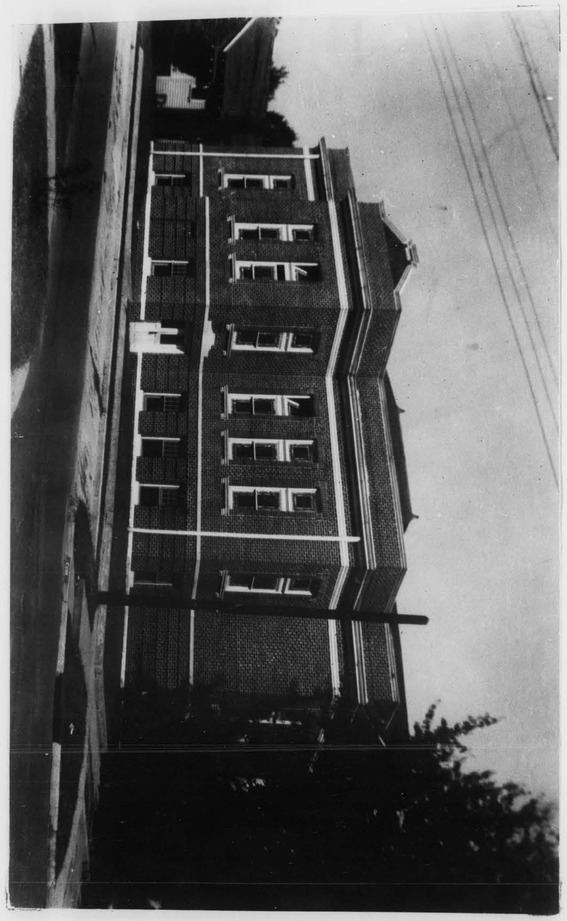
The two Presbyterian churches and the two Christian churches in the city of Corinth have brick buildings. (2)

The Foote Street Christian Church, Corinth, was built in 1923-24, and is of brick construction.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Corinth, has a membership of twenty-six, with C. G. Hamilton, of Aberdeen, as rector. The following inscription is on the corner stone of the new building: "This church is rebuilt to the Glory of God and in fond memory of Dr. Charles M. Taylor, a skilled physician, a devout Christian, and a devoted servant of humanity."

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(1) Sub-Soiler Democrat, Corinth, Miss., 1884.
(2) Lillie Norvell, Corinth, Miss.



CHURCH OF CHRIST, CORINTH, BUILT IN 1923.

The Pentecostal Church in Corinth is a brick building, with Sunday school rooms.

The following churches in Corinth have pastors' homes:

First Methodist, Southside Methodist, and the Presbyterian churches. Corinth Circuit, Kossuth Methodist and Rienzi Methodist have parsonages. The Tate Street Baptist, Rienzi, and Kossuth Baptist have pastors' homes.

All the Methodist churches in Corinth and in other section of the county have Sunday school every Sunday.

All the Baptist churches in Corinth and in other sections of the county have Sunday school every Sunday.

In practically all churches the missionary circles, young peoples societies, and other organizations are active.

STATISTICS

There are about 54 churches of all denominations in Alcorn County.

Methodist Churches

NAME	PASTOR	LOCATION	MEMBERSHIP
Corinth, First	L. Cunningham	Corinth	1,072
Southside M.E.	None at present	Corinth	140

Corinth Circuit

Gaines Chapel	W. Bailey	S.W. Corinth	
Mt. Carmel	" "	N.W. Corinth	
Box Chapel	" "	N.E. Corinth	508

Kossuth Circuit

Kossuth Circuit	Rev. West	Kossuth (1)	
Hightown	" "		
Pleasant Hill	" "		
Wesley's Chapel	" "		
Mount Pleasant	" "		519

(1) Minutes of Methodist Conference, 1936.

Rienzi Circuit

Rienzi	Huntley Lewis	Rienzi	
Bethel	" "		
Pisgah	" "		
Thrasher	" "		475 (1)

Presbyterian

Fillmore Street	W.L. Gilmore	Corinth	100
First	J. Preston Simmons	Corinth	150
Pleasant Ridge	E. E. Stidham		60
New Hope	E. L. Gage		200
Kossuth	W. L. Gilmore	Kossuth	15 (2)

Baptist

Corinth, First	T. W. Young	Corinth	824
Corinth, State St.	Raymond Butler	Corinth	179
West Corinth	Dewey Wallace	Corinth	139
Rienzi	C. G. Palmer	Rienzi	223
Antioch	J.H. Crawford		75
Bethlehem	C.M. Wilbanks		105
Glendale	Dewey Wallace	Glen	65
Kossuth	T.R. Hammons	Kossuth	121
Cane Creek	Dewey Wallace		109
County Line	J. H. Adams		58
Hindle Creek	Dewey Wallace		200
Jacinto	C. C. Perry	Jacinto	66
Kemp's Chapel	J. O. Guntharp		154
Liberty Hill	H. L. Little		210
Lone Oak	J. H. Adams		160
Love Joy	J. G. Gooch		72
May's Creek	Cleton Wilbanks		203
Tishomingo	J. H. Crawford		164
Union	J. H. Crawford		125 (2)

Christian

Foote Street	Rev. Chester Estis	Corinth	300
Waldron Street	G. R. Coleson	Corinth	260
Salem	Frank Perry	S.E.of Corinth	
Fraley's Chapel	Chester Estes	N.E.of Corinth	
Oak Hill	Rev. Thomas	East of Corinth	(4)

St. Paul's Episcopal Church

Taylor Memorial	C. G. Hamilton	Corinth	26

(1) Minutes of Methodist Conference, 1936.
(2) Barbara Hill, Corinth, Miss.
(3) Minutes of the Alcorn County Baptist Association, 1936.
(4) Ken Marlor, Corinth, Miss.

Cumberland Presbyterian

Presbyterian, Shiloh	Rev. Buck		50

Pentecostal Church

Pentecostal	A. D. Gurley	Corinth	300

Catholic Services (in homes once a month)

Priest, Father Roberts of Tupelo. No other services.
15 members (1)

Alcorn County Baptist Association - 1935

CHURCH	PASTOR	PASTOR'S ADDRESS
Antioch	J.W. Crawford	Booneville
Bethlehem	J.W. Adams	Corinth Rt. 4
Brush Creek	----------	----------
Cane Creek	J.E. Bolding	Guy's Tenn.
		Winsago, Miss.
Corinth, First	T.W. Young	Corinth
Corinth, Tate St.	Raymond Butler	Corinth
County Line	----------	----------
Glendale	J.G. Pooch	Rawer, Tenn.
		Glen, Miss.
Hinkle Creek	Dewey Wallis	Corinth
Harmony	----------	----------
Jacinto	R. Faires	Chewalla, Tenn.
Kemp's Chapel	J.O. Grutharp	Rienzi
Kossuth	J.R. Hammons	Memphis, Tenn.
		Kossuth, Miss.
Liberty Hill	C.C. Perry	Glen
Lone Oak	J.W. Adams	Corinth Rt. 4
Lone Joy	J.G. Gooch	Rawer, Tenn.
		Glen, Miss.
Mays Creek	J.W. Adams	Corinth Rt. 4
New Prospect	----------	Walnut, Wise
Rienzi	Clarence Palmer	Rienzi
Shiloh	----------	----------
Tishomingo Chapel	J.W. Crawford	----------
Tuscumbia	----------	----------
Union	J.W. Crawford	Booneville
West Corinth	B.W. Hudson	Chalybeate

TOTAL GIFTS $12,046
TOTAL MEMBERS 2,298 (2)

(1) Mrs. Landfair, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Alcorn County Baptist Association, 1935.

NEGRO CHURCHES

"The Minister's Institute, held by Rev. A. H. Boothe for the colored people of Corinth, was well attended; the people were much interested and, we trust, greatly benefitted. Rev. Boothe is well adapted to the work of instructing others in the doctrines and teachings of the Bible, having been a lifelong student of theology, and much practical experience as an instructor.

"The American Board of Missions at New York, and the Board of the Mississippi Baptist State Convention have, totether, employed him in this work; a high estimate has been placed upon the success of his labors, and he has been continued for the third year, with general approval and endorsement." (1)

Methodists in Conference

"Tupelo, Miss., July 5, 1884: We, as a body of Christian Ministers, having met at Tupelo on the 3d inst., in this, our first "District meeting", desire to express in a proper and consistent manner our thanks for favors extended and for services rendered to us by the good citizens of this place. Our Conference was a success, being represented by the entire district, with two or three exceptions; the reports generally were satisfactory under the circumstances, and a few of them full, complete and encouraging in every way, according to the centenary, towit: Corinth stands number one: Starkville and Aberdeen come next. Our presiding officer is in every respect what and where he ought to be. Therefore,

"Resolved, That a vote of thanks be given him by the Conference for the very able manner in which he presided. The hospitality of citizens was never more liberal than that shown by the good people of Tupelo. The spirit of the whites exhibited itself in a way to recommend them to our confidence and that of the work as being friends to the elevation and prosperity of our race. Their presence and good order, accompanied by their expressions, are a sufficient guarantee. The officers of the M. & O. Railroad favored the members of the Conference with reduced fare to and from the Conference.

"For all of these expressions of good will toward us from the citizens, white and colored, and from the officers of the railroad, therefore:

(1) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Nov. 15, 1882.

"Resolved, That this conference tenders a vote of thanks, accompanied by a prayer, that it may make us all better Christians and citizens to live together in the present government and finally, in the government of Heaven above.

D. A. Williams, Bishop Presiding; L. F. Murray, Sec."(1)

MT. MORIAH METHODIST CHURCH, on West Meigg Street, is of brick construction and has a parsonage. The present pastor is S. J. Mack. The following was copied from the cornerstone:

"Built 1886, by Rev. A. Williams, Pastor.
Rebuilt, 1928 by C. H. Maxwell, Pastor.
B. W. Wynn, D. S."

MACEDONIA BAPTIST CHURCH is built of brick, and has a parsonage. Preaching services are held three times a month, and Sunday school every Sunday. (2)

THE KING STREET AFRICAN METHODIST has a parsonage. The storm in 1935 almost destroyed the church. There is new lumber on the ground, and the church is being rebuilt. (3)

CITY ROAD TEMPLE CHURCH: The following is copied from a tablet on this church:

"City Road Temple C. M. E. Church.
Fount Key, Geo. Conwill, Henry McClendon, Edwin Sladen, Gus Steward, Peter Cannon, Trustees,
P. W. Powell Pastor, 1909."

The Christian Church and the Mt. Moriah Methodist Church housed part of the colored refugees in the early part of 1937. (4)

STATISTICS

Baptist

NAME	PASTOR	LOCATION	MEMBERSHIP
St. Mark	Rev. Lucas	Corinth	200
Macedonia	C. J. Low	Corinth	

(1) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., July 11, 1884.
(2) C. J. Low, Corinth, Miss.
(3) R.E. Mims, Corinth, Miss.
(4) Ada Boyd, Corinth, Miss.

Methodist

Mt. Moriah	S. J. Mack	Corinth	
King St. African Methodist	R. E. Mims	Corinth	20

Christian

The Church of Christ		Corinth	(1)

References

Boyd, Ada		Corinth, Miss.
Hill, Barbara		Corinth, Miss.
Landfair, Mrs.		Corinth, Miss.
Low, C. J.		Corinth, Miss.
Marlin, Ken		Corinth, Miss.
Mims, R. E.		Corinth, Miss.
Norvell, Lillie	(Historical Research Project, W. P. A)	

Bibliography

Cain, L. W. — Article in The District Reporter.

Collier, Helen Cox — "Historical Churches of Corinth," Daily Corinthian, 1937.

Reese, Hardy W. — Excerpts from old Scrapbook in possession of Mr. Reese, Rienzi, Miss.

Settle, Mrs. Maud McCord — "History of Presbyterianism in Old Tishomingo County," Corinth, Miss.

Alcorn County Baptist Association, 1936.

Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., June 28, Nov. 29, 1882; July 11, 1883; July 11, 14, Aug. 8, 15, 1884; Jan. 9, 1885; May 14, 1886; December, 1886; 1887; April 13, 1888; Dec. 24, 1889.

(1) Ada Boyd, Corinth, Miss.

Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., 1937.

Minutes of Methodist Conference, 1936.

Miscellaneous items from Old Newspapers.

Sub-Soiler and Democrat, Corinth, Miss., 1884, April 24, 1896.

Weekly Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., March 1, April 5, April 19, April 26, May 3, 1923.

Methodist

Mt. Moriah	S. J. Mack	Corinth	
King St. African Methodist	R. E. Mims	Corinth	20

Christian

The Church of Christ		Corinth	(1)

References

Boyd, Ada — Corinth, Miss.
Hill, Barbara — Corinth, Miss.
Landfair, Mrs. — Corinth, Miss.
Low, C. J. — Corinth, Miss.
Marlin, Ken — Corinth, Miss.
Mims, R. E. — Corinth, Miss.
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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.

SOURCE MATERIAL
FOR
MISSISSIPPI HISTORY

ALCORN COUNTY
VOLUME II

PART 2

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

Illustrated
1936-1939

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Chapter XIII

EDUCATION

SCHOOLS OF YESTERDAY

Shortly after the treaty of Pontotoc, in 1832, settlers began to immigrate into the newly opened Chickasaw cession. In a few years this cession was divided into ten counties, of which Tishomingo was the largest. Later when the county was divided, Alcorn County was formed. Old Tishomingo County, because of its size, was sometimes (even in official documents) spoken of as the State of Tishomingo. After an election was held and law and order established, the people began to consider their children's need of schools. Several academies sprang up and teachers were in great demand. Soon young pioneers in many sections of the county were daily engaged in obtaining the fundamentals of learning. These academies thrived and continued their service for many years.

Shortly before the War between the States, two full-fledged colleges for women were established in Tishomingo County. One of these was founded in Iuka by George Stamps in 1859 and was known as the Iuka Female College. After the war this college was run in conjunction with the Iuka Academy. Later these schools served as training schools for teachers.

There are those who believe that the state of Mississippi has lagged in educational development. Certainly a section of the state which, in less than thirty years after being opened to white settlers, could boast of two colleges for women, as the Iuka Female College and the Corona Female College, deserves greater commendation than it has been heretofore accorded.

School Commissioners Appointed

In the early days of old Tishomingo County, which embraced what is now Alcorn County, the State Legislature provided for the inauguration of a school system in keeping with the needs of the people and made an appropriation therefor, to be divided pro rata between the various counties. The board, in May, 1846, named the following citizens as a

school commission to have charge of and expend the funds as apportioned to Tishomingo County in accordance with the provisions of the act:

First District, Benjamin C. Rives; Second District, James B. Stafford; Third District, Reuben H. Boone; Fourth District, Cornelius Carmack; Fifth District, Wishup S. Petty.

According to the best information, it seems that the board appointed the school commissioners each year.

At the October, 1847, meeting of the board, the following school commissioners were appointed: First District, Benjamin C. Rives; Second District, William M. Wilson; Third District, Reuben H. Boone; Fourth District, James P. Hicks; Fifth District, James Word.

The board appointed the following school commissioners for the year 1848: First District, John Taylor; Second District, A. B. Dilworth; Third District, Pleasant Bearding; Fourth District, George Tankersley; Fifth District, James Word.

At the first session of the new board, held in Nobember, 1849, the following school commissioners were appointed for the ensuing year: First District, John Taylor; Second District, Cody Fowler; Third District, William B. Payne; Fourth District, George Tankersley; Fifth District, James Word. During this year, the county assessor reported to the August, 1850, meeting of the board the number of educable children in the county between the ages of six and twenty years to be 4,865; boys, 2,590; girls 2,275. The tax levy for 1850 was twenty-five per cent of the pro rata school fund, to be distributed to the county by the Act of the Legislature approved March 9, 1850, to promote common schools in the several counties of the state.

In October, the following school commissioners were appointed for the ensuing term (1850): First District, Edward C. Gillenwaters; Second District, James B. Stafford; Third District, William B. Payne; Fourth District, George Tankersley; Fifth District, Shelby Ussery.

The school commissioners, appointed at the October meeting (1851) of the board for the ensuing term, were First District, Edward C. Gillenwaters; Second District, James B. Stafford; Third District, William B. Payne; Fourth District, George Tankersley; Fifth District, Daniel Peel.



CORINTH HIGH SCHOOL

A thirty room modern building with an auditorium which seats one thousand. Was built in 1920 at a cost of $120,000.

Under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1852, the sum of $15,994.35 was apportioned to Tishomingo County as a school fund for the fiscal year; and at the May meeting of the board, a special tax was ordered levied on the property of the county of twenty-five per cent in accordance with the provisions of the above mentioned act, which special assessment realized the sum of $3,998.58.

School commissioners for the ensuing year were appointed at the October, 1852, session as follows: First District, E. G. Gillenwaters; Second District, James B. Stafford; Third District, Gilbert Howell; Fourth District, John D. Morrow; Fifth District, Daniel Peel.

The following school commissioners were appointed for the ensuing year (1853): First District, William B. Frost; Second District, J. B. Tarrant; Third District, A. D. Harrison; Fourth District, John D. Morrow; Fifth District, Daniel Peel.

The following school commissioners were appointed for the term 1854: First District, Calvin A. Taylor; Second District, J. B. Tarran; Third District, A. D. Harrison; Fourth District, Marmaduke Bailey; Fifth District, James Conner.

The school commissioners for the year 1855 were appointed to serve for two years instead of the usual one term. They were First District, R. A. Hill; Second District, J. B. Tarrant; Third District, C. W. Williams; Fourth District, C. C. Malone; Fifth District, Joshiah J. Reynolds.

The school commissioners appointed in 1858 were First District, R. A. Hill; Second District, J. B. Tarrant; Third District, C. W. Williams; Fourth District, C. C. Malone; Fifth District, J. J. Reynolds. In an effort to improve the county schools, teachers were first required to secure certificates before being employed to teach in the public schools of Tishomingo County in 1858. During the last six months of 1859 the records showed that Tishomingo County had ninety-four schools, with an attendance of 3,947 pupils; 667 of whom were orphans without a sufficient means to attend school, and whose tuition was paid out of the interest of the school fund. The report of the teachers made to the July meeting, 1860, for the first six months of the current year, showed ninety schools with an attendance of 3,699 pupils, of which 487 were orphans.

The board of school commissioners of Tishomingo County at the July meeting thereof, 1860, appointed trustees of common schools in the respective townships for two years from the first of January. The duties of these trustees were to examine such teachers as desired to teach in their township, as to their qualifications, to determine who should teach public schools, and to make such rules and regulations as, in their opinion, would best promote the interest of their schools. This seems to be the beginning of the trustees of schools in Tishomingo County.

The school commissioners appointed in 1861 were First District, R. A. Hill; Second District, M. P. Lowery; Third District, G. W. Williams; Fourth District, C. C. Malone; Fifth District, J. J. Reynolds.

The next board of school commissioners was appointed for the year 1864 and was as follows: R. A. Hill, C. W. Williams, C. C. Malone, J. B. Tarrant, and J. J. Reynolds.

The following school commissioners were appointed at the January, 1865, session of the board; First District, R. A. Hill, Second District, J. R. Tarrant; Third District, C. W. Williams; Fourth District, David Hodges; Fifth District, J. J. Reynolds.

School commissioners appointed in 1866 for the ensuing two years were as follows: First District, E. W. Carmack; Second District, J. B. Tarrant; Third District, Richard B. Smith; Fourth District, T. G. Dean; Fifth District, J. A. Wheelock.

No record is found of school commissioners being appointed after 1866; however, it is known that no election was held in October, 1868, owing to the change in the constitution of the state. (1)

Corona Female College

Corona Female College was established in Corinth, July 15, 1857, by Rev. L. B. Gaston, native of Gastonia, North Carolina. He was educated for the legal profession and later for the ministry. While attending to legal business in Clarksburg, Virginia, he met Susan P. Moore, who later became his wife. They were married when she was only sixteen. They came by boat to Memphis, and thence to Oxford, where, for ten years, Reverend Gaston served as pastor of the College Hill Church. The Gastons then decided to move to Corinth and establish a college.

(1) Historical Edition, Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903, Old Corinth Newspapers, 1880 and later, Chancery clerk's office, Corinth, Miss.

Corinth was founded at the junction of the Memphis and Charleston, and Mobile and Ohio railways in 1855. When the Reverend Gaston decided to build a college there, ten acres of land were donated by Colonel C. P. Polk for college purposes. The spot selected for the erection of the building was a knoll southwest of the railway junction. This knoll soon became known as College Hill and is so known to this day. The college has been described as a "magnificent building surmounted by a lofty dome." It was a brick, three stories in height; the cost is said to have been $40,000.

There are a number of people in Corinth today whose relatives attended Corona College. Very few of these, however, know anything concerning the college beyond the mere fact of its existence. Two former students of the college still live in this section, one of whom owns an old copy of a publication edited by the members of the Corona Lyceum Society. This little magazine bears the date of 1858 and was printed by the Avalanche Steam Printing and Publishing Company, of Memphis, Tennessee. It contains the course of study and a list of the students and faculty members for that year.

The scholastic year embraced two sessions of five months each; the first commenced the third Wednesday in July and ended the third Friday in December; the second began the first Wednesday in February and ended on the last Friday in June. The school had two departments, the preparatory and the collegiate. To enter the regular college course, the applicant had to pass examinations on American history, elementary arithmetic, geography, and English grammar.

The collegiate course was designed to occupy three years and offered post graduate work as well. The principal studies were as follows:

First Year (Templar) - practical arithmetic, natural philosophy, high school geography, analysis of English classics, algebra, astronomy, composition and retoric, Kurtz sacred history, music, embroidery, painting, and practical sewing.

Second Year (Junior) - geometry, geology, meterology, mental and moral philosophy, trigonometry, chemistry, evidence of Christianity, music, etc.

Third Year (Senior) - botany, elements of criticism, English synonyms, Buttler's analogy, music, etc.

Super graduates - French, Latin, and Greek languages and other courses which were elective; "the object being to impart a high degree of scholarship which, being attained, honors of the institution will be conferred." (1)

Ninety girls were enrolled in Corona College in July, 1858. Besides a number of towns in Mississippi, the states of Texas, Tennessee, and Alabama were represented in the student body.

College Publication

Mrs. Eugenia Polk Hyneman, of Corinth, a student of this institution, has in her possession the original copy of the Corona Wreath, dated July, 1858, a publication edited and published by the members of the Lyceum of Corona Female College. This publication was devoted to the cause of education and the advancement of literature. The members were acting as pioneers to open up a highway to science in the new world of Tishomingo.

An excerpt from the Wreath is as follows:

"Our design is to publish a Journal devoted to all subjects that engage properly the attention of good and useful members of the society, and especially of females, and possessing all the attractions of fresh and original matter that we can contribute or procure. We AIM to found a Society entitled to a place in the Literary circles of the Union. Let Tishomingo's sons and daughters share the laurel wreath of Fame - let Corinth become the seat of elegant life, polite learning, and refined society - and let Corona's Daughters stand forth among the Hemans, Sigourneys, Porters, and Hannah Moores of the day.

"We have the WIDE WIDE WORLD before us, and every incentive that can stir the expansive, upheaving, towering soul of a southern-born, moves us to action. We have a people to disenthrall - a character to ennoble - a history to fill - a position to define - a station to maintain." (2)

Corona Closely Associated with War

Life at Corona College continued in an even tenor until the year 1861, when the clouds of war looked so ominous and finally in April broke to deluge the nation. Very early in the war, Corinth was considered of great strategic value because of its railroads and its proximity to the Tennessee River.

(1) Corona Wreath, Corinth, Miss., July, 1858 (possessions of Mrs. Eugenia Polk Hyneman, Corinth, Miss.).
(2) Ibid.

The able-bodied men of Corinth enlisted early in the Confederate army. Nearly all the women and children, together with the very old men, took refuge outside the town. From the first it seemed that a struggle for the possession of the place would be inevitable. The Gastons were one of the few families who elected to remain in the town and try to protect their property in the face of whatever might come.

The state troops of Mississippi chose Corinth as their first rendezvous. The hospitals were soon filled to overflowing. Every kindness that was in the power of the kind-hearted citizens was lavished upon the sick. Corona College served as a hospital, and Susan P. Gaston was one of the many Southern women to earn the title of "ministering angel," because of her kindness to the sick and wounded boys in gray (see chap. 9, Wars).

The story of the destruction of Corona College is best told by one who witnessed that memorable event. Of this, Mrs. May Price, of Corinth, writes as follows:

"I was born in 1860 so, of course, was only a little fellow when Corona College burned but I remember it very distinctly. The Federal soldiers were leaving Corinth. All day long they had been marching by our house. The day was mild and I had spent the greater part of it swinging back and forth on our front gate watching the troops go by. Many of them would call out to me as they passed and some would come nearer and pat my cheek. I watched until no more came by. That night our household was awakened because of the fire at Corona College. I remember going to a window and watching the flames. The next morning I was taken over to the scene of the fire and remember the great piles of hot bricks. A man came along and asked to borrow my toy wagon I had with me. He said people were going to use the bricks to help rebuild the town." (1) Corona College was no more.

Faculty of Corona College 1858

The following, taken from the original of Corona Wreath of July, 1858, gives the faculty members and students: Rev. L. B. Gaston, president; Mrs. S. P. Gaston, vice-president; Miss C. C. Brougher, Miss M. G. Parham, Miss S. J. Stockard, Miss S. E. Wilson, Professor W. H. Morrison, teachers.

Names of pupils in Corona College in 1858, many of whom are closely connected with the history of Alcorn County, are as follows: Cornelia B. Adams, Almira Alexander, Harriet

(1) Mrs. May Price, Corinth, Miss.

Allen, Nancy Baker, Sallie F. Baker, Almena Bell, Bettie Bell, Julia Box, Hattie Buford, Catherine Burgeas, Lizzie Booth, May J. Booth, Fanny Brown, Anna Cox, Narcissa Cox, Elda Conner, Peralie Davis, Narcissus Davis.

Miss Connelly's School for Girls

Since many Corinth women obtained their education at the Corinth Female Seminary, a sketch of the history of this school will be of special interest. This seminary was founded in 1875 by Miss Mary Connelly, a native of Newburgh, New York. Miss Connelly obtained her education at Washington, Pennsylvania, and, prior to coming to Corinth, had a number of years successful experience as a teacher in various schools in the South.

While awaiting the completion of her school building on the northwest corner of Filmore at Main Street, Miss Connelly taught for a time in the house now owned by Miss N. K. Curlee, on Jackson Street. This house was sold about two months after Miss Connelly rented it and she then moved to the location where Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Young's house now stands.

The attendance was necessarily small at first, but upon the completion of her school building more pupils could be accommodated; consequently, the number rapidly increased. Miss Connelly, besides being a very capable teacher, was a highly esteemed and much loved woman. Her school grew and prospered and was a credit to Corinth. She was assisted by her sister, Mrs. J. W. Whitmore, who taught music.

Miss Connelly was a great lover of nature. Her interest in flowers, trees, and birds was instilled in her pupils. Not only did she teach a love for nature but she demonstrated her interest in practical ways, such as tree planting. Doubtless many a summer pedestrian has been grateful for the shade afforded by the beautiful elms in front of the home of Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Liddon, without being aware that they were planted by Miss Connelly when the seminary property included that entire block, excepting the Bass place.

In the summer of 1878 Miss Connelly went on a European trip. Not long after her departure a terrible outbreak of yellow fever, which struck terror into the hearts of the people throughout the South, began to take its toll. Memphis seemed doomed; hundreds lay dead and dying. Corinthians, fearful that the pestilence would quickly break out here because of the proximity to Memphis, began to leave for other parts of the state. Only a very few people remained

in Corinth during that dreadful summer and the aspect of the town was lonely and deserted indeed. A rigid quarantine was maintained and baggage was not even allowed to be unloaded at the station. Although many other Mississippi towns suffered severely, no yellow fever developed in Corinth.

When Miss Connelly returned from Europe the quarantine had not been lifted and as a result the opening of the seminary was delayed until November. That session continued through June, 1879, in order to make up the time lost.

The seminary's first graduates received their deplomas in 1879. There were four in the class, Miss Lena Elgin, Miss Mattie Martin, Miss Sallie Pickens, and Miss Helen Whitmore. A fifth member of the class, Miss Alma Green, now Mrs. J. M. Boone, had decided to complete her education at Ward Seminary, Nashville, Tennessee, and was granted her diploma the same year.

In 1880 Miss Connelly severed her connection with the school and went to Bardstown, Kentucky. Miss Sue Barber and Miss Clara Whitcomb, of Indiana, then took charge. At one time C. P. Elgin taught Latin in the seminary and later his daughter, Miss Lena Elgin (Mrs. L. E. Rice), and Miss Helen Whitmore (now Mrs. L. W. Warsham), daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Whitmore, took charge of the seminary. It was during the affiliation of these two capable women with the school that a primary department was added. Miss Mattie Adams, a sister of W. T. Adams, and later the wife of John Humphreys, headed this new department. As the student body increased, it was decided to have someone supervise the study hall; Mrs. Mary Babb efficiently filled this position. Miss N. K. Curlee once had charge of the art department of the seminary.

After a long and useful career, the school disbanded, the property was sold, and the building became a private residence. At one time Mrs. Clara Cox, a sister of Miss Connelly, owned the school property. During her ownership she had the twin towers of the building moved to adjoining lots on Jackson Street, where they became residence property. The present owner of the original seminary building is Mrs. Addie Ijams, of Wenasoga. (1)

Jacinto Male Academy

The Jacinto Male Academy was an institution well patronized by the people of the county. It was located at

(1) Mrs. May Price, Corinth, Miss.; Mrs. L. W. Worsham, Corinth, Miss.; Mrs. Elizabeth Burkhalter, Corinth, Miss.; Mrs. Mary Love, New York, N. Y.

Jacinto, the county seat and the geographical center of the county. Being easy of access, in addition to the boarding pupils a large number of day scholars received the benefits of a splendid discipline and advanced curriculum. E. W. Carmack taught for many years in this school. Following will be found the minutes of the meeting of the president and board of trustees preparatory to the opening of the session 1856-57:

"At a meeting of the president and board of trustees of the Jacinto Male Academy, held in the town of Jacinto, on the 23rd day of August, 1856, there were present John F. Arnold, President; and A. E. Reynolds, A. L. Beaty, and Wright W. Bonds, Trustees. Upon motion, W. W. Bonds was appointed secretary; Upon motion, E. W. Carmack was appointed to examine Prof. McNeal; and after said examination was over, the board being satisfied, it is therefore ordered by the board that the said McNeal have use of the Jacinto Male Academy for five months from the 25th day of August, 1856. There being no further business, the board adjourned." (1)

The term of the school was five months. The subjects taught and the rates of tuition were: orthography, ortheopy, arithmetic, and writing, $8.00; English grammar, geography, philosophy, etc., $12.00; algebra and the rudiments of Latin and Greek, $15.00; incidental fee, $1.00.

Iuka Female College

One of the early colleges in old Tishomingo County (of which Alcorn County was a part) was Iuka Female College which was founded in 1858 by Professor George Stamps, who was a former leader of the old Marshall Institute - a pioneer seat of learning near Holly Springs.

The building was located on a tract of land donated by Dave Hubbard for the college which was in the southwest part of Iuka, where the high school building now stands. The boarding house for the Iuka Female College was the building on the west side of the institute, now known as the home of Professor Howard, of Iuka. The girls marched from the boarding house to their desks. The last half hour before noon was spent by all pupils in writing. The average attendance was about 280 pupils, with six teachers.

There were eight departments: primary, preparatory, training, commercial, scientific, classic, music, and fine arts. There was a library of seven hundred volumes and

(1) Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Jacinto Male Academy, Aug. 23, 1856.

also a science laboratory.

This school flourished, having a large number of day students as well as boarding students, until the outbreak of the war, when Professor Stamps enlisted in the Confederate army and served as special agent and secret messenger under General Forrest until the end of the war. After the surrender he returned to Iuka, where he re-established the college. He sold out in 1870 to Rev. J. E. Douglas, a Methodist minister who, with a number of well-trained teachers, kept up the high ideals of the founder.

Another change was made when the Methodists, who operated the school, considering it too far from the center of the state, moved it to Oxford, and later to Grenada.

Iuka Normal Institute

Because of its connection with Alcorn County a sketch of the Iuka Normal Institute is herein given. Although the institution was not located in what is now Alcorn County, it played a large part in the educational advantages of citizens of the county.

This institute was one of the successors to the earlier schools in old Tishomingo County. The Iuka Normal Institute was founded in September, 1882, by Professor H. A. Dean, who served as principal for thirty yeats. The school started in a small frame building, but the attendance grew so rapidly that they were forced to move to what is known today as the Mineral Springs Hotel in order to accommodate the pupils.

Three different courses were offered: primary, which fitted the pupils for teaching; scientific, and classical.

The Iuka Normal Institute's Board of Trustees embraced several prominent men in this section, such as Colonel E. S. Candler, Sr., president; J. W. Jordan, secretary; George P. Hammerly, W. H. Lockwood, John B. McKinney, and Hon. John M. Stone, of Iuka.

Among the teachers who taught in this school during its administration were Professor and Mrs. H. A. Dean, W. A. Belk, mathematics and science, G. T. Howerton, Ella Harris, and Miss S. A. Abernathy, music.

The school has put forth many noted men, among them are Hon. R. J. Wilson, Congressman from Louisiana; Hon. Theodore Carraway, late Senator from Arkansas; the late Judge Stone

Deavors, of Laurel, chancellor from Gulfport; the late Dr. Julius Crisler, of Jackson; Dr. J. A. Crisler, of Memphis; and State Superintendent Vandiver, of Jackson. In 1902, having served its day and served it well, the school closed and the Iuka Normal Institute became a memory. (1)

Other Early Colleges

In 1885, W. I. Gibson founded a school known as GIBSON COLLEGE in the town of Rienzi. The building was constructed in a circular shape and was most unusual. The institution accommodated both boys and girls. It was considered a very fine school as Professor Gibson was a splendid educator. The attendance averaged about two hundred pupils and the following taught there: W. I. Gibson, principal; Pannel Gibson, Paul Haynes, and Joe Swain. Many prominent men and women of Alcorn County attended this school among them were O. M. Perry, Rienzi; Mrs. Jasper Green, Jesse Cheeves, who now (1937) is nintey-two years old, and Major Bynum.

About the year 1840 W. H. Patton founded RIENZI ACADEMY, which was the leading educational institution of the county at that time.

General M. P. Lowrey, a pioneer Baptist preacher and teacher, lived at Kossuth before the war. He opened and conducted a private school until the outbreak of the War between the States. After the surrender, he moved his school to Blue Mountain and established BLUE MOUNTAIN COLLEGE, which is now owned by the State Baptist Convention and has for its president, Dr. Lawrence T. Lowrey, grandson of the founder.

Another old school in old Tishomingo County was OLD CARROLLVILLE LITERARY INSTITUTION, which was founded in 1841 with M. B. Fenster as principal. This was a flourishing school in its day and served its purpose well. Although not in what is now Alcorn County, pupils from that section attended the school.

In 1877 Mrs. W. S. Reynolds taught a KINDERGARTEN in the Episcopal church, located on the lot at Filmore and Linden streets, on which lot Mrs. Elizabeth Burkhalter's home now stands. Mrs. Reynolds had from twenty-five to thirty pupils enrolled. She was the wife of Colonel Reynolds who fought in the War between the States.

In 1888 Mrs. J. W. Walker taught a small school in the building now belonging to H. M. Stone on Main and Polk streets. (2)

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(1) Mrs. Lela Murl McDonald, Iuka, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Sue Gish, Corinth, Miss.; Mrs. D. J. Hyneman, Corinth, Miss.; Mrs. Elizabeth Burkhalter, Corinth, Miss.

Old Log Cabin Schools

In 1864 R. P. Swain, grandfather of Mrs. J. A. Carter, of Corinth, was one of the first teachers in this county. He taught in a little LOG CABIN, built by the surrounding neighbors, located about one-fourth mile west of where the town of Kossuth is now located. He was the only teacher and the children's parents paid him for teaching as well as for the books that he used. These books were the blueback speller and McGuffie's reader. They used slates and slate pencils and sometimes ink and old goose quills for pens.

Two miles west of Kossuth is the old log cabin WALKER SCHOOL. This was a small one-room building with a fire-place in one end. A log was left off one side to let the light in. This school was named for Matt Walker's father. In 1866 the Walker School was taught by Miss Mary Porter; the pupils paid a tuition, which went to pay the teacher. Among those attending were Matt Walker, Mrs. J. K. Herman, and Mrs. J. B. Hughes, who are still living in the town of Kossuth.

Another old school in the county was the MOSES SCHOOL, located about four miles south of Kossuth and named for Reverend Moses, a minister, who taught there for many years. Most of the pupils attending this school are now deceased and not much is known of the history of the school.

Pioneer Teachers

The name of EDWARD W. CARMACK heads the list of pioneer school teachers of old Tishomingo County (of which Alcorn was a part); many of the leading and most successful citizens of the northeastern portion of Mississippi acquired their education under his guidance. He was a man of advanced ideas, a strict disciplinarian, and a courtly and Christian gentleman. Fortunate indeed were those who received instruction under him. He was born in Franklin County, Alabama, in 1825, and came with his parents to Tishomingo. He was graduated from Franklin College in 1844, and the following year, 1845, he founded the Euclid Academy, some sixteen miles southeast of Jacinto, which institution he successfully conducted until 1855. This school flourished for many years and was a force for good in the county. Even to this day, the wonderful personality and ability as an educator are remembered in E. W. Carmack. (1)

In 1869, ALEC SAVAGE, father of Vivian Savage, of Corinth, taught in a log cabin about eight miles south of

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(1) "History of Old Tishomingo County," Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.

Kossuth, on Hinkle Creek, and this school was called Hinkle Creek School.

TOM HARRIS was another pioneer in education in Alcorn County. For thirty-five years he taught in one school, which was located about twelve miles southwest of Kossuth and was called the Harris School.

PROFESSOR D. A. HILL, who now lives in Corinth, taught a private school in the New Hope Community (now known as Biggersville), in 1878. He taught in one room of his home and his pupils were Lida Hill (his sister), John Hill (his brother), Sallie Conn, Hall Conn, Dow Conn, Sr., who is now a prominent lawyer of Corinth, George Bynum, and John Bynum. He has been a very successful teacher and has always done everything that he could to promote education in his community. The subjects taught were reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic. The school was taught for many years, but after the public school was established at Kossuth, there was no need for a private school so it was discontinued. Professor Hill, however, continued to teach a private summer school for several years after Kossuth School was established. (1)

Land Grants for State Colleges

"In 1819, a grant was made of thirty-six sections of land for a state seminary of learning. The land of this grant was located within the Choctaw cession of 1820; in 1833, the major portion of it was sold and proceeds placed in the Planters Bank, where it was lost. A residue amounted, in 1846, to about $150,000. In 1880 the state recognized liability as trustee for the whole of the seminary fund and now pays the University of Mississippi $32,643. per annum as interest at six per cent on this fund. In 1894, an additional township of land was granted to Jefferson College.

"In 1803, at the solicitation of its trustees, a township of land was granted to Jefferson College. This grant was made originally from the Creek lands, then just sold, and lay in Alabama. In 1832, land from the Choctaw cession of 1830 was substituted.

"In 1871, under an act of 1861, granting to all the states that would provide colleges for the teaching of agriculture and the mechanical arts, 30,000 acres of land for each congressman and senator by the census of 1860, Mississippi received pieces of script to the amount of 209,920 acres. This land was sold at ninety cents per acre, and the proceeds invested in state bonds. The Mississippi Agricultural and

(1) "History of Old Tishomingo County," Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.

Mechanical College (now Mississippi State) and Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College share in the benefit of this fund.

"In 1850, a grant was made to the state of all swamp and overflowed lands, any proceeds of sale to be used for the benefit of schools and internal improvements." (1)

SCHOOLS OF TODAY

In 1870, soon after Alcorn County was formed, the public school system was inaugurated.

All records of the county superintendent's office prior to 1905 were burned when the courthouse was destroyed by fire in 1918, hence the information relative to county superintendents is limited. However by a careful search of old newspapers and files saved from the fire, a list of the county superintendents has been obtained, and is as follows:

J. L. Wofford, 1875-1876; E. W. Carmack, 1876-1881; W. I. Gibson, 1882-1884; J. R. Reynolds, 1884-1890; J. D. Burge, 1890-1892; J. R. Reynolds, 1892-1896; J. O. Looney, 1896-1900; H. A. Huff, in 1900-1904; W. C. Sweat, 1904-1912; W. A. McCord, 1912-1920; W. F. Seago, 1920-1924; W. A. McCord, 1924-1928; T. J. Dalson, 1928-1936; J. E. Rhodes is the present superintendent.

The salary of J. R. Reynolds was said to have been $600 per year for his first term and $800 per year for his second term. During the term of W. C. Sweat the salary was raised to $1,000 and during the term of W. F. Seago the salary ranged from $1,800 to $2,750 per year.

During W. C. Sweat's term of office, in 1908, Kossuth was selected for the location of the agricultural high school and the buildings were erected.

During W. A. McCord's term the buildings were burned and the dormitory and academic buildings were rebuilt on the same location. (2)

In August 1913, the chemical laboratory was purchased for the agricultural high school, and in 1916 an encyclopedia was purchased.

(1) Mabel B. and John C. Fant, History of Mississippi, p. 322.
(2) Historical Edition, Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.

Consolidation of Schools Begun

In June, 1913, Field, Chambers Creek, Kendrick, and Reynolds schools were consolidated into Kendrick School.

In July, 1914, Indian Springs, Coke Line, and Glen were consolidated into Glendale Consolidated School. In September, 1918, the agricultural high school dormitory and main buildings were destroyed by fire; they were rebuilt in 1919. In about 1918, Riverside, New Hope, and Bethel were consolidated at Biggersville.

During W. F. Seago's term of office, 1920 to 1924, eight new buildings were erected at West Corinth, Rienzi, Oakland, McGlathery, Hickory Flat, Biggersville, Theo, and Purdy Road.

During W. A. McCord's term, 1924-28, the first consolidated school was built. During J. T. Dalton's term new buildings were erected at Jacinto, Hinkle Creek, and a new brick building and a teachers' home were erected at Farmington.

During the term of the present superintendent, J. E. Rhodes, a new brick building has been erected at Glens and also one at Biggersville, the old building having been destroyed by fire. These buildings were erected with Government aid to schools. (1)

How County Schools are Financed

The non-consolidated schools of Alcorn County are financed from county tax, which includes poll, advalorem, personal, and public utilities; state tax, which includes Chickasaw fund, per capita appropriation and equalizing fund distributed by the State School Board. Local expenses are financed by special millage on the property in the district.

The consolidated schools of the county are financed from county tax, which includes poll, advalorem, personal, and public utilities; state tax, which includes Chickasaw fund, equalizing fund, and per capita fund. Local expenses of the school are financed by special millage on county property in the district.

Rural separate school districts are financed by county tax, which includes, poll, advalorem, public utilities, and personal tax in the district; state tax, which includes a

(1) From old Corinth newspapers dated from 1880, chancery clerk's office, Corinth, Miss.; J. E. Rhodes, Corinth, Miss.; W. C. Sweat, Corinth, Miss.; W. F. Seago, Corinth, Miss.; W. A. McCord, Corinth, Miss.



A Consolidated School and Teachers' Home located on Shiloh Road near Corinth.

per cent of the Chickasaw fund and per capita fund. Local, financed by special millage on property in the district.

The city schools are financed from city funds, which are derived from taxes paid by citizens of the city. All the business of the city schools is handled through the mayor and board of aldermen, and not through the county superintendent's office. (1)

Types of Schools in the County

Alcorn County has twenty-one non-consolidated schools with average of about two teachers each. The length of the term is eight months. The salaries of the teachers have been decreased during the years of the depression; however, the county superintendent hopes to be able to start upward for the next term. The housing facilities of these schools are adequate in most cases for the attendance, as these one and two-teacher schools are not increasing their attendance, due to the fact that pupils can go a longer distance to a larger school.

In many of these non-consolidated rural schools the pupils travel one and two miles to school and some are compelled to walk this distance. Wood is used for fuel and the buildings are not well heated. In many instances there is no well on the school premises and the water is brought in buckets from the homes of the pupils. The buildings, as a whole, are in fair repair and most of them have ample room for playgrounds. Outdoor toilets are used in all rural schools.

The trend of rural education is toward the consolidated schools, of which Alcorn County has fourteen, with an average of five teachers each. There are four 4-year high schools in Alcorn County, aside from the city schools at Corinth and Rienzi.

Agricultural High School

Kossuth is the largest consolidated school in the county and is the agricultural high school. The school averages an enrollment of 225 pupils, and eight teachers are employed. Eight trucks transport a large per cent of the students daily, and some live as boarding students in the dormitories.

J. E. Rhodes, county superintendent, Corinth, Miss.

The school arrangement as to building, grounds, and equipment is good. The entire acreage is forty-seven, with twenty in cultivation. A modern home economics department is maintained and vocational agriculture occupies a part of the training program. The buildings are all of frame structure, well arranged and in good condition. A deep well with electric pump supplies the water. The buildings are lighted by electricity and heated by steam, coal being used to fire the boilers, which use water from the deep well.

Consolidated Schools

FARMINGTON is another eight-teacher consolidated school, with an enrollment of approximately 327 pupils. The building is practically new and of brick construction. Water is used from a pump. There is ample playgrounds and the school building is well equipped. Nearby, stands a painted frame building used as a dwelling for the teachers. The Works Progress Administration maintains a library in the school.

Still another eight-teacher consolidated school is at GLENDALE. Here the enrollment is approximately 225, and the new brick building is well equipped, They have ample playground and plenty of water from a well in the schoolyard.

The remaining consolidated schools in the county have an average of about four to five teachers. They are all housed in fairly adequate buildings which are mostly of frame structure and are kept in good repair by frequent paintings. Most of the school grounds have been beautified by a project sponsored by the WPA, and most of them have ample playgrounds. These buildings are well equipped and comfortably heated. The majority of the pupils are transported by trucks, and only the ones who live a short distance from the school are required to walk.

Alcorn County has two rural separate schools. One is at Holly, with three teachers, and an enrollment of approximately 125 pupils. The building is a frame structure. The other is at West Corinth, with five teachers. West Corinth has a nice brick building with electric lights and modern equipment.

Development of County Schools

A consolidated school is made up of two or more former schools united into one in which transportation is furnished at public expense.

The Legislature of 1910 enacted two laws which laid the foundation for the development of the consolidated schools in Mississippi. The first law made provisions for the organization of rural areas into consolidated school districts, with power to issue bonds and levy taxes. The second law gave the qualified electors of any consolidated school district the power to petition the county board of supervisors for a tax levy, the proceeds from which could be used for the maintenance of schools, with further provisions that the sum of money derived from maintenenace tax could be used in extending the school term, supplementing the salaries of teachers, and otherwise improving the teaching efficiency of the school.

Consolidation of the small one and two-teacher schools has gone forward at a rapid rate. In a period of twenty years, the number of schools have decreased 2,306 in the rural districts in Mississippi, while the attendance was greatly increased. The reason for such revolutionary change was a state-wide consolidation program.

In 1928, the Legislature made provision for the reconsolidation of small consolidated schools in order to provide adequately for high school facitlites without excessive unit costs. Since that time a number of special consolidated schools, under the control of one board of trustees, have been formed with one high school at a central point easily accessible to all the high school children in the special consolidated school.

As the consolidation of rural schools has gone forward, four-year fully accredited high schools have been developed in local communities to such an extent that rural children may attend high school and keep their daily contact with their homes.

Consolidation allows a broader and richer curriculum, better buildings and equipment, better teaching, and a wider and more helpful range of associations than are possible in the district schools.

Since 1920 many consolidated high schools have met all the requirements of standardizing agencies and have become fully accredited four-year high schools, with standard elementary schools, thus bringing to the rural children school facilities equal to that offered to the children in the most progressive cities and towns.

Consolidation has brought no greater improvement in our public education than that made in school buildings, school grounds, and school equipment. For several years prior to July 1, 1928, the State Department of Education offered a schoolbuilding service through the rural supervisor, J. T. Calhoun. This service wrought a complete change from poorly planned, ill-adapted, unhygienic school plants, to modern, one-story bungalow type schoolhouses for rural communities. (1)

School Transportation

Mississippi began the transportation of pupils to schools at public expense in 1910. It met with such hearty approval that it has expanded at an amazing rate; in 1930, 119,725 children were transported at public expense.

Almost all transportation is by motor trucks, as children can be transported longer distances with a minimum loss of time. Greater comfort can be provided for the children and a larger number of children can be accommodated, without corresponding increase in the cost per child. With the aid of transportation and the consolidated four-year fully accredited high schools in local communities, a high school education is offered to the rural child as easily as if he lived in the town or city. (2)

In 1910 the development of county agricultural high schools really began. In the period of ten years, fifty agricultural high schools were organized. These fifty schools had fifty-two actively participating counties. They were distributed over the state so as to cover almost the entire state in their patronage.

These schools became active agents in arousing among the rural people a demand for high school facitities within reach of every boy and girl in the counties of Mississippi. (3)

The introduction of agriculture into the rural schools has doubled or trebled their efficiency in many places. It has resulted in increased attendance, in better work in all subjects, and in a spirit of loyalty toward the school on the part of the community. Through the agency of instruction in agriculture, the rural schools have been instrumental in adding millions of dollars to the wealth of the county by

(1) M. E. Moffitt and Patti M. Brown, "A Biennial Survey of of Public Education in Mississippi," Bulletin 67.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.

increasing the yields of corn, cotton, and other crops. There is almost no limit to the service that can be rendered by the rural schools in educating the boys and girls to modern methods of farming. (1)

Home Economics Instruction

Home economics instruction has been a large factor in the development of the county schools. Education is incomplete without careful training of the hand as well as the head; therefore, the schools must provide for industrial education, fitting the youths for the occupations awaiting them. This training is supplied mainly by domestic science and manual training, wihch give a more scientific and complete preparation in these subjects than any home is able to afford.

Through the instruction in domestic science, girls can become real help to their mothers in the care of the household. They are being fitted for more efficient homemakers by their scientific study and training in cooking, sewing, nursing, and all the numerous phases of home-making.

The teaching of agriculture is very useful to boys of this county as that is to be the occupation of most of the pupils of the rural school, and by this training their efficiency as workers on the farm is greatly increased. The movement throughout the country toward scientific agriculture makes it all the more imperative that the rural schools enter in this line of instruction. (2)

Adult Education

Approximately 325 people in Alcorn County above sixteen years of age were given the opportunity to further their education through the ERA Emergency Education Program of 1934-35. This year (1936) the work has been carried on under the Works Progress Administration, successor to ERA.

Eight teachers, under the county supervisor, Clovis Kitchens, are employed to carry on this great work in Alcorn County, and their contributions are many, considering the handicaps under which they work. However, in an effort to overcome one of their major difficulties, a training course for teachers of adults was conducted at Millsaps College in July, 1935, under the direction of the state staff of Emergency Education, at which time unit courses in vocational

(1) George Herbert Betts, Better Rural Schools.
(2) Ibid.

education were prepared. These courses include certain phases of home economics and agriculture and will, no doubt, prove of considerable worth when it is recalled that Mississippi is essentially an agricultural state.

The fruits of these efforts will no doubt be felt in the years to come, and the people, as a result thereof, will be more enlightened and will make better and happier citizens. (1)

Location of Corinth's New School

The Colonial home-site of Thad L. Adams and his wife, Martha E. Randolph Adams, located near what is now the Municipal Golf Course, has been purchased and will be used as the location for a school building and athletic field.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams, who built this home and lived in it in the comfortable fashion of the old Southern family, were among the first settlers of Corinth. They lived out their lives there and are buried in the city cemetery.

Most of this property is now known as the M. E. Adams estate. Mrs. Mary Adams Love, of West Park, New York, Mrs. Martha Adams Reese, Miami, Florida, and Mrs. Irene Adams Frank, of Nashville, Tennessee, are the joint heirs.

The correct designation of the property purchased for the school site is a "part of the Thad L. Adams home-site." (2)

Curricular Activities

In the Kossuth Agricultural High School the following clubs are functioning: Hi-Y, Girl Reserves, Hobby, Commercial, Courtesy, Glee, Quartet, and Nature.

The Hi-Y is a very active club, the first feature of the club being to develop leadership; the second, to get away from textbooks one hour every two weeks to learn about other things. Students are made to realize that an education neither begins nor ends in textbooks.

Each teacher chooses his or her own club with the idea in mind of the things to be learned. The Hi-Y and Girl Reserves have their regular planned program. The

(1) J. E. Rhodes, county superintendent, Corinth, Miss.; Clovis Kitchens, supervisor of adult education, Corinth, Miss.
(2) The Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., 1938.

other clubs try to acquaint the pupils with what the name signifies. For example, the Courtesy Club teaches the pupils introductions, conduct for various occasions, table manners, proper dress for various occasions, and answers many questions in the eager minds of the members.

The Nature Club studies trees, birds, flowers, etc. This club rendered a splendid program along this line on February 22. In fact, each club entertains at assembly from time to time. (1)

These clubs, except glee and quartet, begin in September, run four months and re-organize, giving each member a chance to get ideas from at least two clubs during the session.

Besides the clubs the classes are organized with officers and a sponsor. Each sponsor directs the conduct of her members. If one gets out of line in the least the sponsor of the club or the class intercedes.

Playground Activities

Corinth's playground equipment is one of the best in the state, composed of many things for a child's enjoyment; among them are giant strides, horizontal bars, many kinds of swings, and a modern gymnasium. All kinds of ball are played, and at recess teachers are on the grounds teaching the children many kinds of games and looking after them in general. There is no disciplinary control other than the requirements in every school from the very beginning.

Corinth school is composed of three buildings - primary, grammar, and high school - and each building is fully equipped with first aid supplies and parties who are capable of administering them. There is no dramatic club in connection with Corinth school; however, often when in need of funds, an operetta is given under a most efficient director, Miss Mabel Ray. (2)

Sketch of Corinth Parent-Teacher Association

The first Parent Teacher Association in Corinth was effected during the session of 1913-14, while J. A. Carmack was superintendent. At that time there were only two school buildings, the one now used by the grammar grades and the old Cruise Street building, which stood where the new primary

(1) Miss Ethel Geisler, Corinth, Miss.; Miss Mabel Ray, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Miss Clara Ray, principal public school, Corinth, Miss.

building is located. The meeting, called for organization, was held in the high school study hall of the Cruise Street building. Mrs. J. Y. Bell was chosen president and Miss Clara Ray was elected secretary. Some of the early presidents were Mrs. J. H. Lide, Mrs. Ben Warriner, and Mrs. N. N. Northcross.

The chief purpose in mind of those pushing P.T.A. activities in those days appears to have been to create public sentiment for a proposed appropriation of $7,000 with which to repair the old building spoken of. United efforts brought about the much needed repairs and then the organization launched into the work that has been the foremost task ever since—child welfare.

E. D. Jenkins, who followed J. A. Carmack as superintendent, looking to the safety of the children, asked the P.T.A. to advocate fire escapes for the intermediate building. They were secured and placed, and they remain as a testimonial to concentrated effort.

A close relation between teachers and parents was cultivated. Informality reigned during P.T.A. meetings, and often the informal, impromptu discussions on practical everyday problems concerning the child proved extremely helpful. These meetings were like experience meetings, in which every one took part and all felt kindly and very friendly toward one another.

In those days, there seems to have been no constitution and by-laws. The body was self-governing. Money was raised by giving plays, pageants, and carnivals, where most of the work was done by teachers. Once the association voted to establish the custom of paying the expenses for sending one teacher a year to summer school. This was done one time only, however, but was a splendid encouragement of professional efficiency and showed a wise vision.

By this time Corinth schools were in a rapid state of growth in many directions. There was a definite need for a larger and better building. At a P.T.A. meeting in the old building, the president displayed an architect's plan for a new high school building. This was pinned to the board facing the audience and gained an enthusiastic interest. In this way public opinion was stirred to get the appropriation for this vital need. The influence set to work at this meeting led to the erection of the present high school building, which was ready for use in the fall of 1921.

The years 1921, 1922, and 1923 must have been very active ones, judging from financial reports. They show a balance at the close of 1923 of $367 from membership fees. A report from January, 1920, to June, 1925, shows the following co-operative community projects: Three pianos placed in the school; three victrolas with a few records bought; permanent furniture and equipment for the domestic science department; several tables and benches for three lunch rooms installed; shelving and bookcases built for grades; equipment for two emergency rest rooms installed; curtain for stage purchased, playground equipment and other items not listed here secured. During this wide period of active interest, citizens and organizations contributed liberally in specific ways. Among these individuals should be mentioned Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Garrett, who generously gave lumber for shelving one library in the primary building, and the Fin de Siecle Club for fully equipping one emergency rest room for the high school. The club mentioned above gave at one time 137 books to the primary library.

On December 11, 1923, the P.T.A. held its first meeting in the auditorium of the new high school with Mrs. F. C. Williams presiding. A program of music and readings and a report of accomplishments was led by Mrs. John F. Osborn. At this meeting Mrs. J. B. Randolph was selected vice-president; Mrs. C. F. Gilbert, secretary; and M. E. Moffit, superintendent of schools, was elected treasurer. During this year there were six evening meetings and one call meeting. Records show the following committees:

Library - Mrs. N. N. Northcross, Mrs. Lloyd Garrett, and Mrs. R. Dance.

Publicity - Mrs. John Osborn.

Child Welfare - Mrs. Lee Rubel, Miss Gussman, and Mrs. W. E. Small, Jr.

Playground - H. E. Ray, Dr. R. B. Warriner, L. F. Garrett, Rev. Ira D. Holt, Thomas W. Young, Simon Rubel, and M. T. Sharp, Sr.

Constitution and By-laws - Miss Clara N. Ray, W. D. Conn, and Miss Mabel Ray.

Social - Mrs. John Blakemore, Mrs. R. C. Liddon, Mrs. Edwin East, Mrs. R. C. Bibb, Mrs. W. R. Nelson, Mrs. L. B. Price, and Misses Myra Hazard, Elizabeth Biggers, and Shirley Bordeaux.

Committee to beautify campus - Mrs. Paul Jones, Mrs. Will Tom Young, Miss Clara Ray, Miss Bordeaux, and Miss Eva Bradley.

The report came from the program committee showing that each of the committees had held meetings during the year and that the program had been directed by each.

The child welfare committee had health posters displayed in the courthouse and at the schools. Physical training was made a feature in each room, fire drills were instituted thrice monthly, and a public program stressing health was given by pupils and teachers of the primary school.

The library committee made out and published a list of books greatly needed. As a consequence, all the local clubs either gave books or contributed money.

The membership committee put on a drive encouraged attendance at P.T.A. meetings by initiating room-competition, and at this time the attendance banner came into being and began its long history of usefulness. This beautiful red satin banner was won by Miss Jane Ray Winn's third grade room, with fourteen parents present.

While moulding public opinion and creating sentiment for playground equipment, the efforts centered for a time on such features as concrete floor for entire high school building, grounds graded and terraced, drain pipes placed, and lights in vestibules at high school.

Music appreciation and dramatic art were not overlooked. Committees were appointed to sponsor each, and, as a result, a music club was organized and a deepened interest in the study of masterpieces by famous painters was evidenced.

A home nursing course was given to girls in the high school, and, in a program at its close, diplomas were given the members completing the work.

The session 1924-25 began with the same officers as the year before, and the membership was 294.

Through activities of the child welfare committee, the three rest rooms were replenished, children were weighed monthly to ascertain gain or physical status and underweight pupils became centers of real concern.

Perhaps the most outstanding piece of work was the installation of a splendid playground equipment at a cost of approximately $700. Voluntary contributions, whether in material or labor, made this possible.

During this year also the library committee placed picture moulding in the high school library and auditorium.

Thus came to a close the last year of Mr. Moffitt's superintendency. As a token of appreciation for the wide vision of service and his ability to place the school on the accredited list of best schools, the association presented him a lovely brief case. The work of standardization had been a joyous accomplishment, and members of the P.T.A. had contributed a very marked share through co-operation in supply the required material.

The session for 1925-26 opened with C. L. Crawley, formerly of Philadelphia, as superintendent; Mrs. F. C. Williams again became president; Mrs. W. T. Adams, vice-president; Mrs. C. F. Gilbert, secretary; and Mr. Paul T. Jones, treasurer. Work began with a membership of 190.

To help overcome the weight deficiency among school children, the P.T.A. introduced milk-drinking at the morning recess. This movement showed beneficial results at the session's close. Through the leadership of Mrs. Lee Rubel, who gained thorough co-operation of teachers and parents, a refrigerator was installed at the primary building and the milk was thereby kept palatable. Local dairies furnished milk on a quantity basis, which made the sale at five cents per one-half pint.

Following up the introduction of mental tests by Superintendent Moffitt, Stanford Achievement Tests were introduced by Superintendent Crawley. The P.T.A. set aside $60 for this as a step in scientific classification of pupils. Picture molding was added in classrooms of both the high school and elementary buildings. Playground handballs were provided for yard use.

A lyceum course was sponsored in an attempt to furnish high-class, wholesome entertainment. Financially, this was not successful, though credit should be given a group of loyal citizens who furnished "free tickets" to many who could not have attended otherwise. Improvements amounting to almost $200 were made during the year, and a small balance was carried in the treasury.

An amendment to the constitution was made calling for the election of officers in May instead of September. Much difficulty was found when the selection of officers had to be made. Mrs. F. C. Williams declined re-election after a period of splendid accomplishments, and officers could not be persuaded to take up the work until September, when Mrs. R. L. Caldwell consented to be president. Other officers were Mrs. Adams, vice-president; Mrs. C. F. Gilbert, secretary; and Paul T. Jones, treasurer.

During this year the reports showed that 103 books had been added to libraries. A thrift campaign was put out, during which four prizes were awarded by the P.T.A. for the best essays on thrift. An anti-cigarette moving picture was shown in the auditorium. The first dental clinic for school children of the city was sponsored by the child welfare committee. The State Health Board advocated this move and the local dental association was happy in its co-operation.

We note that each year something new and very beneficial has been undertaken by the organization through the child welfare committee. There has come to be a strong effort to improve opportunities for better development physically, mentally, and morally.

The outstanding event of 1927 was the occupancy in the fall of the new primary building, planned for the special use of the young children of grades one, two, three, and four. The subsequent use of this plant has proved its perfect adaptability to activities for these grades. The original draft of architectural plans was made by the supervisor of primary grades at the request of Corinth's wide-awake school board. The request was "show us the type and arrangement of a building suited to the actual needs and comforts of primary children."

New officers assumed their duties in the session of 1927-28 with Mrs. N. N. Northcross, president; Mrs. Carl Norwood, vice-president; Mrs. Porter Green, secretary, and Paul T. Jones, treasurer.

Mrs. Northcross presented full outlines for a federated work and strove to enlarge borders, enliven programs, and divide responsibilities. A new time of meeting was selected, changing from the evening to afternoon meetings. Christmas time brought the presentation of a lovely pageant ably directed by Miss Mabel Ray. The schools sponsored an

art exhibit in the corridors of the primary building; tickets to this netted a handsome sum, which provided seventy-five lovely schoolroom pictures. The P.T.A. promptly promoted a scheme for proper frames and glass.

Emphasis was given to ways and means for stamping out illiteracy in the community, to some extent at least. Thrift was re-emphasized. The primary teachers gave a splendid health program through a colorful pageant. Other topics discussed were Better Films, County Health Unit, and Juvenile Protection. A special drive for membership was omitted, consequently funds from that source were meager, but the spirit of the work "carried on." A proposal for federating with State and National P.T.A. was made, but there was no agreement to do so.

From May, 1928, to May, 1931, Mrs. M. T. Lockham was president; Mrs. Porter Green, secretary; and Paul T. Jones, treasurer. Each year the program began with a social hour for teachers and patrons.

Playground equipment was either worn out or inadequate for so many children. The city board agreed to match an appropriation of $250 from the P.T.A. treasury by $250 from city funds; enthusiasm on the part of the P.T.A. members made this possible. Repairs, replacements, and new equipment resulted.

During this regime the programs abounded with numbers given by the children, wherein the work by teachers was featured. Parents, particularly, liked the idea of their children appearing on the program rather than hearing from parents.

By wise expenditure of money, by generous donations of books by pupils and teachers, and through a marvelous spirit of co-operation the libraries have been improved and augmented. These libraries are a credit to the school, the joy and pride of children, a great means of financial relief to parents, and a most important means of developing the pupils. The primary supervisor alone contributed up to date 769 books. The faculty of the primary school put into book form a number of pep songs which enlivened the meetings and tended to knit together those who attended.

Reports of 1928-29 show a membership of 190; for 1929-30, 241; and for 1930-31, 270. The treasury was replenished from time to time by plays given by different

organizations. The outstanding feature of 1930-31 was a pageant, "Your Flag and My Flag," written and staged by the primary faculty, in which various activities and phases of cumulative classwork were knit together and presented as an instructive, inspiring, and beautiful playlet. The auditorium of the new primary building was filled, while numerous stage performers were pupils who had never been used in any kind of public program. The new spirit, which used every child rather than the talented only, was significant, wholesome, and helpful in building up the morale in the school and the proper attitude toward the school. The proceeds in cash amounted to $175.25.

Some of the following tangible accomplishments of the P.T.A. during the session of 1930-31 were significant in benefits to childhood: equipment for the three lunch rooms was installed; beautiful pictures appropriately framed under glass were added to classrooms; and more than one hundred items of shrubbery were placed in front of the primary building. Mrs. A. K. Weaver generously donated ninety-eight of these and aided Mrs. Paul Jones and her committee in placing them. Patrons of the building donated other shrubs, plants, bulbs, and seeds, which transformed the two inner courts into places of loveliness and artistic beauty. The most excellent accomplishment was made so quickly that not many were aware of it - this was the equipping of three lunch rooms that served free, hot noon-day lunches to needy, undernourished children. The first financial crash which befell Corinth at the beginning of the depression caught many unawares and would have brought real hunger to a large number of small children had the P.T.A. not served these lunches. To Mrs. Lee Rubel, as chairman of child welfare, belongs the credit of organizing her committee, helpers, and donors to the extent that these lunches were served at school to more than forty children for a period of two years. Voluntary contributions of money and service made this possible.

The City Welfare Association came into being about this time with a contribution of $115, and splendid service was rendered by the P.T.A. members in collecting, distributing, and donating clothing and canned goods for the city's needy families. Only in this way could overlapping or ommissions be avoided. The attendance at school was better, and in some forty cases books were supplied to children unable to buy them.

Since its organization, the P.T.A. in Corinth has functioned as one body. With school session of 1931-32, the

official family, headed by Mrs. T. A. Thompson as president, laid plans which later led to the federation of the separate and distinct organizations. Mrs. Thompson felt that the field was wide and that many workers were needed.

She, accordingly, designed patrons and teachers of the three buildings as units - each of which had its own interests, needs, and problems. A chairman was appointed by Mrs. Thompson and her board.

Henceforward, the work was conducted as Units under chairmen, directed only in a general way by the president and her executive board. During this time the constitution was revised to conform to the change. Under this plan, splendid progress has been made and much has been accomplished in a financial way. (1)

Faculty Meetings in the Schools

General faculty meetings are held at regular intervals for the various schools and sometimes, when needed, special meetings are held. Group meetings are held about once a week. In these meetings school problems are discussed, especially discipline. (2)

Teachers of Today

The modern systems have done away with the old pioneer custom of boarding around as a means of caring for the teacher. Under the latter plan the teacher was expected to stay a week at a time at the home of each patron of the school. In this way he shared in the collective life of the community and came to know, in a very practical way, the duties and responsibilities of his pupils and their parents. This custom had some advantage in gaining an intimate knowledge of the actual daily life and surroundings of the pupil, but it was a burden on the farm homes, and no one now would advocate such a system.

The teacher of today boards at the teacherage or teachers' home, which is located on or near the school grounds. This is much more convenient and satisfactory since it gives the teacher more time outside of working hours and saves the long walk to school, as he is usually near the schoolhouse.

The chief factor in increasing the efficiency of the rural school is the teacher. For on the teacher all the

(1) Miss Clara Ray, principal public schools, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Ibid.

rest depends. The teacher who is able to enter fully into the lives of his pupils becomes a very potent influence in their development. No matter how perfect a curriculum, nor how excellent the buildings and equipment, these things all go for naught except as they are employed by devoted, inspiring, and efficient teachers. More than this, the teacher is the most potent influence in awakening interest, shaping public sentiment, and winning from the patrons of the rural schools the support necessary for the new movement.

The key to educational progress is largely in the teachers' hands. It is only as they comprehend the situation and lend their support to the new ideals that results will be possible. If the teachers are able to enter enthusiastically into the spirit of the new movement, if they are willing to prepare themselves fully for leadership in their communities, and if they are ready to devote their best powers to the school and the community, there can be no doubt as to a successful outcome.

The educational standard of the teacher has been raised. The law requires a full high school education and a certain amount of college training and, in most instances, they require a college graduate with special training in the branch of teaching he or she is to do.

The teacher should expand his own personality until it is large enough to include all the pupils and patrons with their interests and problems. He should be an inspiration and enter fully and completely into his work in the rural school and withhold nothing of interest, enthusiasm, or effort in his desire to be helpful to his community. (1)

Private Schools and Colleges

There are no private schools or colleges in Alcorn County except a private kindergarten taught by Mrs. Charles Graham. She charges tuition and has a large class of very small children. The children are taught to play together, to make little things, to draw pictures, to learn the alphabet and their numbers, to count, and many other things necessary for a beginner before entering school.

For several years Miss Helen Weave had a private kindergarten, but it has been discontinued.

(1) George Herbert Betts, Better Rural Schools.

Drafted Public School Law

W. I. Gibson was born and reared in Alcorn County. He graduated with honors at the University of Virginia and afterwards studied law. He was licensed to practice in the courts of the state, but soon abandoned this profession for the schoolroom. As an educator he attained eminence. He served two terms as legislator of the counties of Alcorn and Prentiss from 1876-79 inclusive. He was chairman of the committee of education and drafted the public school law, contained in the Code of 1880. For several years he held the office of county superintendent of education, filling the place with distinction.

Biographical Sketch of J. E. Rhodes

James Elmer Rhodes, Corinth, superintendent of education of Alcorn County, was born September 24, 1903. He is the son of Will A. Rhodes and Mrs. Nora Aldridge Rhodes, prominent citizens of Alcorn County. He has resided his entire life in Corinth. He married Miss Mollie Florence Galyean, daughter of T. C. Galyean and Mrs. Ester Davis Galyean, well-known family of Prentiss County, on September 2, 1928. They have one child, James Linton Rhodes, born April 4, 1932.

Mr. Rhodes was reared on a farm where he remained until finishing school. He received the basis of his education in the public educational institutions of Alcorn County, then attended State Teachers College, where he received his teacher's certificate. While attending school there he became a member of the Prestonian Literary Society. He majored in special summer courses at Mississippi College and Blue Mountain College.

Soon after completing his educational work at the State Teachers College, he launched his successful career as an educator and his first assignment was as principal of the Juliette School, where he served for one year. Leaving there, he served three years as principal of the Oakland School. He then accepted the superintendency of the McGlathery High School, serving four years, resigning to become superintendent of the Holly High School, where he served four years - all of these schools are in Alcorn County. While serving as superintendent of the Holly High School, he made his debut in political circles when he accepted the nomination and was elected in 1935 as superintendent of education of Alcorn County.

During his administration he has made valuable improvements in his jurisdiction, a few of which are: The reorganization of the transportation system, the adoption of modern and uniform transportation equipment, the employment of careful and efficient drivers, the consolidation of several schools, the maintenance of highly efficient and specialized teachers, whose salaries are based on training and experience, and the rendering of modern business and efficient service to the public.

Mr Rhodes is a member of the Baptist church and is serving as a teacher in the Sunday school. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Mississippi Educational Association. He has served as president of the Alcorn County Teachers' Association. He is an outstanding progressive citizen-educator, a civic worker, and valuable public servant.

When asked to what he attributed his success in life, he stated: "I have always served my tasks to the best of my ability and treated my fellowman as I would like to be treated." His hobby, as stated by those who know him, is educational work and he is an enthusiastic follower of athletic sports, especially, baseball and basketball. (1)

Names and Locations of Schools in County

CORINTH HIGH SCHOOL was built in 1919 at a cost of about $20,000 by N. W. Overstreet, an architect of Jackson. The building contains thirty-five classrooms and an auditorium that seats one thousand persons. The school has a good library. There are 377 children in this school, which employs sixteen teachers besides the superintendent, Hal Anderson. There is a commercial department where the subjects of shorthand, typing, and bookkeeping are taught. There is a domestic science department, where the girls are given a course in cooking and sewing. In connection with the school there is also a gymnasium where physical culture is taught.

CORINTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL building, a twelve-room brick structure, was built in 1894 and school opened in the new building in 1895. The school employs six teachers, who instruct the two hundred pupils. It has its own school library. Only the regular elementary or grammar grades are taught in this building. Transportation facilities are not furnished by the school or city.

(1) Robert L. Rice, Official Mississippi, 1936-40.

CORINTH PRIMARY SCHOOL building is the newest structure, having been built in 1929 at a cost of $85,000. This building contains thirteen classrooms and an auditorium which will seat five hundred persons. Twelve teachers and the principal, Miss Clara Ray, compose the faculty. This building is used only for the primary grades. It also has a splendid library in the principal's office.

GIFT CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL, located ten miles west of Corinth, is a $40,000 brick structure containing eight rooms. There are four teachers, who teach the grammar grades and also one year of high school work. A school library is maintained in the building for the benefit of the pupils. This school was named for J. E. Gift, who made a large donation for the establishment of the school.

HOLLY, a rural separate school located six miles northwest of Corinth, is a three-teacher school. The frame building contains five rooms and only the grammar grades are taught. A small school library and a W.P.A. library serve the children.

FOREST GROVE, a small, non-consolidated one-teacher school, is located four and one-half miles northwest of Corinth. It is a one-room frame building which is not in very good repair.

PURDY ROAD is a non-consolidated school, located on a paved highway three miles north of Corinth. It is a two-room brick building and employs two teachers. Only the grammar grades are taught and the students are not transported; the majority of them walk to and from school.

McGLATHERY SCHOOL, which was named for the McGlathery family, is situated on the paved road four miles northeast of Corinth. The building is frame, in good repair, and painted white. There are five rooms, three teachers, and only the grammar grades are taught. The school has a W.P.A.-T.V.A. library.

WEST CORINTH, a rural separate school district, has a brick building which was erected in 1921 at a cost of $15,000. It contains five rooms, and five teachers are employed. The grammar grades are taught also grades of the three-year high school. Music is taught in connection with the school work. There is a school library also a T.V.A. library. Pupils are transported to and from school in buses.

JOHNS, a small non-consolidated school located twelve miles southeast of Corinth, is of frame construction, containing one room. One teacher instructs the pupils who walk to and from school.

During his administration he has made valuable improvements in his jurisdiction, a few of which are: The reorganization of the transportation system, the adoption of modern and uniform transportation equipment, the employment of careful and efficient drivers, the consolidation of several schools, the maintenance of highly efficient and specialized teachers, whose salaries are based on training and experience, and the rendering of modern business and efficient service to the public.

Mr Rhodes is a member of the Baptist church and is serving as a teacher in the Sunday school. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Mississippi Educational Association. He has served as president of the Alcorn County Teachers' Association. He is an outstanding progressive citizen-educator, a civic worker, and valuable public servant.

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Names and Locations of Schools in County

CORINTH HIGH SCHOOL was built in 1919 at a cost of about $20,000 by N. W. Overstreet, an architect of Jackson. The building contains thirty-five classrooms and an auditorium that seats one thousand persons. The school has a good library. There are 377 children in this school, which employs sixteen teachers besides the superintendent, Hal Anderson. There is a commercial department where the subjects of shorthand, typing, and bookkeeping are taught. There is a domestic science department, where the girls are given a course in cooking and sewing. In connection with the school there is also a gymnasium where physical culture is taught.

CORINTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL building, a twelve-room brick structure, was built in 1894 and school opened in the new building in 1895. The school employs six teachers, who instruct the two hundred pupils. It has its own school library. Only the regular elementary or grammar grades are taught in this building. Transportation facilities are not furnished by the school or city.

(1) Robert L. Rice, Official Mississippi, 1936-40.

CORINTH PRIMARY SCHOOL building is the newest structure, having been built in 1929 at a cost of $85,000. This building contains thirteen classrooms and an auditorium which will seat five hundred persons. Twelve teachers and the principal, Miss Clara Ray, compose the faculty. This building is used only for the primary grades. It also has a splendid library in the principal's office.

GIFT CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL, located ten miles west of Corinth, is a $40,000 brick structure containing eight rooms. There are four teachers, who teach the grammar grades and also one year of high school work. A school library is maintained in the building for the benefit of the pupils. This school was named for J. E. Gift, who made a large donation for the establishment of the school.

HOLLY, a rural separate school located six miles northwest of Corinth, is a three-teacher school. The frame building contains five rooms and only the grammar grades are taught. A small school library and a W.P.A. library serve the children.

FOREST GROVE, a small, non-consolidated one-teacher school, is located four and one-half miles northwest of Corinth. It is a one-room frame building which is not in very good repair.

PURDY ROAD is a non-consolidated school, located on a paved highway three miles north of Corinth. It is a two-room brick building and employs two teachers. Only the grammar grades are taught and the students are not transported; the majority of them walk to and from school.

McGLATHERY SCHOOL, which was named for the McGlathery family, is situated on the paved road four miles northeast of Corinth. The building is frame, in good repair, and painted white. There are five rooms, three teachers, and only the grammar grades are taught. The school has a W.P.A.-T.V.A. library.

WEST CORINTH, a rural separate school district, has a brick building which was erected in 1921 at a cost of $15,000. It contains five rooms, and five teachers are employed. The grammar grades are taught also grades of the three-year high school. Music is taught in connection with the school work. There is a school library also a T.V.A. library. Pupils are transported to and from school in buses.

JOHNS, a small non-consolidated school located twelve miles southeast of Corinth, is of frame construction, containing one room. One teacher instructs the pupils who walk to and from school.

JULIETTE SCHOOL, located fourteen miles southeast of Corinth, is a non-consolidated grammar school. The attendance here is small and the building is a two-room frame structure. Two teachers are employed. Pupils walk to and from school.

MACEDONIA, located fifteen miles southeast of Corinth, is a frame building, containing two rooms. Two teachers are employed. It is non-consolidated. Only the grammar grades are taught. Pupils walk to and from school.

JACINTO is a consolidated school seventeen miles southeast of Corinth. The school is a six-room frame building. Five teachers are employed. Only the grammar grades are taught here. There is a W.P.A.-T.V.A. library in the school. Pupils are transported to and from school in buses.

ZION SCHOOL is located eighteen miles southeast of Corinth. It is a frame building of two rooms. Two teachers teach the seven grades. Pupils are compelled to walk to and from school.

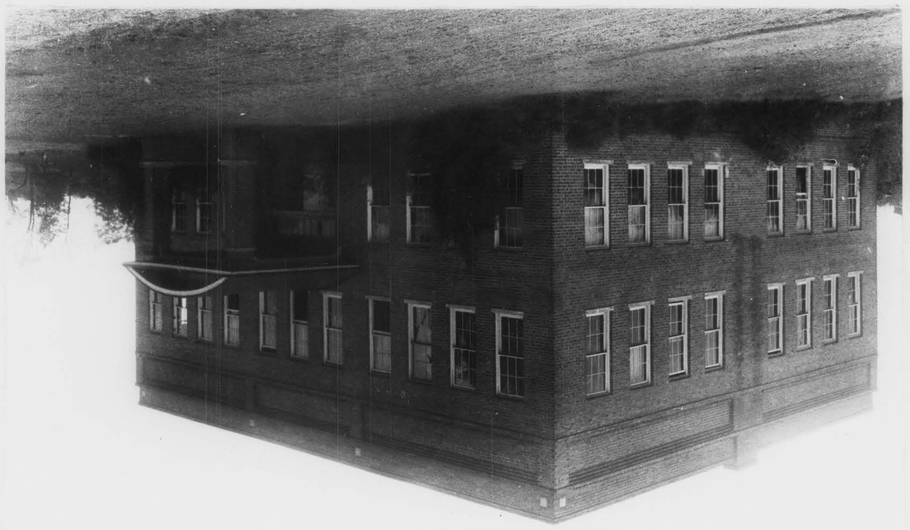
KENDRICK is another three-room frame building, located nine miles northeast of Corinth, and has three teachers. This school is consolidated but teaches the grammar grades only. Most of the students are transported by school buses. This school was named for Dr. Kendrick, an old settler.

FARMINGTON, one of the best consolidated schools in the county, is located on a gravel highway four miles east of Corinth. The school building, constructed of brick, contains nine rooms. It is equipped with modern conveniences, and the grounds are well kept. Eight teachers are employed, teaching the grammar grades as well as four years of high school work. There are no special courses offered, such as typing, shorthand, bookkeeping, etc. Pupils are transported by motor buses to and from school. There is a well balanced W.P.A.-T.V.A. library in the school which is serving a wide population in this community.

HOPEWELL is a non-consolidated grammar school located nine miles east of Corinth. It is of frame construction and contains three rooms. Two teachers are employed.

CLEAR CREEK, another non-consolidated grammar school is located eight miles northwest of Corinth. It is a one-room frame building. It employs only one teacher.

SCHOOL AT RIENZI



GLENDALE, located ten miles east of Corinth, is a modern, new brick building, erected at a cost of over $15,000. It contains eleven rooms. Eight teachers are employed to teach the grammar grades as well as four years of high school work. Glendale is one of the best consolidated schools in the county. Many pupils are transported by motor buses. There is a good W.P.A.-T.V.A. library in connection with the school.

UNION CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL, located fifteen miles west of Corinth, is a three-room frame building. Three teachers are employed, but only grammar grades are taught. Pupils are transported by school buses.

HINKLE SCHOOL, located fifteen miles southwest of Corinth, is a consolidated school. The building is a four-room frame structure. Three teachers are employed to teach only the grammar grades. Pupils are transported by motor buses. This school received its name from the Hinkle family.

HICKORY FLAT, another consolidated school, is located eight miles south of Corinth. A four-room frame building accommodates the pupils. Three teachers are employed to teach the grammar grades. The pupils are brought to and from school by motor buses. There is a W.P.A. library in connection with the school.

RIENZI SCHOOL is located in the town of Rienzi about twenty miles south of Corinth. The building is of brick construction, containing six rooms. Six teachers are employed to teach the grammar grades also the four-year high school course. There is a good school library as well as a W.P.A.-T.V.A. library.

BIGGERSVILLE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL, located twelve miles south of Corinth, is a new brick building recently erected at a cost of $26,000 to take the place of the building destroyed by fire. It contains eight rooms which are modern throughout. It is a Smith-Hughes school and domestic science, manual training, and physical culture are taught, besides the grammar grades and the regular four-year high school course. There is a good library in the school. This Smith-Hughes school profits by Government aid, three-eights of the expense of the teachers of the vocational training and domestic science work being defrayed nationally. This school was named for the Biggers family.

BONEYARD, a non-consolidated school, is located ten miles northwest of Corinth. It is a frame structure containing two rooms. It employs two teachers; only grammar grades are taught.

BELL SCHOOL, a consolidated school three and a half miles southwest of Corinth, is a five-room frame building where only the regular grammar grades are taught. It employs four teachers. Pupils are transported to and from school by motor buses.

PRICE, non-consolidated school four miles south of Corinth, is of frame construction, containing two rooms. Two teachers are employed. Only grammar grades are taught here. Pupils are compelled to walk to and from school. This school was named for the Price family.

OAKLAND SCHOOL, located three and one-half miles southeast of Corinth, is a consolidated school, where only the standard grammar course is taught. The building is of frame construction, containing five rooms. It employs four teachers. Pupils are transported by motor buses to and from school.

KOSSUTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, located ten miles west of Corinth, is a consolidated school with a large attendance. The building which cost $23,000 is of brick construction and contains eleven rooms. Eight teachers are employed for the grammar grades. There is a good library in addition to a W.P.A. library. Pupils are transported by motor buses.

EULA, a small non-consolidated school located fourteen miles southwest of Corinth, it is of frame construction, containing two rooms. It employees two teachers. The attendance is small and only grammar grades are taught.

LANCASTER, a non-consolidated school, located sixteen miles southwest of Corinth, is a small one-room frame building, employing only one teacher. The grades range from the beginners to the eighth, and only the standard curriculum is taught. This school was named for a pioneer family bearing the name of Lancaster.

CRUM, named for an old pioneer family, is another non-consolidated, one-room frame school which employs only one teacher. It is located seventeen miles southwest of Corinth, and only the grammar grades are taught.

THEO, a consolidated school, located ten miles west of Corinth, is a four-room building, where three teachers are employed. Only the grammar grades are taught, but the attendance is fair. Buses transport the pupils to and from school. There is a W.P.A.-T.V.A. library in connection with the school.

WALKER, a small non-consolidated grammar school situated twelve miles west of Corinth, is a one-room frame building. One teacher is employed. Only the grammar grades are taught.

LONEPINE, located fifteen miles west of Corinth is a small non-consolidated school of frame construction, containing two rooms. Two teachers are employed. Only the grammar grades are taught. The pupils are not transported but are required to walk to and from school.

GOOSEPOND SCHOOL, another non-consolidated school, is located nineteen miles west of Corinth. It is a one-room building with one teacher. Only the grammar grades are taught.

DEERLICK SCHOOL, located eighteen miles west of Corinth, is non-consolidated. It is of frame construction and contains two rooms. Two teachers are employed. Only the grammar grades are taught. This school was so named because deer were salted there in the early days of the county.

MATHIS SCHOOL, located in the western part of the county in the Fifth District, is a five-room frame building where three teachers are employed. This is a consolidated school and pupils are transported by motor buses. Grammar grades are taught and there is a good W.P.A. library in connection with the school.

BRUSHCREEK, a small non-consolidated grammar school nineteen miles west of Corinth, is a building of frame construction containing two rooms. Two teachers are employed. Only grammar grades are taught.

LICK BRANCH SCHOOL, located six miles west of Corinth, is a small non-consolidated grammar school. The building is of frame construction containing one room and employing one teacher. The attendance is small and all pupils are compelled to walk to and from school.

Transportation Facilties

Transportation facilities are fairly adequate in Alcorn County. School buses are run to the different schools where transportation is necessary, all expenses being paid by the county. There are fifty-eight buses; eight of which go to the agricultural high school at Kossuth. (1)

NEGRO SCHOOLS

Until after the War between the States no serious effort was made to educate the Negro. On larger plantations were found the more intelligent Negroes; these usually were servants in the planter's household and were taught to do certain tasks which would be required of them. They were taught to read and write by the master. The others were field hands, whose principal work was to clear the land and to raise the main crops, tobacco, rice and indigo. The workers were supplied with coarse clothes and shoes made on the plantation. (2)

As soon as the slaves gained their freedom, church societies in the North began the great task of teaching them and large numbers of men and women came into the South and started schools. The Freedmen's Bureau provided Government aid from 1865 to 1870.

The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute in Virginia, which opened in 1868, is perhaps the best example of this private education work. From this school was graduated Booker T. Washington, the greatest educator of the Negro race, who later founded the famous Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama. Another prominent Negro educator, Robert R. Moten, who had been teaching at Hampton Institute for twenty-five years, succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee Institute.

At present, Alcorn County has seventeen Negro schools, with an enrollment of 1,119. These schools are mainly one and two-teacher types and the term is usually from five to six months.

In remote sections of the county, where the Negro population is sparse, housing facilities continued to be a great drawback. The Negro schools in the rural sections were very scattered and the attendance very small. A teacher who could secure a license to teach would go into a

(1) J. E. Rhodes, County Superintendent of Education, Corinth, Miss.; Survey of Alcorn County by P.W.A.-T.V.A., Corinth, Miss.
(2) Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia, pp. 163-64.

community and start a school. Gradually, the schools became more numerous and the attendance larger until now almost every community has a school and most of the Negro children live near enough to attend at least a part of the session. The work of the city of Corinth for the education of the Negro is outstanding. Two well-equipped buildings have been erected for the accommodation of the children; one constructed at a cost of $30,000, and the other a fully-accredited high school. A department is installed in the high school where girls are taught home economics. The enrollment of the city schools is approximately 325, and each year there is a number of boarding students who come in from surrounding territory. The faculty consists of a principal-teacher and eight other teachers.

Adult Education

For the past two years, several Negro teachers have been employed by the Emergency Relief fund to work with the Adult Educational program in teaching adults who have heretofore been unable to read and write. However, the per cent of illiteracy is exceedingly small among the Negro race in Alcorn County.

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Love, Mrs. Mary	New York, N. Y.
McCord, W. A.	Corinth, Miss.
McDonald, Mrs. Lela Murl	Iuka, Miss.
Price, Mrs. May	Corinth, Miss.
Ray, Miss Clara	Corinth, Miss.
Ray, Miss Mable	Corinth, Miss.
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Chapter XIV

THE ARTS

"What is Art?
But life upon the larger scale, the higher,
When graduating up in a spiral line
Of still expanding and ascending gynes,
It pushes toward the intense significance
Of all things, hungry for the Infinite.
Art's life--and where we live, we suffer and toil."

---Selected

In the realm of Fine Arts in Alcorn County, the music pulse beats stronger than all else, as is shown by the number of contributing artists. While it is true that art is usually associated with aesthetic qualities, which one visualizes or distinguishes as plastic, properly speaking, it includes music. In fact, it has been said that, "all arts aspire to the condition of music." This is exemplified in the truth that many painters, writers, and sculptors are also musicians in a superlative degree, or have a great love for and an appreciation of music. Historians, novelists, poets, and painters as well as musicians are numbered among the talented and prominent citizens of Alcorn County.

Literature

There is no need for Alcorn Countians to be ignorant concerning their local history, as much of it has been written and is available to the public.

MRS. BEN E. EVERETT, of Corinth, and honorary regent of La Salle Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, wrote "Historic Corinth," and presented it to the chapter March 8, 1933. She had previously written "The History of My Own Town," which was also written for the local D.A.R. chapter and presented in 1929. These are prized possessions of the chapter. (1)

THOMAS S. DUNCAN, Corinthian and Confederate veteran,

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(1) D.A.R. Records, Corinth City Library, Corinth, Miss.

wrote a book entitled "Recollection of Thomas S. Duncan," which is a graphic picture of his four years of actual experience in the War between the States. It contains accounts of the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, and others, and is valued addition to the City Library. Much historic data in the chapter on wars in this history is taken from Mr. Duncan's book. (1)

MRS. R. E. PRICE (Beulah May De Olive), a Corinthian by adoption, wrote a historical paper entitled "The Meeting of General Lafayette and General Pushmataha," which was accepted by the Filing and Lending Committee of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her "Story of Corona College," a sketch concerning that institution in 1858-62, appeared in two installments in the Daily Corinthian. A feature story from her pen on Miss Connelly's School for Girls, which existed in Corinth in the early years of the county, also appeared in the Daily Corinthian. (2)

MRS. FRANCES JONES GAITHER was born in Somerville, Tennessee, but spent her younger years in Corinth, where her father was a physician and business man, and where she received her high school training.

Although her paramount literary interest was in history, she wrote many short stories and poems. Classmates at Mississippi State College for Women knew her as a brilliant scholar, and as the writer of their "Alma Mater," she is honored to this day by students attending that college.

Included in her works principally, are historic narratives for boys, such as "The Painted Arrow" and "The Fatal River," dealing with the life and death of La Salle, and "The Scarlet Coat." It is said of the latter book that is a true story of a white boy who lived among the Indians and who was a follower of La Salle, and that it is filled with historical facts never before printed. After teaching in Corinth and M.S.C.W. for several years, this gifted author, then Frances Jones, was married to Rice Gaither, formerly connected with a number of Southern newspapers, but later with the Sunday staff of the New York Times. The inexaustible talent of Mrs. Gaither then began to express itself in the field of pageantry. She wrote "The Shadow of the Builder," given at the Centennial Celebration of the founding of the University of Virginia; "Shores of Happiness" was also written for this school. In 1916, the "Book of Words," was written for I. I. and C. (now M.S.C.W.). Mrs. Gaither's latest

(1) Recollections of Thomas S. Duncan (autobiography).
(2) Mrs. Ewlyn Price, Corinth, Miss.

work is a masque--"The Clock and the Fountain,"--written for the semi-centennial celebration of M.S.C.W. and presented there on May 31, and June 1, 1935. (1)

Alcorn County boasts of two native sons who have written and published novels, Mark Taylor Bynum, Jr., and DeLong Rice; a number of women of the county have also won prominence in the field of short story writing and poetry.

MARK TAYLOR BYNUM, JR., now living in New York City, is the author of "Audacious Fools." He has also written other novels, besides short stories published in Saturday Evening Post and the Commercial Appeal. (2)

DELONG RICE, superintendent of Shiloh Military Park for many years, gave to the reading public "The Spirit of Shiloh" and " Old Limber." The latter named is especially clever, having to do with the Taylor brothers - Alf and Bob - who ran against each other for governor of Tennessee, Bob being a Democrat and Alf, a Republican. (3)

An excerpt from the Birmingham News shows the high esteem in which MRS. INGE HOSKINS is held as a citizen and as a literary woman. She was born as Mary Inge in Corinth in 1858, and at the age of twenty was married to W.W. Hoskins, who was also a Mississippi writer. The Birmingham News writes as follows: "An orchid to Mrs. Mary Inge Hoskins, of Florence, one of the most widely known and beloved matrons in the Muscle Shoals district; Mrs. Hoskins, born in Corinth, moved to Florence, Alabama, in 1910, and accepted a place on the faculty of the then Florence Normal School. For about fifteen years she taught the Baraca Class at the First Methodist Church, and organized the Women's War Memorial, out of which grew the Florence Chapter, American Legion Auxiliary, which started the fund to erect a community house as a memorial. She also organized the Business and Professional Women's Club, from which came the Pilot Club, of which she is now an honorary member. The Joe Wheeler Memorial Association was organized by Mrs. Hoskins, who served as its first president, and of which she is now an honorary life president.

"In addition to all this activity, Mrs. Hoskins has been a progressive member of the Fourth Estate, beginning her

(1) Mrs. Jemison Jones, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Joe V. Bynum, Corinth, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Clyde Parker, Corinth, Miss.

newspaper work with the Florence Herald about a quarter of a century ago. Mrs. Hoskins is now (1936) state chaplain of the Alabama Department of American Legion."

The following is from her gifted pen:

"INEVITABLE

"Woman, why use the paint pot,
And henna your fast-graying hair?
Unwilling to accept the lot
Of old age waiting on the stair.

"Winter is far more beautiful
Than any picture you dare assume.
Accept the inevitable
As you did the spring-time bloom."(1)

MRS. AUGUSTA EVANS INGE is included in the ranks of Alcorn County's gifted poets. She is truly a "Mother of the Confederacy," for it was she who wrote the following poem to be used at the unveiling of the Confederate Monument by the United Daughters of the Confederacy at Shiloh:

"ODE TO SHILOH

"In this sylvan grove on hallowed ground,
Where nature's favors are lavishly found,
The forest glens and caves near the river
The bold Tennessee that will flow forever.

"Here the redman roamed through forest and lea
Over their hunting grounds, happy and free
With arrow and bow, tomahawk and lance,
And in their wigwams held the pow-wow dance.

"Here the great battle of Shiloh was fought,
Grief stood appalled at the destruction wrought;
Homes were made desolate, heart strings were torn,
Both the North and the South were made to mourn.

"The South feeling the force of oppression;
The Tocsin of war rang with secession;
A call to colors brought Spartan band
To defend or die for their lov'd Southland.

(1) Mrs. Mary Inge Hoskins, Florence, Ala.

"Here the armies met in battle array,
Fearless the onrush and fierce the affray;
Our soldiers fought bravely; they would not yield,
And died as heroes on this glory field.

"Fifty-five years, numbered in the past,
Since "War Between States" held firmly its grasp,
But peace hath restored both factions as one,
With ties of brotherhood, which Christ hath won.

"This ground, as hallowed as footsteps are trod,
The dust of brave men lie under the sod;
And undying fame will ever attend
The heroes who died the South to defend.

"We have come today with a sacred thought,
To honor men who for "States Rights" fought;
They believed they were right, fought and died
Defending a principle, few have denied.

"To honor our dead this monument to place,
Which time alone in his greed can deface,
And down through ages this tribute will be
A mark of devotion from the U. D. C.

"A more distinctive place could not be found,
On this historic park of sacred ground;
And to their prowess, so long neglected,
This Southern monument is erected.

"And to Shiloh's brave Confederate dead,
To glory-crowned Johnston, by whom were led
To victory! defeated by death and night,
The Daughters will crown them victors for right.

"This, in memoriam, a holy shrine,
A Southern mecca, will be through all time;
As moslems true to Mohammed will be,
Our loyalty will end with eternity.

"Sleep on silent armies, both Blue and Gray,
Until Gabriel's trumpet sounds Judgement Day,
Then body and soul united will be,
In the great beyond near the Jasper Sea.

"To Christian Fellowship the Blue and Gray
Are united in peace, and hope sings her lay;
To the union of man you ever be true
And loyal to the colors - red, white, and blue.

"The Stars and Bars with the Star Spangled Banner,
Are merged into one, too sacred to sever;
May winds of Liberty, Old Glory unfurl
Over land and sea, and bring peace o'er the world.
The Stars and Stripes forever,
With the help of our Heavenly Father." (1)

DR. CARROLL KENDRICK, of Kendrick, is prominent among Alcorn County's professional and literary men. He wrote two outstanding treaties - "Some Thoughts About the Mississippi State Medical Association" after an experience as a member for forty years, and "Records, Recollections and Reminiscences" - which he used as an address at the Chattanooga Reunion of the Medical Officers of the Army and Navy of the Confederacy in May, 1913.

He was president of the association at the time Dr. Kendrick and an uncle held a debate which was published in the denominational paper, "Christian at Work," and was later put in book form. Both belonged to the Christian church, but one was a "Progressive," and the other "Non-Progressive."

"THE DRUMMER BOY

(Read at the grave of Henry Burke, in the National Cemetery at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, on May 30, 1878, by Miss Eda Doolittle, was written by Dr. Kendrick:

"For those who for their country died,
Bring flowers - the sweetest flowers of May
And strew them with a patriot's pride,
Upon the graves of blue and gray.
There are no foemen in the grave,
Where sleep the valiant and the brave.

"For all whose sun of life did set
On Shiloh's 'Dark and bloody ground,'
We bring sweet flowers - and don't forget
Young Henry Burke beneath this mound.
He was as brave and good and true,
As any in the ranks of blue.

"Stranger, pass not this holy ground
Without a sign, for here is laid,
In peace and quiet 'neath this mound,
A youth who for his country died;
And if thine eyes would shed a tear,
O'er martial bravery, shed it here.

(1) Mrs. Mary Kendrick, Corinth, Miss.

"Sleep, Henry, in thy Southern grave,
Far from the friends who loved thee well;
Rest calmly, with the true and brave,
Who 'neath the Northern banner fell.
We grieve, alas, that 'twas thy lot
To die, but thou art not forgot.

"Thy fond old father waits in vain,
To meet thee at the cottage door;
O, how his heart is filled with pain,
To think he'll meet his boy no more.
That boy no doubt now waits above,
To greet him in that world above.

"And that dear mother who died first,
Looked down upon her boy with pride
From that bright world where dwell the just,
And saw him pray before he died.
'Twas she who taught him how to pray,
When he was young and life was gay.

"For years he's slumbered in the tomb,
While many a comrade near him lies;
But he fears not death's silent gloom,
Who for his own loved country dies.
He'll waken when old time shall close,
Refreshed as from a night's repose.

"Farewell, brave Henry, when the day
Of God's great judgment shall have come,
When earth and sea have passed away,
Oh, may'st thou reach the heavenly home;
Redeemed from dust and worms and clay,
To enjoy one eternal day." (1)

Motion Picture

The artistic temperament of Alcorn County expresses itself also in the field of acting. Roscoe Turner, of Corinth, famous aviator, performed amazing air stunts for one of the actors in the motion picture "Hell's Angels." Odell Burnett, born and reared in Corinth, played a screen

(1) Mrs. Mary Kendrick, Corinth, Miss.

part in "The King of Jazz." (1)

In the Realm of Music

"Music is the cordial of a troubled heart
The softest remedy that grief can find;
The gentle spell that charms our care to rest,
And calms the ruffled passions of the mind.
Music does all joys refine
And gives the relish to our wine."
--- John Oldham, An Ode on St. Cecilla's Day.

The music groups in Corinth are outstanding, comprising a Beethoven Club with a Junior Auxilliary, the Corinth Music Club, and the High School Orchestra and Glee Club, with its junior division.

The first music club in Corinth, of which the Beethoven Club and the Corinth Music Club are offsprings, was organized in 1898 by Mrs. Bradley Prick, Mrs. John Blakemore, and Mrs. Janie Hooker. The organization, composed of fourteen members, was known as the Philharmonic Club. Its existence was of short duration for, on October 12, 1922, another club with two departments, study and choral, was formed and christened the Music Club of Corinth. Mrs. Gilbert Henry became its first president, and during her administration the club launched into a study of early American music, melody of the South, and opera, and presented some creditable operettas. Mrs. Henry is a graduate of Bush Temple Conservatory, Chicago, and was music instructor in the Corinth public schools for several years.

Mrs. Henry was succeeded by Mrs. John Blakemore, who presided from 1924 to 1926. During her regime the club united its efforts with the National Federation of Music Clubs through the Mississippi unit of that organization, and the State Course of Music was then adopted and has since been followed. At the same period the name was changed to Philharmonic Club. The accomplishments and benefactions of this organization, as a whole, were too numerous to record here, but there came a time when it seemed expedient to form two branches, working separately, hence the Beethoven Club and the Corinth Music Club.

The Corinth Music Club fully lives up to its motto - "Music for all" - putting on many musical programs for public enjoyment and supporting a choral club, with Mrs. Jane Hooker as director.

(1) Mrs. Clyde Parker, Corinth, Miss.

Its officers for 1936-37 are Mrs. Herbert Denton, president; Mrs. James Pryor, first vice-president; Mrs. C. L. Summers, second vice-president; Mrs. J. Y. Bell, secretary; Mrs. James Biggers, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Ed Byrnes, treasurer; Mrs. Jack Throckmorton, junior councellor; Mrs. Chad Archer, historian; Mrs. Jane Hooker, librarian and choral chairman; Mrs. George Purvis, pianist.

The officers of the Beethoven Club are Mrs. Garner Byars, president; Mrs. W. L. Stroup, vice-president; Mrs. Frank Hughes, recording secretary; Mrs. E. E. Sutton, treasurer; Mrs. Sidney Davis, parliamentarian; Mrs. Mary Kendrick, current event reporter; Mrs. Hubert Jones, pianist; Miss Barbara Hill, opera study leader; Miss Elizabeth Hamlin, junior counsellor.

The Beethoven Club had two state officers within its membership in 1936, Mrs. W. L. Stroup, Chairman National Biennial, and Mrs. Frank Hughes, Extension Chairman.

This club has an opera study division, also a Beethoven Ensemble, and sponsors many public programs, bringing noted artists to the local platform, as well as participating in National Music Week affairs. Miss Elizabeth Hamlin very ably directs the Junior Beethoven Auxiliary, with its thirty members. (1)

MRS. A. L. FARTHING, one of Corinth's outstanding pianists and teachers, attended the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, the College of Music in Chicago, and studied pipe organ under the famous Dr. Hennington. She holds a professor's degree of music for life and has been an instructor for twenty years. (2)

MRS. HEBER HAYNES graduated at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music and afterward studied pipe organ under Lois Maer and Adolph Steuterman, both of Memphis, Tennessee. She plays the organ at the First Presbyterian Church, and also teaches piano. (3)

MRS. JANE RAY ROBERTSON, pianist and instructor, was reared in Corinth. Her earliest instruction was received from Mrs. A. L. Farthing, and she later studied under Franciszon Zachara at Brenan Conservatory of Music, and under Otto Pffertson, noted composer. (4)

(1) Ethel Geisler, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Mrs. A. L. Farthing, Corinth, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Helen Haynes, Corinth, Miss.
(4) Mrs. Jane Ray Robertson, Corinth, Miss.

THOMAS NICHOLS, though only a very young man, is recognized locally as an unusual pianist, having won several honors in musical contests. He was placed first in the Starkville Field Meet, third in the State Federated club as pianist, and second on Leo Kahn's Program over WMC, Memphis, Tennessee. He has also played several times on Enoch Walton's Program over WREC, Memphis. (1)

A group of six musicians constitute the WALTER McCORD FAMILY, the oldest of whom has attained a near-eminent place in the field of organ music. He first received training in Corinth, which was followed by work at Cumberland University Lebanon, Tennessee, and at the Conservatory of Music at Nashville, Tennessee. He finished in pipe organ, choir directing, and sacred music at the Union Theological Seminary in New York City, and is now (1936) serving the Presbyterian church at Plattsburg, New York, as organist. The youngest is a junior in high school, playing the clarinet and the saxaphone in the orchestra. (2)

MRS. GILBERT HENRY who assisted in organizing the Corinth Music Club and served as its first president, 1922-24, is a graduate at the Bush Temple Conservatory, Chicago.

Besides being instructor of music in the public schools of Corinth for a number of years, she served as organist for a long time at the Fillmore Street Presbyterian Church. (3)

MRS. W. L. STROUP, first vice-president of the Mississippi Federation of Music Clubs and first vice-president of the Beethoven Music Club in Corinth, is an accomplished pianist and organist, having played in the different churches of Corinth for several years. She began her music career at the age of ten, finishing at Martha Washington in Virginia, under Ziesberg (a German), and played first piano in the Symphony there. (4)

MRS. J. Y. BELL, present (1936) instructor of music in the West Corinth public school, is quite versatile, being both a reader and musician. Her early musical training was received at the Baptist Woman's College, Lexington, Missouri, and later she studied music and expression under Enis Roy Fulton at Kansas City and was awarded a diploma in expression at Ottawa Baptist University, Ottawa, Kansas. She is chairman of the Shakespeare Club and a member of the Corinth Music Club. (5)

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(1) Thomas Nichols, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Ethel Geisler, Corinth, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Gilbert Henry, Corinth, Miss.
(4) Mrs. W. L. Stroup, Corinth, Miss.
(5) Mrs. J. Y. Bell, Corinth, Miss.

MRS. GARNER BYARS, president of the Beethoven Club and pianist at the Baptist church, finished her work in piano at Martha Washington College, Virginia, where she studied under George Moore.

MRS. JACK THOROCKMORTON has been music director in Corinth public schools for several years, and also serves as junior counselor to the Corinth Music Club.

ALLEN McCLURE, lyric baritone and member of the Beethoven Club, won first place at the State Federation of music clubs in 1936. The award was a scholarship in Chicago, where he studied voice in 1936.

MRS. LEMASTER, local musician of unusual talent, had training under Mrs. Thomas Johnson, of Corinth, Ada Wallace Moore, of Grenada, and Professor W. H. B. Barnes, San Antonia, Texas.

HOWARD COCHRAN, native musician, is now (1936) singing over station WSM, Nashville, Tennessee, and is teaching the commercial course at the Fume-Fogg High School while in Nashville.

MRS. AMMA ORVILLE LIDDEN brings to Corinth laurels justly merited. After studying voice in Mrs. Cabell's School, Washington, D. C., at "The Castle" in Tarrytown, New York, at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, Massachusetts, and under Herman de Vines in the Musical College in Chicago, Illinois, she sang the role of Marguerite of Faust renown. She is a charter member of the Corinth Music Club. (1)

JEROME ROBERTSON, while not a native of Alcorn County, brings much pleasure to the community in his chosen field as an instructor of voice. He opened a studio in Corinth in 1933, dividing time between this place and Memphis, Tennessee. He directs the High School Glee Club and has charge of the choir of the First Presbyterian Church. After working ten years under Enrico Rosetti, noted Italian singer in New York City, Robertson sang for five years in Ziegfield's Follies. He sand the lead in Rose Marie and was with the original production of Cocoanuts. (2)

MRS. C. F. GILBERT is a gifted singer, as is attested by the fact that she was chosen to broadcast over WLAC, Nashville, Tennessee, during "Mississippi Week," sponsored by the State Board of Development in September, 1928. Again

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(1) Mrs. Amma O. Lidden, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Jerome Robertson, Corinth, Miss.

She brought honor to Corinth by winning the state loving cup awarded to the best soloist by the Mississippi Federation of Music Clubs in April, 1929, at Meridian. (1)

MRS. JANE HOOKER, a singer of note, is choral chairman of the Corinth Music Club and was choir director at the Methodist church for several years. Her voice was first trained in Gainesville Seminary, Gainesville, Georgia, and later she continued her study at the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Massachusetts. (2)

MRS. THOMAS JOHNSTON (deceased) was a charter member of the Corinth Music Club and director of the choir at the Fillmore Street Presbyterian Church for years. She also taught private classes in voice and expression in Corinth for more than twenty years, and her memory will live long in the hearts of those who knew her. (3)

MRS. O. C. MEEKS, singer, served as president of the Philharmonic Club from 1926 to 1928. She received her voice training at Mississippi Synodical College, Holly Springs, and under J. Harry Wheeler, in New York. (4)

Corinth High School has a twelve-piece orchestra directed by Marvin Hale; he also directs a junior club of one hundred members.

The glee club of the school is composed of one hundred voices, directed by Jerome Robertson, of Memphis and Corinth.

MRS. DAVE PALMER, member of the Corinth Music Club, studied violin under Blanche Potts, Ottawa, Kansas, and later pursued her work at Chautauqua, New York, and under Joseph Cortese, Memphis, Tennessee.

Other local violinists are Elizabeth Conn, George Purvis, and Robert Lidden, the latter being outstanding for his beautiful technique. He received early instructions from Mrs. Stovall, of Okolona, Mississippi, later studying under Joseph Cortese, Memphis, Tennessee.

MRS. FLORENCE RUGG ELLIS was born at Pierre, South Dakota, of talented parents. Her father was a musical director and played several instruments, and her mother was an accomplished musician. It is no wonder then that, with this inheritance, she should develop into a composer. Her lyric, "He Knows," was published by Whitmark, and was followed

(1) Ethel Geisler, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Jane Hooker, Corinth, Miss.
(3) Ethel Geisler, Corinth, Miss.
(4) Mrs. O. C. Meeks, Corinth, Miss.

by "Angel Mother," "My Song of Love to You," and many other hymns. Her work includes five differenty types of composition and has been used on composer's hour at the State Convention of Mississippi Federation of Music Clubs. Enoch Walton, prominent musician and radio artist of Memphis, Tennessee, presented a program of her songs over WMC, Memphis, the numbers being sung by Mrs. Louise Whitten and Jerome Robertson. (1)

EVERETT NIBERT, Corinth musician, received his training at Kansas State Teachers College, Hays, Kansas, and played in orchestras throughout the middle west. (2)

In The Realm of Art

MRS. ONIE POTTS is a talented artist of this county, doing special work in sign painting, poster making, house plans, and costume designing. She taught free-hand drawing and clay modeling in connection with primary work for fifteen years. (3)

Following graduation from the Corinth city schools, WILBUR ARMISTEAD studied art one year under M. F. Abt of Tech High School in Memphis, Tennessee, and from this she determined to plunge deeper into the venture of becoming an artist. In 1926 she entered the Art Institute in Chicago, where she spent two busy years, which proved to be the most delightful challenging years of her experience, as she has stated. At the end of this period, though she was awarded the "James Nelson Raymond Scholarship," she was unable to return to Chicago. However, she continued her work - painting, sketching, and teaching. In the fall of 1934 she entered Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee, for the primary purpose of attaining a B. S. degree, and while there had work in the art department. (4)

DR. C. C. GAISSER, physician, artist, and soldier, and one of Corinth's outstanding citizens, was born in Cherokee, Alabama, February 12, 1893. His great-grandfather was born about 1795 and lived in Wurtenburg, Germany, until 1812, when he came to the United States and married an American girl in 1820. He settled at Margerum, Alabama. The Gaissers have owned and lived on this same land ever since 1815. Dr. Gaisser received his early schooling at Cherokee; finishing high school at Russellville, Alabama, he enlisted in the regular army in 1911 and saw active service on the Mexican border on Old Mexico in 1915, and 1916 and part of 1917,

(1) Mrs. Florence Rugg Ellis, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Ethel Geisler, Corinth, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Onie Potts, Corinth, Miss.
(4) Miss Wilbur Armistead, Corinth, Miss.

engaging in desultory skirmishes along the Rio Grande and in Old Mexico 1916-1917. He sailed for France, June 3, 1917, as first sergeant in Company F, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, being commissioned lieutenant on May 13, 1918. He was wounded and awarded the French Cross of War (original records now in his possession). Dr. Gaisser was appointed staff artist for department G-S, Pershing's Headquarters, December 1919, and was later sent to Paris, France, to study art at A. E. F. Art Training center. He was married in Paris, May 1, 1919, and returned to United States in July, 1919, bringing with him his French bride. After his discharge from the army in August of the same year, he entered the Palmer School of Chiropractic, graduating in 1924. Dr. Gaisser came to Corinth and opened private practice, where he is (1936) engaged in his profession. His oil paintings are outstanding; he also does water color, pen and ink, and charcoal sketches.

His oil paintings include the following subjects: Portraits - Dr. L. W. Worsham, deceased; Abraham Lincoln, owned by the Lincoln Chicropractic College, Indianapolis, Indiana; Simon H. Rubel, in Masonic Lodge Hall, Meridian; Hollis W. Gaisser, owned by the artist; Dr. Chipps, Wichita, Kansas, brother of Dr. H. D. Chips, of Corinth, portrait owned by Simon Rubel; Abe Rubel, Mrs. Abe Rubel, both deceased, portraits owned by Simon Rubel. Landscapes - pastoral scene, "Cows in a Brook," owned by Mrs. J. N. Claitt, Memphis, Tennessee; "Grand Canal at Venice" (a copy), owned by Mrs. James Prior, Corinth. Still life - "Magnolia Branch," owned by Dr. D. W. Hamerick, Corinth; pen and ink sketch - "Scotties," owned by Mrs. Ike Rubel, Corinth. (1)

DR. A. D. TOWNE, of Corinth, received his instruction in painting from a private artist, Miss Lillie Maine, Portage, Wisconsin, and later at the State Normal School at Whitewater, Wisconsin, Stout Institute, Menomonia, Wisconsin, and Kirksville State Teachers College, Kirkville, Missouri, where he received his B. A. degree. He taught in the latter college for nine years, holding the chair of manual arts. After graduating from the College of Osteopathy and Surgery, Kirksville, Missouri, in 1917, he carried his love for painting to his new location at Corinth, where he worked in a private studio at odd hours, while practicing his profession of osteopathy. Dr. Towne has done some portraits but his best canvasses are "The Battle of Kirkville," "The Boyhood Home of Drs. Grim and Grim on the Charitan Hills," "Autumn in Missouri," "Morning at Liddon's Lake," "Afternoon at Liddon's Lake," "A Day at Berry's Lake," and "Road in Mississippi,"

(1) Dr. C. C. Gaisser, Corinth, Miss.

all originals. (1)

Old Portraits and Rare Paintings

In many homes of the county are old family portraits and rare paintings. Among the owners and portraits are Mrs. J. H. Lide, 1217 Filmore Street, who owns a portrait in oil of Dr. Henry DuBose, done by John Scarborough in Sumpter, South Carolina, in 1841; a minature in ivory of William Miller, by John Scarborough; a silhouette of Louise Elizabeth DuBose in 1834, made by Mary Honeywell. It will be interesting to note that the artist had no arms and cut this silhouette by holding the scissors in her mouth, and autographed the picture with her toes. Mrs. Lide also has two Indian ink minatures executed by Scarborough, the famous painter.

Mrs. Harry Small, of Corinth, owns portraits of William Green Campbell, Annie Brotherton Campbell, and Charles Gaston, painted by F. A. C. Nelson during the period of 1883-85.

Mrs. L. W. Worsham, of Corinth, owns a dauerreotype of Thomas and Mary Bull in a mother-of-pearl holder, which was made in 1811.

Mrs. Russell Dance, of Corinth, owns a painting of Lord W. Russell and family. The picture shows him bidding his family farewell before going to his execution, which was ordered by Charles II, King of England. He was an ancestor of the famous Revolutionary soldier, Lieutenant Colonel James Wright Russell.

Mrs. Mary Kendrick, of Corinth, owns paintings on glass of Young Napoleon, Eliza and Martha, also a portrait of Rev. (Elder) Aleck Kendrick, painted in Louisville, Kentucky, during the 1840's.

Mrs. H. M. McAmis, of Corinth, owns a portrait of Col-James McCord, painted in 1821 (artist unknown).

Mrs. Fayette Williams, Jr., of Corinth, has daguerreotypes of William Burr Walker and Morgan Ross, which are over one hundred years old. (2)

Sculpture

As in many of the Southern states, Mississippi statuary

(1) Dr. A. D. Towne, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Records compiled by Corinth Chapter D. A. R., Corinth, Miss.

is found in her capital, in her cemeteries, and in her National Park at Vicksburg; but there is also in nearly every county seat a fine Confederate monument. It seems that the people of the state are usually impressed to express their feelings in lasting stone only when they have made some sacrifice or have experienced some loss that they feel an urge to immortalize. Thus the War between the States, which brought so much of glory and sorrow, has been the source of high inspiration for these beautiful monuments erected by the children of those who struggled, suffered, and gave their lives on Mississippi soil. So it is in Alcorn County that many monuments to soldiers are found in the National Cemetery at Corinth, but only one in the city. (1)

This artistic piece of statuary stands in the courthouse yard at Corinth, and represents Colonel Rogers; the erection of the memorial was sponsored by the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the United Veterans of the Confederacy. It was originally dedicated by relatives of Colonel Rogers who lived at Fort Robinette, Texas. It was first located on the site where Colonel Rogers was killed during the battle of Corinth, but later removed to its present site. This statue stands as a monument to the memory of a hero who gave his life for his country. (2)

Handicraft

Mississippi is a rich field for the collection of handicraft of the pioneer period, as well as that of the primitive people - the Indians - who were the first dwellers in the Valley of the Mississippi. In the Indian mounds, which are scattered over this state, many artistic and beautiful relics showing ingenious handiwork have been found. Basketry among these pre-historic people was a great work of art. This basket work was done by the Indian women, who often used their teeth and finger nails, as well as stone knives and owl bones in their work. The baskets thus made were used for many purposes and were artistically decorated.

The handiwork of the pioneer was weaving and needlecraft. The art of weaving has very nearly disappeared, having been superseded by factory products. There are still to be found in old Colonial homes many beautiful coverlets, fine needlecraft, and patch work made by pioneers in days before the War between the States, which are greatly prized by those who own them.

Mississippi is not lacking in the modern exponent of

(1) Cantry V. Sutton, History of Art in Mississippi.
(2) Records compiled by Corinth Chapter D. A. R., Corinth, Miss.

simple yet beautiful forms of household art, and Alcorn County has its share of gifted artists in handicrafts of various kinds. The art of homemaking, knitting, crocheting, sewing, manual training in woodwork, and many other forms of handicraft are taught in the schools of the county. In the state institutions this handicraft is carried on as occupational therapy and has been a great aid to the patients in keeping busy their mind and hands in worthwhile things. (1)

Wood-carving

E. S. Lancaster, wood-carver, was born in Indiana on March 26, 1850, and lived there until sixty-five years old, at which time he moved to Alcorn County. He is a genius for, without training, he has produced many beautiful articles with only pieces of wood and pen-knife.

One of his most unique carvings is a study of the three martyred presidents - Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield, and William McKinley. The likeness of these men appear in natural color; that is, the eyes are blue, which effect is brought about in five different kinds of natural wood without paint or stain. The eagle, flags, and scroll, which appear at the top, are shaped from one piece of Michigan pine, while the eagle's eye is made of vanzanita wood, procured from an elevation of five thousand feet on the side of Mt. Lowe, in California.

Michigan pine (forty years old) is used in the faces of McKinley and Lincoln, while the hair, beard, and eyes are of Buckeye wood, also forty years old. The pupils of the eyes are of black rubber.

Poplar, ninety-five years old, and grown in Indiana, is used in the figure of Garfield; the shirt and collar are made of black walnut from a music case which is 235 years old, purchased from McKeever, of Jonesboro, Indiana, the coat and tie of McKinley and Garfield are of walnut from a table 130 years old, bought from Joseph Hill, of Jonesboro, Indiana. Carved directly above each figure are soldiers, guns, and cannons. In each corner of the frame, which is made of very old black walnut, are the words, "United States."

Mr. Lancaster, eighty-three years of age, was assisted in developing this piece of work by his daughter, Mrs. Ida Miller Suitor, and it took them one year to complete it, often working until midnight. Mr. Lancaster

(1) Cantry V. Sutton, History of Art in Mississippi.

says he was once offered $50,000 for the carving.

Mrs. Suitor is truly her father's own daughter, and has done most excellent wood-carving. Among her subjects are a likeness of herself, made at the age of twenty-seven, and one of her husband, Harvey Miller. The easel which holds this picture is decorated with a moon, an owl, and a bird with a twig of natural flowers and leaves in its mouth. The material is Georgia pine.

Mr. Lancaster has other beautiful pieces of wood carving, among them is one of Christ; another is a life sized statue of President Jefferson Davis. The latter was adjudged one of the finest works of art at the World's Fair in Chicago, where it won a blue ribbon. (1)

Architecture

Thomas H. Johnston, Jr., is a well-known architect of Alcorn County. Although he is just starting out in his profession, he has designed some very beautiful homes in Corinth, among them being the homes of Otis Spain, Dr. D. W. Hamrick, R. E. Price, Adolph Rubel, B. T. Whitefield, also Biggersville Consolidated School at Biggersville, and Glendale Consolidated School at Glens.

Mr. Johnston, born and reared in Corinth, received his early education in the city schools. After his graduation from the city schools he spent two years at Mississippi State College in 1923-25. He later finished in the University of Pennsylvania, where he spent five years and received his B. S. degree in architecture. In 1929 he won the Walter Cope Memorial Prize in competition with seventeen others.

He started to work in Knoxville, Tennessee, with Barber and Murrey also with W. A. Rutherford, Jr., of Knoxville.

In 1932 he opened his own office in Corinth and has made a record in his profession. (2)

Landscaping

The United States National Cemetery is beautifully located one-half mile east of Corinth in sight of the Mobile and Ohio and Illinois Central railroads. It contains

(1) E. S. Lancaster, Rienzi, Miss.
(2) Thomas Johnson, Jr., Corinth, Miss.

twenty-five acres and has two entrance gates - one on the south side, and one on the north side. A wide driveway of white gravel, lined on either side with cedars, maples, and elms, divides the ground into equal parts. Crowning the highest point in a circle surrounded by a wide roadway ringed with evergreens. In the center of this circle the flagstaff is planted, and here the Stars and Stripes float from the rising until the setting of the sun.

Two heavy sledge guns, with their breech ends set in solid blocks of granite, point to the sky flanking the circle thirty yards away. Walks, straight and serpentine, diverge in various directions and give access to all parts of the holy place. Trees, singly or in groups, adorn the grounds and a carpet of green grass, smooth-mown and as soft as a persian rug, covers the earth beneath.

Flowering shrubs bloom in rich profusion and, in season, fill the air with perfume, while the songs of the mocking bird, the oriole, and the thrush break the stillness. Rustic seats are scattered under the verdant branches, and near the front gate stands a white pavilion. A lodge occupies the southeast corner of the enclosure and a substantial brick wall, with a square-cut bois d' arc hedge inside, surrounds the grounds.

The cemetery is laid out in sections for the several states. On one of the guns is a bronze shield bearing the coat of arms of the United States and, in raised letters, this inscription: "Corinth Cemetery."

At the head of each known grave a neat white marble headstone has been placed, giving the name and state of the soldier who sleeps there. These stones are about two feet high and eight inches square, with the number on the top. Stone columns, six feet high, surmounted by a round shot, mark off the cemetery in sections of the states.

Here rest the remains of more than six thousand Union soldiers from 273 regiments of fifteen states. In recent years World War veterans have been buried in this beautiful spot. (1)

SHILOH NATIONAL PARK

Corinth is the gateway to Shiloh the beautiful! Shiloh,

(1) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., July 11, 1884.

where a bloody battle was fought within twenty miles of Corinth, and the maneuvers of contending armies gravitated around the environs of that city.

The Battle of Shiloh took place April 6 and 7, 1862, on the west bank of the Tennessee River, in Hardin County, Tennessee. Soldiers from twenty-one states engaged in this frightful conflict, in which the casualties approximated twenty thousand killed and wounded. Shiloh closed the wonderful life of Albert Sydney Johnston and opened the career of General Ulysses S. Grant.

The United States Government has made this renowned battlefield a memorial park, on which it has spent more than $1,000,000. The park contains 3,600 acres and twenty-seven miles of historic driveways. Woods, trees, fields, springs, and ponds, associated with the titanic struggle, are being preserved and protected. Battle lines, marking the movements of both armies of 100,000 men, have been so clearly designated that any visitor may trace each evolution. Tablets indicate the sites of camps, and 250 mounted cannon set on knolls and ridges show where the batteries of the Blue and Gray were mounted. One large tablet marks the spot where was established the first tent field-hospital ever used for treatment of wounded on the battlefield.

One hundred twenty-eight monuments have been erected by the people of the North and South to commemorate the service and sacrifice of their soldiers. Perhaps the most beautiful of these are the Confederate, Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin monuments, considered by many to be the handsomest group of monuments in the United States. The unveiling of the Confederate monument in 1917 attracted the largest gathering ever assembled at Shiloh since the soldiers were there in 1862.

The Administration Building houses the office of park superintendent and a museum of interesting relics taken from the battlefield and from Indian mounds in the park. (1)

CORINTH C. C. C. CAMP is located on the Shiloh road, about three miles from Corinth, in Alcorn County. This camp holds first place in a sub-division of sixty-eight camps, having a capacity of two hundred men. Camp work consists in maintaining and beautifying Shiloh Road a federal highway

(1) Mrs. Madge Ray Everett, Article, Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss.

from Corinth to Shiloh National Military Park, which is now being transformed into a scenic highway. The project classed under three departments - landscaping, construction, and forestry.

The camp buildings, which consist of a superintendent's office, two dwellings for camp officers, a new garage, a dining hall, recreation hall (with library and postoffice), supply houses, laundry, infirmary, work shops, and tool houses were replaced according to blue prints furnished by the government. The grounds were landscaped by Bourland Sherwood, architect and landscape artist, assisted by the camp personnel.

Grass plots surrounded by graveled driveways are outlined with rustic curbs of green creosoted poles about six inches high and three feet apart. The plots are sodded with grasses and adorned with roses and shrubs, artistically arranged. Over $100 worth of flower seed and $50 worth of roses were planted in the spring of 1936. On one plot is a beautiful flower garden; on another, a baseball diamond.

Between the barrack houses are graveled avenues, and everywhere the grounds are clean and well kept. The superintendent's office, an attractive white building, is located on top of a beautiful sodded mound down to the highway. At one side of the office building is the driveway and the entrance to the camp. (1)

The Federal Highway from Corinth Military Park, known as the SHILOH ROAD, extends for about twenty-three miles, about seven miles of it being in Alcorn County. Its right-of-way is forty-eight feet wide and the concrete eighteen feet wide. The banks on both sides are cut, worked down, and graded. The C. C. C. men, with shovels, picks, rakes, and wheelbarrows do the fine grading by hand and bring the banks to uniform slope, after which they are sodded with Bermuda, or seeded with grass. White guard-rails encircle the curves to warn unwary moterists.

All original trees were preserved and wherever possible others were added. Forth thousand plants were put out on the shoulders of this road during the construction. Wild and native shrubs serve their decoration purpose.

In addition, the C. C. C. boys have built more than

(1) Superintendent of C. C. C. Camp, Corinth, Miss.

two miles of guard-rails, with graveled drives that reach all homes along the road, and at all roads coming into this highway. They are sub-draining the road and erecting new mail boxes.

A newly-constructed telephone line, which is owned and maintained by the Government at no expense to the people, connects Shiloh with Corinth along this road. (1)

The outstanding flower garden in Corinth is owned by MILTON RUBEL, whose long experience has made him a noted authority on horticulture. He sometimes consents to talk before garden clubs of the south and at Mississippi State College. This progressive and artistic gentleman imported thousands of bulbs from Europe, arranging his gardens most attractively in various shaped beds and plots of different kinds. Next to the street are multi-colored beds of iris, with tulips, daisies, poppies in every conceivable variety and shade, which contribute to make the Rubel gardens the show place of Corinth. Mr. Rubel's exhibits at the Tri-States flower shows have won many prizes. (2)

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Bell, Mrs. J. Y.	Corinth, Miss.
Byars, Garner	Corinth, Miss.
Bynum, Mrs. Joe V.	Corinth, Miss.
Ellis, W. L.	Corinth, Miss.
Farthing, Mrs. A. L.	Corinth, Miss.
Gaisser, Dr. C. C.	Corinth, Miss.
Geisler, Miss Ethel	Corinth, Miss.
Haynes, Mrs. J. H.	Corinth, Miss.
Henry, Mrs. G. T.	Corinth, Miss.
Hooker, Mrs. Jane	Corinth, Miss.
Hoskins, Mrs. Mary Inge	Florence, Ala.
Johnston, Thomas H., Jr.,	Corinth, Miss.
Jones, Jameson	Corinth, Miss.
Kendrick, Mrs. Mary	Corinth, Miss.
Lancaster, E. S.	Rienzi, Miss.
Liddon, Mrs. R. C.	Corinth, Miss.
Meeks, O. C.	Corinth, Miss.
Nichols, Mrs. Thomas	Corinth, Miss.
Parker, Mrs. Clyde	Corinth, Miss.
Potts, Mrs. Onie	Corinth, Miss.
Price, Mrs. Ewlyn	Corinth, Miss.
Robertson, Mrs. Jane Ray	Corinth, Miss.
Robertson, Jerome	Corinth, Miss.
Rubel, Milton	Corinth, Miss.
Stewart, Mrs. W. A.	Rienzi, Miss.
Stroup, Mrs. W. L.	Corinth, Miss.
Suitor, Mrs. Ida Miller	Rienzi, Miss.
Superintendent of CCC Camp	Corinth, Miss.
Towne, Dr. A. D.	Corinth, Miss.

(1) Superintendent of C. C. C. Camp, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Milton Rubel, Corinth, Miss.

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Chapter XV

AGRICULTURE

Number and Value of Farms

Agriculture is the principal source of livelihood in Alcorn County, and a very large per cent of the people live on the products from the farm; some receive cash from the sale of farm products.

The farming situation in this vicinity has changed for the better during recent years. A progressive organization of interested citizens from Corinth and vicinity, known as the Mississippi-Tennessee Dairy Association, began a movement in 1927 to build up the dairy industry and to that end pure bred Jerseys have been imported and distributed throughout the district. The result has been a real development not only of dairy cows and dairies, but of diversified farming. A live county agent with a sound program of development has rendered fine service.

Population of the county in 1930 was 23,653, of which 19,523 were white, and 4,130 were Negroes; colored population being 17.5 per cent of the total.

The area of county is 386 square miles or 247,040 acres.

Number of farms in county (1935 farm census), 2,958; average size each farm, 71.5 acres. Total acres in all farms of pasture in the county, 211,587.

Value of all farmland, including building and improvements (1935 farm census), $3,226,247; average value per acre, including improvements, $15.25; average value of each firm, $1.091. Livestock in county (January 1, 1935, farm census), horses and colts over three months old, 656; mules and colts over three months old, 4,169; cattle over three months old, 12,702 head; cows and heifers, two years and over, 7,544. In 1934, 6,610 cows milked produced 2,279,400 gallons of milk; hogs and pigs numbered 6,419.

Crop yield in 1834: acres in corn, 33,282; bushels produced, 563,423; Irish potatoes, 470 acres produced 26,653 bushels; sweet potatoes, 649 acres produced 52,652 bushels; hay and forage, 10,454 acres produced 11,615 tons hay.

Value of 1936 Crop

The value of the 1936 crop, as estimated by State Department of Agriculture and other high authorities, is as follows:

Cotton, 12,602 bales, $1,128,850; corn, $567,002; other crops, $343,406; livestock, $445,151. Total $2,484,409. (1)

The soil is being improved on a few farms by an improved system of drainage, application of barnyard manure, and commercial fertilizer; crop rotation, growth of legumes, and cover crops, and use of better methods in cultivation. Most of those who practice crop rotation use the above mentioned aids to better farming.

Winter cover-crops are coming into favor. Probably ten per cent of the farm owners who operate their own farms plant cover crops on at least a part of their land. Few of the tenants make use of the cover crops, their idea being to get all they can from the soil with a minimum of work and expense, and with little interest in soil improvement. This condition does not exist, however, where there is close co-operation between landlord and tenant.

At least ninety per cent of all commercial fertilizer used in the county bears the analysis 4-8-4. It seems that farmers buy this particular kind through custom, or habit. Very little nitrate of soda is used as side dressing, most of it being used in mixed form. (2)

The price of fertilizer and the low selling price of farm products, together with the uncertainty as to the outcome of government control of cotton production, have made the farmers hesitant about buying commercial fertilizer.

Cover crops are now grown to a great extent, but on farms where dairying is practiced, there is a growing tendency toward cover crops as a winter pasture and a soil

(1) U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1936.
(2) R. H. Rigby, county agent, Corinth, Miss.

builder. Except on farms operated by the owners, there has been little interest manifested in these crops. Some grow oats, vetch, and Austrian peas as a cover crop and have found them quite profitable.

Replanting open land to forest is one of the best methods of building up soil in this county. The force of falling water is first checked by the dense forest growth of trees and lower vegetation. A thick carpet of leaves and twigs slowly filters the water down into the soil.

Terracing the fields is another means of building soil. These fields produce better crops because they hold more moisture and slow down the water run so that it does not carry away so much rich topsoil.

The leading crops in Alcorn County are corn, cotton, sweet potatoes, all kinds of hay, sorghum, and peanuts. Other crops are grown but these are the leading ones.

Most of the corn is pulled at harvest time and is carried directly to the cribs for storage and used for home consumption.

Cotton is picked, ginned, and compressed in the county and then shipped to distant markets.

Peanuts are grown only for home consumption. The county produces about 2,600 bushels annually.

Every year more than 25,000 gallons of sorghum syrup are produced, but no sugarcane syrup is made here. Approximately 500 tons of sorghum are made into silage each year. (1)

Early History of Agriculture

The first settlers in America found the natives practicing a rude sort of agriculture. When the oak leaves had become as large as a mouse's ear, the planting season began. The women scratched the ground with a sharpened stick or with the shoulder bone of a deer and planted their corn, beans, and squashes. When the corn was a hand's breath above the ground, they began the cultivation, keeping the soil loosened and free from weeds. There were three plantings of corn--in April, May, and June. The April planting was ready to eat in August; the May planting in September; and the June planting was harvested in October and stored for winter. The European methods, with which

(1) Comptons Pictured Encyclopedia, Vol.A, p. 48.

the colonists were familiar, were ill-suited to conditions in the New World. If the Indian had not come to the help of the white man he would, undoubtedly, have starved in a land of plenty. In time, however, American methods of farming came to be a combination of European and native Indian practice. (1)

History Of Cotton Culture

Over four hundred years before the birth of Christ, the Greek historian, Herodotus, wrote about a marvelous land in Asia from which travelers returned with stories of a tree that bore wool exceeding in goodness and beauty the wool of any sheep. The fleece-bearing tree that created such interest was a species of the wonderful plant known as cotton, and from whose fibers much of the clothing of the world today is made, and whose seed furnish food for man, beast, and soil.

The oldest cotton producing country is India, where it has been grown since beyond the memory of man. Cotton was also used at an early date in China and Egypt. Columbus found it in the West Indies and his successors found it in Mexico, Peru, and North America. The United States started to grow it about two hundred years ago.

Cotton has been used as a textile from ancient times, but the manufacture of cotton goods was not begun in Europe until the tenth century, when it was introduced into Spain by the Moors. In 1790, Samuel Slater, an Englishman, started a mill for cotton spinning at Pawtucket, Rhode Island. (2)

Negro slaves were first brought to Jamestown in 1619. In the South, after the invention of the cotton-gin, there was a great and constantly concreasing demand for slaves, who were employed profitably on the larger cotton plantations. The raising of cotton made slavery more necessary to the South. After the invention of the cotton-gin by Eli Whitney, cotton raising became a profitable business in the South, and Negro slaves were in great demand on cotton plantations.

Ever since Spanish times the growing of cotton has been steadily increasing in importance in Mississippi. At first cotton was grown on small patches of land, but with the invention of the cotton-gin and the introduction of slave labor, it became practical to grow large crops.

(1) R. H. Rigby, county agent, Corinth, Miss.
(2) The World Book, p. 1709;
R. H. Rigby, county agent, Corinth, Miss.

One important step in building up a new prosperity for Mississippi was the development of the rich Delta lands. Here the soil was ideal for cotton growing. Many Mississippi planters established plantations on these rich lands and sent their slaves there to live and work. Few of the white men went there themselves. The wealthy plantation owners had hundred of slaves and, as the cotton industry continued to grow, they became richer and richer. The growing of cotton became a most important industry and the demand grew for thousands of Negro slaves to labor in the fields. At present, production of cotton in the Mississippi Delta section is done largely by Negroes, descendants of the slaves. Alcorn County had many slaves, and today there are still a few former slaves in the county. (1)

Modern methods of cultivation tend to reduce the cost of production of cotton. Modern farm machinery, implements, and tractors are the main factors in this. With modern cultivators, one man with from four to twelve mules can do the work which formerly required from four to twelve men. On lands where the use of tractors is impractical, the cost of production can still be reduced by the use of improved modern cultivators.

A heavy duty tractor may replace twelve mules, thus speeding up soil preparation with only a small percentage of men required with small power units. Three men and three tractors, with four-row cultivators, even while the crop is small, can do more work than fourteen men and fourteen mules with one-mule units, and more than twice as much after the cotton is large enough to permit running in second gear. This may look revolutionary, but it is the simple evolution which has taken place in the cotton growing sections during the past ten years.

The approximate annual cotton yield in Alcorn County is 182 pounds of lint per acre. The yield in bales for 1936 was 12,606; for 1937 it was 16,418.

Harvesting and picking cotton in this section is done almost entirely by hand, but mechanical pickers are on the market and may yet be perfected.

Wagons laden with cotton from the fields are carried to the cotton-gin. There the seeds are removed; the fleece or lint is carried by machinery into great presses, where it it made into bales. The bales are wrapped in bagging and

(1) Ashley's American History (students reference work), p. 339.
Pearl Vivian Guyton, The History of Mississippi, pp. 144-56.

bound with iron bands. It is then sent to the cotton mills.

Cotton is classed according to staple, there being many different kinds or types of cotton. The most common type grown in Alcorn County is the common, or short staple, which grows on upland soil.

Since 1920 there has been a rapid development of co-operative marketing of raw cotton in the Southern states. This system works to the advantage of both the producer and the spinner. Alcorn County has no co-operative marketing system. (1)

Enemies of the Cotton Plant

The cotton plant has a larger list of insect enemies than any other cultivated plant. Among these are some of the most destructive pests of agriculture. The worst enemies of the cotton crop as a whole, those that appear most often and do the most damage are the bollweevil, cotton leaf worm, bollworm, red spider; and in some sections, the grasshopper.

In the United States the bollweevil has caused vast loss, as this pest now covers almost the entire cotton belt. The insect winters as an adult in sheltered places, and those that survive emerge from hibernation, and about July first attack squares and young bolls. These they puncture for feeding or for laying. Punctured squares flare open and usually fall to the ground in a few days. As the period from egg to adult is only from two to three weeks, several generations of the weevil may propogate in a single season.

The most approved method of direct control is to dust cotton plants with calcium arsenate. In fighting the bollweevil it is most important to get as early a crop of cotton as possible.

The cotton leaf worm was, until the arrival of the bollweevil, one of the most dreaded pests, but it is not known to survive the winter in the United States. The moths enter this country usually through Texas, and multiply on cotton throughout the growing season, becoming more abundant with each generation. The activity of the leaf worm varies greatly in different years, but this insect is injuriously abundant much oftener west of the Mississippi River than in the southeastern states.

(1) R. H. Rigby, county agent, Corinth, Miss.

Early broods of worms destroy the leaves of the plant and may prevent the bolls from maturing. Late broods not only "rag" the leaves but may strip every plant in a field of its leaves and squares, and eat into bolls and bark, then crawl away in search of more cotton--their only plant food. The most effective control measure is calcium arsenate at the rate of five pounds or more per acre.

The bollworm, known also as the corn ear worm and the tomato fruit worm, feeds on some seventy varieties of plants, but is most destructive to corn, cotton, tomatoes, and tobacco. Though it may severely damage cotton, its occurrence in any one district is very irregular. Early generations feed on field corn, and when this hardens in summer, the moths lay their eggs on cotton plants. Caterpillars feed only slightly on foliage, attacking the flowers or boring into squares or bolls and eating out part or all of the contents. In the cotton belt from four to six generations of the bollworm may mature each year. The insect winters as a pupa in a cell a few inches below the surface of the soil. Dusting with calcium arsenate is recommended and should be done from July 10 to August 20.

A mite, known as the red spider, has been one of the most destructive cotton pests. The first sign of mite attack is a blood-red spot on the upper surface of a leaf; infested leaves turn red or rusty, dry up, and fall; the bolls shed, and plants may die. This injury, often called "rust" by cotton planters, begins about the middle of June and may continue for about three months. Red spiders, which are barely visible to the naked eye, work on the undersides of leaves, laying their eggs there, and sucking sap. As many as seventeen generations a year have been observed. The spider has been found on almost two hundred species of plants, including garden and field crops, and weeds. Hot, dry conditions are most favorable for its rapid multiplication, and heavy rains often check the pest. As an important preventive all weeds and underbrush near a cottonfield should be cut and burned in winter or early spring. Growing weeds may be killed by spraying them with one pound of sodium arsenate in twenty gallons of water. It is possible to kill the red spider by thoroughly spraying the undersides of the leaves with certain contact insecticides, such as potassium sulphide, kerosene emulsion, or flour paste solution . Dusting cotton with finely ground sulphur, at the rate of ten pounds per acre, is recommended.

Grasshoppers have, in some years, been very destructive to cotton in this section. The eggs, laid in uncultivated ground, hatch in early spring, and the grasshoppers feed at first on grasses and weeds, but if this food fails, they may attack young corn or cotton. It has been found possible to check these insects by spraying with kerosene or crude oil.

Other pests common in cottonfields are, cotton square borer, army worm, cotton stainer, cotton plant bug, cotton dauber, garden web worm, caterpillar, cutworms; all wireworms doing more or less damage. Occasional outbreaks of one or another may call for special treatment, but ordinarily most of these miscellaneous insects are held in check incidentally by measures employed in control of the boll-weevil. (1)

Corn and Forage Crops

Corn, or maize, as it is sometimes called, is a gift of the New World to the Old. When America was discovered the Indians were cultivatihg corn, their favorite food, and so it is often called Indian corn. Columbus is said to have carried the first grains of it to Europe, and the Indians taught the colonist how to grow corn and prepare it.

Corn was such a good friend to the Indians that even the braves of the tribes joined the squaws in the harvest season to bring in and husk the corn. The Indians had many different varieties of corn, and numerous others have been developed. Now there are more than one thousand named varieties of the plant.

Today corn is one of the leading agricultural products in Alcorn County; however, most of the corn grown here is used at home for feeding livestock and for bread for the farmer. The corn is used for feeding livestock and the leaves and fodder are especially valuable when stored green in silos and allow to ferment. In 1934 there were over 6,300 acres more corn harvested in Alcorn County than in 1929. The 33,282 acres of corn harvested for all purposes in 1934 represented an increase of twenty-four per cent over the acreage in 1929.

In this county the corn crop is harvested by hand and hauled to cribs, where it is stored for use. There is no

(1) Farmers Bulletin Nos. 1691 and 1688.

marketing of corn except to local dealers. Forage crops are being grown more than in the past,as farmers are realizing the value of these as feed for cattle in the winter months. Cover crops are not grown to a great extent, but dairy farmers are realizing that these are good winter pasture and soil builders. Forage crops are grown only for home use and none for the commercial market.

Insects Injurious to Corn and Forage

The corn root aphid attacks the roots of corn, and, because it passes almost its entire life underground, its presence frequently is not suspected. It is a small, stout, soft-bodied, whitish-looking insect, and may be discovered in infested fields by pulling up the unhealthy corn plant and examining the roots and surrounding soil. This species of aphid depends entirely upon the services of a small, brown ant to secure its food and the means of surviving the winter.

One of the best ways to control the root aphid is to stir the soil thoroughly previous to planting. The object of this is to disturb the ant colonies and scatter and kill all aphids so as to enable the plant to make a substantial growth before the ant and aphid colonies can become re-established, and also to prevent a growth of weeds upon which aphids live.

Another advantageous measure which may be used is repellents, driving off the ants by use of an odorous substance offensive to them, thus preventing them from colonizing the aphids on corn roots, or forcing them from the treated fields. These materials do not destroy the ants nor the aphids, but tend to repel the ants.

Caterpillars, beetles, grasshoppers, grubs, plant lice, thrips, leaf hoppers, and plant bugs are especially destructive to seed corn in the ground, and to young corn and wheat plants. They work entirely underground and are among the most difficult to control of all the insect foes that afflict the farmer. They move actively and disappear when brought to the surface by the plow or spade. The eggs are laid in the ground, usually in sod lands, where the young worms are hatched. It takes three years for most kinds of wireworms to get their full growth and to become beetles.

The most successful methods for the control of wireworms are cultural in nature, it having been found impossible,

at least impracticable, to poison them by any known means. Deep cultivation and crop rotation are very essential measures in controlling these pests.

Fall plowing is probably the most universally beneficial practice for the control of the insect pests of cereal crops, and this measure should be adopted except where it is rendered impossible by local agricultural conditions. Crops belonging to the bean family, such as cowpeas, soy beans, clover, alfalfa, etc., may be interposed safely between sod and grain, and especially between sod and corn, in order that injury to the grain crops by these pests may be avoided.

The Hessian fly is a minute, mosquito-like fly which lays its eggs upon the leaves of the plant. These eggs hatch into little maggots that crawl down into the leaf sheaths. They live there on the plant's sap, obtaining it by absorption from the soft portions of the stem.

Next to the Hessian fly, the chinch bug is doubtless the most damaging pest to cereal crops. The adult bug, black and about one-eighth inch in length, usually bears conspicuous white wings folded over its back. The young ones are bright red and wingless. Old bugs live through the winter hidden among clumps of wild grasses, such as broom sedge, which grows abundantly in uncultivated places. They may also be found under the bark of dead trees and fence posts, under boards and logs, or in shocks of corn.

About harvest time, the bugs leave small grains and crawl over the surface of the ground to the nearest fields of corn, where they begin at once to cause severe injury. It is important that the presence of the pests be detected before they have reached the corn and, if possible, before they have started to migrate from the small grains to the corn fields.

The most effective control measure is to burn all dried grasses, in which the chinch bug winters, either late in the fall or very early in the spring.

Watchfulness is the key to success in cases of invasion by army worms, which are the young of certain moths that fly only at night. The eggs from which the army worms hatch are laid commonly on grasses or grasslike grains, and the tiny caterpillars, upon hatching, feed for several days near the ground, hidden by overhanging grasses or grains, and thus

may escape notice until nearly full grown, by which time they have become widely distributed over the infested fields.

A summary of control measures for the army worm are as follows:

(a). Watch fields of growing grass and grain carefully, especially the meadows, during the spring and early summer months, to discover the army worms before they become full grown and spread over the entire farm.

(b). Poison them by spraying crops not intended for forage with one pound of paris green to fifty gallons of water, or with two pounds of powdered lead arsenate to fifty gallons of water.

(c). In case the worms are crawling in a body, surround them with a furrow or ditch and crush them with a log-drag as they fall into it. (1)

Truck Farming

In Alcorn County truck farming is done on only a small scale; some farmers raise truck for the market, and others sell house-to-house. The major truck crops are strawberries, sweet potatoes, and Irish potatoes.

Fruits, pecans, and vegetables occupy an important part in the agricultural program, but the business of growing these crops has not been centralized; it is widespread over the area in connection with general farming. Most of the farms have a few fruit trees, raise vegetables for home use, and some have pecan trees. The high value of these products lies in the fact that they are grown for home use, and add much to the food supply of the farm.

Vegetables and Fruit Values

The 1930 census report shows fruit, pecan, and vegetable production from Alcorn County as follows:

Vegetables

Value of tomatoes	$4,191.00
Value of watermelons	5,280.00
Value of snap beans	1,114.00
Value of cabbage	367.00

(1) Farmers Bulletin Nos. 1691and 835.

Value of sweet corn	670.00
Value of green peas	885.00
Total Value in 1929	$12,507.00

Fruits and Pecans:

Lands in orchards (all kinds) in 1929		741 acres
Farms reporting		1,363
Apples	10,548 trees	9,268 bushels
Cherries	258 "	36 "
Peaches	18,515 "	9,073 "
Pears	1,698	2,943 "
Plums	1,189 "	857 "
Grapes	1,715 Vines	20,356 pounds
Pecans	233 Trees	925 "
Strawberries	5 acres	2,242 quarts. (1)

A surplus of vegetables could easily be grown on every farm and these would furnish food, fresh or canned, while the waste is profitably consumed by livestock. By drying, storing, and canning sufficient vegetables, the farmer can provide a better living at little cost.

Garden and Truck Pests

Many insects attack vegetable crops and heavy losses are suffered every year from pests. From the time when seeds of garden crops are put into the ground until the crops are gathered, diseases and insects must be fought.

Injurious insects may be divided into two classes with reference to their manner of taking in food. Cutworms, caterpillars, beetles, grasshoppers, and grubs have biting mouth-parts and feed by biting off, chewing up, and swallowing the substance of the plant. On the other hand, the mouth-parts of plant lice, thrips, leaf hoppers, and plant bugs form a tabular beak, through which the juices from within the plant are sucked up and swallowed. On this account the latter are not affected by stomach poisons that may be applied to the surface of the plant, but must be controlled by contact insecticides, or remedies that kill by actually touching the insect.

While many plant insects attack only one crop, or a group of related plants, there are some that may attack almost any of the garden vegetables. The most important insects are cutworms, aphids, or plant lice, leaf hoppers, blister beetles, flea beetles, grasshoppers, and wireworms. Red spiders and snails are also general feeders.

(1) U. S. Government Census, 1930.
T. V. A. Survey, Alcorn County, Miss.

Prompt action is necessary for controlling cutworms after their presence becomes noticeable in the spring, which usually is about the time crops begin to sprout. Since the crops may be destroyed by cutworms within such a short time, the importance of recognizing these insects and knowing how to control them is evident.

Cutworm injury, which usually consists in the cutting off of the plants at or a little below the surface of the ground, almost invariably occurs in the spring and continues until late June or early July, by which time the worms are full grown. The worms feed at night and rest during the day beneath debris or in the soil from one-half to one inch below the surface; and since they resemble the soil closely in color, they are sometimes hard to discover.

Late fall and winter plowing of grasslands will destroy many of the hibernating cutworms, as well as other important pests. Pasturing hogs upon land supposed to harbor cutworms is a beneficial practice, as the animals root up and devour insects of many kinds--including cutworms in large numbers. Farm poultry, allowed to follow the plow, is of great value.

Grasshoppers have always been among the principal insect enemies of agriculture. Serious outbreaks still occur over large areas at irregular intervals, and the aggregate annual loss due to grasshoppers, even during years not marked by outbreaks, is sufficient to class these insects as a major pest. It is generally believed that dry, warm weather is favorable for grasshoppers, and it is known that the most severe outbreaks have occurred either during or following periods of drought. Wet weather is unfavorable and great numbers of grasshoppers often die from disease under such condition.

Grasshoppers, both young and old, injure crops in but one way--gnawing and devouring them wholesale. Where very numerous, they have been known to consume almost everything green in sight, even eating the bark on the tender twigs of trees and gnawing the handles of hoes and rakes in order to secure the salt left there by prespiring hands.

Two principal methods of control have been found to be of practical value in combating grasshoppers in the country--destruction of the eggs and the use of poisoned baits.

When grasshoppers eggs are laid in ground that can be plowed or harrowed, great numbers of them can be destroyed by

by these operations. Also cultivating with a disc harrow breaks open many of the egg pods and brings them to the surface, where they dry out and die.

A mixture known as the poisoned bran bait has proved to be a simple,reliable, and cheap method of destroying grasshoppers, and has been applied with success.

Small, injurious, soft-bodied insects, known as "aphids," or "plant lice," usually green, but varying to pink, brown or black, collect on the ends of the twigs or shoots and on the undersides of the leaves of a great variety of plants, where they feed on the sap, and often cause serious injury by curling the leaves or weakening and killing the young shoots. The young are born alive and mature within a few days. Under ordinary conditions, practically only females are produced, and the rate of increase is tremendous. These insects are particularly bad on turnips, mustard, etc., in the fall and early spring.

The worst insect enemies of beans are weevils. Attack begins in the field from eggs laid on the pod. These eggs hatch into larvae, or grubs, which burrow through the pod into the beans and complete their growth inside. Soon after the beans are harvested, the grubs change to weevils and begin to come out. A second brood of the common bean weevil may be old enough to ruin a crop of beans for either human food or seed. Several broods may be produced in a year. The common bean weevil is dull gray, with reddish legs, and is about one-eighth inch long. Bean weevils cannot be controlled in the field. They breed in dry seed and it is, therefore, best to harvest the crop, and as soon as it is dry, to fumigate it with carbon disulphide. The only prevention is to plant seed free from weevils.

The Mexican bean beetle is a yellow or brownish lady beetle, spotted with sixteen black marks on its back. It destroys table beans of all kinds and feeds also on cowpeas, soybeans, and other related crops. The yellow larvae, or grubs, feed on the undersides of leaves and completely strip the plant within one or two weeks.

The beet flea beetle, also called spinach flea beetle, is very injurious to table beets, attacting them as soon as they are above the ground. The young, or larvae, grow on chickweed and pigweed, and a second brood attack the beets. The young sometimes become so abundant as to destroy entire

rows of beets before the insects are even seen by the gardener. They work down and bore into the crowns of the plants. In order to prevent this insect, chickweed and pigweed, which are natural food plants of beetle, should be killed in the early spring. This insect can also be kept down readily by spraying with paris green when the pest is first seen, and then as often as needed. However, do not use for greens the foliage treated with this poison.

Many gardeners do not know that the white butterfly, commonly seen in the vicinity of cabbage plants, is the parent of the velvety green caterpillar, so injurious to cabbage. The butterfly lays the eggs from which come a brood of caterpillars, which begin work early in the season. After eating the outer leaves, they attack the tender inner leaves as they form, hiding in the young heads, where it is hard to reach them with a spray.

In cool weather the caterpillars often feed on the upper surface of the leaves, and at such times they are easily killed. The butterflies occur from March to October, and the worms are at work from April to September, and later. The cabbage worm also feeds on cauliflower, kale, collards, turnips, radish, and horseradish.

The cabbage looper is the young or worm stage of the medium-sized gray moth. It is pale green and delicate looking when first hatched. When larger, it becomes stripped and gets its name of looper by its habits of doubling up, or looping, as it crawls. It eats all kinds of cabbage-like plants, and sometimes peas, beets, celery,and lettuce.

The Harlequin cabbage bug is the flattened, red and black spotted insect, about three-fourth inch long, often called "calico black." It damages the plant by sucking the sap from the leaves so that they wilt, turn brown,and die. Hand-picking the adult bugs and destroying the old cabbage and other related plants, will help materially in controlling this pest. Spraying plants with two tablespoonfuls of nicotine sulphate to one gallon of strong soapy water, made by dissolving laundry soap in the water, will kill the young and many of the old bugs.

The Colorado potato beetle is the common potato bug and is probably the worst pest of the potato, but yet the easiest controlled. Both larvae and adults feed on potato plants. After passing the winter in the ground, the beetles

appear about the time the potatoes come up, lay their eggs on the undersides of the leaves, and begin feeding. They often destroy small patches in the garden. The beetles sometimes feed on eggplants and tomatoes, and have from one to three broods a year. The best remedy is paris green; also handpicking the beetles when they first appear is helpful.

The blister beetle is often called the old-fashioned potato bug as it was present before the appearance of the Colorado beetle. They are very common farm pests, and are often very destructive to vegetables, especially peas, beans, potatoes, and beets. They travel like army worms, and for this reason are sometimes called army beetles. They are hungry feeders and often travel in lines, eating everything in their path. They are slender, somewhat soft-bodied and of various colors; some being entirely black, and others with stripes.

In controlling these insects hand-picking is effective, but care should be taken to wear gloves while handling the beetles, as they may blister a tender skin. The beetles should be knocked into pails or pans containing a small quantity of water upon which a little kerosene has been poured. Nicotine dust should be dusted heavily over the plants to kill these beetles.

The onion thrip, a very small, whitish or brownish insect, is often incorrectly called onion louse which, by feeding in large numbers on the leaves, causes injury known as white blast, white blight, or silver top. The insect often completely destroys large fields of onions, and also attacks cauliflower, cabbage, cucumbers, melons, pumpkins, squashes, parsley, tomatoes, turnips; feeding on the undersides of the leaves, which become covered with fine white spots, showing where insects have withdrawn the sap of the leaf for food.

Certain large green caterpillars, called tomato worms, feed on both tomato and tobacco plants. There are two different species of very similar appearance. They are the young of the humming bird moths. In spite of the wicked-looking horn on the tail, they are entirely harmless to persons. A large hornworm can strip a tomato plant in two or three nights, leaving only the stems. There are two broods a season; hand-picking is the best remedy, but sharp eyes are needed to see the worms when they are not moving,

since they are the same color as the stems on which they rest during the day.

Wireworms, the slender, hard, brown, wormlike larvae of click beetles, or snap bugs, often do great damage to potatoes, carrots, beets, and onions by burrowing through the roots or tubers. The burrows are small in diameter and usually extend directly into the substance of the roots to a depth of from one-fourth to one-half inch, or more. Frequently the worms themselves may be found partially buried in the burrows. Deep mid-summer cultivation and heavy fertilizing will reduce wireworm damage. Under some conditions soil fumigation is useful.

Nearly all vegetables are attacked by small mites, commonly called red spiders. These mites, so small that they are not readily seen, injure plants by sucking the juices of the leaves, so weakening them that, in case of a bad attack, the strength and resistance of the plant are sapped and it becomes worthless. The best remedy is to dust with sulphur. Any curling or whitening of the older leaves gives cause to suspect the presence of red spiders. The treatment should be applied with the first appearance, as it is hard to save the plants after they become covered with webs.

In the control of the insects it is very important that the right kind of material is used, the correct mixture prepared, and the application made at the right time. Although many pests are controlled by the same poison , it is often necessary to use a different formula, as some kinds of plants will stand a stronger spray than others,and certain pests require a different mixture of spray materials to secure best control. (1)

Fruit and Injurious Insects

All fruit trees sold in Mississippi are from certified nurseries, as only first-class trees are permitted entry into the state. The Mississippi State Plant Board requires that all imported nursery stock shall be from a nursery that has passed inspection and found to be free of injurious insects and plant diseases. This protects orchard owners.

A spray calendar has been worked by the State Plant Board and Extension Department of Mississippi State College. This schedule shows the growers how to spray for insects and diseases that attack the fruit. Growers are learning

(1) Farmers Bulletin No. 1371.

the advantage of this scientific information and are proving their appreciation by the use of it and by accepting the assistance of organization agents.

Wonderful fruit of all kinds is produced in Alcorn and adjoining counties. This is possible because of the liberal use of poisonous sprays. Thousands of gallons are used while the trees were dormant, thus the San Jose scale is controlled. When time came for spring and summer applications to control rot and worms, the growers sprayed again. Mention must also be made of the fact that many pecan trees are being set out in this section, and that only the best varieties are selected.

Poultry and Poultry Pests

Poultry raising is mainly for home use and local market; surplus poultry products are sold to the local produce dealers and shipped to the cities. In the last three or four years there has been a modern hatchery installed in the city of Corinth, which is aiding immensely in the poultry raising industry. The practice of buying pure bred chicks is gaining favor, as people observe the increased production and quality derived from this source. Too, chickens can be produced for the market much earlier in the season and bring much higher prices.

Practically every farmer has a flock of chickens, usually enough to provide for his family. Little attention, however, has been given to improvement in breeds. In most cases, chickens receive little attention, most of their feed being waste grain from the barn. Under these conditions a small flock usually supplies the family with eggs, but few are left for marketing purposes. The breeds of poultry raised here include Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, and Leghorns. Many of the farmers, who pay little attention to chickens, keep a general mixture rather than one particular kind. (1)

The United States Census of Agriculture for 1935, Mississippi Statistics by counties, page 18, reports that there were 170,883 chickens raised and 357,276 dozen eggs produced in the county; also 438 turkeys over three months old were reported. The estimated value of the local production of poultry products was $200,000.

Domestic birds are subject to infestation by various kinds of parasites, some of which live on the surface of

(1) T. V. A. Survey, Alcorn County, Miss.
LeRoy Donald, T. V. A. soil expert, Corinth, Miss.

the body, and others in various passage or organs within the body. These parasites are injurious because they take part of the nourishment which should be used by the bird to put on flesh or to produce eggs; and also because, by their movements and other activity, they cause irritation and inflammation of the parts they attack.

A number of different kinds of parasites found in poultry may seriously affect the health of the birds. These parasites may be divided into three general groups. One group consists of organisms so small that they can be seen only with the aid of a microscope. The second group consists of worm parasites of several kinds, all but a few of which are sufficiently large, when full-grown, to be seen with the naked eye. The third group is made up of small parasitic insects (including lice and fleas) and certain mites, which include not only mites as commonly known, but also ticks. These poultry parasites occur chiefly on the outside of the body, either on the feathers or in or under the skin.

There are at least seven different species of lice occuring on domestic chickens, while still other forms occur on turkeys, ducks, and guinea fowls. As different species of lice are usually confined to different parts of the body and feathers, they are commonly referred to as head lice, wing lice, body lice, shaf lice, and fluff lice; although the distinction is not very exact, since the various species intermingle to some extent.

The two most important lice on chickens are the head and body louse. The head louse is most injurious to young chicks. It occurs on the head at the base of the feathers or down and passes readily from one chicken to another and from the hen to the chicks. It is important to treat the hen for lice before the hatch comes off. The body louse is most injurious to grown fowls, but occasionally affects young chicks. It causes irritation to the skin and at times creates blood clots. The shaft louse, the wing louse, and three other less common species, are not so serious a menace to chickens.

A very satisfactory way of eliminating lice from poultry is to treat each fowl separately with sodium fluoride. One treatment is sufficient to kill all lice and their eggs if applied to all fowls at the same time. Commercial sodium fluoride may be purchased at most drug stores from thirty to sixty cents per pound, and may be applied by a duster made by punching small nail holes in the bottom of a can having a tight-fitting cover.

Another good lice powder is flowers of sulphur; however, it is not as effective as sodium fluoride. Dust baths containing a mixture of tobacco dust or other insecticides and ordinary road dust are often recommended to destroy lice. While it is a good plan to let the birds dust themselves when they wish, no method which allows the birds to treat themselves for lice can be expected to eradicate them all, since fowls cannot get the dusting powder on all parts of the body where lice are, and many lousy birds will not use the dust baths.

While there are many kinds of mites affecting poultry, there are three which are of special concern to poultry raisers--the best known being the common chicken mite, or red mite. Unlike the other mites affecting poultry, this parasite, with few exceptions, is found on the bird only when it is feeding. It is nocturnal in habits, feeding at night and hiding during the day in the cracks of the roosts, in the nests, in corners of the floor, or between boards. For this reason its presence often remains undetected until the chicken houses are badly infected, and the poultry raiser seeks an explanation for the drooping condition and listlessness of his fowls.

To eradicate the pest a thorough cleaning of the chicken houses and spraying with a suitable insecticide having a sufficient body is all that is necessary. All roosts, loose boards, and boxes should be removed and the insecticide applied. (1)

Livestock and Dairying

Alcorn County has taken a great interest in dairying within the last few years. The progress that has been made since the dairying program was decided upon has been remarkable. About seven hundred farmers in the territory contiguous to Corinth are regularly delivering whole milk to the cheese plant, creamery, and cream stations.

The Kraft-Phoenix Cheese Corporation put in a plant in Corinth in 1929, the city financing the construction and equipment of the plant. Trucks haul the milk supply from a radius of nearly fifty miles, and the plant uses 20,000 pounds of milk per day; the output is one ton of cheese per day. Ninety per cent of the cheese made at the plant is of the Elkhorn grade--the highest Kraft standard.

There are several diaries in the county. Among the foremost are: Edgeworth Farms, Biggersville Jersey Farm,

(1) Farmers Bulletin No. 1652.



HINTON JERSEY FARM

Oakview Dairy, Gann's Dairy, and the Mason Dairy; many pure-bred farm herds supply the cheese plant, ice cream factory, creamery, cream stations, and local stores. The estimated value of dairy products here is more than $225,000 annually.

According to statistics, there were 2,279,400 gallons of milk produced in 1934, and 492,524 pounds of butter churned on farms. On January 1, 1935, there were 1,544 cows and heifers two years old and over in the county.

The best surplus cows and yearlings are butchered and sold to local markets. In the fall a few carloads are shipped to the packing houses. There are a few farms raising cattle; hogs, sheep, and goats are not raised for the market. The number of hogs in the county increased over 2,200, or fifty-five per cent, between 1930 and 1935. Hogs raised are mainly for home use and the local market. Few sheep are raised in the county. On January 1, 1935, sheep and lambs of all ages numbered 187. There were 1,280 pounds of wool produced in 1934. (1)

Livestock Pests

Practically all warm-blooded animals are attacked by certain insects which cause them serious injury or annoyance. Nearly all animals are attacked by the stable fly, but some domestic species are much freer from injury than others. Mules, horses, cattle, hogs, dogs, cats, sheep, and goats are subject to attack in about the order named. The stable fly, or stock fly, is widely distributed and has proved to be great source of annoyance to stock.

Aside from conveying diseases, this insect is very annoying on account of the worry produced by its bites. The adult stable fly resembles the house fly, but is slightly broader and feeds principally on the blood of animals, which it draws with its long, piercing mouth. It breeds in accumulations of various kinds of vegetable matter. When straw stacks become wet soon after thrashing, the flies breed in the decaying straw, and it is this sort of condition which produces severe outbreaks.

Spraying animals with repellents is not very satisfactory, but the number of stable flies can be kept down by caring properly for stable refuse and by stacking or otherwise disposing of the straw.

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(1) U. S. Census of Agriculture 1936.
R. H. Rigby, county agent, Corinth, Miss.

Practically all animals are more or less subject to attack by the screw-worm. Probably cattle suffer most, with hogs, horses, mules, sheep, goats, and dogs following in the order named. Wild deer and many of the smaller animals sometimes are seriously infested.

Among livestock, the most common form of attack follows minor skin injuries, such as cuts by barbed wire and scratches from brush or from hooking. Where ticks are abundant, a common source of infestation is through the deposition of eggs on blood spots resulting from the tick bits. The blood oozing from the punctures made attracts the screw-worm fly. In cases which are not treated, the injury is gradually made worse by repeated laying of fresh eggs, the number of maggots being increased enormously.

All of these flies breed in decaying animal matter, especially in the carcasses of large animals. If all dead animals could be disposed of properly, no cause of infestation of living animals would occur. Complete destruction of carcasses by burning is the approved method. This lessens danger of the spread of such diseases as anthrax and blackleg from animal to animal in pastures, and prevents all breeding of flies in carcasses.

Control of horse bots has been given very little attention until recently, when a species known as the nose fly began to spread. There are three distinct species of horse bots in the United States, the largest and most widely distributed being known as the common botfly, or nitfly. However, it is the least annoying of the three species at the time its eggs are laid, since it places most of them on the hairs of the leg. The fly hovers about the horse and is easy to capture or kill.

The chin fly, or throat botfly, is almost as widely distributed. The fly is much more annoying than the common botfly, as it lays most of its eggs under jaws of the horse. This fly is smaller than the common botfly and its wings are free from markings.

The nose-fly is the smallest of the three species and is much darker than the others, most of the hair on its body being black; botflies are very annoying during their egg-laying, however they do not sting, but the horse is always afraid of them and the tickling of the insect as it attaches its eggs to the hair on the edge of the lip may cause the most docile animal to become uncontrollable. Horse bots attach themselves to the walls of the stomach and intestine, and not only interfere with

digestion, but may actually result in death to the animal. (1)

Rural Homes Improvements

On the modern farm there is a modern farm home which is attractive and beautiful in appearance, nicely painted and surrounded by a well kept lawn, made more beautiful by the artistic arrangement of flowers and shrubs. Inside, it is nicely finished and decorated, clean, cool, comfortable and pleasing to look upon. It is well screened, thereby eliminating the curse of flies.

Where electricity is available, the home is equipped with all modern conveniences, including electric lights, irons, radio, electric refrigerator, and cookstove; also an electric pump which supplies a water system equal in efficiency to that of the city.

Where electricity is not available, modern refrigerators are operated by kerosene and equal the electric in efficiency. There are gasoline and kerosene irons; also, modern improved kerosene lamps that rival electric lights. Radios are operated by batteries, and waterworks by gasoline engines.

In rural sections a telephone--one of the most useful conveniences known to the farmer--is usually available, and the automobile or truck serves as a great help to the farmer in marketing his crops and providing pleasure for him and his family.

The good roads of today are great assets to the farmer. They enable him to market his crops in a fraction of the time required over muddy, dirt roads with wagon team. This gives him more time for other work. Good roads make it possible for him to get his perishable products to market in better condition, thereby bringing better prices. They bring the town nearer the farm home and vice versa.

Another way in which good roads are of great value to the farmer is that he can send his children to the high schools or city schools from home, thus saving the expense of boarding them while attending these schools. Otherwise his children would be denied the privilege of attendance because of the expense.

After the day's work is done the farmer and his family

(1) Farmers' Bulletin Nos. 1097- 857, 1503, 1408.

can get in their automobile and go to the theatre, church, or public gatherings in a few minutes' time if they so desire, thus making farm life more enjoyable than in former times.

The radio furnishes the farm families latest news and weather and market reports, all of which are of vital concern, besides the entertainment enjoyed from listening to the radio program during the day.

Where there is no system of waterworks, a modern sanitary outdoor toilet replaces the old, open one, exposed to flies.

The modern built barns are painted, as are all the out-buildings,and in reasonable distance from the dwelling. They are kept sanitary, free from flies and disease-breeding filth.

The old-fashioned farm home, as a rule, was an unpainted, unattractive, lonesome, forsaken, and often dilapidated looking place, with its yard and lawn of weeds, bare spots, ridges, and small gullies. Perhaps an unpainted fence enclosed the yard. Some of them had a few old-fashioned flowers scattered about--the only bright and cheerful looking thing about them. There were no screens, and the house was filled with flies, an annoying and tormenting nuisance as well as a cause of sickness. The inside was anything but cheerful, pleasing or attractive, with its dark smoked, bare walls and small windows. For lights, there were dim kerosene lamps. There were no refrigerators in which to keep the milk and other foods fresh, sanitary, and appetizing. Some homes had springs or wells in which to keep milk, but that was very inconvenient.

The water supply from the old-fashioned dug well was often contaminated and unsanitary because of the surface and seep water that ran into it, and because of the foreign objects that got into it from the top. There was no labor-saving equipment on the farm in former days. All water was drawn from the well which was often out in the yard; all fuel was carried in by hand from the woodpile, wherever it happened to be; the barn was usually a dilapidated, falling-down affair, very unsanitary and affording poor protection to the cattle from the cold and rain.

There was no transportation except a wagon or buggy, drawn by mules or horses, which required most of the day to go to town and return. There was no entertainment except a

neighborhood party once in awhile for the young people, and quilting for the women, and farm-workings for the men and boys. (1)

Modern Agricultural Agencies

The United States Department of Agriculture is a service institution for the entire nation, with many duties affecting non-agricultural interests. In general, the Department of Agriculture centers on problems of national or interstate interest, while the state colleges, state experiment stations, and state departments of agriculture take care of local problems.

The county agricultural agent does much for the advancement of agriculture in the county. He devotes his time to problems relating to production, improvement, and diseases of crops and animals; he also studies problems of agricultural economics and engineering.

Co-operative extension work is a system of rural education in which the results of agricultural research are taken to the people on farms through local demonstrations, farmer's institutes, articles in local papers, bulletins, and radio talks. Contracts with the local rural people are usually made through the resident county agents, who are employed jointly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the counties.

The home demonstration agent is also employed jointly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the county in which she works. It is her duty to study the problems of the household and to help the rural farm women to learn better ways of home-making, and also teach them to can and preserve all food that is possible in order that they may live-at-home in the winter months, as well as in the summer. She also conducts demonstrations at all points in the county and presides over the girls' clubs. She teaches the women how to best solve their clothing problems and how to budget their needs.

Farm boys and girls show keen interest in agricultural extension, especially in the 4-H clubs, which are organized through the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture, the state agricultural colleges, and county organizations. The club emblem is a four-leaf clover with an H on each leaf, representing the aim of the organization--to develop Head, Hands, Heart and Health. By working out agricultural and home economic projects, the members learn to do by doing. The 4-H clubs in Alcorn County are very active and have a large membership.

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(1) Lillie Norvell, research worker, Historical Research Project, Corinth, Miss.

Agricultural education below college level has developed rapidly during recent years, stimulated by the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917, which provided for special secondary schools of agriculture in many states and counties, and added agricultural courses as a part of the regular work of numerous high schools of the usual type.

ALCORN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOL, located in Kossuth, has an average of 184 students, with 160 in regular attendance, and eight teachers employed. A modern home economics department is maintained and vocational agriculture occupies a part of the training program.

The buildings are all frame structures, but are well arranged and in good condition. Steam heating of the building is made possible by the use of two twenty horse-power boilers. A deep well supplies ten-horse power gasoline engine. To this is connected a generator which, by use of batteries, supplies a 110-volt current for all purposes. Coal is used to fire the boilers, which use water from the deep well. The school has a modern gymnasium and athletic field. A fifty-ton trench silo provides winter roughage for the three dairy cows and two mules. A flock of chickens supplies eggs for the table.

Fifteen trunks bring 162 students daily, while the remaining number are boarders. The school arrangement as to buildings, grounds, and equipment is good. The entire acreage is forty-seven, twenty of which are in cultivation.

BIGGERSVILLE CONSOLIDATED HIGH SCHOOL is a Smith-Hughes School, with eight teachers and enrollment of 210. The buildings, all new, having been re-built from a recent fire, are of modern brick construction and equipped with all modern conveniences. The building is heated by steam which comes from an apparatus in the basement. It has electric lights and running water. The grounds are well arranged and are being beautified; a playhouse is under construction for the smaller children.

Fair Aids Agriculture

The purpose of the North Mississippi-West Tennessee Fair and Dairy Show Community Exhibit is to stimulate organization and co-operation and to show the results possible to be accomplished in all branches of farming and dairying. Interest and support of local merchants is evidenced by the exhibits and displays, which are viewed by thousands of people from a radius of many miles. Many interesting demonstrations are also shown and many manufacturers are present throughout

the week to make people welcome and assure them of their appreciation. Assistance and co-operation of Corinth merchants make possible this great fall event that otherwise could not be made self-sustaining.

The exhibits include agricultural products such as cotton; truck and dairy, products and exhibits of cattle and horses. Then the county home demonstration agent has many exhibits of canned fruit and vegetables, clothing displays, and besides schools and community booths. Special attractions of some carnival enliven the midway. Also, the fair grounds are equipped with every convenience for public comfort, including rest rooms, check rooms, information bureau, and telephones. Community interest and individual co-operation unite to make the Fair a success.

The Tennessee Valley Authority is doing a great work in Alcorn County toward educating the farmers in soil-building and restoration of their farmlands. In each of the three counties--Alcorn, Prentiss, and Tishomingo--the T. V. A. co-operates with the county agent, working toward this end. They have a soil engineer, whose duty it is to study the needs of the farmers of each county and to teach them the value of correct terracing and land reclamation work.

In the Agricultural Training Division of the Tennessee Valley Authority under the supervision of E. L. Hobley, LeRoy Donald, an engineer in Alcorn County, does very valuable work. One of his duties is to assist reservoir clearance employees. These are employed who live in the area of the Tennessee Valley who are at work cleaning the reservoir and who work one-half time on the farm and one-half time on the reservoir clearance work. For this work they receive $36. per month. In connection with the work they have community study clubs, method demonstrations, individual farm visits, and contacts. This helps the employees to better understand the methods of carrying on their farm work on a scientific basis. (1)

HORTICULTURE

A vast number of cultivated flowers and shrubs are found in the county. Among the most common are the rose, which has been so modified and improved by breeding and selection that now there are roses for almost any occasion; the dahlia, one of the flowers which is so popular that a national society is devoted to its interest; the peony, iris,

(1) LeRoy Donald, engineer, Tennessee Valley Authority, Corinth, Miss.

gladiolus, sweet pea, carnation, and chrysanthemum are also great favorites. Flowers of almost every name adapted to the temperate zones are grown in this county. In this section are the following growing annual flowering plants: cosmos, basket flower, spider flower, cornflower, larkspur, scarlet sage, zinnia, baby's breath, calliopsis, snapdragon, balsam, poppy, snow-on-the mountain, candytuft, French marigold, phlox, petunias, ageratum, dwarf nasturtium, pansy, verbena, and forget-me-not.

As for bulbs and climbing vines, one would mention the hyacinth, tulip, tuberose, iris, clematis, Virginia creeper, ivy, fern, and geranium. There are no nurseries of importance, but a small one, situated on the out-skirts of Corinth, supplies some shrubs to local people but does not do business on a large scale. There are no commercial orchards, although quite a few home orchards are kept by the owners for home use. Apples are grown more extensively than any other fruit, but there are orchards of peaches, pears,plums, and pecans. Almost every farm has a home orchard, which proves a great help in the preserving and canning of fruit for winter home use. The farmers are learning the proper steps to take in caring for their fruit trees, and the use of sprays has improved the fruit crop.

Educational garden exhibits are sponsored at county fairs, farm and home week at State College, and at the Mississippi State Fair. These exhibits demonstrate the great variety and fine quality of vegetables being grown by farm women and 4-H club girls. Great interest has been shown in the gardens throughout the county, and especially in the city where many rock gardens with their hardy perennials form places of beauty. (1)

The Rubel Gardens

Of the many beautiful gardens, perhaps the most beautiful and most outstanding one in the South is owned by Milton Rubel, of Corinth. His exhibits at the Tri-State's Flower Show have won him many prizes. His garden is so beautiful that it is not only a show place in Corinth, but flower-lovers come from over the South to see it. Mr. Rubel has imported thousands of his bulbs from Europe, and his experience with flowers has made him quite an authority on the subject. He has been called often to Mississippi State College and to many outstanding garden clubs throughout the South to make talks.

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(1) Lillie Norvill, Corinth, Miss.

OAKVIEW DAIRY, CORINTH



Yearly there is a county fair which gives prizes for the best selection of flowers. Also, in the spring, there is a flower show at the courthouse under the direction of the county demonstration agent. This creates an interest in the growing of flowers throughout the county. (1)

This county is proud of the accomplishments of the CCC camp, which is located just on the outskirts of the city. For two years they have worked hard clearing, grading, filling ditches, terracing, re-sodding the shoulders of Shiloh highway, planting many trees, shrubs, flowers and landscaping to make the public drives and parks a place of beauty for years to come. (2)

4-H CLUB WORK

The origin of 4-H clubs grew out of the united efforts of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the General Educational Board, and Miss Susie V. Powell, Panola County, Mississippi. In 1903, when the Mexican boll-weevil began its devastations, Dr. Knapp established a community demonstration farm at Terrell, Texas, for the purpose of showing farmers how cotton could be raised despite the bollweevil.

In a series of conferences in Washington, Dr. Knapp's varied agricultural activities and experiences were thoroughly discussed, with the favorable result that the general educational board provided: "That the farmers co-operative work, in which the General Board of Education is to become interested, shall be entirely distinct in territory and finance from that carried on solely by the Department of Agriculture." The plan was, "that this department shall supervise the work and appoint all special agents." Since then the work has expanded wonderfully. Demonstration farms are thickly studded over the state and, in 1908, the "Boys Corn Clubs" were organized with the view of educating the future farmer--or the farmer of the future.

By 1910, the need was realized of enlisting the co-operation of the women and girls on the farm in promoting the program knowing, that through the simple work in and about the home, there was another means of adding to the family income.

About this time, Miss Marie Cramer, a teacher of South Carolina, had organized some canning clubs, and at once Dr.

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(1) LeRoy Donald, engineer, T. V. A., Corinth, Miss.
(2) Lillie Norvill, Corinth, Miss.

Knapp seized upon an idea and, in vision, saw it encompassing the entire South.

In 1911, an initial appropriation of $5,000 was made for this work, and early in 1912, Miss Susie V. Powell, who had already done outstanding work along this line, was chosen to serve as the first home demonstration agent in Mississippi.

Miss Powell attained universal fame through the successful organization of Girls Tomato Clubs, and her lectures and active work in the field promoted beautification of school grounds, and more pleasant and healthful conditions generally; and to Miss Powell credit is given also for installing the sanitary drinking cups.

Through her first years of service--the pioneer period of home demonstration work--many obstacles were overcome in clearing the way of the organized Extension Courses which were given in all parts of the state following the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914. The work then began to grow in a comprehensive way.

Outstanding developments of the first three years were the adoption of the local-leader plan and the definite organization of boys and girls into clubs, which included not only Tomato Clubs, but Poultry, Garden, Canning, Dairying, and all forms of rural home improvement.

The Agricultural and Home Economics headquarters at A. & M. College (Mississippi State) made it possible to circulate printed and mimeographed circulars applicable to local conditions, giving definite instructions as to demonstrations, programs, etc., for the improvement of farm and home through the 4-H clubs (Heart, Head, Hand, Health), rapidly coming into existence in a variety of projects in which thousands of boys and girls throughout the state are now actively engaged.

Miss Powell served as home demonstration agent for fourteen years, resigning in 1924, but her interest has not lagged, and the present strength of the 4-H clubs is a monument to her unfailing efforts.

This portion of Alcorn County history gives the first few years' work of the 4-H Clubs.

Beginning of Boys' Corn Clubs

In 1908-9 the first Boys' Corn Clubs were organized, and

in 1909-10 the girls and women were enlisted in the cause, forming canning clubs.

W. C. Sweat, county superintendent of Education of Alcorn County, called a meeting of boys interested in forming corn clubs during the school year 1909-10. In the notice he said, in part, as follows:

"During the past year our success with the Corn Club we consider was quite flattering, considering the fact that we had one of the very worst years on farmers that this county has ever experienced; the boys making all the way from forty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and we hope to have much better success this year." (1)

Reporting on this call meeting the local paper carried the following notice:

"According to the call of County Superintendent of Education W. C. Sweat, the boys of Alcorn County assembled at the courthouse at Corinth on Saturday, Feb., 26th, for the purpose of organizing a Corn Club.

"After a brief statement by Mr. Sweat concerning the object of the meeting, Mr. Morgan of the A. & M. College, was introduced. Mr. Morgan gave the boys a very interesting talk on the general principles of successful corn growing. He made special reference to the importance of selecting seed and the test for germination. Mr. Morgan was followed by T. C. Bradford of the Agricultural High School, of Kossuth. Mr. Bradford followed the lines suggested by Mr. Morgan, and volunteered to make a practical demonstration of the method of making the test for germination for all boys who would be in Kossuth on Saturday, March 12th.

"After short addresses by several other gentlemen present, the permanent organization was effected by electing T. C. Bradford president, and Lee Gray secretary. A committee was then appointed to draft rules to govern the general contest. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the president." (2)

Rules governing the contests were given by T. C. Bradford, president, as follows:

The club shall be divided into two sections.

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(1) Weekly Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., Feb. 27, 1910.
(2) Ibid., Mar. 3, 1910.

Section I-School boys under 21 years of age.
Section 2-School boys over 21 years of age.
All contestants must have attended the schools of Alcorn County at least 60 days during the session of 1909-10.
Section I-To cultivate one-half acre.
Section 2-To cultivate one acre.
All contestants must mail to the president on the first of each month a postal answering all questions asked, the postal to be properly signed by the contestant. Six of these postals will be given to each contestant. All work done on the plot must be done by the contestant alone. No help will be permitted. This refers to labor. Each contestant must agree to visit the plants of at least two other contestants during the year before August 15. Each contestant must keep a careful daily record of the work done, method of cultivation, etc., and have same ready for inspection by the president at all times. The names of all contestants must be in the hands of the president by March 20, 1910.

Section 2 will not be in competition with section I.

Members of Section I only will be permitted to enter the state contest for the national prize--a trip to Washington, D. C. For further information, address the president. Methods of awarding the prizes to be determined later.

The following manifests the interest and the number of members in the clubs within a few months after organizing:

"I wish just a word with the boys of the county. We have over 125 members of the club in active work. The reports are coming in regularly; however, there are a few who have failed to send in the last one.

"In case you are of that few, please attend to this at once. In case I can be of any help to you, simply drop me a card and I will be pleased to see you as soon as possible. I am today sending in all names to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., so that your name will be entered on the list there.

"In addition to the prizes offered by this county, the winner will also be entitled to a gold medal offered by the governor and state commissioner of agriculture.

"Sincerely hoping that each of you will get busy and not let the rain discourage you.

T. C. Bradford, Pres." (1)

History of Early Canning Clubs

Canning clubs among the girls and women of the county were organized in 1910, and, later, prizes were offered and interest renewed with each succeeding year. An incentive was added to the club work in 1915 when the following announcement was made by Miss Susie V. Powell, state agent for Home Demonstration and Home Economics:

"The Farm Canning Machine Co. of Meridian offers $100.00 as a scholarship prize in one of our state colleges to the Canning Club girl making the best record up to the first day of August, 1915.

"They are thus adding $50.00 to the $50.00 given by them for 1914.

"Girls desirous to compete for the prize must meet the following requirements:

"First: Contestants must be members of an official canning club.

"Second, they must be at least 16 years of age.

"Third, they must be eligible to enter the college they choose to enter.

"Fourth, they must certify to the fact that, given the $100.00, they will be able to spend a full term at the college chosen.

"Fifth, they may name the college they want to enter.

"Sixth, they must submit through their county agent the required records of their club work.

"The money will be paid to the college authorities to defray the expenses of the club member who wins it. We hope each of you will do your best in the club work this year, so we can make better reports this year than last. We all realize that 1914 was a very discouraging year, especially to

(1) Weekly Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., May 26, 1910.

beginners in the club work, but, notwithstanding the drought, some of the girls did excellent work and rendered good reports."

In March, 1915, Miss Elizabeth Brown was appointed county field agent of Home Economics and Canning Clubs in Alcorn County. A notice of Miss Brown's work appeared in the Corinth paper of May 13, 1915, as follows:

"Miss Elizabeth Brown, County Canning Club Agent, returned Saturday night from Walnut, where she has been spending a few days at the Mathis High School in the interest of the canning club work, demonstrating the great benefit the work that is now being done in this department.

"Miss Brown had made an engagement to attend the ice cream and strawberry supper at Oakland School on Saturday night, but on account of her failure in Middleton to make proper connection with the Southern train, she was detained in that town about eight hours. She left today for Theo, where she will meet with the canning club girls and the Home Economics Club, to give a demonstration in angel food and white and yellow cake making.

"The following members are listed in the Theo Woman's Club: Zedie Rogers, Cova Phillips, Dovie Phillips, Ethel Coleman; Mrs. Rachael Franks, Mrs. Lela Phillips, Mrs. Lady Lamberth, Mrs. Julia Lamberth, Mrs. Dela Raney, Miss Ollie Fare, Mrs. Laura Martin is President." (1)

Pig Club Great Benefit To County

"If every member of the Pig Club in Alcorn raises one pig, next fall will see the county 191 pigs better off than at any previous time. Of course the boys who are members of this club can raise as many pigs as they desire, but estimating just one pig for each boy member there will be quite an increase in hog raising in the county.

"The Pig Club has only recently been formed in this county, and in the summer, when farm work is not so rushing, Prof. W. A. McCord, County Superintendent of Education, and Miss Elizabeth Brown, County Demonstration Agent, will invite P. H. Sanders, of Jackson, assistant in club work in Mississippi, to come to Corinth to assist in a formal organization of all clubs in Alcorn County.

"Thus far a great interest has already been shown in this

(1) Weekly Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., May 13, 1915.

work in the county, and already there are nearly 600 boys and girls belonging to the different clubs organized in Alcorn.

"The Pig Club has 191 members; Poultry, 215; and Canning, 105; and Corn Club, 70. Officers will be elected, and the clubs organized in a business-like way, to provide some market for their products." (1)

Notice to Club Members

W, T. Pollard, county agent in 1915, gave out the following notice to all demonstrators and club workers in the club work of the county:

"Let me urge you to go on with the work and be mindful of that blanket of dust that we usually need so much a little later in the season.

"To say that your work is telling would, I think, be putting it very mild. I fell like it is the beginning of a revolution in the country, and especially for the rural districts. In my visits over the county I have seen some telling effects already.

"We especially desire to commend some of the Corn Club boys for the great effort they are making. Now, boys, you may know that I want you to win, for just how good it would make me feel for the boys of North Mississippi, and especially those of Alcorn County, to lead the race in the State. I will not attempt to describe just now--suffice to say, I would feel awfully good.

"Now, boys, do your best and do not hesitate to call on me any time, and I will certainly do all I can for you, for in you boys lies the hope of this grand old commonwealth." (2)

Canning Club Work in 1915

Miss Brown asks that the presidents of local canning clubs call a meeting of their clubs, discuss and make definite plans for the fair, and find out the number of labels needed in each club.

Miss Brown's letter to each club is in part as follows:

(1) Weekly Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., April 22, 1915.
(2) Ibid., Aug. 20, 1915.

"I appoint each president a member of my marketing committee to assist me in finding sales for club girls goods. Our girls are striving to put up goods of such quality that they can guarantee them to come up to the standard.

"We are striving to make Alcorn a banner county in the saving of surplus fruits and vegetables for winter use. We are expecting the people who need canned goods which can be produced in our county, and which our club girls have to sell to be liveral patrons of the 4-H Brand canned goods put up by Alcorn County Club girls." (1)

"The record books and history booklets are called for October 10, so they can be attested before the fair.

"The girls can bring their exhibits in on Saturday, October 10th, and they must be in by October 12, at 9 a. m. Each girl handing in record book will be given a club pin.

"We want each girl to make every effort to send record book to Miss Brown. Send the exhibits, we want to make our exhibits at the fair one of credit to the club work, and of interest to our entire county.

"Canning Club day during the Fair will be announced soon. I want every club girl to be present. All you girls make plans to be present that day. Be sure to send all your exhibits in time to compete for the prizes.

"Let's all meet together and have a great time at the County Fair." (2)

Prizes at County Fair

"The Club Work Booth of Miss Elizabeth Brown and her many club members of Alcorn County Fair was a decided feature and a splendid success. Miss Brown and her club members have been recipients of many complimentary remarks upon the good looking booth they had at the fair, and there is no one who appreciates these remarks more than Miss Brown and the girls and boys who are members of the canning, the poultry, home economic, and pig clubs of the county.

"Many expensive prizes were offered, both by the fair association and indivicuals, to stimulate the interest and as a result, it was indeed one of the best looking departments in the fair. The work there displayed that the greatest

(1) Weekly Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., Aug. 20, 1915.
(2) Ibid., Oct. 1, 1915.

care had been taken in their training, and that each girl had striven to make the very best out of her exhibits.

They all extend their most heartfelt thanks to all who contributed to the success of the fair, and also appreciate the handsome prizes that were offered, and awarded."

Prizes were awarded as follows:

Best exhibit in classes 1, 2, 3, and 4. The exhibits, in uniform jars prescribed by the state agent, included record book, cap and apron and cup towel.

First—Pauline Choate, Glens, trip to state fair at Jackson, paid for by subscriptions.

Second—Claudia Archer, trip to state fair by B. M. C.

Third—Lola Van Pollard, pair of Rubels' best shoes.

Fourth—Donnie Felker, set of dishes, by M. Byrnes & Son.

An extra prize, No. 5, in the best general exhibits at the fair in the canning club booth, was awarded a $3.50 hat by Mrs. G. W. McCullar.

Best tomatoes in tin can, Josie Atkins, $15.00; 2nd, Pauline Choate, a basket of fruit by Price Grocery Company.

Best exhibit for married ladies, Mrs. Laura Martin, basket of fruit by Royal Grocery Company.

Best cap and apron made by club girl, Claudia Archer, $2.00; 2nd, Donnie Felker, 50 cents.

Best four hemmed dish clothes, Lola Van Pollard, $2.00; 2nd, Claudia Archer.

Best Booklet made by girl under 18 years, Bland Jones, merchandise by R. P. Boyd and Son.

Best booklet made by girl over 18 years, Donnie Felker, box of candy by Corinth Drug Company.

Best exhibit for girl over 18, Zevvie Rogers, $3.50; 2nd, Edna Carpenter, $2.00.

Best record book, regardless of yield, Ollie May Spear, $3.50, mirror by H. E. Walker Drug Company.

Best record made by any club; Glens Club, banner, by J. R. Hill.

Best basket of fresh tomatoes, Ollie May Spear, $2.00, by W. A. McCord.

Best collection of fresh vegetables, Claudie Archer, $2.50.

Best all-round record made by member of New Club, Edna Carpenter, $2.50

Best dozen eggs in attractive container, Ailene Honeycutt, $3.00.

Miss Josie Atkins deserves special mention for raising 4,114 pounds of tomatoes on one-tenth of an acre of ground.

Pauline Choate raised 3,924; Velma Dilingworth, 3,100. (1)

The poultry club prize winners were as follows:

Best pair pure bred chickens, Ollie May Spear, $3.00; 2nd, Nellie Dickey, $2.50.

Best hen, Hazle Dickey.

Pig club prizes were awarded as follows:

Best mixed breed, Wm. Terry Dalton, $5.00.
Pig making most gain, E. E. Arnett, $5.00.
Best record--William Terry Dalton, $2.50.

Alcorn County is proud of the twenty-four girls who sent in attested record books, and Miss Brown presented each with a club pin.

There were fifteen booklets telling of their work, and special thanks are tendered Mrs. Barnett, of Baldwyn, and Miss Marie McEachin, of this city, who so ably judged the work. (2)

(1) Weekly Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., Oct. 21, 1915.
(2) Ibid.

Exhibits at the State Fair

Alcorn County is going to have a very creditable exhibit at the Boys' Corn Club at the State Fair which will be held in Jackson, beginning on the 25th. W. T. Pollard, county demonstration agent, and W. A. McCord, superintendent of education, have been busy the past few days collecting exhibits to be sent to Jackson. There are seventy-six corn club boys in Alcorn County, and many exhibits are now on their way to Jackson. Some of them were sent by freight, and some by parcel post direct from the homes of the sender. (1)

County Girls Capture Prizes

After Alcorn County's Canning Club girls captured a nice portion of prizes offered at the State Fair in Jackson, in the various departments, they, together with the members of other canning clubs, were tendered a reception by Miss Susie V. Powell. The reception was attended by some of the farming experts of national reputation, and proved not only a lovely event, but a very enjoyable and profitable one. Claudia Archer and Pauline Choate, both of whom received awards at the fair, assisted on the serving committee. (2)

Another notice of the State Fair exhibit is as follows:

Elizabeth Brown visited the State Fair at Jackson, accompanying Pauline Choate and Claudia Archer, who won trips to the Fair by making the best record of girls' canning club work and having best exhibits at the Mississippi-Tennessee Fair. The trips were made possible by the Corinth Business Men's Club by private subscription.

They reported a most delightful trip and came away with five prizes for Alcorn County exhibits. These prizes were for best jar of beans, by Pauline Choate; best jar of sweet pickle, by Donnie Felker; best jar of Chile sauce, by Bland Jones; best jar of canned pears, by Zevvie Rogers; and finally, a prize that is counted one of the highest honors in state competition, the best can of tomatoes, by Pauline Choate.

Miss Brown comes back with renewed enthusiam for her work in this county and sees only a very rosy outlook for home economics extension work in Alcorn County for the coming year. (3)

(1) Weekly Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., Oct. 28, 1915.
(2) Ibid., Nov. 5, 1915.
(3) Ibid., Nov. 12, 1915.

Girls Submit Notes on Work

The story of Velma Dilworth, of Rienzi, which has been submitted to the Corinthian, proves very interesting. Despite her drawbacks, the accomplishments she has realized would be well worth considering. Miss Dilworth, in summing up the total cost of production of one-tenth acre in tomatoes, gives the following figures: rent of land, $1.00; preparation of land, $2.25; cost of seeds and plants, 10 cents; cost of manure and fertilizer, $10; cost of cultivation, staking, and pruning $2.50; cost of cans, etc., $12.60. Total, $28.45. Total value of all products, $40. Net profit, $11.55. (1)

Other club reports are as follows:

"When I joined the Canning Club, I at once began trying to make preparation for my patch. I sowed my seed on April 5, I did not get a very good stand. I had the ground in very good shape to set the plants out. I then transplanted 200 plants and sowed more seed and they came up all right, so I finished transplanting the tenth of acre. I kept my tomatoes plowed once a week and hoed as often as needed. A canner was talked of, so I decided to buy one. Miss Brown was to come and show me how to can, but I thought I knew a little about canning, so a few of my tomatoes ripened and I thought I would try to can them, and in a day or two Miss Brown came and demonstrated tomatoes and corn. I came to find out that I did not know anything about canning. My tomatoes ripened and I canned regularly. I canned 100 No. 3 cans; 100 No. 2 cans of tomatoes; pulp, 25 No. 2 cans; and 24 No. 2 cans of corn. I did not can very much, but I have learned a great deal about raising and canning tomatoes, and expect to start early and do better this year.

"The reason I joined the canning club was to gain knowledge, and to be a nice housekeeper. Hoping all the members success in their club work—Ollie Mae Spear."

.....

"We tomato club girls can make our club a success if we are energetic and work with a will. This is my first year in club work and I realize I have many disadvantages, for the older members already know some things about raising and canning tomatoes that I will have to learn. Of course I will have to begin at A in the canning alphabet, and I know the older members are yet far from Z. But, as the old adage goes, 'If at first you don't succeed, try, try again.' They who reach the top must first, climb the hill. I think if our

(1) Weekly Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., Jan. 6, 1916.

fathers and mothers would encourage us more we could do better work perhaps. Not long ago I was reading a letter from a canning club girl who said she had helped pay her invalid mother's doctor's bills for two years and was now helping pay her way through college. She made a success of her tomatoes, and that is what I mean to try to do. The first thing in doing this is to select a rich, sandy piece of ground, not too sandy or too high, and plow and fertilize it as soon as possible. I intended to select a place and have it plowed and fertilized in the fall, but I did not, although I think that the best plan. Now, when the tomatoes are up and ready to work, I think to plow them about once a week and hoe as often as needed, will be sufficient.

"Hoping all the club members a successful New year—Leron Tyson." (1)

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"This year, as I have heard people say, I was not in school when you visited us, but I have sent my name in with several others by Mr. McCord. I hope we will receive our instruction and seed early this year. Now, most of our members here at this place are young, ten and twelve years of age, but I am among the oldest, my age being 17 years. I was a member of the Club in 1915, but did not have much chance, as the club was so far away, but we have a club closer this year. I am trying for more workers and, if I get them, I will send you their names. I hope to have you visit my home this coming year.

"Wishing you a merry Christmas and a Happy New Year,

"I am, respectfully yours—Agnes Turner, Route 1." (2)

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The following letter from an enthusiastic member of the Alcorn County Poultry Club manifests much interest in the Holly neighborhood, four miles west of Corinth:

"We, the Poultry Club girls of Holly, expect to do much better work this year than we did last year. Last year we did not have anyone to help and encourage us, so we didn't accomplish very much. But this year we are going to

(1) Weekly Herald, Corinth, Miss., Jan. 13, 1916.
(2) Ibid., Dec. 22, 1916.

make an effort to make a success. Miss Brown is going to help us all she can. All the girls are interested in the club, and are eager to begin to look around to see where they can get eggs for setting. We intend to call a meeting once a month and make them interesting, so all members will attend.

"One reason I joined the club was to learn more about poultry; and another was, because I naturally like chickens. I dearly love to pen and feed the fluffy little chicks, and then I get a little pin-money. I hate to ask my father for every little bit of money I want. I haven't made very much yet, but think I will this year. I have six hens to begin with, and with Miss Brown's help, I think I, for one, will raise a fine lot of chickens. We expect to have a nice exhibit at the fair this fall. We got three prizes last year, but think we will do much better this year. We appreciate very much what the government is doing for us.

"Hoping all the members success in their club work—Hazel Dickey." (1)

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"I joined the Canning Club early last spring; I selected a well-drained sandy loam piece of soil for my plot, and broke the ground to a depth of six inches, harrowed and dragged it well. Used barnyard fertilizer in the drill. After distributing fertilizer in the drill, I ran the harrow and drag over it the second time, so as to have the soil thoroughly prepared and in a good condition for plants to grow. I planted seed March 10th and April 8th; began transplanting my plants the 6th of April and finished the 10th of June. I hoed and plowed my plants as often as was necessary to keep them free from grass and to keep the soil well-stirred.

"We organized a club of five members, but, after a while, two of them withdrew, so we decided not to have regular monthly meetings, but mean to this year, for we want to learn more about club work. We had an exhibit at the Fair last year and won several prizes and want to have better one this year.

"I joined the Canning Club that I might learn how to can fruit and vegetables. I filled 360 cans of tomatoes

(1) Weekly Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., Feb. 3, 1916.

last year and could have filled more had I known how to operate my canner in time.

"I learned several things about canning and want to learn many more this year. I think every girl should belong to the Canning Club, for it teaches things that are necessary for good housekeepers and real home-makers to know. Wishing all club members much success and happiness, and may 1916 mean much to us as club members—Donnie Felker." (1)

Club Meetings

"The Glen Canning Club had a very interesting meeting at the school house at Glens Friday afternoon. There were sixteen members present and much interest was manifested. The following officers were elected: president, Georgia Sitton; vice-president, Pauline Choate; secretary, Josie Atkins. The subject for discussion was the preparation of one-tenth of an acre, and a lesson on Starchy Foods was conducted.

"It was agreed that a regular meeting of this club be held on the third Friday in each month." (2)

"The Home Economics Club of Bell School neighborhood held a very interesting meeting on Monday afternoon in the hospitable home of Mrs. L. S. Dalton. There were sixteen members present, and the subject for discussion during the afternoon was Food Values. Miss Brown, the County Agent, was present and conducted the lesson study, which proved to be of much instruction to the club. A meeting will be held four weeks hence, with Mrs. Bennett as hostess." (3)

"Bell School Canning Club held its regular meeting at the school house Tuesday afternoon, March 21, 1916, with a large number of enthusiastic members in attendance. The club shows great interest in the undertakings for the approaching season, and are very much encouraged over the progress of the work. The club shows increased membership, and the Bell School Community now is proud of as large canning club as can be found in the county." (4)

"Strickland met yesterday at the school house. This is our third meeting. We have our regular meeting every four weeks. Miss Brown was with us, and we discussed keeping our

(1) Weekly Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., Feb. 17, 1916.
(2) Ibid., Feb. 17, 1916.
(3) Ibid., Feb. 24, 1916.
(4) Ibid., March 23, 1916.

record book, also how we made our hot beds and how we planted the seed. There were four club girls present, and two absent on account of illness. Miss Brown promised us, that when Miss Powell came, we should be one of the clubs she would visit, and also that we are to have our caps and aprons by the time she comes. We mean to make this the most interesting club in the county and we have started out fine. We are going to show Miss Powell a grand time when she come.--Minnie Strickland, Secretary." (1)

Club Rally

"Alcorn's Rally Day, held at Bell Schoolhouse Thursday, was a brilliant success, largely due to the efficient and untiring efforts of our County Agent, Miss Elizabeth Brown, and the unbounding hospitality of the people of this neighborhood. The people attending were more than pleased with the outcome, and it was indeed a meeting well attended and of splendid results. It was a get-together of the people of Alcorn and will be the direct cause of an established foundation for greater things to be accomplished in this great work in the furture. People from every part of the county assembled there and each one attending took special delight in adding to the program in any way to make it a success. Miss Elizabeth Brown, County Agent, introduced the speakers in the forenoon. Mrs. L. S. Dalton, in her own inimitable manner, gave a very appropriate address of welcome, and an interesting response was given by Mrs. A. F. Young. Miss Susie V. Powell, state agent, delivered an excellent address on "Shelter and Clothing" and dwelt particularly on the necessity of proper clothing in club work in its different lines, and the value of considering the kind of material when purchasing for this work. Her address was very helpful, and she proved herself a pastmaster in the art.

"W. T. Pollard, agricultural demonstration agent, gave an interesting talk on Farm Demonstration Work. Miss Helen Brown, of Prentiss County, spoke on Co-operation Among the Counties in North Mississippi. In her address, Miss Brown urged a friendly rivalry between the clubs in Alcorn and Prentiss--rivalry in the way of advancement. Her talk was very much appreciated and enjoyed. Jno. F. Osborne, president of the Citizens National Bank, gave a thoroughly enjoyable talk on Raising Home Products and Fall Gardens. Mr. Osborne spoke very flatteringly of the work in Alcorn County, and to

(1) Weekly Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., March 23, 1916.

prove his appreciation, has offered to lend money to those girls who are unable to purchase supplies for this work. Prof. R. E. L. Sutherland, principal of the Agricultural High School, of Kossuth, gave a very interesting talk on Extension Work from the Agricultural High School.

"The following representatives from the various county clubs gave interesting 5-minute talks on what their clubs were doing:

"Mrs. W. S. Berry, Bell; Mrs. Maude Settle, New Hope; Mrs. G. S. Davis, Corinth; Mrs. J. V. Bynum, Corinth; Mrs. Hattie Dilworth, Rienzi; Miss Donnie Felker, Carpenter; Miss Jammie Dalton, Junior Club, Bell; Miss Beulah Nabors, West Corinth; Miss Peeples, Co-operative Home Club; Miss Ollie May Spear and Leron Tyson, Wenasoga. An enjoyable feature was the yells and toasts to Misses Powell and Brown." (1)

Short Courses Planned

"An interesting Short Course will be held at the Agricultural High School at Kossuth on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 19th and 20th. This course was suggested by Prof. R. E. L. Sutherland, principal, and is being given for the members of the canning home economics Clubs of the county.

"The county agent has secured Miss Connie Bonslagle, state assistant to Miss Susie V. Powell, who will assist in the work and will give demonstrations on foods. Miss Victoria Hill will also assist the agent, Miss Brown, in the making of booklets and basketry. Miss Wilson, of the A. H. S., will contribute in a very helpful way in the program, and every phase of the club work in every department will be brought out in such a way that no members of these clubs can afford to miss this opportunity of seeing the work of these experts.

"Miss Elizabeth Brown will be general director, and Prof. Sutherland will be master of ceremonies. W. T. Pollard, agent, will be assisted by two experts from the A. & M. College. One of these experts will discuss the agricultural feature of the work, and the other will lay stress on the livestock.

"Profs. W. A. McCord, county superintendent, and R. E. L. Sutherland will assist in the work, and the people of Kossuth will entertain all members of these clubs for two days. It is to be hoped that every member of all clubs will

(1) Weekly Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., Aug. 24, 1916.

be in attendance, as this will, no doubt, prove one of the best short courses ever given in Alcorn County." (1)

Prize Winners in Floral Hall

"The following awards in Canning Club and Home Economics have been submitted by judges Misses Helen Brown and Victoria Hill:

"Best Daily Record Book, Lavaliere, $5, by Wiats-Ella Meteer; Second Best Record Book-one-half-dozen Community Plate tablespoons, by H. M. McAmis, Clarice Killough, R. F. D. Rienzi.

"Best set of Cup Towels, comb and brush by Walker Drug Company, $1.50; Jamie Dalton, Corinth, R. F. D.

"Best Apron, by 1st year girl--half-dozen pictures by W. F. McCord, Ollie May Spear.

"Best Cap by 1st year girl--Cream ladle, $1.50 by M. Byrnes & Son, Beulah Nabors.

"Best Cap by 2nd year girl--$1.50 by W. A. McCord, Claudia Archer.

"Best Basket of Fresh Vegetables $1.00 by Royal Grocery Company, Ollie May Spear.

"Best Basket of String Beans $1.00 basket of fruit at Royal Grocery Company, Donnie Felker.

"Best Jar of Peppers, $2.50 fountain pen, by Walker Drug Company, Jamie Dalton.

"Best Basket of Fresh Tomatoes: $1.50, by Fair Association, Mrs. Davis.

"Best Basket of Fresh Tomatoes by club girl--Pair of gloves by Abe Rubel & Co., Ollie May Spear.

"Best Catsup--$2.00 by Corinth Bank & Trust Company, Mrs. Davis.

"Best Jar Creole Sauce $1.00, by Corinth Bank and Trust Company, Mrs. Davis.

(1) Weekly Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., Sept. 14, 1916.

"Best Canned Strawberries; $1.00 Fair Association, Mordie Potts.

"Best Jar Plums; $1.00, Fair Association, Josie Atkins.

"Best Cucumber Pickles; $1.00, Fair Association, Claudia Archer.

"Best 6 Jars Beans, Okra, Tomatoes, Peaches, Pears, Berries; Pair Abe Rubel's best shoes--Pauline Choate; second, $2.00 by Fair Association, Jamie Dalton.

"Best Canning Club Booklet: $3.50 hat by Mrs. G. W. McCullar, Beulah Nabors; second, Ella Meteer, and Donnie Felker, $1.00 each by Fair Association.

"Best Exhibit of Canned Fruit by Home Economics Member: $3.00, by Fair Association, Mrs. Berry; second, $1.00 by Fair Association, Mrs. Davis.

"Best Exhibit of Relishes by government receipts: $3.00 by Fair Association, Mrs. Davis.

"Best Record by Club Glen's School $3.00, by Fair Association; second, Strickland School, by Lee Gray.

"Best Poultry Club Booklet: $1.50, by Fair Association, Aliene Honeycutt.

"Best Dozen eggs by first-year girl: $1.50, by Fair Association, Joyce Sawyer; second: $1.50 by Fair Association, Aliene Honeycutt.

"Best Pig Club Booklet $1.50, by Fair Association, William Terry Dalton.

"Best Pear Marmelade: $1, by Fair Association, Pauline Choate.

"Best Jar of Tomato Paste: $1, by Corinth Bank & Trust Company, Donnie Felker.

"Best Jar Sweet Pickles--$1, by Corinth Bank & Trust Company, Minnie Strickland.

"Best Peach Marmalade: $1, box of candy by Corinth Drug Company, Josie Atkins.

"Best Blackberry Jam: $1, by O. M. Hinton, Pauline Choate.

"Best Watermelon Rind Preserves: $1, by First Natl. Bank, Minnie Strickland.

"Best Can of Tomatoes: $1, by First Natl. Bank, Pauline Choate.

"Best Jar of Whole Tomatoes: $1, by First National Bank--Donnie Felker.

"Best Quart Jar String Beans: $1, by First National Bank--Pauline Choate.

"Best Can Okra: $1.00, by Citizens National Bank, Pauline Felker.

"Best Can Peaches: $1.00, by Citizens National Bank, Ollie May Spear.

"Best Can Pears: $1.00,by Citizens National Bank, Minnie Strickland.

"Best Quart Peaches: $1.50 pair gloves by Abe Rubel & Co., Donnie Felker.

"Best 6 Jars Beans, Tomatoes and Peaches: Parasol, By C. S. Graham, Bessie Young; second $2. Youth's Companion by C. J. Pounds--Donnie Felker.

"Best Jar Blackberries: $1, by L. S. Wright, Donnie Felker; second, by Fair Association, Gladys Cooper.

"Second Best Canned Pepper: $1.50 salad set, by M. Byrnes & Son, Ruth Cooper.

"The following were awarded club pins by Miss Brown for entering Record Books: Mary Joyce Sawyer, Georgia Jones, Dixie Coke, Ella Meteer, Bessie Young, Susie Coke, Maudie Potts, Clarice Killough, Willie Johnston, Mrs. Laura Martin, Ollie May Spear, Pauline Choate, Josie Atkins, Donnie Felker, Claudia Archer, Beulah Nabors, Georgia Sitton, Jamie Dalton." (1)

"Alcorn County is proud of the records she made at the Mississippi State Fair held at Jackson recently, when four prizes were captured by Canning Club members of this county.

(1) Weekly Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., Oct. 12, 1916.

"One of the most elaborate displays made by a single club was sent by the agent, Miss Brown, and the exhibit having been returned, is now on display at the B. M. C. The following prizes were awarded:

"First prize--Miss Ella Meteer, Glens Club; Best Can Okra, Miss Pauline Choate; Best Catsup, Miss Josye Atkins, Glens; Best Apron, Miss Ollie May Spear." (1)

County Club Girls Supply Market

"'There is a market for every article of canned goods in this county,' so states Miss Brown, county demonstrator for Alcorn. In fact, she stated today, that practically every article of surplus canned products stored by the club members had already been marketed, though no tabulated report has been submitted. It is probable that these products brought more than last year, considering the advanced markets on nearly all commodities. There is yet one member of the canning club who is holding back 100 cans of tomatoes for a higher price. The canning clubs of Alcorn County have done a splendid work this year. They have stored many products, and what they have are of first class brands. The merchants of Corinth have purchased what they have had for sale, and as a result the consumers were furnished good, fresh canned goods, and the girls have realized a nice profit for their labors." (2)

Awards for Record of Work

"Seventeen of Alcorn County's young ladies and girls have been awarded cheviot dresses, donated by the Tupelo Cotton Mills, for their splendid records in Canning Club Work. This offer was made to give every club girl a chance, and Alcorn is lucky to have secured such a nice number of these dresses. The conditions were that each girl pack the equivalent of 50 cans of tomatoes and hand to her agent her record book properly signed and attested. The following is the list of those who secured these prizes: Ella Meteer, Corinth, R. F. D. 8; Maudie Potts, Corinth, R. F. D. 3; Pauline Choate, Glens; Georgia Sitton, Glens; Beulah Nabors, Corinth, R. F. D. 6; Laura Martin, Corinth, R. F. D. 1; Jamie Dalton, Corinth; Clarice Killough, Rienzi, R. F. D. 5; Ruth Cooper, Corinth, R. F. D. 8; Gladys Cooper, Corinth, R. F. D. 8; Bessie Young, Corinth, R. F. D. 1; Ollie May Spear, Corinth, R. F. D. 3." (3)

(1) Weekly Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., Nov. 16, 1916.
(2) Ibid., Nov. 16, 1916.
(3) Ibid., Dec. 7, 1916.

Club Organized at Hinton

"The Canning Club at Hinton Schoolhouse, organized by Miss Brown, elected Beulah Huff for president, and Minnie Carroll, secretary. We then measured off an acre-plot just to get some idea of the size.

"We are only four in number, but we expect to do our part as well as any of the larger clubs.

"Miss Brown has promised to meet with us again before the holidays. Minnie Carroll, Secretary; Beulah Huff, President." (1)

Agent's Weekly Letter

"My Dear Club Members:

"I hope each of you had a very happy Christmas, and that among your New Year resolutions will be a strong determination for better work in Alcorn County for another year. Let us not only take more interest in the work ourselves, but get our friends and neighbors interested, because only through helping someone else, can we help ourselves most. Had you ever thought what the Club work could mean and should mean to each individual? First: Put your heart into it; Second: Use your head; Third: Hands; Fourth: Health. After all, isn't this 4-H motto a beautiful thing? See what a fourfold purpose it has!

"You know, looking over the years work, I feel that we really have accomplished a great deal, far greater than I ever dreamed of in many senses of the word. But we must remember that we are just in the beginning, and that we have a field before us with unlimited opportunities. I have this suggestion which I hope you all will note carefully. I will be very busy next year owing to the increased number of Clubs, and I hope each Club and each member will make a special effort to join with me in the motto: 'Have a meeting every month and be present.' I realize that is is right hard to always have your plans fit in with the Agent's, but I find it impossible to change dates often. I hope when I return to give you definite dates for the year and to keep them. On January 1st I leave for work at Peabody College, to be gone until February 9. During this

(1) Weekly Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 28, 1916.

time I ask every Club to make a special effort to hold their January meetings and send in a report of the meetings to me. Let us have a Club meeting every month and make Alcorn County the leader in North Mississippi. Miss Elizabeth Brown." (1)

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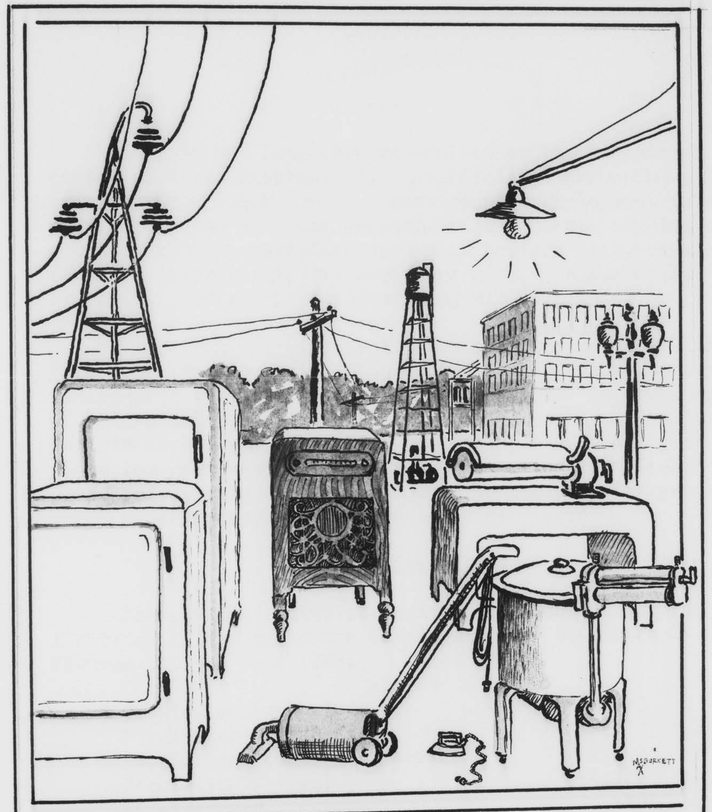
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(1) Weekly Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 28, 1916.

1915; Oct. 28, 1915; Nov. 5,
1915; Nov. 12, 1915; Jan. 6,
1916; Feb. 3, 1916; Feb. 15,
1916; Feb. 17, 1916; Mar. 23,
1916; Aug. 24, 1916; Sept. 14,
1916; Oct. 12, 1916; Oct. 16,
1916; Nov. 16, 1916; Dec. 7,
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Corinth, Alcorn County, has the greatest number of electrical appliances per capita of any city in the United States.

Chapter XVI

INDUSTRY

Corinth has long been recognized as the industrial center of North Mississippi. Several large and well-equipped manufacturing industries give regular employment to approximately two thousand persons. These plants consist of a pants factory, full-fashioned silk hosiery mill, cheese factory, brick plant, two machinery plants, a compress, oil mill, and several wood-working mills.

Excellent shipping facilities over three trunk line railroads, together with a splendid highway system, offer inducements to those seeking a new location. An abundance of native labor available for additional employment makes Corinth an ideal location for new industries, seeking sites where low cost manufacturing is available. The splendid growth of Corinth and Alcorn County in the past few years makes a large supply of native labor available.

Industry Statistics

The present status of industry in Alcorn County is indicated by the following data taken from statistical figures for the year 1929:

Population (urban)	6,220	
Population (rural farm)	15,117	
Population (rural non-farm)	2,316	
Population (Negro)	4,130	
Wage earners	730	
Wages paid laborers	$ 465,412	
Average annual income	652	
Value industrial products	3,072,366	
Aggregate cost of production	2,301,168	
Cost of materials and containers	1,855,173	
Fuel and purchased energy	66,664	
Value added by manufactory	1,150,529	(1)

In 1936 Alcorn County sold $2,498,978 worth of manufactured products.

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(1) United States Census Report 1930.

In 1935 Alcorn County had 268 retail stores, 162 of these stores being in Corinth. Total sales in Alcorn County in 1935 were $3,039,000. (1)

Products Used in Industry

The two chief classes of materials used in industrial activities in this county are agricultural products and forest and timber products. At present the agricultural products, such as cotton and animal products, exceed the forest products sold from the farms. Forests are not kept as units distinct from the farms. A reforestation program will bring about an increase in the amount of timber produced and will tend to a development of industrial activities.

Dairy products are produced in part, but considerable milk and cream are transported to Corinth and other places to be used principally in producing butter. There are only forty-three dairy farms in the county, but the cotton farmers and others sell an increasing amount of milk and cream.

A powerful organization composed of dairymen and those interested in the development of the dairy interests in the counties near Alcorn, has done much to increase the production of dairy products.

The population chart shows that there are people on the farms who are available for work in factories if they are offered reasonable wages. The average income of farmers from all sources, including the value of products used at home, is $769. Many are getting incomes which are lower than the cash incomes they could get from wages in industrial plants.

Alcorn County has entered into a contract with the Tennessee Valley Authority for cheap electric power. This means that other sources of power, except steam power produced by burning waste products, will be displaced with the electric motor unless some new development offers competition with the electric motor. (2)

Oldest Business in Corinth

The history of Corinth would be incomplete without mention of the well-known firm of Abe Rubel and Company. Corinthians in general, especially those of the old order

(1) A. C. Anderson, Jackson, Miss.
(2) Tennessee Valley Authority Survey, Corinth, Miss.

of things, feel a peculiar pride and interest in this, the oldest commercial institution, in the county, and now the leading retail and wholesale dry goods firm in North Mississippi. This business was begun in the fall of 1858 and at that time a small brick store held their stock. It withstood the fearful ravages of the War between the States and grew and prospered in spite of war and pestilence until in the early seventies, when the large and commodious building which they now occupy was built. The business was at first owned and conducted by E. Rubel and L. Sekels. In 1868 Abe Rubel became associated with the founders of the company. In 1886 E. Rubel sold out to Abe Rubel and the new company bought out Mr. Sekels, making the firm Abe Rubel and Company, and it remains under that name at the present time. The business is now owned and conducted by the five sons of Abe Rubel--Jake, Simon, Lee, Milton, and Adolph. (1)

ABE RUBEL was born in Germany about 1850 and came to America at the age of fourteen. He was a citizen of Corinth for sixty-four years and the business he built up during his years of service stands as a monument to his integrity and mercantile ability. No Mississippi merchant was more widely known, and certainly none more favorably. During his lifetime there was never a movement for the improvement of his home city in which he was not in the forefront with his influence and financial assistance, when the latter was needed. Mr. Rubel was the father of ten children, all living, and with the exception of a son, who is a New York attorney, and two daughters, one of whom resides in Memphis, Tennessee, and the other in Canton, they all live in Corinth.

Mr. Rubel's predominant characteristic was kindliness. Even at an advanced age his store was his favorite pastime. There, as in the days when he was a struggling young merchant, he daily greeted old friends, made by his fair treatment and his winning personality. (2)

Mr. Rubel died in 1931.

Oldest Hardware Firm

H. G. Small has the oldest hardware store in Corinth; it was organized in 1856. H. G. and J. F. Small established a tin shop in the early days of the county and supplied the people of the town with all the tin articles that were used. After the war there was need for a repair shop to mend the coffee pots and tin buckets that had been damaged.

(1) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., April 9, 1909.
(2) "Let the World Know," Supplement, Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss.

These men had just come out of the Southern army without anything except energy, vim, and honest principle, which they concentrated in order that they might arise from the ashes of defeat and devastation. They began in a very small way--Small in every sense of the word--and added to their line slowly and steadily until they supplied all the farmers within a radius of twenty-five miles with wagons and farm implements. Thus the men worked up a splendid trade, and when H. G. Small died the business was left in the hands of J. F. Small, assisted then by W. E. Small. At the death of J. F. Small, in the fall of 1894, J. C. Small and W. F. Elgin succeeded and continued in business for several years. Finally J. C. Small became the sole owner.

In July, 1903, H. G. Small and R. P. Boyd, two clerks in the store, bought the business and worked together until February 15, 1907, when they dissolved partnership and the store became the property of H. G. Small, the present owner who, with fresh energy and the honesty of his ancestors, has added and increased the business greatly. The line is almost complete and embraces everything new in the hardware business. The rise of this old firm, both slow and sure, gives it a foundation of strength of which few enterprises can boast. The sterling qualities and genuine worth of Mr. Small commend him as a good business man and influential citizen. (1)

The Adams Machine Company

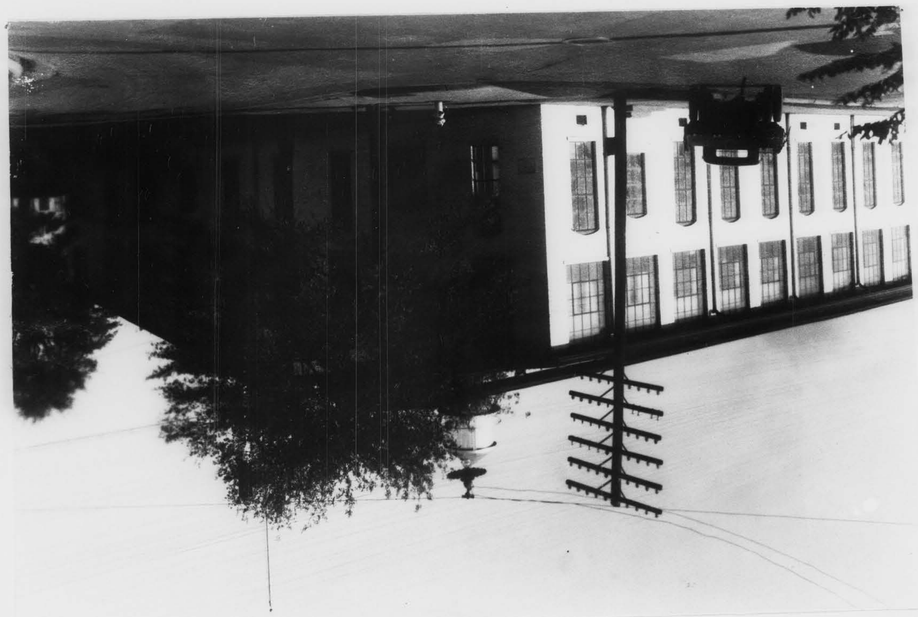
The Adams Machine Company is located at 504 Tate Street and manufactures sawmills and machinery. There are six regular employees, with an annual payroll of approximately $7,000. This plant is a help to Corinth by furnishing employment and sawmill supplies, as well as machinery. (2)

W. T. ADAMS, founder of the Adams Machine Company, and who for many years was prominently connected with the industrial life of Corinth and Alcorn County, died in Ft. Worth, Texas, on January 30, 1939, where he had spent the last few years of his long and eventful life. The body was brought back to Corinth and interred in the Henry Cemetery.

The Commercial Appeal gives the following sketch of his industrial activities:

"Mr. Adams was born in Old Tishomingo County, near Rienzi, where he engaged in the manufacture of plows under the firm

(1) The Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., April 9, 1909.
(2) Lillie Norvell, Corinth, Miss.



WEAVER PANTS FACTORY, CORINTH

This plant made the pants for the second Ant-Arctic Byrd Expedition.

name of Adams and Ketchum before coming to Corinth.

"He later bought the business and started operations under the name of W. T. Adams Machine Co., manufacturing sawmills and cotton gins. He switched to the manufacture of machinery to be used in the phosphate fields of Florida, and then turned out pumps and equipment which played an important part in the development of the rice fields of Arkansas.

"Mr. Adams went to Chattanooga and was the first president of the Chattanooga Street Railway System. He also entered the iron and steel industry at Birmingham and cast the huge statue of Vulcan which was viewed by visitors at the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904.

"He had large real estate holdings in Memphis and also operated a compress. He sold the land through which the aproaches of the present Harahan Bridge at Memphis were built.

"Mr. Adams built Corinth's first electric light and power system. He also built the first engine and light plant ever installed in a hotel. This was located at Warm Springs, Ga.

"He is survived by two children, former State Senator W. C. Adams and Mrs. Annie Orville Liddon, of Corinth; five grandsons, the Rev. W. Tate Young, Hammond, La.; Thomas Adams Young, Mayfield, Ky.; Johnson Cooper Adams, John Kirk Adams, and William Shaddock Adams, Corinth; three granddaughters, Miss Mary Edna Adams, Miss Virginia Adams, and Miss Pearl Scott Adams, all of Corinth." (1)

Weaver Pants Corporation

The Weaver Pants Corporation, organized in 1904 by Russell M. Weaver, is one of the leading manufacturing industries of this section. The present owners are H. Lisstner and Company, with offices in New York City. The capital stock of the company is $200,000, and the officers as follows: Edward I. Levy, president and treasurer; Milton S. Frank, vice-president; Charles H. House, secretary; H. S. Gruber, comptroller and superintendent.

The plant was originally established as a work-pants factory but the larger part of its production today is dress trousers, some of them retailing as high as $5.00 and $6.00

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(1) Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 30, 1939.

per pair. The product is shipped all over the United States, with principal markets in the larger cities. The annual output is approximately one million pairs of dress and work pants combined.

During the depression the plant worked continuously, which speaks for itself as to the value of such an industry to a city the size of Corinth. From five hundred to seven hundred people are employed, and the annual payroll is approximately $250,000.

The Weaver Pants Corporation made the trousers for the second Byrd Antarctic Expedition, and was the only garment factory in Mississippi featured in the Mississippi Industrial article appearing in the National Geographical Magazine, September, 1937. (1)

The Kraft-Phoenix Cheese Corporation

The Kraft-Phoenix Cheese Corporation is one of the most helpful industries in the county in-so-far as dairymen are concerned, furnishing a market for their products. This corporation was organized in 1929 and the city of Corinth financed the equipment and construction of the plant. The plant is located in the northwestern part of the city with five employees in charge. This industry produces about one ton of cheese per day and affords a market for all surplus milk produced on the farms in the immediate radius of Corinth. (2)

Bell Coal and Transfer Company

In 1878 J. J. Bell founded the Bell Coal Company in Corinth. Today this business, known as the Bell Coal and Transfer Company, is the second oldest commercial institution in the city. For almost sixty years this company has been in continuous operation under the same family ownership. During all of that time it has enjoyed a profitable and steadily increasing business, until today it is one of North Mississippi's outstanding business concerns.

From 1878 until 1906 the name remained Bell Coal Company. At that time it was changed to J. J. Bell and Son, when James Y. Bell became a partner. Upon the death of the founder in 1919, the firm name became Bell Coal and Transfer Company, under which name it still operates. James Y. Bell continued in the active management of the business until his

(1) Edward I. Levy, New York, N. Y.
(2) Lillie Norvell, Corinth, Miss.

death in October, 1933, when the present manager, D. M. Palmer, assumed control of the company.

For many years the Bell Coal and Transfer Company has featured Acton Red Ash coal, which is mined at New Acton, Alabama. The sales of this popular brand of coal in Corinth have steadily increased until during the 1935-36 season the Bell Company received a letter from the president of the miners of Acton coal stating that Bell Coal and Transfer Company was their leading distributor in their trade territory, outselling their own retail yards in Birmingham. Mr. Palmer attributes this large volume of business to the fact that Acton coal particularly suits the requirements of the people of his territory.

Today considerably more than one-half of all the coal used in this community is sold by the Bell Coal and Transfer Company. More than two hundred cars of coal per year are handled by this organization.

Functioning directly under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission, Bell Coal and Transfer Company maintain four large transfer trucks and handle a majority of the local moving business in Corinth. It serves the Illinois Central, Mobile and Ohio, and the Southern railroads with pickup and delivery service. (1)

Oldest Wholesale Lumber Industry

The E. M. Cochran Lumber Company, located in West Corinth, is one of the successful saw milling activities in Northeast Mississippi. This plant is operated by E. M. Cochran, assisted by his son, E. O. Cochran. It is the oldest wholesale hardwood lumber business in Corinth, having been in operation for almost a quarter of a century. As a matter of fact the Cochran plant is one of the largest concentration yards in this part of the state, with a productive capacity of several thousand feet of lumber daily.

The company specializes in the conversion of hardwoods and gives employment to approximately twenty-five workers at the plant, in addition to those who are engaged in cutting and logging in the timber holdings of the company.

In addition to marketing the products of the plant already mentioned, Mr. Cochran is an extensive jobber of

(1) City Directory, Supplement, Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., 1936.

hardwood lumber, concentrating the output of a number of smaller mills in adjacent territory at his yards in Corinth. The Cochran Lumber Company, combining its own cutting with the footage purchased from other plants, disposes annually of about five million feet of hardwood lumber. The experience of Mr. Cochran in the lumber world extends over a period of more than twenty years in Alcorn and adjoining counties, and prior thereto for many years elsewhere. Prior to the installation of the plant at West Corinth, Mr. Cochran, who is a native of Henderson, Tennessee, operated the mills at distant points, making Coringh the seat of his business.

The plant in West Corinth is a boon to the farmers and timber contractors in and around Corinth. Practically all of the supply used at the local plant is trucked in from adjacent territory. The remainder is freighted in. Oak and gum comprise the larger proportion of the company's output. This material ultimately finding its way into the hands of the manufacturers of switch ties, oak car material, flooring, boxes, and similar utilities.

The plant in West Corinth covers an area of about ten acres. This suburb, with a population of about 1,500 persons, is not within the city's incorporated limits, although it is an actual part, industrially and commercially, of the city's constructive life.

Mr. Cochran takes for his motto, "Service and Dependability." His integrity and the character of the service he has rendered to his connections in the larger markets, have established him firmly in the friendship of the trade and bring him repeating demands.

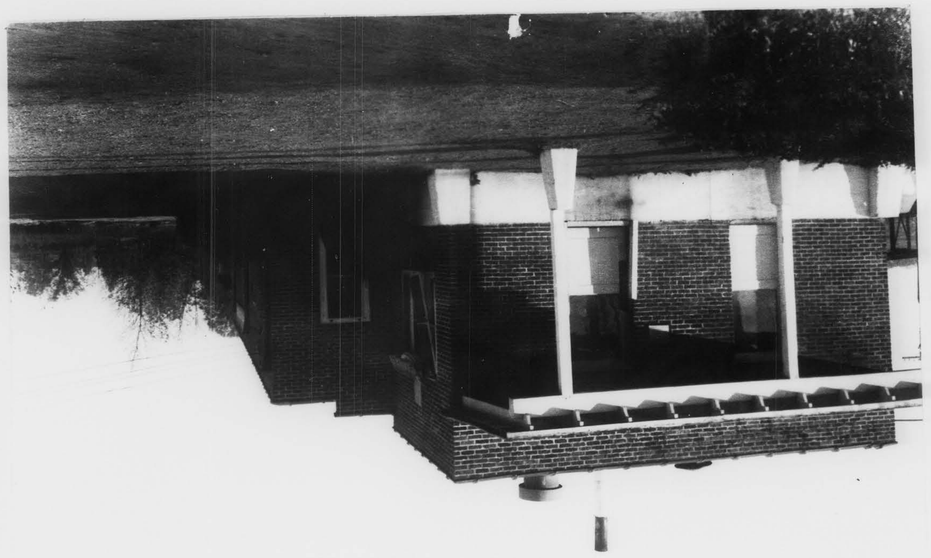
The company handles only rough hardwood lumber and distributes it unfinished for the manufacture of furniture, caskets, and interior finishing. All the lumber handled by this company goes to the industrial finishers. (1)

Galyean Brothers

Galyean Brothers, general contracting firm, was founded in 1918 by James Rufus and William Thomas Galyean. Subsequently they added a lumber business and, in 1922, a line of building material. At the present time they operate under the slogan, "All kinds of Building Material," doing, in addition to their general contracting, a large volume of lumber

(1) E. N. Cochran, Corinth, Miss.

KRAFT-PHOENIX CHEESE FACTORY



and building material in industry. Galyean Brothers is one of the largest contracting firms in North Mississippi. Its yard covers approximately a hundred thousand square feet.

Among the many well-known homes erected under this company's direction are those of J. F. Gish, E. O. Klyce, and N. W. Bynum. The restoration of the Curlee ante-bellum home was entrusted to Galyean Brothers, and the H. L. Williams and F. W. Woolworth buildings were constructed by them.

James Rufus Galyean and William Thomas Galyean were born in Tishomingo County, sons of Riley Galyean and Mary Elizabeth (Rose) Galyean. Their grandfather came from Wales at the age of fifteen, and their father was a blacksmith and farmer.

JAMES RUFUS GALYEAN, born March 16, 1876, learned the carpenter's trade and later entered contracting business with his brother. Both brothers went to Texas and remained there several years. After returning to Corinth they were connected with a chair factory, James Rufus being foreman. When this factory was moved to Mobile, they moved there, but after a year returned to Corinth. During the war Mr. Galyean engaged in government construction work at Little Rock, Arkansas, and at the end of the war entered the contracting business. On July 30, 1896, he was married to Mary Adline Enlow in Tishomingo County. To them were born the following children: Riley Burton, born June 15, 1898, who died that year; Clara, Aug. 16, 1901; Lillie May, July 4, 1904; Elizabeth, Oct. 11, 1911; and J. R., Jr., July 28, 1918. Mr. Galyean is a director of the Chamber of Commerce, a Master Mason, a member of the Elks, the First Baptist Church, and the Woodmen of the World. The father of James Rufus and William Thomas Galyean died in 1896; the mother is still living and, on May 3, 1936, reached the age of eighty.

WILLIAM THOMAS GALYEAN was born on September 20, 1879. On November 6, 1901, he was married at Cleburne, Texas, to Edna Wallace. Their children are as follows: Willie Gertrude, born January 18, 1903; Hettie, Born September 24, 1907, died September 19, 1909; Madge Lee, born July 20, 1909; W. T., Jr., August 14, 1911; Mary Elizabeth, April 22, 19--; Ora Frances, October 12, 1921; Edna Ellen, March 5, 1917; John Edward, September 22, 1918; and Bettie Gray, January 2, 1924. Mr. Gaylean is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Woodmen of the World. (1)

(1) City Directory, Supplement, Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., 1936.

A. H. Patrick, Architect

A. H. Patrick is a well-known architect and contractor of Corinth. He has had twenty years experience in all kinds of drafting of blue prints and building and has scores of highly pleased patrons who are always glad to say a word in praise of him and to obtain his services and aid when contemplating erection of a building of any kind whatever. The many handsome and substantial homes in the city, which are the result of his skilled workmanship, testify to his popularity and sterling worth.

A. H. Patrick was born February 4th, 1866, at Jacinto, old Tishomingo County, and later moved to Booneville, and then to Corinth. He died July 17, 1927. He had one child by his first marriage, a daughter, Erin, an accomplished musician, who is the wife of Dr. Stroup, of Corinth. (1)

Leader in Industrial Life

Ernest F. Waits was a leading spirit in the industrial life of Alcorn County for many years. His early experiments with airplanes led to the construction of the first successful flying machine in the South.

The Waits machine was built in 1908 and made several successful flights. Associated with Mr. Waits was Max Weisner, who interested Colonel Roscoe Turner in flying and encouraged him in his early attempts at building and flying airplanes. Mr. Weisner acted as pilot for Mr. Waits.

Mr. Waits became interested in wireless telegraphy in 1909 and operated a successful station here for several years. When radio interest mounted, he transferred to that field and built and operated an amateur broadcasting station in the early days of radio.

A jeweler by trade, Mr. Waits built the first X-ray machine at Corinth and at one time was commodore of the Sea Scouts of Mississippi, whose membership is composed of Eagle Scouts. He was a Mason, a Shriner, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

At the age of sixty, Mr. Waits became interested in painting, his sea and landscapes attracting wide attention. In later years he returned to inventive experiments and was

(1) Mrs. W. L. Stroup, Corinth, Miss.

working on an oil-burning circulator before ill health intervened. (1)

Mr. Waits died November 8, 1938, at his home in Corinth.

Banks and Bankers

The MERCHANTS and FARMERS BANK, located at the corner of Waldron and Filmore streets in Corinth, was established in 1932. It occupies a modern bank building constructed of stone, brick, and re-inforced concrete, which was erected at a cost of approximately $100,000, with 4,500 square feet of floor space. The safety deposit vault of this bank is protected by an especially designed door equipped with a triple time-lock. Due to this modern equipment and the construction of the steel-lined vault, patrons of the bank are able to secure a very low insurance rate on valuables stored there. The location of the safety deposit boxes is particularly convenient for the use of customers. The vault of the bank is constructed in a similar manner, with a triple time-lock, and inside the vault is a screw-door safe of the latest design. This bank is known as a public-spirited institution, assisting in all worthwhile undertakings in Corinth and its trade territory. Because of the spirit of helpfulness shown by its officers and employees, the bank is often referred to as "The Friendly Bank." The officers of the bank are L. E. Watson, president; W. C. Lacy, vice-president; R. E. Price, cashier; the directors are H. E. Noel, W. C. Lacy, C. H. Byrd, Hal Anderson, J. H. Nixon, J. G. Arnold, and Jerome Reynolds. (2)

The SECURITY BANK of Corinth was founded in November, 1932, as a new banking institution, by Dr. R. C. Liddon, W. L. McPeters, W. W. King, and J. F. Gish. Since its organization this bank has grown steadily and constantly. It occupies a fine stone building at the corner of Franklin and Cruise streets, and has a floor space of approximately 2,400 square feet. With capital and surplus of $70,000, this bank now has total resources in excess of $675,000. It maintains a vault containing safety deposit boxes; the insurance rate upon valuables kept in this vault is exceptionally low because of the special time-lock devices which were installed by the Mosler safe and Vault Company. The bank's regular vaults were also manufactured by the Mosler Company and are of the latest design. Officers of the Security Bank are W. L. McPeters, president; R. C. Liddon, vice-president;

(1) Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 9, 1938.
(2) City Directory, Supplement, Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., 1936.

W. W. King, vice-president; J. T. Maxedon, cashier; besides Messrs. McPeters, Liddon and King, the board of directors include J. F. Gish. The bank was recently completely remodeled and redecorated, making it one of the most attractive buildings in the city. Dr. R. C. Liddon served as president of the bank until his death in October, 1934, at which time Mr. McPeters was elevated to the position from the vice-presidency. (1)

Miscellaneous Industries

Other important industries in Corinth are its machine shops. The CORINTH MACHINE COMPANY, located on Tate Street at the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, was founded and owned by H. E. Ray. Boilers, engines, tractors, and sawmill machinery are manufactured. With foundary machines, blacksmith, and wood-working facilities, the plant is equipped to manufacture from the smallest part up to a complete steam engine. It furnished employment to seventy-five people. (2)

A very important industry is the BUCKEYE COTTON OIL COMPANY in South Corinth, with R. R. Mills as manager. The products are cotton oil, cottonseed meal, and hulls. During the fall and winter, which is their busiest season, a number of people are employed. This industry is a benefit to the farmers and dairymen, as they exchange their cottonseed for meal and hulls to feed their livestock. It also affords a market for the farmers' cottonseed. (3)

HARDIN's BAKERY has completed thirty-six years of service and now operates five plants, the Corinth plant having been in operation eleven years. It has contributed to the growth, health, and welfare of Corinth. At the present time the annual payroll of the company is more than $15,000, and its products are sold by more than three hundred dealers.

Another important manufacturing industry is the CORINTH HOSIERY MILL located on East Tate Street. This industry was established in 1930 and is owned by the City of Corinth. Four hundred persons are employed and the annual payroll is $50,000. Improvements are in progress and the number of employees will be increased and more machinery installed. The employment factor and large payroll make this an important industry in the city.

The CORINTH BRICK COMPANY, owned by Jake Rubel, Chad

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(1) City Directory, Supplement, Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., 1936.
(2) H. E. Ray, Corinth, Miss.
(3) R. R. Mills, Corinth, Miss.



HOSIERY MILL

One of the industries of Corinth which helps solve the employment problem.

Archie, and W. L. McPeters, employs about one hundred persons and is located in West Corinth. They manufacture brick, hollow building tile, drain tile, and manhole brick. Large jobs are in progress in Memphis for which they recently furnished brick; these included the first unit of the Dixie Housing Project, Marine Hospital, Greyhound Bus Warehouse, LeMoyne College, and Continental Can Company. This enterprise is a benefit to Corinth not only by furnishing employment but also by furnishing brick building material and tiles for drainage.

The COCA COLA BOTTLING COMPANY is owned by the Weavers. The general manager is A. K. Weaver with F. B. Weaver as manager. The water used in the production of Coca Cola is obtained from the People's Water Service Company and has already been filtered. It is filtered again and then passed through another process which removes all chlorine, also any objectionable element which might be present. The water is then cooled to thirty-three degrees Fahrenheit in a stainless steel cooling tank, and just as it enters the machine again, it is once more filtered; this time through a paper filter or water polisher which delivers a sparkling perfect water. Bottles are washed and polished in a new special super-clean bottle washer and the usual process of the Coco Cola Bottling Works is carried out. The entire operation is performed by automatic machinery, constructed of stainless steel and nickel-plated brass. (1)

The NEHI BOTTLING COMPANY was purchased by W. B. Petty from Thomas L. Hackett. At that time the plant was located at Tate Street and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. In 1934 it was moved to Liddon Lake Road and Southern Railroad, where it is operated by Mrs. W. B. Petty, whose husband died on February 21, 1935. Mrs. Petty and her son-in-law, W. E. Taylor, are the active managers. This company manufactures beverages. Originally only Nehi, in the nine-ounce bottles, was handled, but in 1933 Dr. Pepper was added, and in 1935 the company began the bottling of a twelve-ounce bottle of Royal Crown Cola under a special patented process. It also bottles Standard Buffalo Rock Ginger Ale, Orange, Grape, Peach, Strawberry, Chocolate, Lemon Sour, White Lemon, Lemon, Lime, Cream Soda, R. C. Root Beer, Rums, and Dry Ginger Ale. The plant equipment includes Dixie Bottling products and new carbonation from Liquid Carbonic Corporation. Miller bottle-washers are used. The employees number eleven, and three trucks are used in delivery. In 1936 the building was enlarged and now covers 3,500 square feet. (2)

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(1) A. K. Weaver, Corinth, Miss.
(2) City Directory, Supplement, Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., 1936.

The QUALITY LAUNDRY, situated on the corner of Rose and Grant streets, has been under its present management since December, 1923. It is equipped to handle the family wash for from five to six hundred families, and in addition, serves hotels, barber shops, cafes, and hospitals. The laundry has collection and delivery service in all towns within a radius of twenty-five miles. All work is done under most sanitary conditions and by the most up-to-date methods. In addition to the laundry there is a dry-cleaning plant equipped to handle all classes of dry cleaning, pressing, pleating, dyeing and hat-blocking. At the present time the annual payroll is in the neighborhood of $18,000, and the plant employs approximately forty-five persons. (1)

The McPETERS FUNERAL HOME was founded in 1916 by W. T. McPeters in connection with the McPeters Furniture Company and was managed by him until his death in 1918. At that time the management was taken over by W. L. McPeters. Thereafter J. Robert McPeters assumed management of the undertaking department which, in 1928, was separated from the furniture store. The present establishment was erected in 1928 and is fitted with the latest appointments and most modern equipment. (2)

ARMISTEAD COAL COMPANY, located on Washington and Bunch streets, was established thirty years ago by W. F. Armistead. One of the pioneer enterprises of its type, this firm was successfully managed by Mr. Armistead until 1929. Since that time it has continued under his name, directed by Mrs. W. F. Armistead. (3)

O. E. SPENCER PLUMBING SERVICE, operated by O. E. Spencer, has served the people of Corinth and adjacent territory for a quarter of a century. Not only does this firm render the best in plumbing service, but patrons have the advantage of factory representation on a number of household appliances. (4)

The HINTON CHEVROLET COMPANY was organized by H. H. Hinton in 1928. Recently a new building was constructed by the company particularly suited to the sales and service of Chevrolet cars and trucks, Chevrolet radios, and general repair work. The business was moved into the new location in 1935. In addition to the above, the Hinton Chevrolet Company is equipped to do automobile painting and body

(1) City Directory, Supplement, Dairly Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., 1936.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Ibid.

rebuilding. The building occupied by the company contains eight thousand square feet of floor space and, in addition, there is a used-car lot of six thousand square feet. At the present time fifteen persons are employed. (1)

THE HOME LAUNDRY was founded in 1931, operations having been started by H. D. Strickland in the basement of his home. For sometime thereafter all of the work was done by him, but the business increased so, until at the present time, twelve persons are employed in the laundry. The plant is located on North Webster Street and houses a complete modern equipment. Personal service is given and particular pains taken as to kinds of soap and the treatment given different articles. (2)

GALTNEY MOTOR COMPANY, Ford and Lincoln dealers for Corinth and vicinity for nearly a fifth of a century with Ford products and service. Galtney Motor Company is North Mississippi's largest Ford agency and is equipped with a repair department and a varied selection of used cars together with a complete stock of replacement parts. They well deserve the continued patronage which has helped to elevate this concern to its high level. (3)

OAKVIEW DAIRY, owned and operated by Mrs. George Davis, has served the city of Corinth for more than twenty years. Starting with three cows twenty-two years ago, the herd now numbers over twenty-five high-bred Jersey cows.

Public Utilities

The CORINTH WATERWORKS system was owned by the City until 1927, when it was sold to the Mississippi Power and Light Company. In 1929 the Power Company sold the water property to the People's Water Service Company, and P. B. Hale was made district manager, and Lila D. Hale was made district cashier. The territory covered by the district includes Corinth, Booneville, and other towns. New offices were opened, a clerical system installed and personnel set up throughout the district. The quality of its commodity was immediately improved. The initial step was to increase aeration facilities and chlorination of the water to safeguard against water-born diseases. Next, lime was added to increase acidity and sterility. The roof of the reservoir was reconstructed and the Mississippi State Board of Health has adopted this type of construction as standard throughout

(1) City Directory, Supplement, Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., 1936.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.

the state for all underground reservoirs. All improvements made in the system were in co-operation with the State Board of Health. The company is known for its public spiritedness. Its slogan is "Service and Quality." The above-ground storage capacity of two hundred thousand gallons is maintained by means of an elevated tank; the underground reservoir holds 160,000 gallons. All of this water is treated and ready for domestic consumption at all times. The source of supply is from wells. This company has thirteen employees. The annual payroll in 1938 was $10,800. There are 1,685 consumers. (1)

Corinth and Alcorn County operate the first COOPERATIVE POWER ASSOCIATION ever organized in the U. S. A. H. Meeks is superintendant and C. E. McGhee, assistant superintendent, Emma Jean Ray, cashier, Lois Owens, assistent cashier, and D. F. Wright, general office secretary. There are eight other employees. The annual payroll is approximately $16,200. There are 2,288 consumers. All power is received from the Tennessee Valley Authority and offered at T. V. A. rates. Industrial rates under this association range from one cent per KWH, to as low as two and five-tenths mills. After approximately two years of operation, the Alcorn County Electric Power Association has demonstrated to the nation the real yardstick for electric rates. Since the organization of this cooperative association, approximately one hundred miles of rural lines have been completed, giving the agricultural section of Alcorn County the same rates and advantages as obtained by the urban population. Due to low rates offered the consumers, Corinth and Alcorn County lead the nation in the per capita use of electrical appliances in the home. During the first eighteen months of operation under the Cooperative Power System, more than a quarter-million dollars worth of electrical appliances were sold to users of power from the association. The Alcorn County Electric Power Company is located on Cruise Street. (2)

PICKWICK DAM, located twenty-three miles from Corinth, is reached over the Shiloh National Military Park road to Tulu, Tennessee, and Pickwick Dam road to the dam. Pickwick Village, the first all-electric town in the world, is located on the south side of the dam, and consists of 117 homes and cottages in the white settlement. Construction of the dam was authorized on November 21, 1934, and was the third dam placed under construction by the T. V. A. after its organization. The dam is almost a mile and a half long (7710 ft.) and 103 feet high, it will have a navigation lock

(1) P. B. Hale, district manager, Corinth, Miss.
(2) City Directory, Supplement, Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., 1936.

600 feet long, with a lift of 61 feet, the greatest single lift in the world. The water above the dam will back up to the foot of Wilson Dam and will give a seven-foot navigation channel from the mouth of the Tennessee and Paducah, Kentucky, to Pickwick Landing, and a nine-foot channel from there to Guntersville, Alabama. The total distance of thirty-five and eight-tenths miles. While no power facilities are being installed at first at the dam, it is being constructed to permit the addition of a power house later. The cost of the dam without the power equipment will be $24,000,000. The construction of Pickwick Dam is now one of the show points in the Tennessee Valley, and thousands of tourists are viewing this tremendous project each month. (1)

In 1925 the CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE COMPANY bought out the Statonville Telephone Company and the name was changed to the Southern Bell Telephone Company. C. W. Galbraith, manager in Corinth, has been in the service for thirty-five years and possesses a thirty-five year service pin. Annie Tacker, chief operator, has been in the service for fifteen years. W. R. McGee is chief of the plant, and F. O. Russell, who has been in the service for twenty-five years, is repair man. There are fifteen operators and they serve many customers in Corinth and the surrounding country. Many rural homes are equipped with telephones and receive the same efficient service as the customers in the town receive. The payroll of the company is a great help to Corinth and Alcorn County, and, besides employing a number of local people, they render an invaluable service to the community. (2)

The RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY, which maintains an office in Corinth, has 57,000 employees in 23,000 offices throughout the United States, in the territories of Alaska and Hawaii, in Canada, and Cuba. It is also distributed to shippers and others concerned with transportation problems. This is the oldest express company in the United States and the president is L. O. Head. The employees in Corinth are Homer Oldham, manager, and Howard Cisco, express messenger or truck driver. The location of the office is on the southeast corner of Filmore Street just across the Southern Railway. (3)

The SOUTHEASTERN EXPRESS COMPANY, once a part of the Railway Express, was organized at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1921. The founder was J. B. Hockaday, and the first president was J. L. S. Kaggs. Joslin is the present president, Fred Smith is manager at Corinth and he has nine assistants. (4)

(1) City Directory, Supplement, Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., 1936.
(2) Annie Tacker, chief operator, Cumberland Telephone Company, Corinth, Miss.
(3) Lillie Norvell, Corinth, Miss.
(4) Ibid.

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Chapter XVII

TRANSPORTATION

It is a far cry from Indian trails and ox-wagon roads to paved scenic highways and air transportation. This wonderful progress, however, has been made in Alcorn County within the past one hundred years. The transformation began in 1837, when Alcorn County was still a part of old Tishomingo County. Many of the early settlers coming to this section followed the forest trails that had been used for years by the Indians. Often the trails could be followed only by watching for the blazes or chopped places that early travelers had made on the trees. Much later some of these trails were made into wagon roads and usually these roads were rough and at times impassable. (1)

The Natchez Trace

The most famous of the old trails in this part of the United States was the Natchez Trace. Soon after the Natchez region was acquired by the United States, it was decided that there should be a road connecting this region with settlements in Tennessee. This road, however, would have to go through the territory of the Chickasaw Indians. These Indians had always been friendly to the white men, and the United States wanted to treat them fairly. Three men, General James Wilkinson, Benjamin Hawkins, and Andrew Pickens, were therefore appointed to meet the leaders of the Chickasaws and arrange for the building of the road. This meeting took place at Chickasaw Bluffs in the fall of 1801. A large amount of money was spent on presents for the Indians and they agreed to let the road be built. They also agreed to treat as friends the travelers who used it. Since it took many days to go from Tennessee to the Natchez territory, travelers would need places to stay at night. The United States agreed that these stopping places should be owned by the Indians.

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(1) Mrs. Ella Crocker, Corinth, Miss.

For some time, however, the Natchez Trace was only a trail or path.

Travelers, traders, and others who used the Natchez Trace went on foot or horseback. The number coming South was greatly increased by settlers journeying to the new territory. But there was also a steady stream on foot or horseback going north. There were men from Kentucky, Tennessee, and neighboring places. They brought boatloads of goods down the Tennessee, Cumberland, and other rivers to the Mississippi, and then downstream to Natchez or New Orleans. After selling their goods and boats, many of them traveled home by the way of the Natchez Trace. The dollars, or Spanish doubloons, they had received in the market towns, as well as their supplies, were loaded on pack-ponies or carried in the saddlebags on their horses. Often there were robbers along the way, and, to protect themselves, these travelers usually went in small bands of from five to ten men. Some of these men journeyed so regularly downstream by water and back home by land that they were called "alligator horses."

From the northern edge of the Natchez settlement to the Indian towns in the neighborhood of Pontotoc, the Natchez Trace ran through an uninhabited land called the Wilderness. In early days travelers in this region were always in denger of being attacked by highwaymen.

Old County Roads

At the December 1837 meeting of the board of police a forty-foot bridge, sixteen feet wide, was ordered built across Twenty-Mile Creek, on the Jacinto and Pontotoc road, the contract being awarded to John Thomas for the sum of $160, one-half payable in cash when the bridge was completed and the remainder six months thereafter. Also, William Payne contracted to build a thirty-foot bridge, sixteen feet wide, across Carrollville Creek, on the same road, for the sum of $98, payable in the same manner as the Twenty-Mile Creek bridge.

At a previous meeting Reuben H. Boone, Jacob Hinkle, and Elias Rinehart were appointed Commissioners to contract

for the causewaving of the Jacinto and Ripley road across the Tuscumbia bottom, and in December reported to the board of police that the work had been divided into two sections, and the contracts awarded to William Jones for $144.37½, and to James Harris and Stephen C. Gibbs for $166, making a total of $310.37½, and that when the work was completed the road across the bottom would be in passable condition.

The travel between Eastport and Jacinto, and Tuscumbia, Alabama, and the new county of Tishomingo, at that time, assumed such proportions that the supplying of better roads was the most important matter confronting the board of police. After much discussion, and the rejection of numerous suggestions, in January, 1838, a contract was granted James E. Mathews, Joseph D. Phillips, and David Ross to construct and maintain for fifteen years a toll-gate and turnpike, beginning at Yellow Creek, where the road from Tuscumbia, Alabama, to Farmington was crossed by the Eastport and Jacinto road, and extending to within one mile of Jacinto, or to what was known as the Neshoba road. The bridge across Yellow Creek had already been built and was the property of the county, but was included as a part of the toll road, with the agreement that the holders of the charter were to keep the bridge in first-class repair and turn it back to the county at the expiration of fifteen years in the best of condition; also, the turnpike was to revert to the county at the expiration of the charter, free of cost. The road was to be twenty-four feet wide, and all bottom crossings levied and causewaved. Residents of the county were to have free passage over this road at all times, but transient travelers and immigrants were to pay the following tolls: man and horse, 12½ cents; footman, 6¼ cents; each four-horse wagon, 62½ cents; each four-wheeled pleasure vehicle, 50 cents; each two-wheeled pleasure carriage, 37½ cents; each cart, 37½ cents; each horse, mule or mare, 6¼ cents; hogs, sheep, etc., 3 cents each.

The public interest demanding a levee across Yellow Creek swamp on the Neshoba road, a jury of review was appointed by the board of police and the report of the jury to the April session of the board estimated "the levee to be 120 yards in length on the south side of the creek, and 500 yards on the north side; the levee to be above high water, perfectly straight, the causewaying to

be sixteen feet wide and of durable timbers placed close together and well covered, with culverts to admit of the free passage of water." The report was adopted and the contract awarded to James Harris for the sum of $270. (1)

In March, 1856, the board of police granted a franchise to C. P. Polk and Robert Davenport to maintain a toll bridge and causewayed levee across Tuscumbia River and bottom, on the road between Kossuth and Corinth, for a period of ten years. Upon the filing of a bond in the penal sum of $15,000, the county entered into a contract with the above named gentlemen, specifying the size and kind of bridge and levee to be constructed, and agreeing, on the part of the county, that no party or parties would be allowed to bridge or parallel the road of Polk and Davenport within five miles on either the north or south during the life of the contract.

The road thus provided for is, in part, what was afterward known as the Polk Levee road. (2)

Stagecoach Lines

The Old Pannell House, which burned several years ago, was one of the first buildings put up in Corinth. It was known as the Moss House and was used for many years as a stagecoach stop long before the web of the railroad tracks was interwoven through this section, and the old house still lives in the memory of many.

Upon completion of the road to West Point the citizens living along the proposed route between West Point and Corinth petitioned the Postoffice Department to establish a mail route between the two towns, and on September 7, the government issued the following call for sealed bids:

"Proposals for carrying the mail of the United States from January 1, 1859, to June 30, 1862, on the following route in the State of Mississippi, and in the time herein specified, will be received at the contract office of this department until November 1, 1858, to be decided next day."

(1) Minutes of Board of Police, December 1837.
(2) "History of Old Tishomingo County," Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.

"No. 7626--From Corinth by Danville, Rienzi, Blackland, Carrollville, Campbellton, Saltillo, Harrisburg, and Okolona to West Point, 110 miles and back, daily, in four-horse coaches. Leave Corinth daily at 2 P. M., or in time to connect with the cars going east. Bids to supply Carmargo will be considered." (1)

"Note.--It is indispensable that close connection be made with the cars at Corinth and West Point, and that the running time shall not exceed twenty-four hours.

Aaron V. Brown,
Postmaster General." (2)

With the completion and acceptance of the new courthouse and jail of Tishomingo County, in 1840, the county fathers once more turned their attention to the good roads question. The mail service by way of Eastport was unsatisfactory, being necessarily slow, and a proposition was made by Nashville and Memphis parties to establish a stage line between those two points, by way of Tuscumbia, Alabama., Jacinto, and Ripley, provided the counties through which the line would run, put the roads in first-class condition. The board accepted the proposition for Tishomingo County, and as the hands on the proposed road from Cripple Deer Creek to the Alabama line were insufficient in number to perform the necessary work, it was ordered that the road be divided into short links or sections and worked by contract, to be paid for out of the three per cent fund. Jacob Haigh, Henry Long, and Derosy Carroll were appointed a committee to carry the order into effect and let the contracts. It was provided that the road be thirty-five feet wide, eighteen feet to be cleared of stumps, grubs roots and runners, and the committee was required to take bond for the faithful performance of the work and its completion by December 25, 1840. The road between Cripple Deer and Jacinto was a toll road the greater part of the way and was in passable condition. Jacob Hinkle, Reuben H. Boone, and Elias Rinehart were appointed a committee to supervise the putting in proper condition of the road between Jacinto and Hinkle Creek, let contracts for the work, and accept bonds; the right-of-way to be thirty-five feet wide, eighteen feet to be cleared. The building of this road, in addition to the work of the road hands, ranged in price from $33 to $50

(1) "History of old Tishomingo County," Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.
(2) Ibid.

per mile, and the stage line was established early in 1841.(1)

Previous to this date a stage line had been put in operation from Nashville to Memphis, via Savannah, Purdy, LaGrange, and Bolivar, all in Tennessee, and after the Alabama and Mississippi line was in working order, James Brooks, of Purdy was awarded the contract to carry the mail between the stage lines from Purdy to Jacinto, and his son, Hezekiah S. Brooks, then a small boy, performed the service in a most satisfactory manner. One round-trip was made each week, including the postoffices of Farmington and Danville, and three days were necessary for each trip. Benjamin Bruton was postmaster at Farmington, Mr. Bruster at Danville, and Chisley D. Key at Jacinto. (2)

Accidental Death on Stagecoach Road

The accidental death of David Gallaher on November 2, 1859, occurred on the road between Corinth and Purdy, Tennessee, and within about twelve miles of the latter place. Mr. Gallaher was a passenger in the stage on the date mentioned, when one of the horses attached to the vehicle, fell and became entangled in the harness. In attempting to help extricate the animal Mr. Gallaher was kicked on the right temple, fracturing the skull and causing death in a few hours.(3)

Railroad Pioneering in the County

In writing of the construction of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad the Tishomingo Democrat of Friday, Sept. 27, 1850, has the following:

"We are pleased to learn that this enterprise is likely to be commenced under circumstances which promise a successful prosecution of the work. We see it stated in a southern paper that a reconnoisance has been made by the chief engineer, and the actual surveys have been commenced on the eastern part of the line." (4)

(1) Minutes of Board of Police, 1840.
(2) "History of old Tishomingo County," Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Tishomingo Democrat, Jacinto, Miss., Sept.27, 1860.

In a letter to Governor Jones from C. F. M. Garnett, chief engineer, he says that all the routes examined are practicable, and nothing but an actual survey can determine with certainity the one which should be selected.

The letter further states: "With but few exceptions, no railroad in the Union will be found to pass over ground more favorable for such a purpose. The whole road cannot exceed 280 miles in length, and of that, all except perhaps 40 miles, will be made at very small expense, compared with the cost of most other roads, even in the South. I will not venture, without calculation, based on positive data, to name the smallest sum for which I now believe the road could be made, but I am willing to hazard the assertion that the entire road could be completed and fully equipped for $3,500,000. In no event can it exceed that, and it may fall very far short of it.

"Were it not for the restrictions imposed on themselves by the stockholders of the company, the work might now be commenced with perfect safety."

The Democrat also had the following comment: "Should the cost of the work not exceed the engineer's estimates, it will, doubtless, be one of the best dividend-paying roads in the Southern States. For although the transportation of produce and merchandise may not equal that of other lines, it must become a more important thoroughfare of travel form east to west, than any road terminating on the Mississippi River south of St. Louis, Nor will it's benefits be limited to the stockholders or to the district or country in which it is located; but in many respects it may be regarded as a national improvement. It will in time connect Memphis with all the principal cities on the Atlantic, from Florida to the mouth of the St. Lawrence; and, at once, place it in a new light before the people of every part of the country." (1)

Tishomingo County's First Railroad

Beginning in 1852, the work of building the Memphis

(1) Tishomingo Democrat, Jacinto, Miss., Sept. 27, 1850. "History of Old Tishomingo County," Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.

and Charleston Railroad was pushed as rapidly as possible, and the last spike was driven just outside of the western limits of the town of Iuka on April 1, 1857, five years after the work was first begun. The total length of the road was 271 miles, with one branch of 13½ miles, another of 2½ miles, and 12½ miles of side-track, and cost finished and equipped, $6,102,540.09, averaging between $20,000 and $21,000 per mile, including sidings. The completion of this road changed the history of Tishomingo County. New towns were started, old ones abandoned, and a great change in the manner of living and marketing the products of the soil took place. Eastport and Farmington, two of the leading towns of the county, soon passed from view, and Corinth, Burnsville, and Iuka were accorded places on the map of the state. The railroad people had agreed to run through both Eastport and Farmington for a consideration but the people of the two towns only smiled. Eastport was located on the banks of the Tennessee River, at the head of all-the-year navigation, and the idea of the loss of a railroad in any manner affecting the future prosperity of the place was, to the inhabitants, the height of absurdity. Those who had been entrusted with the management of the official affairs of the town of Farmington did not believe it possible that the railroad would pass the place by, and thus lost the only chance to make the town of Farmington a permanency.

For over twenty years the products of old Tishomingo had been hauled to Eastport; from there to reach the markets of the world by the way of the Tennessee River, but with the completion of the Memphis and Charleston, a much cheaper, quicker and far more satisfactory means of transportation was offered, and the people were not slow to take advantage of the manifest benefits.

Previous to this time ninety-five per cent of the clothing worn by the inhabitants of the State of Tishomingo was manufactured in the county, and the spinning wheel and hand loom were in daily use, but with the advent of the iron horse ready-made clothing made its appearance in the various towns throughout the county, and thereafter those financially able discarded the home-spun garments for the greatly inferior, though far more expensive suits manufactured by the factories of the North. The plantation shoemaker was, also, required to take a back seat, at least half of the people purchasing

store shoes, "mud stompers" being considered as only good enough for children and slaves. General merchandise stores were opened in all the towns of the county and large stocks of Northern goods and wares purchased, and where during the past it had been the rule to make and raise everything used and consumed in the county, cheaper freight rates caused the people to abandon diversified farming and devote their entire attention to the production of cotton. (1)

Building the Mobile and Ohio Railroad

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company was incorporated by special Act of the Alabama Legislature on February 17, 1848. The company was in like manner incorporated in the state of Tennessee and Kentucky. Judge Brown was president and Colonel Fleming chief engineer. As soon as possible after incorporation work was begun on the construction of the road north from Mobile, and later on, south from the northern boundary of Kentucky. The work of building the road was necessarily slow. Some of the counties through which the road was to pass voted bonds, which were exchanged for stock in the company, and along the entire line private citizens subscribed to the capital stock of the corporation. At times work was entirely suspended owing to lack of funds, but would again be taken up and vigorously pushed for a season, only to again be discontinued. After encountering and overcoming almost insurmountable obstacles, this road was finally completed to West Point, and from there to the Memphis and Charleston, at Corinth. A stage line carried mail and passengers for over two years.

In referring to the work being done by the company the Okolona News of October 11, 1857, said: "From all accounts this road is progressing rapidly. The track is completed to the Columbus junction, which is 222½ miles from Mobile, and we are informed reliably that the company intends to push the main road forward to this point before they stop to finish the Columbus branch. Should they do this, as they certainly ought, we may expect to see the iron horse running to our town by the latter part of February next, at

(1) "History of Old Tishomingo County," Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.

least. There are now sixty negores and ten white men engaged on the road, and as soon as the cotton crop is gathered the number will be doubled." (1)

The Mobile Tribune of October 1, 1858, contained the following: "The road is finished on the southern part 232 miles, viz: from Mobile to West Point, in Lowndes County, Miss. It is also completed through Kentucky, twenty miles, and also southward into Tennessee twenty-four miles, making forty-four miles. It is also laid northward twenty-five miles from Jackson, Tenn., making sixty-nine miles completed on the north. This, with four miles of the Columbus branch makes the whole amount of road finished 305 miles. Eighty miles have been laid during the past year, being the greatest progress since the commencement of the work. Iron rails have been contracted for sufficient to complete the road, and there can be scarcely a doubt that at the end of the coming year, if not before, we shall be enabled to announce the completion of the road. During the commercial year there have been received here by the railroad 107,864 bales of cotton." (2)

Upon the completion of the road to West Point the citizens living along the proposed route between that place and Corinth petitioned the Postoffice Department to establish a mail route between the two towns, and September 7 the government issued the call for sealed bids.

During the spring of 1859 an effort was made to interest the Mobile and Ohio people in a branch road from Corinth to the Tennessee River, the result being that in June Commissioners were appointed to solicit subscriptions. The Corinth Cross City of July 9, 1859, contained the following notice of the projected branch:

"C. P. Polk, B. B. Trousdale, W. H. Kilpatrick, and James H. Walker, all of Corinth, and Col. Payne, of Memphis, have recently been appointed commissioners to open books and solicit subscriptions for stock in the branch of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad which is to diverge from the main road at Corinth and run to Hamburg, on the Tennessee River. This branch will

(1) Okolona News, Okolona, Miss., Oct. 11, 1857.
(2) Mobile Tribune, Mobile, Ala., Oct. 1 , 1858.

be a very important one to the interests of Corinth and of all this region of country. It is hoped that all those who feel an interest in the advancement of Corinth, and of the prosperity of all the surrounding region of country will come forward promptly and subscribe liberally, and that this enterprise will be hurried on rapidly to completion. Colonel Polk has already left for St. Louis with a view of getting stock taken there, and some one of the commissioners will leave shortly for Louisville with the expectation of getting subscription there also. There will be a meeting of the citizens of Hamburg and vicinity held at Hamburg on the 21st, at which several speeches will be made on this railroad subject. It is expected there will be a large crowd present on the occasion." (1)

In July, 1859, the contract was let to lay the rails between West Point and Okolona, to be completed by the first of November and the contractors were to receive a bonus of $150 per day for each day prior to that date the work should be completed. (2)

The Mobile Register, Sept. 30, 1859, published the following: "Hon. Milton Brown, president of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, arrived in our city Wednesday night, and we learn that he yesterday closed a contract for the completion of the road to the Tennessee line, with E. H. Abbott and L. J. Whitfield, of Mississippi. This contract virtually completes the road, as the portion in Tennessee will be finished in time to meet the Mississippi contractors. The time specified for its completion is Dec. 30, 1860, and the 1st of Jan. 1861, will doubtless witness the accomplishment of this great work." (3)
(Note: This railroad was never completed.)

The Mobile and Ohio was completed to Corinth on Jan. 10, 1861, and the Corinth Cross City of January 12 contained the following reference to the same: "The Mobile & Ohio was completed to this point on Thursday morning last, several days having elapsed from the date set for its completion to Corinth; but expectation was finally satisfied on the morning of the 10th, when connection was made by rail with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The Mayor and board of aldermen of Memphis, and several members of the

(1) Cross City, Corinth, Miss., July 9, 1859.
(2) "History of Old Tishomingo County." Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.
(3) Mobile Register, Mobile, Ala., Sept. 30, 1859.

press of that city, arrived here at 4 o'clock Wednesday evening, to meet the delegation from Mobile, who were expected to arrive here that evening, but did not reach corinth until Friday morning, 4 o'clock. A number of our citizens boarded the train containing the Memphis notables, where a few baskets of champagne were opened, and numerous toasts drank to ' 'Mississippi, a Republic in Herself;' 'Land of Quitman;" a 'Free and Independent State,' etc.; when the company gradually dispersed to seek quarters at the hotel. On the arrival of the delegation from Mobile, the Corinth Rifles welcomed them by a salute of ten rounds. At a quarter to 6 o'clock yesterday morning both delegations started for Memphis, where, we presume, they arrived safe, and were properly welcomed by the citizens of Memphis. Corinth may now boast of being situated at the junction of the two largest and most important railroads in the South, and we predict that in a few years she will occupy a position of prominence and independence, not even anticipated by her most sanguine projectors." (1)

The driving of the last spike at the Mississippi-Tennessee line was on April, 21, 1861, one-half of the last rail being in each state, the ceremony being attended by hundreds of people. Excursion trains were run from both Corinth and Jackson. The completion of this line at any other time than during the first months of the War between the States would have meant much for Tishomingo County, but as it happened the road was of little practical benefit to the people until after 1865. At different times during the war the roadbed was torn up in places and bridges and trestles burned by one or the other of the two great armies struggling for supremacy, to prevent the opposing forces using trains as a means of transporting troops or receiving supplies, only to shortly thereafter be repaired, in many instances by the same commands doing the damage. After the surrender the line was put in passable condition and contributed materially to the upbuilding of this section. After the close of the war Captain J. B. McAllister was appointed resident agent at Corinth and is remembered by the survivors of those trying times as the man for the position, who conscientiously performed his whole duty to the company and its patrons. (2)

The Illinois Central Railroad

Alcorn County is served by three trunk railroads which

(1) Cross City, Corinth, Miss.,Jan. 12, 1861.
(2) "History of Old Tishomingo County,"Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.



SHILOH ROAD IN ALCORN COUNTY

Looking into Tennessee, the state line at the top.

gives access to national markets. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad connects the seaport, Mobile, with the railroad center, St. Louis. The Illinois Central connects Jacksonville, Florida, with Chicago. The Southern connects Memphis with Washington, D. C.

In 1905 the contract for the Illinois Central Railroad was let to Smith and Scott. It extended from a place five miles north of Corinth, called "Blue Cut" (now Russler), and to Haleyville, Alabama, from which point they enter Birmingham, Alabama, over the Northern Alabama and Frisco systems. John F. Wallace was chief engineer.

It was the intention of the Illinois Central to build, in partnership with the Mobile and Ohio and Southern railroads, a handsome union station of brick and stone, but the other roads could not be persuaded to enter the scheme, therefore it failed.

The road was ready for operation July 1, 1907. It touches the coal fields of Alabama, furnishing them shipping facilities. Stuyvesant Fish was the first president of the road, L. A. Downs was succeeded as president in December, 1938, by John L. Beven, native of McComb.

The Illinois Central station, one-half mile northeast of Corinth, is a two-story building with the offices of the road supervisors, special agent, assistant, and division engineers upstairs. (1)

Historic Road

The Shiloh Road is the most notable historic road in this part of the country. It is the exact route traversed by the armies of the North and the South in the movements of the attack, the retreat, the pursuit at the famous Battle of Shiloh. By an Act of Congress this road is now a part of the park. The road is paved and is a very beautiful highway since it has been made a scenic highway by the workers of the CCC camps at Surrat's lake and Shiloh Park. The wide shoulders are all uniformly graded, leveled, and sodded, and shrubs and shade trees planted thereon. Attractive culverts and bridges are built where needed, and white guard-rails encircle the curves. (2)

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(1) Mrs. Ella Crocker, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Corinth City Directory Supplement, Corinth, Miss., 1936.

Present Highways of the County

The Shiloh Road is a paved road, the concrete being eighteen feet wide. It is very pretty since having been made a scenic highway, and the part of it in Alcorn County is completed.

The two transcontinental highways junction in Corinth. The Lee Memorial, known as Highway 72, traversing east and west, is being paved at present (1936). The Great Lakes-to-the-Gulf Highway 45, is paved also, the concrete being eighteen feet wide.

In addition to the above designated highways in Alcorn County, a complete system of farm-to-market roads have been completed, with more than two hundred miles in excellent condition. These secondary roads are all graded and graveled. (1)

Bus Lines

Three bus systems running on regular schedule provide transportation facilities. The Dixie Greyhound makes two trips daily between Memphis, Tennessee, and Florence, Alabama, and Jackson, Tennessee.

The Tri-State Transit Company runs from Corinth to Shreveport, Louisiana.

The Missouri and Arkansas Bus Line, which runs from Springfield, Missouri, to Arkansas, with a layover at Corinth, makes two trips daily. (2)

Airways

The ROSCOE TURNER AIRPORT, which was dedicated in 1935, is located about two miles northeast of Corinth on the Shiloh Road. It contains eighty acres of land, purchased from C. H. Turner, of Missouri, but which formerly belonged to Charlie Surratt.

(1) Corinth City Directory Supplement, 1936, Corinth, Miss.
(2) "History of Old Tishomingo," Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.

Works Progress Administration funds were secured to help build this airport. The work was sponsored by the county supervisors, and the cost of work done by the WPA was estimated at $19,000. The government furnished the grass seed for planting to prevent the erosion of the land. L. Kennedy was contractor and W. C. Smith superintendent of the work. It was named "The Roscoe Turner Airport" in honor of Colonel Roscoe Turner, Corinth's famous aviator. (1)

The following account of the dedication of the airport is taken from the Daily Corinthian:

"A parade nearly a mile long circled through the city today under wind-blown flags and bunting to start a streamlined train of events for Corinth's aviation day celebration.

"With airplane aircling overhead and motorcycles and horsemen leading the march, over a dozen floats and scores of automobiles, many of them decorated, paraded through the city, and colonel Roscoe Turner beamed from the front of an automobile at the crowd which lined the sidewalks. The colorful Jackson, Tennessee, Legion Band, marched near the head of the parade. The parade was escorted by a corps of motorcyclists and horsemen, made up of representatives of the American Legion and CCC Officials.

"Official cars containing Governor Hugh White, Governor-elect Browning, of Tennessee, Colonel J. Carroll Cone, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Turner, parents of Roscoe Turner, and other relatives followed.

"First of the floats was a colorful flowered one entered by the Corinth Kiwanis Club. Colonel Turner and his family were in official cars immediately following it.

"Behind came a float entered by the Forty and Eight auxiliary organization of the American Legion, and the Corinth Music Club, with a float symbolic of the Club's membership of Music. Young ladies, whose heads protruded through the sides of the float and formed notes in the music written on the side, sang as their float followed in the line of march.

"The Twentieth Century Club, taking Southern personali-

(1) W. C. Smith, Kossuth, Miss.

ties as its theme, presented a float of unusual interest. Three famed aviators, Roscoe Turner, Phoebe Omelie, and Dick Merrill, stood between the pages of a book (Southern History) and represented contributions of Southern personages to world progress.

"Other floats were entered by the Iron Workers Union at Pickwick Dam, the Daughters of the American Revolution, whose float carried out the idea of the South's ancient heritage of family and character.

"The Fin de Siecle Club float, with a motto "from Wagons to Wings" emblazoned upon it, had an ancient covered wagon at the rear and wings at the front to designate the progress made in transportation in the United States. Miss America stood on the float to sponsor aviation's progress.

"In the Beethoven Club float the famed composer for which the club was named was impersonated by Thomas Nichols, who played a piano during the parade.

"From Pickwick Village came a large number of floats and decorated cars. In addition to the Iron Workers local, there was another float entered by workers at Pickwick dam, and cars representing the Pickwick Women's Club, the Pickwick Garden Club, and a T V A employees organization.

"Local Number 23 of the Welder's International Union, and the American Legion and Sons of the Legion were represented in the parade by attractive floats in patriotic colors.

"A decorated car, containing members of the staff, represented the Pickwick Village Training Section. The float representing workers at Pickwick Dam was one of the most interesting in the parade. It displayed to throngs on both sides of the street a large painting of TVA dam, such as the one under construction on the Tennessee River, twenty-four miles northeast of Corinth.

"When Roscoe Turner was eighteen he went to Memphis to learn to fly, He received his instruction for flying and was allowed to bring a small plane home with him. He called the plane the "Flying Ginny" and his heart was nearly broken when in attempting to land, he cracked up. He was almost in tears

over the broken wing, but his family could give him no sympathy in his sorrow. Roscoe was so upset he turned to his mother and said, 'Never mind, when I get on the front page, I'll show you! ' With this statement he started out to make good.

"Turner has flown racing planes longer than any other living pilot. In 1929 he set a transcontinental record with four passengers from Los Angeles. In 1932 he was presented the Harmon trophy for being the premier avaitor of the air. He broke a transcontinental record in twelve hours and thirty minutes; he won third place in the three main races - the Bendix, the Thompson, and the Shell Three Kelometer Races. In 1933 he won first in the Bendix and first in the Shell, a record that still stands - eleven hours, thirty minutes. He also won the Thompson trophy in 1934, setting a new transcontinental record in ten hours and two minutes.

"Turner, Pangborn, and Nichols flew from London to Melbourne in October, 1934, the largest air race in American History. They flew in a 'Boeing twin-motored' plane, and finished third, but were given second prize in the speed division of the race. With their radio they established two long distance records with voice communications.

"In 1936 Turner was on his way to New York for the Bendix races when he crashed at Gallup, New Mexico, in the Zuni Indian Reservation.

"Today, Roscoe Turner is one of America's greatest aviators. For what he is today, he himself is largely responsible. He was born about nine miles west of Corinth in the Jones School community, and moved to the old Turner Home place in McNairy county at an early age, returning when his parents came back to reside in West Corinth after a few years in the adjoining Tennessee County.

"He lived on a farm during most of his life as a boy, and he enjoyed helping his father in the field, but, as most boys, he did not like to go to school. His father's better judgement, however, prevailed - and Roscoe went to school when he was not at work." (1)

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(1) The Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., 1935.

Turner won the big air race at Cleveland, Ohio, on Labor Day, 1938, and received $22,000 in cash prizes. (1)

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* Assistant research worker, Historical Research Project W.P.A.

(1) Booneville Independent, Booneville, Miss., Sept. 8, 1938.

Chapter XVIII

THE PRESS

The County's First Papers

The first newspaper established in old Tishomingo County, in that portion which was later formed into Alcorn County, was the JACINTO REPORTER, in 1849. The EASTPORT GAZETTE was established in 1850; the EASTPORT NORTH MISSISSIPPI UNION in 1848; and the EASTPORT REPUBLICAN in 1851.

Rienzi's first newspaper was the CLIPPER, the first issue making its appearance January 18, 1857. The office was owned by J.G. Lowery and R. H. Gibson, with W.I.A.Estes, editor and publisher. The Clipper, a six-column folio, was a very creditable publication. A few months after the paper was started, S. H. Lockhart purchased an interest in it and the style of the firm was changed to S. H. Lockhart and Company. W. I. A. Estes continued as editor until October 31, 1857, when he severed his connection with the paper, and J.M. Martin and S. H. Lockhart assumed editorial charge. James S. Moore purchased the Clipper in May, 1858, and, with J. M. Martin as editor, continued its publication until early in the year 1859, when the paper was discontinued.

The first week in September, 1860, marked the birth of the TISHOMINGO PATRIOT at Jacinto, with J. M. Norment as editor and publisher. This paper supported the Bell-Everett presidential ticket. The paper was published until the Federal army overrun the county.

Corinth Publications

The first paper ever printed in Corinth was the CORINTHIAN PILLAR, W. E. Gibson, editor. This paper was started in the fall of 1857 and continued its uneventful existence until October 1, 1858, when the plant was purchased by C. P. Polk and Company. The name of the paper was changed to the Cross City, with W. I. A. Estes as publisher and W. E. Gibson as editor; the first issue of

the Cross City made its appearance on October 9, 1858. In January, 1859, John Y. Keith succeeded Mr. Estes as publisher, and on September 10 of the same year R. W. Johnson purchased a half interest in the office and succeeded Mr. Keith as publisher. On October 29, Mr. Gibson resigned his position as editor, and the publisher, Mr. Johnson, assumed editorial charge. On November 26, Mr. Johnson severed his connection with the Cross City, and on January 11, 1860, Dr. Davenport purchased the plant. On February 18, Dr. Davenport secured the services of Dan Q. Allen as associate editor, and thus the paper was conducted until January 12, 1862, when the office was purchased by M.H. Ingrim and T. T. C. Ledbetter. The publication of the paper continued until the evacuation of Corinth by the Confederates.

The next newspaper to be started in Corinth was the REPUBLICAN, edited by J. M. Jones. This paper was sold to E. C. Gillenwaters and the name changed to the True Democrat on September 25, 1859. This paper was a six-column folio and supported the Douglas-Johnson presidential ticket. It also supported Jackson Akers, Stephen S. Hogue, L. N. Phillips, and J. M. Thompson, independent candidates for the lower house of the State Legislature. On October 15 Thomas T.C.Ledbetter became publisher of the Democrat and in April, 1860, Mr. Gillenwaters severed his connection with the paper and J.M. Jones assumed full editorial charge.

On October 11, 1859, the YOUNG AMERICA, a new tri-weekly newspaper, made its appearance at Corinth. It was independent in politics and was edited and published by J.Y.Keith and J.K. Polk. On January 12, 1860, L.T.Shull and John M. Watson purchased the paper and changed it to a weekly. The Young America suspended publication in April, 1860.

In Corinth, after the war, there were the NEWS, published by Mulligan Brothers and Vesey, and later, by J. L. Wofford, the REPUBLICAN, by Jones Brothers, and the MODEL FARMER, by Barr and Key. Several other papers were started in Corinth after the division of the county. (1)

The SUB-SOILER and DEMOCRAT was first published about 1867. Its political attitude was Democratic, as the name implies. In March, 1897, the name was changed from the Sub-Soiler to the Alcorn Democrat and S.G.Barr was editor.

(1) "History of Old Tishomingo County," Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss.

The CORINTH HERALD was published in Corinth in the eighties and for many years afterward.

Other papers that have been published in Corinth are the WEEKLY CORINTHIAN , the CORINTH WEEKLY HERALD, the PROGRESSIVE MISSISSIPPIAN, and the DAILY CORINTHIAN. The latter is the only newspaper published in Corinth at the present time(1936).

There was a Grange paper published in Corinth at one time. (1)

The CORONA WREATH, a monthly publication devoted to the cause of education and the improvement of society, was edited by the members of the Lyceum of Corona Female College in 1858, and was published by Avalanche Steam Printing and Publishing House, Memphis, Tennessee. A copy of the Corona Wreath is in the possession of Mrs. Eugenia Hyneman, who at the present time (1936) is ninety years of age. (2)

A paper entitled the TEMPERANCE BANNER was established in 1882 and the Sub-Soiler and Democrat had the following regarding its publication:

"This is the title of a newspaper which has made its appearance in this city, edited by Mrs. N. Steele Moore. As its name indicates it will advocate Temperance, not in a spiteful or vindicative spirit, but with words of kindness and Christian forbearance. Mrs. Moore is an intelligent and talented lady, and capable of making the Banner, as we have no doubt she will do, an able advocate for temperance, morality, etc. This is the only temperance paper in Mississippi as far as we know." (3)

The students of Corinth High School edit a column, "Watch Tower," which is published in the Corinthian each week.

Copies of Old Publications

Mrs. H. M. McAmis, of Corinth, has a copy of the Tishomingo Democrat published at Jacinto, Friday, September 27,1850, by W. H. Jones; a copy of the North Mississippi Union, of Friday, May 9, 1851, published by W. H. Jones; and another copy of the North Mississippi Union dated Friday, February 28,1851. (4)

(1) "History of Old Tishomingo County," Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Eugenia Polk Hyneman, Corinth, Miss.
(3) Sub-Soiler and Democrat, Corinth, Miss., May 19,1882.
(4) Mrs. H.M. McAmis, Corinth, Miss.

Conrad Borroum has in his possession a number of old books, magazines, and newspapers, property of his grandfather, J.B. Joplin, which have been in the family for forty years. Among these is a paper called the Daily Citizen. The editor was J. M. Sword; the paper was published at Vicksburg, Mississippi, July 2, 1863. In this collection is a copy of the Digest Laws of Alabama, by Harry Taulin, published in 1823 by Gin and Curtis, with J. and L. Harper as printers. Mr. Borroum also has a copy of the Cawaba Edition, published in 1823. (1)

Mrs. Joe V. Bynum has in her possession a copy of The Penny Magazine of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, 1836, which belonged to Colonel A. B. Dilworth. She also has a copy of the Bible, published in 1837. (2)

Biographical Sketches of Editors

SILAS GREENFIELD BARR was born at Leighton, Alabama, in 1831. He joined the Confederate army at the outbreak of the war and served four years with the "Lower Peach Tree," Wilcix County, Alabama, Company G, Forty-second Regiment, Moor's brigade.

In his diary of 1864-65 is a poem, "Eighteen Months Ago," dated May 3, 1884, and dedicated to his wife. In the diary are also found copies of the Soldiers Tract Association at Richmond, Virginia, and the Wounded Soldier, written by John E. Edwards. There are also many quotations from Volume I and Volume II of Homer's Odessey.

Pasted in his diary is his pass from the Floyd House Hospital at Macon, Georgia, signed by H. J. Smith, assistant sergeant.

Food seems to have been very scarce and expensive in those days as there are accounts in Mr. Barr's diary of paying $2.00 per dozen for eggs, 25 cents for a cup of parched meal coffee,and 50 cents for a pie at the depot at Macon, Georgia.

There is a record of a gun bought at Iuka, Mississippi, from W. E. Collins for $5.00, in pay for which he gave two plugs of tobacco at $2.50 each.

He evidently enjoyed his Bible, for each day he told

(1) Conrad Barroum, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Joe V. Bynum, Corinth, Miss.

how much he read that day. He stated that he had read it through five times while in the army.

In 1869 he moved to Corinth and located near the jail on Taylor Street. He had a printing office in what is now the office of Attorney Ely Mitchell. He was editor of the Sub-Soiler and Democrat for twenty-two years. Because of ill health he was forced to quit work, and in 1891 he sold his paper to T. D. Harris, of Helena, Arkansas, and James A. Moody, of Corinth. Mr. Barr was an active member of the First Methodist Church. He was the father of Mrs. Maggie Morgan, of Corinth. His death occurred in 1899 and interment took place at Florence, Alabama. (1)

R. H. Henry, in his book entitled Editors I have Known, writes as follows of Mr. Barr:

"There is an old editor at Corinth, S. G. BARR, known as 'Unbrella Barr' from the fact he made it an inflexible rule to carry his old worn cotton umbrella around with him, day and night, in sunshine and in rain. He edited the Sub-Soiler and Democrat, and while not a great editor his was a dependable paper. It was edited somewhat after the style of the Literary Digest, by reproductions of the opinions and expressions of other editors. Barr did not write much, but he condensed largely. It was his boast that he kept on file every paper that came to his office, which I know to be correct, as I once had occasion to trace some historical events through his exchange rooms. He allowed anyone access to his exchanges, but permitted none to take a paper from his office or to clip his files, and though he made liberal extracts from his state exchanges, he copied therefrom every line he printed in his own paper.

"It had been said in some way or some how, every man has his 'trolley-off on one subject or another,' and Barr had his off on exchanges--a slip that did him no harm, but afforded a lot of pleasure not only to himself, but others."(2)

J. C. MARTIN was the founder of the Corinthian. He launched the Corinthian in 1895, and to his journalistic ability in the paper's struggles of the early days, and the calm, purposeful determination of his successors of the present day must go the credit for a record that probably is unequaled in the United States. The record shows a daily paper maintained through more than thirty years,

(1) S. G. Barr, Diary, possession of Mrs. Maggie Morgan, Corinth, Miss.
(2) R. H. Henry, Editors I have Known. Reprinted from letters in the Clarion-Ledger, Jackson, Miss.

even in the long difficult period when Corinth was little more than a village. J. C. Martin leased the Corinthian in 1908 and went to El Paso on account of his wife's health. He came back in 1909 and died in August of that year. (1)

COLONEL J. M. NORMENT was the founder of the Tishomingo Democrat at Jacinto, in 1860. Of this venerable newspaper man, R. H. Henry in his book entitled, Editors I have Known, has the following:

"At one of the Press Conventions I met an editorial curiosity in the person of Col. J. M. Norment, who claimed to be the oldest editor present, and who had printed 23 papers in as many places. He bragged that he had never lived in any one town more than one, two, or three years, and established a new paper at each; that he was a Methodist and believed in the system of moving around. When tired of a community or when living in a place that failed to appreciate his efforts, he pulled up stake, including his printing outfit and moved to pastures new and fields more inviting. He had printed pages in almost every town of any size in northwest Mississippi, including Booneville, Corinth, Tupelo, Starkville, West Point, and others.

"Norment was not a great, but was indeed a miscellaneous editor, having started, starved, stranded, and buried more papers than any dozen editors of the state.

"He was the father of sweet Lillian Norment, who published the Citizen at Starkville, with her brother Jim, long after her father's death, and made some reputation as a writer, her poems being especially pleasing. She married 'Clip' Wise, the old Picayune representative who put Brandon on the map, by referring to every town of which he wrote as being so 'many miles from Brandon.'(2)

News Items from Old Papers

The Tishomingo Democrat of September 27, 1850, and the North Mississippi Union of 1851 are filled with interesting news items that reflect the conditions of the early days under which the pioneer citizens lived and laid the foundation for the great development of today. These papers are yellow and worn with age. They carry advertisements of carriage shops, insertions of religious meetings and lodge meetings, notices of marriages, and

(1) "Let the World Know," Supplement to the Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss.
(2) R.H. Henry, Editors I have Known. Reprinted from letters in the Clarion-Ledger, Jackson, Miss.

rewards for runaway slaves, besides news items of the day.

The following items are taken from the Tishomingo Democrat of September 27, 1850.

"A few days ago Mr. Thomas Armstrong, of Eastport, captured a runaway slave and started to commit him to jail. The negro was tied with a rope around his neck which was fast to the horn of the saddle. Some ten miles from Jacinto the negro dropped behind the lenght of the rope, siezed a club and struck Mr. Armstrong from his horse by a severe blow over the head. A struggle ensued, during which some persons luckily appeared and secured the negro. Armstrong is very badly hurt. The negro is committed to jail for trial at the next circuit court." (1)

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"Spring Creek Academy

"The above named school, located three miles west of Good Springs, Tishomingo County, will commence its first session the 1st Monday in February.

"The Trustees having employed a competent teacher, respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

"Terms of Tuition:

Orthography, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic (per session of 5 months) -- ---------- $6.00
English Grammar and Geography ---------- 7.50
Higher branches of Mathematics and Natural Sciences ----- ---------- 10.00
Ancient Languages ---------- 12.00

Boarding, washing, etc., can be had at $30.00 per session. For further particulars address E. W. Carmack, Cartersville, Miss." (2)

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"Jacinto Lodge

"The regular meeting of Jacinto Lodge, U. D. of

(1) The Tishomingo Democrat, Jacinto, Miss., Sept. 27,1850. The North Mississippi Union, Eastport, Miss., 1851.
(2) Tishomingo Democrat, Jacinto, Miss., Sept. 27,1850.

Ancient Free and Accepted Masons will meet at candle light on the first Friday evening in every month and at 10 o'clock A.M. on the anniversaries of the Sts. John. (24th of June and 27th of Dec.)

"W. W. Bonds, Sec'y" (1)

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"Public Meeting

"On the 19th, inst., a large number of citizens of Tishomingo from all parts of the county, and without distinction of party, assembled in the Court House in Jacinto to take into consideration the all absorbing subjects that are now agitating the public mind, as well as the Congress of the United States, and to express opinion in relation to the acts and doings of the Nashville Convention, and the re-assembling of the same.

"The meeting was organized by calling Col. R. H. Boone to the chair, and David Gallagher was appointed Secretary.

"On motion a committee of ten was appointed, five for each political party, viz: W. H. H. Tison, Col. A. E. Reynolds, M. Savage, Esqr., C. A. Taylor, John B. Smith, Esqr., A. H. Nance, A. B. Dilworth, Maj. W. E. Gott, and Dr. Pleasant P. Adams, who retired to consult. During this absence the meeting was addressed in a very appropriate and eloquent manner by Ex-Gov. Matthews, Col. Jeff Ward, and others, when the committee returned and submitted the following resolutions which were received and adopted without one dissenting voice:

" I. Resolved, That we are firmly and ardently attached to the Union of the States of this Confederacy, under the provisions and guarantees of the Constitution.

" II. That we highly approve of, and heartily concur in the Resolutions and address adopted by the Nashville Convention; and that we concur in the recommendation of its re-assembling at the time and place therein specified.

" III. That if the government of the United States

(1) Tishomingo Democrat, Jacinto, Miss.

shall endeavor to coerce Texas to relinquish any portion of her territory, as defined in the treaty of May 14th, 1836, or to prevent her by military force from extending her jurisdiction over the same, contrary to her assent, expressed through her Legislature, we hereby pledge ourselves and recommend to the people of the South to sustain her in that emergency.

"IV. That this meeting appoint the Hon. T. J. Word a delegate to the Nashville Convention and recommend the other counties in the first Congressional District to sanction said appointment.

"V. That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Hon. Jeff. Davis, our senator in Congress, and the Hon. Jacob Thompson, W. S. Featherston, William McWillie, and A. G. Brown, our representatives in Congress, for their noble and patriotic defense of the Constitutional rights of the South in the Congress of the United States.

"VI. That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting for the able manner in which they discharged their duty.

"VII. That these resolutions be published in the Tishomingo Democrat, Southern Press at Washington, D. C., and the Mississippian, and that the Secretary be requested to forward a copy of the same to each of our senators and representatives in Congress and to his Excellency, the President of the United States, and to the Governor of the State of Texas.

R. H. Boone, Chairman; David Gallagher, Secretary."(1)

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Extract from the Tishomingo Democrat:

"I find, Mr. Editor, that those Fayette and Hardeman fellows have found out the Northwestern portion of the county, and they are pouring in and around Boneyard 'like peas on a dry hide' and right here permit me to say that it did not take its name, as some have supposed, from the great number of persons who have died there (for really it is believed by some, from a specimen before us, that if an individual will go there and stay until he becomes well

(1) The Tishomingo Democrat, Jacinto, Miss., Sept. 27,1850.

'seasoned' he never will die). Nor did it receive its appellation from the great number of 'chicken and opossum bones' which were said to have 'bleached the hills,' but rather from the founder who was there and is now a living and moving skeleton, whose adaptation and symmetry of parts far surpass the skill of the most scientific anatomist, and throughbred mechanic. And I doubt not, if the medical colleges in the Miss. Valley could hear of his whereabouts they would offer a handsome sum for the prize, as it would require no preparation, and so far surpass anything of human ingenuity." (1)

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"Married--On the 26th, by the Rev. E. C. Gillenwaters, G. W. Patrick to Miss Elizabeth C. Butler, all of Jacinto.

"We extend to the happy couple our best wishes, and hope that their happiness may flow on like a river, growing wider, deeper, and stronger to the end of life's journey." (Rev. Gillenwaters was one of the first preachers in Corinth.) (2)

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"Public Meeting at Danville

"At a large and respectable meeting, consisting of both political parties, held in the town of Danville, Tishomingo County, Miss., on the 22nd, to appoint delegates to a county convention to be held in Jacinto, some future day for the purpose of nominating candidates to the State Convention to be held in Jackson, Miss., on motion J. M. Baker was appointed Chairman, and H. L. Stafford, Sec. The following resolutions were then adopted:

"Whereas, the legislature of the State of Miss., in its late extraordinary session passed a bill entitled 'An Act to call a convention of this State' to be assembled by delegates at Jackson, on the second Monday in Nov. next; and whereas the people are the real source of power, and must of necessity feel a deep interest in said convention; and whereas the people of the third Justice's District in Tishomingo County believe it to be their duty to use their influence in the selection of delegates to the State Convention who will fairly and properly represent the masses of the county of Tishomingo,

(1) The Tishomingo Democrat, Jacinto, Miss., Sept.27,1850.
(2) The North Mississippi Union, Eastport, Miss., Feb. 28,1851.

therefore be it

" 1. Resolved, that we are in favor of, and willing to aquiesce in the compromise of Congress so happily effected by the cooperation of the conservative members both from the North and South, and that we are utterly opposed to further agitation upon the subject of African slavery, so long as those compromise measures are faithfully observed by the proper authorities.

" 2. Resolved, that the people in this district are always ready and willing to unite with the balance of the county in the promotion of that cause which we long since espoused, viz: The preservation of that inestimable Union bequeathed to us by its fathers.

" 3. Resolved, that this District appoint four delegates to represent it in a County Convention to assemble at some future day in Jacinto, for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates for the State Convention. Whereupon the following persons having been proposed, were duly appointed Representatives of this District viz: W. A. Taylor, J. H. Keith, E. B. King, and J. M. Kirk, with instructions to vote for B. N. Kinyon, C. Carmack, Jas. Word, and W. H. Muse, if they will suffer their names to come before the Convention, and provided too, that such nominations meet the wishes of the balance of the Representatives of the County.

" 4. Resolved, that this District, in the selection of candidates for the State Convention, knows no party feeling, but, on the other hand will cheerfully respond to the nomination of any four men within the limits of Tishomingo, who are known to be sound in the Union, and who are willing, too, to take an oath to support the Constitution.

" 5. Resolved, that if for any cause the above named gentlemen for the State Convention are not available, our delegates shall have power, and are hereby authorized to cast their votes for others, using their best judgement.

" 6. Resolved, that we will not support any man for the Convention on account of empty and hollow professions in behalf of the Union, but he must from action be known to be perfectly sound in that all absorbing subject.

" 7. Resolved, that these resolutions be published in the North Miss. Union.

"On motion the meeting adjourned.
"J. M. Baker, Chairman; H. L. Stafford, Sec."(1)

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"TO THE PATRONS OF THE NORTH MISSISSIPPI UNION:

"The undersigned have sold the office of the 'North Miss. Union' to M. G. Lewis, esq., his connection as publisher thereof ceases with the present number. The motive that induced me to relinquish my position as Publisher, is not for want of patronage, nor the probability that the press would not be sustained; for on the contrary, my experience for better than two years has fully convinced me that a well conducted Journal will receive an ample support in Tishomingo County. The press is at this time in a flourishing condition with much more flattering prospects for the future than at any time previous; but it is from private motives that I have acted. In changing hands the press is placed under the control of one equally willing and far better qualified to conduct it than myself. That he will receive your support, there is no reason to doubt, and that he will give satisfaction to the public (so far as any one man is capable of pleasing the public) is also beyond doubts. I am now done serving you as publisher, and in taking this, my leave, I desire one more to return my thanks for the patronage and friendship extended me during the time that I have published a paper in this county. One consoling thought to me is that I have done the best on my part that I was capable of doing, and now with the best wishes for your future prosperity and happiness,

I bid you adieu.
W. H. Jones." (2)

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Items from the Mississippi Sun:

"The Southern Humorist is the name of a new paper just started at Corinth by John T. Street and W. E. Patton. It is a quarto in shape, beautifully printed and sent to subscribers at the low price of 50 cents per annum. We guarantee it will produce a smile on the hardest face,'laff and gro phat' being its motto. Try it."

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(1) The North Mississippi Union, Eastport, Miss., Feb. 28, 1851.
(2) Ibid.

"The courthouse at Corinth, just completed, cost the county $18,000. It is said to be the prettiest building in the State. Alfred Zuckar, of Meridian, was the architect."

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"The Confederate Battle Flag

"It was after the great battle of Manassas, that Gen. Beauregard, determined that the Confederate soldiers should have a flag, so distinct from the enemy's that no doubt should ever endanger his cause on the field of battle. The designs were made by a German. Gen. Beauregard's draughtsman made various designs for the flag, of a red field, blue cross and white stars. The flag was then submitted to the War Department and approved. As soon as the ladies could get a description of the design adopted the three first flags were made by the Misses Cary, of Baltimore and Alexandria, from their silk dresses. Miss Hettie Cary, a refugee from Baltimore, sent the flag she made to Gen. Beauregard, her sister sent hers to Gen. Van Dorn, and Miss Constance Cary, of Alexandria, sent hers to Gen. Joseph Johnston. Gen. Beauregard presented his to his troops in person, expressing the hope and confidence that it would become the emblem of honor and victory. After this Gen. Beauregard sent his to New Orleans for safe keeping, and after the fall of that city, Mrs. Beauregard sent the flag by a Spanish Man-of-War then lying in the river opposite to New Orleans, to Cuba, where it remained till the close of the war, when it was returned to Gen. Beauregard, who presented it for safe keeping to the Washington Artillery of New Orleans." (1)

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"Four covered wagons seemingly well packed with household goods, and drawn by horses and oxen, passed through this place last Monday evening, going westward. We do not know how many persons were in the wagons, but there were about twelve walking, two of whom were leading young mules, one carrying a dog, and another dog following. If it were possible for people going west to know exactly what is in store for them many of them no doubt, would never make the move." (2)

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(1) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., April 25,1883.
(2) Ibid.

"Col. W. M. Inge is looming up nicely for Lieutenant Gov., and if his friends do their duty we see no reason why he should not recieve the nomination. Should a canvass become necessary after the ticket is nominated no man in the State can do more noble service, or do it more grandly than Col. Inge. Then if elected he will fail in no jot or tittle to fill the position with credit to himself and honor to the State." (1)

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"The Sub-Soiler and Democrat of Corinth, has commenced its 10th volume. It has been at the funerals of several papers in Corinth since it was established." (2)

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"Rev. E. C. Gillenwaters requests us to say that the Ripley Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, will meet at Danville, Tishomingo Co. on Thursday night before the 3rd Sabbath in March next, at early candle lighting, and will continue in session until the following Monday." (3)

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"A Bean Guessing Contest at the Court House

"There will be a bean guessing match in the Court House, Friday night, the 22nd, the proceeds to be used for benefit of the Rogers Monument Fund. The party making the nearest guess to the number of beans will receive $5.00. Admission 25 cents." (4)

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"Matrimonial Associations

"The Hymenial continues to receive new members. The Connubial enrolls additional names every day on its register. The Marriage has its office in McWilliams' drugstore and is prospering.

"We publish today the charter of the 'Perpetual Aid,' one among our most prosperous and energetic

(1) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Aug.14,1885.
(2) Sub-Soiler and Democrat, Corinth, Miss., April 7,1882.
(3) North Mississippi Union, Eastport, Miss., Feb.28,1851.
(4) Sub-Soiler and Democrat, Corinth, Miss., 1886.

Associations. The membership of this corporation is increasing every day and it bids fair to become a permanent institution. It is well officered and its objects, aims, and purposes are distinctly set forth in its charter to which we call attention of our readers.

"Marriage Associations are doing good. They not only give handsome endowments to young married couples--and we know of several instances of this character that have already occurred--but they are giving the job printing offices as much work as they can do in furnishing them with the printing necessary to carry on their business, and helping materially to make the postoffice department a self-sustaining institution. We wish them all success and a prosperous future." (1)

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Proclamation by The Mayor

"Mayors Office.
"Corinth,Miss., Sept.22,1881.

"Whereas, James A. Garfield, late President of the United States, departed this life on Monday night, the 19th of Sept. 1881, and as it is decorous and becoming in our people to testify, in a public manner, their grief and sorrow at the cruel and untimely death of their chief magistrate.

"Therefore, in obedience to dictates of the love and reverence felt by our people for the ability, patriotism, and moral purity of our deceased President, and being moved by the request of a number of our citizens, as Mayor of the City of Corinth, I do hereby request and direct that the afternoon of Monday, the 26th of Sept., 1881, be set apart as a proper time to pay respect to the memory of President Garfield. At 2:30 o'clock P. M. the sextons of the different churches will toll the bell of each church for ten minutes. At precisely 3 o'clock the merchants and all proprietors of business houses will close their doors for the balance of the day and immediately repair to the Court House, where memorial exercises will be had.

"Let all our people observe this occasion.
"W.H.Kilpatrick, Mayor." (2)

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(1) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., July 12,1882.
(2) Sub-Soiler and Democrat, Corinth, Miss.,Sept.22,1881.

"A Few Old Land Marks

"In as much as our townsman, S. H. Barr, will be 66 years of age on Tuesday, next, the 7th, we hope to be pardoned for saying that his clinging to the Sub-Soiler and Democrat for more than 20 years, exhibited unusual tenacity and determination. Indeed, so wedded did he seem to be to this paper that it was not until he could scarcely get up the stairway into the office that he concluded and consented to consign the publication and editorial management to some one else. As to his newspaper history we will not speak because the people of this section are better acquainted with it than we are. Having been in this place from March 1,1868, he has seen a very large part of Corinth built up. While he is not the oldest man in the city, he can be termed as an old citizen.

"E. S. Mitchell, age 76 years, is another old timer, having helped to lay out the present site of Corinth when it was known as Cross City, in 1854." (1)

"Mrs. Inge, accompanied her husband, Col. W. M. Inge, to the Capital, and will remain during the setting of the Legislature. Mrs. Inge is an elegant lady, educated and refined, and will add prominently to the best society in Jackson." (2)

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"Hon. Jefferson Davis has returned from Europe. His health, instead of improving, is far worse than for a long time." (3)

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"The residence of Mr. T. D. Duncan, was a scene of a social gathering on last Friday night, which was one of the most delightful and enjoyable entertainments with which our young people have been favored. Mrs. Duncan and Miss Luella did all in their power to make their guests enjoy the evening, and, we think they succeeded, for the universal verdict was a 'splendid time.'" (4)

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(1) The Sub-Soiler and Democrat, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Ibid., 1882.
(3) Ibid., Jan. 6, 1882.
(4) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., July 19,1882.

"Our young people have been enjoying themselves the past week in the way of picnics, sociables, dances, etc., all of which passed off in a delightful manner." (1)

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"The young gentlemen and ladies of Corinth, are indebted to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Boone, who are ever ready and willing to contribute to the pleasure and entertainment of their friends, for a sociable at their splendid residence on last Friday night." (2)

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"On last Wednesday night there was a sociable given at the residence of Col. Inge in honor of the Misses Hoskins of Lexington. Mrs. Inge and Mrs. Collier, as is their wont, did all in their power toward the entertainment and enjoyment of their guests." (3)

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"THE COLLEGE GIRLS

"The girls at the College under the direction of Prof. Dickey, have organized a Literary Society to be known as the Laurels. The officers elected are as follows: Miss Josie E. Small, President; Miss Luella Duncan, Vice-President; Miss Ida L.Sharp, Treasurer; Miss Nellie Phillips, Corresponding Sec.; Miss Della Huggins, Teller; Miss Lillian L. Ozier, Recording Sec.

"We highly commend this most laudable effort, on the part of our fair young friends, to cultivate a higher taste for literature and bespeak for the Laurels much success."(4)

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"CORINTH SOCIAL CLUB

"A number of young men of Corinth met last Monday night at the Corinth House for the purpose of organizing a club, the object being the elevation of the Social Circle. The object of the meeting was explained, after which Walter Stevenson, Fred Elgin, H. W. Watson, W. A. Johns, Tom Richardson, J. Johnson, T. A. Burgess, S. R. Jacobs, Will

(1) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., July 12,1882.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Ibid., Sept. 6,1882.

Bynum, Frank Humphrey, E. M. Lewis, Frank Leath, H. S. Thaxton, G. C. Hendrix, R. M. Reynolds, and James R. Skillman became members.

"On motion the club adjourned to meet at the Corinth House next Monday night, Sept. 30.

"Signed
"Walter Stevenson, Pres. pro tem.
"J.R.Skillman, Sec. pro tem." (1)

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Advertisements

"HOME ENTERPRISE

"C. H. Reese, General Wood Workman, has opened a shop in the Gillenwaters corner. He will keep constantly on hand buggies made in the best styles, which he will sell at remarkably low prices, and those wishing to purchase buggies are invited to call and examine his stock."(2)

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"PICK THE GEESE CLEAN

and take the feathers to D. Baum & Bro., who will give you silver and gold for them." (3)

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"WOOL CARDING

"This is to inform my old friends and customers that I am supplied with a full set of new cards, and prepared to make first class rolls. Those wishing to send wool to me can deliver it to Mr. C. W. Chears, agent for the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, at Corinth who will forward it to me. When carded the rolls will be returned to Mr. Chears, and parties can get them by calling at his office. Terms same as last year.
" E. J. Hostetter, Guntown, Miss.,April 2, 1880." (4)

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(1) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., 1882.
(2) Sub-Soiler and Democrat, Corinth, Miss., May 28,1880.
(3) Ibid., 1880.
(4) Ibid.

"THE PANNELL HOUSE

"John W. Savage having taken charge of the Hotel Building known as the Pannell House, would announce that he is prepared to board and lodge those needing such accommodations. His table will be well supplied with such as is afforded by the market. The charges will be moderate.

"Board per month----------$12.50
Board and lodging per day--$ 1.00
Single meal---------- $.25
Patronage Solicited." (1)

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The following advertisements are taken from an article in the Daily Corinthian of December 7,1931, entitled "Corinth Fifty-six Years Ago":

" G. W. Randolph operated a stuttering and stammering institute, advertising, 'No Cure, No Pay.'

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"The Whitfield Manufacturing Co., in their advertising at the time states, 'Highest Market prices paid for seed cotton. Cotton converted into cloth or yarn on halves. New process of manufacturing cotton.'

"This new process was for converting cotton directly into yarns by the Clement attachment, whereby one-third of the company's motive power machinery and operatives then in use, were dispensed with. Goods manufactured by the Whitfield Co. later won signal recognition for their merit." (2)

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"D. Baum & Bro., will give you a good winter coat or a dry hide. Try them." (3)

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(1) Sub-Soiler and Democrat, Corinth, Miss., 1857.
(2) Article, "Corinth Fifty-six Years Ago," in Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 7,1931.
(3) Sub-Soiler and Democrat, Corinth, Miss., 1884.

"THEATRE
"Richmond and McElreth's Dramatic Co.,
in
City Hall
Tonight and Tomorrow night.
Her Diary and A. Farce Tonight;
Col. Sellers, Saturday Night." (1)

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"BLIND TOM

"The Musical Phenomenon, Renowned throughout the World as the Greatest Pianist living.

"This most wonderful wonder, curious curiosity, Musical Miracle, unfathonable oddity, will be in Corinth on Wednesday and Thursday next, the 8th & 9th. The fame of this musical prodigy is world wide and wherever he goes he is greeted with crowded houses. A few of our citizens heard Tom, in this city, a few years ago, and were filled with wonder and astonishment, and at the same time delighted with his performance. To describe Tom is not within our power. To understand what he can do he must be heard, and those who have any desire to learn of him will have an opportunity next week." (2)

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"J. T. CANTRELL
(At Gillenwaters & Hanie's Old Corner)
Dealer in
Confectioneries and Groceries
And everything good to eat, such as pies, cakes, candies,etc.
Also Dealer in
Lime, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Cement, Plasterer's Hair
And Builders material generally
Call on Mr. Cantrell if you want any of these articles." (3)

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"$100.00 REWARD

"This mustache produced an a smooth face by the use of

(1) Sub-Soiler and Democrat, Corinth, Miss., 1879.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid., 1876.

Dykes' Beard Elixir without injury, or will forfeit $100.00. Price by mail in sealed package 25 cents; for three, 50 cents.
"A. L. Smith & Co., Agents,Palatime,Ill."(1)

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Real Estate Advertisement & Lawyers
" G. W. Reynolds G. W. Miller
Reynolds & Miller
Attorneys at Law and
Real Estate Agents

"Offer their services to the public and making this a specialty would suggest that all persons having land in Alcorn or any adjoining counties for sale, or rent, will find it to their interest to call on or address them at Corinth, Miss. Offices over the store of Wright, Reeder & Co." (2)

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"For Vice Chancery Clerk

"We are authorized to announce William L. Allen a candidate for the office of Clerk of the District Chancery Court of the State of Miss., held at Fulton for the district composed of the counties of Chickasaw, Tishomingo, Itawamba, and Monroe. Election Nov. Next." (3)

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"To All Whom it May Concern:

"The undersigned Physicians, feeling impelled by the indifference of a large number of people to settle their bills have Resolved to prepare a list of all such persons, and have pledged themselves not to practice for any one whose name is found on said list until after satisfaction shall have been given for such indebtedness.

"J. M. Taylor — John Gordon
J. D. Beck — R. M. Young
S. L. Paine — J. W. Whitmore
A. R. McWilliams — T. Wilson
A. J. Borroum." (4)

(1) Sub-Soiler and Democrat, Corinth, Miss.,Feb.9,1877.
(2) Ibid., Dec. 16, 1876.
(3) Ibid.
(4) North Mississippi Union, Eastport, Miss., Feb.28,1851.

"ARTHUR E. REYNOLDS & BENJ. N. KINYON
Partners under the firm and style
Of Reynolds & Kinyon
Attornies and Counselors at Law
And solicitors in Chancery
All business entrusted to their care professionaly
Will receive prompt attention.
Office next door to Smith's Hotel." (1)

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" 20.00 REWARD

"Runaway from the plantation of Henry Riddle, four miles west of Danville, Tishomingo Co., Miss., on the 2nd Saturday of December last, a negro girl named Jane, about 22 years old, yellow complexion, weighs about 115 pounds, and has a down look when spoken to.

"The above reward will be paid by J. M. Kimmons to any persons delivering said girl to him at his residence 4 miles west of Danville, Miss., or who will secure her in jail so that he can get her.

March 10,1851. "J. M. Kimmons." (2)

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"TERRY HOUSE

"The Subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Tishomingo Co. and travelling community, that he has just taken charge of the above House, and would be glad to serve them, promising close attention and faithful hostlers.

"F. G. Moore." (3)

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For State Chancellor

"We are authorized to announce Charles Scott, esq., candidate for the office of State Chancellor, at the ensuing November election." (4)

(1) Tishomingo Democrat, Jacinto, Miss., Sept. 27,1850.
(2) North Mississippi Union, Eastport, Miss.,Feb.28,1851.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Ibid.

"R. A. Whitmore,

"Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Corinth, Miss. Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care in the Courts of the surrounding counties both State and Federal."

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Arnold & Hill

Attorneys at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery
Jacinto, Miss.

Will attend promptly to all professional business intrusted to their care."

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"Dental Card
E. L. Thurber, Dentist,

Will continue his regular visits to Corinth the first week in each month, throughout the year, and would here say, that by the observance of correct principles and strict attention to the business of his profession, he hopes to merit a continuance of patronage."

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An old saying taken from the Corona Wreath: "He that can please nobody is not so much to be pitied, as he that nobody can please." (1)

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Early Issues of the Daily Corinthian

A bound volume of the Daily Corinthian from November 4, 1902, to July 21,1903, is in the Archives and History at the New Capitol, Jackson. This volume contains interesting history of more than a quarter of a century ago. J. C. Martin was editor and publisher. The early paper was quite different in appearance and news from what the daily papers are today. It contained very little local news, as the inside pages were "ready-print" and most of the others taken up with advertisements of local merchants, legal

(1) Corona Wreath, Corinth, Miss., 1858 (old paper in possession of Mrs. Eugenia Polk Hyneman, Corinth, Miss.).

matters, and patent medicines.

In the Corinthian the column of local news was under the caption "Local Snap Shots," and little personal items were interspersed with lines of advertisements.

Following are some of the notices found in the issue of November 4:

"R. H. Kemp, Blacksmith and Woodwork."

"J. H. Roach, Custom-Made Boots and Shoes."

The announcement is made of a Sunday school convention to be held on December 10 at the Presbyterian church in Corinth. Sunday schools of all denominations were invited to take part and send delegates to the meeting. Rev. H. M. Sydenstricker was chairman of the convention committee.

Other advertisers in that issue were C. S. Graham, Corinth Furniture Company, Abe Rubel and Company, H. M. McAmis Drug Company, and Zachary (grocer). (1)

From the issue of July 10, 1903, the following items are taken:

"Dr. Worsham has just associated with him Dr. R. L. Senter, who comes from our state and well-recommended as a gentleman and good dentist. We welcome him as a citizen."

"The Confederate reunion will be held this year at Smith's grove, two miles southwest of Corinth, August,13."

Notice was also given in these columns of an entertainment given by the Corinth Tennis Club at the club grounds on Filmore Street. The chaperones were Dr. and Mrs. Bradly Price, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Garrett, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Elgin.

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The Editor comments:

"If you don't like this paper don't express your little contemptible opinion until you become conscious of the fact that you are not paying for it."

(1) Daily Corinthians, Corinth, Miss., Nov. 4,1902.

"Mrs. Georgia Inge left today for Anniston, Ala., to visit her daughter, Miss Clara, who is attending college there."

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Announcement is made of an entertainment "The Deestrict Skule," which was given for the benefit of the local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy. The entertainment took place at the Century Theater, with many of the prominent citizens taking part. (1)

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Items from other issues are as follows:

"The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon with Miss Emma McGlathery. In the absence of the president Mrs. Sydenstricker was made chairman. The subject was Tennyson, which was made especially attractive by the leader."

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"The following Corinthians will attend the B.Y.P.U. convention at Oxford this week: Rev. Austin Crouch and wife, Mrs. Keith, Mrs. Lloyd Garrett, Miss Georgia Garrett, Miss Mittie Graham, H. E. Ray and wife, Mrs. Hayden and Mrs. Simmons."(2)

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Item from July 14, 1903:

"Hon. F. A. Critz, candidate for governor, spent last night at the Cox House. He went to Iuka this morning and returns this afternoon to Glenns where he makes a speech. Tonight he speaks at Rienzi and from there he goes to several places in the 5th district." (3)

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From the issue of July 16,1903:

"The fire department asks the city for additional equipment at the meeting of the council last night, but the

(1) Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., July 10,1903.
(2) Ibid., July 14,1903.
(3) Ibid.

matter was deferred."

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"The town will have an election on August 13 to decide about additional ownership of waterworks and sewage. It comes on an unlucky date, and the result will no doubt be unlucky for someone."

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"R. M. Weaver has returned from a business trip to Louisville."

"Stony Meador and Miss Lena Lawless were married last night." (1)

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The following items were taken from the issue of July 21,1903:

"The center of population in Mississippi has not yet been established, but its highest point is definitely fixed at a point five miles northeast of Ackerman, in Choctaw County, and is designated as the Williams Hill. It is directly on the line of the Mobile, Jackson, and Kansas City Railroad, now under construction in that section and two or three preliminary surveys have been made to select the most available place for crossing it."

"In case Dr. W. G. Kiger, of Warren County, is elected Lieutenant Governor of Mississippi Aug. 6, he will be the second physician in the history of the State who has held that chair, the first being Dr. David C. Dickson, of Pike County, who was elected in 1837 and served for a period of two years." (2)

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Disasters Recorded

"The sad news reached our city early on Monday morning last, that our pleasant neighboring town, Rienzi, had been a terrible sufferer by the tornado which passed over

(1) Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., July 16,1903.
(2) Ibid., July 21, 1903.

it the night previous. Several of our citizens visited Rienzi, on Monday evening, to render such assistance to the sufferers as lay in their power.

"We are indebted to Mr. John W. McAnulty, for the following particulars of this sad visitation, he being one of the parties who visited Rienzi.

"The storm on Sunday night commenced about two o'clock in Rienzi, and blew down several houses.

"KILLED: Porter Walker, in Rienzi, Jourdan Reese and daughter, two miles from town; also Miss Mattie Palmer, one mile from town. Those wounded badly were M. B. Armor and wife, John D. Morman, Mrs. Porter Walker, and son, Mrs. Martha Ross, Henry T. Hosey, Jeff Palmer, and Mrs. Winnie Palmer and three or four colored persons; their names not known.

"Those slightly wounded were two sons and two daughters of M. B. Armor, Mrs. J. D. Norman and child, Mrs. J. M. Martin and daughter Kitty, Mrs. Kellum, Mrs. J. M. Bynum and child, Mrs. Jourdan Reese and child, Mrs. E. P. Hoshell, a child of W. T. Nash, and a child of Mr. Alexander. Reverend O. D. Fitzgerald was slightly wounded, while five miles from Rienzi, at Mr. Brays. Bray's house was blown away.

"The houses blown away and utterly demolished were W. C. Gibson's, J. D. Norman's brick, Giles Savage's, W. B. Armor's, J. C. Covey's, W. M. Ross's, J. F. Arnold, J. M. Martin's, Dr. J. M. Bynum's, H. T. Honsey's, O. A. Gordan's, E. P. Hoshell's, and a vacant house belonging to Thos. Dilworth, Baptist Church, the Academy, two colored churches, foundry of D. L. Fitzgerald; blacksmith shop of W. C. Sledge; shop of Posy Martin, W. T. Nash's dwelling; W. B. Gilham's, Mrs. Palmer's, one mile from Rienzi; Jourdan Reese's,two miles from town; Thomas Davis, one mile from town, and several negro houses.

"The houses of Mrs. Martha Ross, Dr. J. W. Stevens, and Mrs. Henry Nance were unroofed.

"The following houses were damaged: C. P. Church, Store house belonging to J. W. Austin, used for plow shop;

J. T. Barton, W. F. Hall, Sam Clark, B. F. Young's residence and gin house, C. A. Taylor's residence, and many others slightly.

"H. T.Jonsey lost $300 or $400 in money, Rev. H. G. Savage lost about $100, W. B. Armor lost about $170 blown away. Mr. Armor found his about 100 yards from his house. One sill of Mr. Armor's house, about 45 feet long, was blown near 100 yards. The floor of one room of his house was blown entirely across Tuscumbia, into Mr. Rinehart's field, about one and a half miles from Rienzi. Eight or ten houses blown down between Blackland and Jumpertown; no one seriously hurt except Mrs. Ellis and Mrs. Adair; others slightly wounded. The great mystery to all is that no more were killed. Mr. Armor and family were found about 250 feet from where the house stood. The brick pillars on which his house rested were blown down, and nearly all the trees that were within the scope of the storm were blown down. Porter Walker was killed in the brick house of John D. Norman, his son-in-law.

"It is utterly impossible to imagine the damage done without visiting the scene. All the fencing near Rienzi is blown down. A great many corn cribs blown down and some stock killed. Dozens of families are left houseless, and if they had a house, their furniture and provisions are destroyed. Loss variously estimated at from $75,000 to $125,000 within the corporate limits of Rienzi.

"Mr. Lusk found a lady's dress just after daylight, 3 miles northwest from Rienzi, with collar and breast pin fastened to it; the dress pocket contained a letter or note with a lady's address that is supposed to live in Tippah County, at least 15 or 20 miles from Rienzi. The wounded are being taken care of by the fortunate few who are not wounded, they are showing a generous disposition to help those who are in need. If you wish to see a noble and generous hearted people, go to Rienzi.

"We thank Mr. McAnulty for the foregoing particulars, and would add that the sufferers are entitled to the sympathy of the whole people.

"They need assistance, and we hope they will receive it."(1)

(1) H. W. Reese, Scrapbook, Rienzi, Miss.

STORM IN CORINTH 1923

"A near repetition of almost a year ago occurred in Corinth on Sunday night between 8:30 and 9 o'clock, when a terrific wind and rain storm swept through the city and surrounding territory, causing property damage of many thousand dollars. It is thought that $65,000 to $75,000 would be a conservative estimate of the damage. There is hardly a street in Corinth that doesn't show signs of the storm, either flues blown down, trees uprooted, or out houses lifted from the foundation.

"The most serious damage in the residence part of Corinth is probably in the handsome brick of H. N. Young, corner Jackson and Childs Streets. A huge tree standing in front of the house was uprooted, throwing it across the sun parlor, completely demolishing that part of the house, and lifting the roof on another part of the building.

"Franklin, Taylor, Filmore, and Jackson streets all show signs of having been swept, trees extending across the sidewalks and pavements, brick chimneys shattered, window panes broken, and outhouses flattened. There is hardly a home in Corinth, in which from one to four or five rooms will not have to be repapered, on account of the blowing rain, causing more or less damage to nearly every house in the city.

"The Weaver Mfg. Co. is among the heaviest losers, the storm causing them probably a loss of several thousand dollars when one of their big windows was blown out and the rain flooded the building.

"The Cruise street Primary School Building was damaged considerably, window panes shattered, partially unroofed and the interior of the building water-soaked, necessitating discontinuing today's session in that department.

"The Opera House is also partially unroofed, as well as the Liddon building, corner Franklin and Cruise streets; also the Chas. Mitchell store.

"The Corinth Compress Building also sustained considerable damage, practically all of the roof on one of the warehouse buildings being taken and distributed over the Bridge Creek bottoms, as well as the Corinth Oil Mill, whose roof was treated in the same manner. A part of the Oil Mill Buildings are also demolished.

"The West Corinth Church was lifted from the foundation.

"The homes of B. P. Clark and a Mr. Enlow and a Mr. Pounds in West Corinth are almost total wrecks, and considerable damage was done to the residence of H. H. Blankenship also in West Corinth. Howard Gatlin's garage was blown down, and trees uprooted and other damages done.

"The property loss on Fort Robinette is also considerable, and probably will reach thousands of dollars. The Pocahontas Lumber Company is included in the loss, one of its buildings being partially unroofed.

"The Corinth Brick plant suffered damage to buildings, and the homes of N. C. Dickson, J. W. Holley, W. B. and Fenner Johnson are reported to be more or less damaged, either in the destruction of roofs, fences, chimneys or in water damage. Mr. Holley is probably the heaviest loser.

"The home of Mrs. C. Puckett, also in West Corinth, was almost stripped in the rear, and the barn on her place, with other outbuildings are almost a total wreck. Roofing was blown for many miles, and that section was almost completely wiped out.

"A mysterious incident happened at the home of J. F. Perkins in West Corinth. His garage on the west side of his home was completely destroyed and his Nash car left unmolested where it was parked inside the garage.

"The barn of J. T. Pinkston, 2 miles west, left a total wreck and the Bradley grove, one of the prettiest forests around Corinth for miles is covered in fallen timber.

"Trees in front of the Hamp Nelms place were uprooted, one right after the other, and in that whole section, more or less damage was caused to probably every owner. A garage belonging to W. T. Jones, and in which a car was parked was upset, and the machine turned completely over.

"The stock barn in the southern portion of the city is a mass of wreckage, and while the south end of the city is not so seriously damaged as other parts of the city, it also bears evidence of the storm.

"Many houses on the Gulf Highway are damaged, in the destruction of fences, barnes, flues, etc. All reported serious damage from water.

"A buggy was blown off the highway, underneath a bridge, seemingly unhurt.

"East Corinth shows considerable signs of the wind. Griffin school house on the Lee Highway was lifted from its foundation, and carried possibly thirty feet in a northeasterly direction.

"The broom factory, erected by Dr. J. F. Brewer about five years ago, was left a wreck, and many other houses in that section will have to be repaired.

"Among the leaders in this immediate section is W. D. Sharp, who recently remodeled a home and moved there with his family.

"The storm struck as far as Burnsville. The railroad station at Burnsville was unroofed, barns demolished, flues down, fences blown away, and trees flat on the ground.

"Biggersville reports a visit from the storm, many trees across the roads, barns blown away, and some localities it was reported that timbers had to be cut or sawed away from stock to get them out alive. It is said to have been many wonders that all stock was saved.

"Pinson, Tenn., carries the heaviest death toll of any point nearby. Fourteen deaths are said to have been determined and from 50 to 60 people injured. An I. C. freight train had just pulled in at Pinson when the storm hit there and the entire train, with the exception of the engine, was overturned. The train was in charge of Conductor Nelson, and it is reported that one of his flagmen was blown over 300 ft.

"The storm struck Kossuth about as hard as any other individual section of the county. One man named Green, aged about 50, living on the place of Bynum Meeks is dead, it is thought as a result of fright occasioned by the terrific occurrence.

"The Kossuth Presbyterian Church is almost a total wreck. The home of J. S. Henderson and two barns were almost completely destroyed, and a part of the residence of George Rogers, west of Kossuth, was destroyed.

"Pleasant Hill Church is considerably damaged, and the Eula School, west of Kossuth, so badly damaged that it cannot

be used any further, and arrangements were made this morning to finish the session at Lone Oak Church.

"Gooch's Store at Michie, Tenn., eleven miles northeast of Corinth, was blown away, and all through that section is more or less damage as a result of the heavy wind and rain.

"Stantonville and Adamville are cut off on account of high water and no telephone communication can be had with any of these points.

"Rienzi is safe, no heavy damage reported.

"Hinkle Creek community was a heavy loser, many houses, barns, and fences blown down, and trees lying flat.

"Wenasoga reports considerable damage, though no lives are reported lost.

"Corinth was in darkness from about 8 o'clock last night, and electric power was dead until about noon today.

"The Sun Telephone Company reports serious damage, practically every cable crippled, and local telephone service greatly handicapped. Telephone and telegraph wires are down for many miles around, and communication is cut off to outside points, and nothing definite can be had regarding the loss at other towns in this immediate section.

"Every emergency man available was put on the job this morning to restore conditions to normalcy. Business concerns, as well as private citizens, have already commenced work on getting their buildings back in shape, and as rapidly as possible everything will be running on full time again. Telephone and telegraph linemen were called out immediately, and not a minute of time has been lost since the beginning of the storm.

"The Alcorn Electric Company is to be congratulated in putting things back in running shape at noon today, and the Corinthian, one among the other users of electricity, can truly appreciate this rapid service.

"All throughout Sunday there was a roaring wind. Clouds were angry all day, and the air gave sign of an approaching storm. Lightning was as rapid as could flash, and the loud peals of thunder preceded the storm.

"It began about the time for church services to discontinue, and many people were caught away from home. A terrific gale followed, with a downpour of rain, with some hail, and for a half hour the wind and rain continued. During this time, mighty powers only forced closed doors in many residences, and the rain blew in almost from unknown sources, soaking wall paper, draperies, rugs, and other furnishings in practically every home in Corinth.

"Hail damaged the skylights at the Waldron Hotel, and many window panes were broken on the south side of the building.

"Box Chapel Church, three miles from Corinth, northeast, was badly wrecked, and will probably have to be rebuilt. Marvin and Farmington Churches were also badly damaged." (1)

"Corinth Suffers Fire Loss

"Corinth, Miss., Dec. 28:- Fire originating in a cafeteria and soft drink stand on Filmore St. this morning at 3 o'clock consumed property variously estimated at a valuation of from a million and a half to two million dollars before it was brought under control, destroyed half a hundred business places, and put approximately 125 people out of employment.

"One entire block immediately west of the courthouse is a smouldering mass of embers and debris, while several places across Waldron street to the south and across Filmore street to the west were either destroyed or suffered serious damage. Included in the buildings on Filmore street is the Postoffice, which was gutted by the flames, after it was thought the danger there was over. Heroic work by the Postoffice employes, with Postmaster Elgin, saved practically all the furniture and carried the mails to safety.

"Walls of the two and three-story brick buildings fell in many places and some narrow escapes were made by those who were fighting the flames and endeavoring to save books or other valuables from the flames. No serious personal injuries were sustained, though T. F. Sigman, druggist, got a painful cut on the head from flying glass

(1) The Weekly Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., March 15,1923.

when the plate glass front of his store was broken while he was endeavoring to get out his books. Leonard Sugg, a horseman, fell from a ladder and was painfully hurt while two or three others were reported as having received some smaller injuries.

"During the height of the fire, a request for aid was sent to Jackson, Tenn., located some 50 miles away, who responded with one pumper at about 10:00 A.M., but as the fire was under control, the pump was not used.

"The block that is entirely destroyed contained the old Opera House, and in this were Jickie's Place, owned by Jimmie Westbrook, where the fire originated, it is thought, from an oil stove. The Royal Grocery Company, retail grocers; Hugo Morris, millinery and ready-to-wear; C. & G. Electric Company electrical supplies; Martin Grocery Company, wholesale grocers. These were on the ground floor of the Opera House. In the second story was a lodge room and the Opera House proper. The third story was occupied as a lodge room for the Ku Klux Klan.

"Facing on Franklin street was the William's Building, with two grocery stores, H. N. Briley and a fruit store on the ground floor, with Dr. F. C. Williams, Reece G. Kennedy, the Southland Reality Company and Chas. Churchwell's offices, on the second floor. Adjoining the William's Building was the mechanical store of W. R. Simmons, then Clifford Hare with a lunch room, then Joe Gray, Dry goods and ready-to-wear.

"Crossing the alley the fire caught the Masonic Building, in which were located all the Masonic bodies including the Eastern Star and DeMolay in the Third Story; office of the Elledge Lumber Company and Dr. J. R. Landing were on the second floor. In this same building, on the ground floor and facing on Waldron Street was the Wilson Drug Company, owned and operated by C. E. Wilson and Grady Redding. This building was owned by Miss Bonnie Caffy.

"West from Franklin street back to Filmore street there was the McCullar Grocery Company, owned and operated by E. T. McCullar of the Waldron Hotel. M. Byrnes & Son, hardware, owned and operated by M. Byrnes and Ed Byrnes, and M. Byrnes, Jr., Waldron barber shop, owned and operated by

J. W. Holly, Goch & Auston Pressing Shop, Corinth Drug Co., owned and operated by Tom and Henry Sigman; in the second story was McCord Studio, owned by W. F. McCord; and the Jacaw Lumber Company operated by W. R. Wilkinson.

"Then came the Henry building, occupied on the ground floor by Charles Strickland, Gents Furnishings, Clothing. In the second story of this building was the museum of Henry Moore, wherein there were specimens of bird and animals from almost every country on the globe, upon which there cannot possibly be any estimate placed, and which can never be replaced.

"Then came the Corinth Bank & Trust Company, which was on the corner of Waldron and Filmore Streets. To the rear of this building and on Filmore street was the Droke Jewelry Company, and in the second story were the offices of Drs. Norwood and Gilbert, the lumber office of the Cochran Lumber Company and the law office of W. D. Conn, which included an extensive Library. Adjoining the Post Office was the millinery business of Mrs. W. McCullar, which was destroyed.

"The postal officials this afternoon moved into the basement of the Court House, where temporary quarters have been established.

"Across Waldron street from the Corinth Bank & Trust Company, the fire leaped to the Cumberland Telephone Exchange over the Pryor Ready-to-Wear Store and both of these places were destroyed. The First National Bank on the corner, was seriously damaged from water, and the office of Dr. L. B. Price, dentist, and Crit Caldwell, chiropractor, were burned. Ernest Waites, Jeweler, under the Caldwell office and owner of the Pryor Store and the store he was occupying, moved most of his jewelry but his loss was heavy.

"The McPeters Furniture Company and the McPeters Undertaking Co., were damaged from smoke and water. Mrs. Prather, located in the G. & G. Electric building and Mrs. Rather, over the Pryor store each sustained heavy loss.

"Flying embers fired the Abe Rubel store, two blocks from the origination of the fire, and only the automatic sprinkling system saved this, the largest business in the city.

"Nothing could be learned today of the amount of detailed insurance carried by the losers, though it is a certainty that it is really negligible as compared to the losses.

"So appalled were the business men of the city, many of whom lost all in the fire, that nothing was done toward planning for the future, and it is likely that nothing will be done along this line for two or three days." (1)

(1) The Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 29,1924. Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss.

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Chapter XIX

THE BAR

The Bar and its Early History

In no other line of achievement has Mississippi been more outstanding and brilliant than in the legal profession. Her lawyers at the bar have attracted national attention, and her court decisions have been quoted around the world.

It can be truly said that the bar of old Tishomingo County, without an exception, embraced men of established integrity and lawyers of admitted ability in their profession; men who were regarded as the most distinguished jurists in the state, many of them enjoying a nation-wide reputation. Dignified in manner, learned in the law, of a porfessional integrity not to be questioned, their names shed luster upon the history of the legal profession of Mississippi.

Alcorn, which was formerly a part of old Tishomingo County, has made a great contribution to the bar of the state and is justly proud of her sons who have won distinction in this field.

WILLIAM PEYTON CURLEE was born in Tipton County, Tennessee, on November 2, 1833. Being country-born and bred, his early boyhood was spent amid the green fields and beneath the blue skies of "Sunny Tennessee," breathing air as pure as the skies were blue. Early in life he decided to carve for himself a place in the world of which his descendants would have just cause to feel proud, and most completely did he succeed. While he was still a small boy his parents removed to Marshall County, Mississippi, and a few years later settled in old Tishomingo County, some two and a half miles west of Rienzi. Mr. Curlee attended the local schools until 1853, when he went to Union University at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, entering the Freshman class in that institution. The following year he took the sophomore course, and the next, the third and last year, he took both the junior and senior courses at the same time, being graduated in the spring of 1856 with first honors of his class. He next attended the Lebanon Law

School, Lebanon, Tennessee, graduating in 1858. During his college life he was a member of the Chi Psi fraternity. Mr. Curlee first commenced the practice of law at Ripley in partnership with E. S. Hammond, now a Federal circuit judge, who had been his roommate in college at both Murfreesboro and Lebanon. This firm later located at Holly Springs and was enjoying an extensive practice when the War between the States came on. When the first call for troops was issued Mr. Curlee enlisted as a private and went with his company to Florida, where he remained for nearly a year. When the famous Twenty-sixth Mississippi Regiment of Infantry was being organized in Tishomingo County he was urged by friends to join and, securing a transfer, was elected third lieutenant of Company C.

When the ten companies mustered at Iuka and organized into a regiment he was elected adjutant, and followed the fortunes of the regiment until the battle of Fort Donelson. On this memorable occasion, where his regiment was complimented by being selected to open the battle, his horse was killed under him, and during the remainder of the engagement he performed the arduous duties of his position on foot, and although under fire for the first time, he contributed much to the success of the regiment by an example of knightly heroism and conspicuous bravery, seldom equaled by one who had followed the profession of arms for a lifetime, and his conduct was conducive to much good in inspiring the command to the forward movement which resulted in the turning of the right of Grant's army, and which, under ordinary circumstances, would have ended in a complete victory. But Fort Donelson was surrendered. The members of the Twenty-sixth were sent to various Federal prisons, Adjutant Curlee being confined to Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor. After the exchange of prisoners was effected the survivors of the regiment met at Jackson, Mississippi, in the spring of 1863 and re-organized. Mr. Curlee resumed his position as adjutant, in which capacity he served in a highly creditable manner until elected lieutenant colonel of the Eleventh Mississippi Cavalry, under General Forrest, and continued thus until the close of the war.

Returning to the home of his parents on October 10, 1865, Mr. Curlee was married to Mary Boone, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Francis Marion Boone, who was killed at the Battle of the Wilderness, near Richmond, Virginia, while commanding his regiment. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Curlee was elected probate judge of Tishomingo County, serving one term. Shortly after the county of Alcorn was created Mr. Curlee moved to Corinth, the new county seat, and entered into partnership in the practice



COURT ROOM IN OLD COURTHOUSE, JACINTO.

This court room is now as it was originally furnished, and has been the scene of many notable court sessions of old Tishomingo County.

of law with Messrs. W. M. Inge and R. O. Beene, the style of the firm being Inge, Beene & Curlee. This firm, after several years of successful practice, was dissolved. Mr. Curlee continued the practice of his profession until his death, being associated at different times with Messrs. R. C. Beene, F. E. Whitfield, and C. E. Stanley, and was practicing with the latter, under the firm name of Curlee and Stanley, at the time of his death, which occurred May 18, 1878.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Curlee, as follows: Eleanor Katherine Curlee, now in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Shelby Hammond Curlee, president of the Corinth Woolen Mills; Mary Boone Curlee, now the wife of J. W. Park of Wylam, Alabama; William Peyton Curlee, who died in August, 1878; and Francis Marion Curlee, of the law firm of Boone and Curlee, of Corinth, Mississippi. Mrs. W. P. Curlee, his widow, is also a resident of Corinth.

Mr. Curlee was a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, and contributed much to the success attained by these orders during his lifetime. As a private citizen he commanded the confidence and respect of the entire county; as a soldier, his reputation was without blemish; as a lawyer, he ranked with the best in the state; as a judge, he won distinction for competency and impartiality. He made a success in life by persistent study and close application to his profession and had he lived the allotted term of three score years and ten would have unquestionably been called by the people of Alcorn County to many additional positions of honor and trust. He lived a pure and honorable life; and dying, left to his children the proud heritage of an unsullied name, as well as an enviable reputation. (1)

Tishomingo County has never claimed a citizen of more genuine manliness or universal popularity than COLONEL A. E. REYNOLDS. His influence was great and was always thrown with movements for the good of the people. The story of his life is the old story of grit, determination, and perseverance. He resided in Tishomingo County for thirty years and in Alcorn County for fourteen years, during which time he was loved by his friends, respected by his enemies, and held in the highest esteem by the entire people.

Arthur Reynolds, like every human being, had his faults, and the greatest of these was beneficence. During the latter years of his life, when all that remained of his once large landed interested was a modest home in Corinth and when sickness had secured a giant's hold on his former rugged constitution, he was never known to refuse aid to a friend in need,

(1) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., 1878.

but even shared his last dollar with the needy, and, at times, to the discomfiture of his family. "Charity begins at home," is an old and trite saying, but Arthur Reynolds made no distinction between home and friends.

Arthur Reynolds was born in Smith County, Tennessee, on November 29, 1817. His parents were not wealthy but were able to give him a finished education and thus prepare him for the brilliant career to follow.

Arthur Reynolds was always proud of his ancestry, and when fortune and renown reached their highest point, surrounded by the wealthy and influential personages of his day, he always upheld the dignity of honest labor and referred with pride to the fact that his father was a blacksmith.

At the age of twenty he went to Lawrence County, Alabama, where he continued the study of law and was admitted to the bar. He married Minerva Driver on April 24, 1838. He moved to Jacinto, the county seat of Tishomingo County, where he commenced the practice of the profession, being one of the first lawyers to locate in the new county. His success was rapid and complete. He had much to do with the early history of the county, and many measures resulting beneficially to the interests of the pioneers were the fruits of his advanced and practical mind. As a lawyer he was known far and wide, and between 1838 and the beginning of the War between the States, either the plaintiff or defendant in every important case tried before the courts of the county was represented by Mr. Reynolds.

He was unusually successful as a practitioner. Being a man of commanding presence and legal ability and an orator of unusual power, he was in most instances able to convince the jury of the justness of his cause, and thus secure a verdict (at times) not in keeping with evidence.

Arthur E. Reynolds and Benjamin N. Kinyon were associated in the practice of law in Jacinto for several years; in 1859 Mr. Reynolds formed a partnership with two others, the style of the firm being Reynolds, Boone & Reynolds, which association was continued until 1870, when both A. E. Reynolds and B. B. Boone were appointed as judges of the chancery and circuit courts respectively.

As a policician, Arthur Reynolds ranked among the leaders of his time. He never aspired to a county position, but represented the "State of Tishomingo" for eight years in

the State Senate with distinguished ability. He was an ardent Whig in politics, and although his party was hopelessly in the minority in the county, he easily defeated the Democratic nominee in 1849 and again in 1853. In November, 1860, when the Mississippi secession convention was called to meet at the state capital in the following January, and an election ordered to be held on December 20, for the selection of delegates thereto, Mr. Reynolds declared in opposition to the state leaving the Federal Union until such a time as all the Southern states should decide on some concerted plan of action, and was nominated, together with four others, at a mass meeting of the opponents of unconditional secession as a delegate to the Jackson convention. A ticket was placed in the field by those favoring immediate and unconditional secession, and after one of the most bitter and acrimonious campaigns ever witnessed in the county, the entire anti-secession ticket was elected by a majority of over one thousand, Mr. Reynolds receiving the highest number of votes cast for any one individual. He was made chairman of the Tishomingo County delegation and cast the vote of the county against secession; but when the secession ordinance was adopted by a majority vote, the entire Tishomingo delegation affixed their signatures to the action of the convention.

After war had been declared, the first call for troops was most nobly responded to and almost every male citizen of Tishomingo County within the age limits who could arm and equip himself volunteered for service. In July, 1861, Mr. Reynolds visited Richmond, Virginia, and asked permission of President Davis to raise an additional regiment of infantry in Tishomingo County. He was granted authority upon condition that he would arm and equip the men, it being explained that the Confederate government was at that time unable to supply additional war equipage.

Mr. Reynolds at once returned home and, calling to his aid Francis Marion Boone, a prominent planter and former member of the legislature from the county, proceeded with the work of organizing a regiment of men in a county from which over two thousand soldiers had already gone to the front.

In a remarkably short time the required number of men had been signed, and Mr. Reynolds procured from those able to contribute sufficient funds to arm a majority of the new recruits with cap-and-ball rifles, flint-lock muskets, and Hall rifles, the remainder being supplied with squirrel rifles and

shotguns. After ten companies had been raised, armed, and officers elected, they met at Iuka and were mustered into the service of the Confederate government as the Twenty-sixth Mississippi Regiment of Infantry. Arthur E. Reynolds was elected colonel; Francis Marion Boone, lieutenant colonel; and W. P. Curlee, adjutant. The first battle participated in by the Twenty-sixth was that at Fort Donelson, where Tishomingo's brave and able sons, led by Colonel Reynolds, opened the fight, and for the first time faced the bullets of the Yankees. Had there ever existed any doubt in the minds of the commanding officers as to how their men would act in the face of the enemy, that doubt now melted away as mist before the refulgent rays of a noon-day sun, for they stood like veterans and calmly awaited the onslaught of the opposing forces. The charge of the Federal Army was terrific; but, like a mountain of rock, stood the gallant Twenty-six; and although Reynolds, Boone, and Curlee had their horses killed under them, and a number of their followers fell to rise no more, with a yell that for hours echoed and reverberated through the rugged defiles and along the classic banks of the old Tennessee, that unconquerable band rushed gallantly and irresistably upon the enemy and in a short time turned the right flank of Grant's army. If sufficient reinforcements had been at hand, history would have a far different ending to the battle of Fort Donelson. In this wild and successful charge the Twenty-sixth was led by that illustrious soldier, Lieutenant Colonel Boone. Colonel Reynolds, after being unhorsed, was unable to keep pace with the regiment, owing to his extreme corpulency (he weighing at that time over three hundred pounds). After the surrender of Fort Donelson the Twenty-sixth was sent to Northern prisons and exchanged about a year later, when almost the entire membership met at Jackson, Mississippi, and was re-organized. Arthur E. Reynolds was again elected colonel by a unanimous vote. The regiment participated in the Vicksburg campaign, being attached to the brigade of General Joe Davis. At the battle of Champion Hill, General Davis being absent, the birgade was commanded by Colonel Reynolds, W. W. Loring, major general commanding, thus referred to Colonel Reynolds in his official report:

"Of Generals Featherstone and Buford and Colonel A. E. Reynolds, commanding brigades, too much cannot be said in commendation. The rapidity and skill with which they executed their orders, and the boldness with which their gallant commands met and successfully repulsed the powerful attacks of the enemy, delaying the Yankee army and securing a safe retreat to that of

ours across the ford, entitles them to the highest praise; and finally in lending themselves a sacrifice, enveloped as they were on three sides (front, right flank and rear), undismayed, with a proud consciousness of having done their whole duty, they withdrew in good order, from under fire, in the face of the enemy, and thus we were enabled to make the dangerous but successful movement to the left."

Colonel Reynolds was promoted to the rank of brigadier general in March, 1865, but General Lee surrendered before a command was assigned him. It is doubtful whether he would have accepted any change that would have separated him from the Twenty-sixth Regiment, as he loved the members of his regiment and they worshipped him, and any change in existing relations would have been highly distasteful to all parties. After the surrender Colonel Reynolds, as he preferred to be called, returned to the practice of his profession at Jacinto, and in 1868 moved to Corinth. He formed a law partnership with his nephew, G. W. Reynolds, in 1874, the co-partnership continuing until the day of his death in 1882. At the first election after the surrender Colonel Reynolds was elected to the lower house of the United States Congress, but was refused a seat owing to the contention of the Federal Government that Mississippi was not a member of the Union of States.

Although Colonel Reynolds has slept the sleep of the just for twenty-one years, his memory is held in the fondest rememberance by the survivors of the gallant Twenty-sixth Regiment, and no occasion is ever lost by any of them to speak words of praise and endearment of their noble and illustrious leader.

Arthur E. Reynolds was the first of his family to settle in old Tishomingo County, but later four brothers, J. J., Clinton, Bluford, and Guilford, moved to the county; and after the death of their father, which occurred in Smith County, Tennessee, Mrs. Reynolds spent the remainder of her life among her children. (1)

WILLIAM JOHN LAMB was born in Bedford County, Tennessee, on September 24, 1868. Mr. Lamb received his early education in the public schools of Tennessee and the Webb school at Bellbuckle, where he was born, later going to Vanderbilt at Nashville, where he finished literary and law courses. He located in Corinth, Mississippi, where he engaged in the practice of law with fine success. In 1896 he was elected to represent Alcorn County in the Legislature and served one term.

(1) "History of Old Tishomingo County," Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.

On March 6, 1905, he was appointed by Governor Vardaman as chancery judge of the First District. After serving as chancellor for ten months he resigned to resume the practice of law, in which he had been very successful. He was an active member of the Methodist church and was affiliated with the Masons, Knights of Pythias, and Woodmen of the World. Judge Lamb continued in the practice of law in Corinth until his death. (1)

Other Early Lawyers

Among the prominent lawyers who practiced at the bar of Alcorn County in the early days were the following: Frank Boone, T. E. Whitfield, Jordan M. Boone, Thomas H. Johnson, Judge W. H. Kilpatrick, Judge J. A. Greene, H. C. Williams, Colonel William M. Inge, G. C. Chandler, and Russell O. Beene.

Records regarding the public life of these men are meager, thus preventing biographical sketches being given in this history.

Reuben Davis, in his book entitled "Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians," makes reference to some of these eminent lawyers.

According to his writings, Colonel William M. Inge came to Mississippi from Alabama, a descendant of an old and wealthy family. As a speaker and debater, he stood high; and as "Speaker of the House of Representatives of Mississippi, he won golden opinions," says Mr. Davis.

Russell O. Beene stood out as an intellectual giant among men, according to Reuben Davis. He confined his study to law and was a man of keen practical sense and a successful lawyer.

According to Davis' writings, Judge J. A. Greene was made circuit judge of the Judicial District including Corinth and Aberdeen in 1878 or '79, and served six years. He made a competent and efficient officer. (2)

Excerpts from Early Newspapers

"Report of Bar Meeting

"At the meeting of the members of the Bar of Alcorn County at Corinth, Feb. 18th, 1881, Hon. W. H. Kilpatrick was

(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi, Vol. III, p. 469.
(2) Reuben Davis, Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians.

called to act as Chairman of said meeting.

"On motion, Resolved, that Judge G. C. Chandler, T. D. Young, and G. W. Reynolds be, and they are hereby appointed as a committee to correspond with the members of the Bar of the counties in the northern end of the proposed district and procure concert and unity of action in selecting a location for said court.

"On motion, the following delegates were appointed to attend the convention to be held at West Point on the 1st Monday in April, A.D. 1881: Judge G. C. Chandler, T. D. Young, C. E. Stanley, G. W. Reynolds, and H. C. Williams; Judge J. A. Green and the Chairman were added to the committee.

"It was further resolved that all the counties in the northern portion of the district be requested to hold similar Bar meetings and send delegates to said convention at West Point.

"Resolved,further, that all the papers friendly to the said convention be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

"W. B. Kilpatrick,
Chairman

"C. E. Stanley, Secretary." (1)

"Judge Chandler's Letter of Acceptance.

"Corinth, June 20, 1884

"General Reuben Davis, Chairman Congressional Convention.

"Dear Sir: When the convention over which you presided tendered me its nomination for congress, it was deemed improper to decline hastily an honor so flatteringly offered; or accept it without careful consideration; and now that this trust is accepted, it should be announced through you to the people of the District.

"My canvass will be made in support of the great principles of protection of American labor and industry; the

(1) Sub-Soiler and Democrat, Corinth, Miss., March 4, 1881.

inviolability of the national faith and credit; the preservation of the financial policy that blesses the country; the education of the masses; the reform and purification of the civil service - and, the supervision of corporations so as to restrain the greed of monopolists, without unnecessarily hampering capital; but for the fullest protection of the people from extortion and unjust discrimination.

"All these questions are of vital importance; are now pending in congress, and none of them have been fully discussed before this generation of Mississippians. Most respectfully the people of the District are requested to hear discussion, and when their minds are made up, to vote their honest opinions, without regard to past party associations, or race distinctions." (1)

"Judge G. C. Chandler spoke at the Courhouse Friday night to a good audience, giving his reasons for being a Republican and why he accepted the nomination for congress. He was patiently heard and his speech well received, even applauded by Democrats at the close.

"The Judge is a man of strong convictions and very earnest in the enforcement of his opinions. He is very solid for 'a free ballot and a fair count,' a proposition upon which he should have general sympathy. Judge Chandler is a clever, sociable gentleman and highly respected as a neighbor, friend, and citizen. He is worthy of a respectful hearing for his cause and of all the support a triumph of his party would merit." (2)

"Col. W. M. Inge

"The Columbus Index mentions Col. W. M. Inge, of Corinth, for the next attorney general of Mississippi. The Democratic party could not make a better nomination. Col. Inge is admirably fitted by nature and by education for the position. Naturally endowed with an analytical brain, and quick perception, his long experience in the former has strengthened one, and sharpened the other faculty.

(1) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., June 20, 1884.
(2) Ibid., July 4, 1884.

"As a sound, well read lawyer, he has few equals; as an able advocate, he has no superior; learned above his fellows in all branches of the legal profession, it is in his knowledge of criminal law that Inge is peculiarly distinguished.

"As a soldier, he was brave, devoted, and successful, and at the head of the 12th Mississippi Cavalry, he won for himself an enviable reputation as a dashing cavalry officer. As a Democrat, no one has been truer than Col. Inge, and few volunteers from the ranks have done more to advance the interest and establish the principles of Democracy. His friends, who have long known and appreciated his talents, would be pleased to see Col. Inge in a position which would enlarge his sphere of usefulness, and give full scope to his abilities, and those who do not know him, may rest assured that the interest of the State will be safe in his hand and, if elected Attorney General, he will come fully up to the highest standard of excellence attained by the most distinguished of his predecessors.

"It was in Chickasaw County, when quite a young man, that Col. Inge began the practice of his loved profession, and it was here he first made his mark as a lawyer. If he will become a candidate for Attorney General he will find we have not forgotten the brilliant lawyer and congenial companion, and when Chickasaw is called in the State Convention, she will respond every time: 'Four votes for Inge.'" (1)

"Col. Bills will retire from the Senate after a service of one term which has been characterized by signal sagacity as a legislator, and fidelity as a public servant.

"Hon H. M. Street, to whom the state is as much indebted as to any other member of the legislature for the wise financial system which was adopted after the overthrow of the Republican party, is a candidate for the seat for which Col. Bills declines longer to become a candidate." (2)

(1) Sub-Soiler and Democrat, Corinth, Miss., March 11, 1881.
(2) Ibid., May 20, 1881.

"Death of Col. Francis Eugene Whitfield

"Col. F. E. Whitfield, general attorney of the Southern Express Company, died suddenly of heart disease on Wednesday night, the 18th instant, at Jacksonville, Fla. His home is in Corinth. He was not only a prominent member of the Mississippi bar, but was well known in Memphis and elsewhere for his eminent legal attainments and his genial social character. He had been connected with many legal cases of great importance, and had become distinguished in his profession. He was in the prime of life, having been born in Memphis about forty-five years ago. He was a man of strong physical constitution, having survived wounds received while an officer in the Confederate army that would have been fatal to a man possessing an ordinary constitution. His remains will reach Corinth on Saturday morning, where the funeral will probably take place." (1)

"J. B. Adams

Attorney At Law

Corinth, Miss.

"Will lend money at the actual cost of 3½ per cent, per annum on real estate security - Office in Masonic Building upstairs." (2)

Present Members of Alcorn County Bar

The following are present members of Alcorn County Bar (1937):

W. C. Adams, E. S. Candler, W. D. Conn, Thomas H. Johnston, W. H. Kier, Ely Mitchell, G. C. Moreland, Orma Smith, Cary Stovall, N. S. Sweat, W. C. Sweat, B. F. Worsham, and Hugh A. Hopper.

(1) Sub-Soiler and Democrat, Corinth, Miss., Mar. 27, 1882.
(2) Ibid., May 28, 1880.

Biographical sketches of E. S. Candler and Hugh A. Hopper are given below:

Few men in the state of Mississippi have made a more notable record than EZEKIEL SAMUEL CANDLER, JR., who has to his credit twenty years of able service in the house of representatives of the United States, manifesting at all times a statesman's grasp of affairs, and has left the impress of his individuality upon the laws enacted during that period. He is also a talented member of the legal profession and for many years has successfully followed that vocation in Corinth, which is honored by his citizenship. He was born January 18, 1862, in Belleville, Hamilton County, Florida, a son of Ezekiel Samuel and Julia (Bevill) Candler, and represents a family that has been famous in the history of Georgia since 1776. It was founded in that state by William Candler, who was one of the distinguished officers of the Revolutionary War, serving with the rank of colonel in the Continental army, and commanding the Georgia troops at the Battle of King's Mountains.

When Ezekiel Samuel Candler, Jr., was eight years of age his parents settled in Iuka, Tishomingo County, Mississippi, and his preparatory training was received in the Iuka Male Academy. After completing his course he entered the law department of the University of Mississippi at Oxford, from which he was graduated on June 30, 1881, when only nineteen years old with the degree of LL.B. On the following day he began the practice of his profession in Iuka, in association with his father, under the firm name of Candler & Candler. On January 1, 1887, Ezekiel S. Candler, Jr., moved to Corinth and has since made his home in this city. His knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence is comprehensive and exact and has served him well in many a legal battle. He is noted for the wide research and painstaking care with which he prepares his cases and for his devotion to the interest of his clients, and hence has attained eminent success at the bar.

Mr. Candler is a staunch Democrat in his political views and one of the leaders of the party in Mississippi. He has rendered it good service as a member of the county and district executive committees and also as presidential elector in 1888, during the campaign of Cleveland and Thurman. On November 6, 1900, he was elected to Congress from the First District of Mississippi, succeeding Hon. John M. Allen, and through successive re-elections was retained in that office for twenty years - from March 4, 1901, until March 4, 1921 - his long

continuance therein being proof of the excellent quality of his service and the place which he holds in the esteem of the people of this district. He is well informed on questions of government and national policy, and always faithful to the interests in his charge, exhibiting a zealous and watchful regard of public rights. Mr. Candler has been active in religious matters and has long been an earnest worker in behalf of the Baptist denomination, being a member of the church in Corinth, in which he is a deacon. He was superintendent of its Sunday school for thirty-eight years and was moderator of the Tishomingo Baptist Association for ten years, and several times represented that association in Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, and the Knights of Pythias. Of the last named organization he has been grand chancellor, and is also a past head consul of the Woodmen.

In Cherokee, Alabama, on April 26, 1883, was solemized the marriage of Ezekiel Samuel Candler, Jr., to Nancy Priscilla Hazlewood, a daughter of Thomas B. and Susan Hazlewood, of Town Creek, in that state. To Mr. and Mrs. Candler were born three daughters - Julia Beville, Susan Hazlewood, and Lucy Alice Candler. On April 17, 1921, Mrs. Candler passed away. On January 14, 1924, Mr. Candler was married to Mrs. Effie Merrill Neuhardt, a daughter of Edwin and Addie Merrill, of Iuka, Mississippi.

Although now somewhat advanced in years, Mr. Candler is still "hale and hearty" and actively engaged in the practice of law and continues to take a lively interest in public affairs; his services are in frequent demand as a speaker on public occasions. He has had a long and illustrious career and through it all maintained the highest standard of personal integrity and patriotic citizenship; in private, professional, and official life he has been faithful to every trust, and hence has enjoyed, and still enjoys, the highest respect, esteem, and confidence of the people among whom he has lived for more than half a century. He is a true Mississippian, proud of his state, and is one of many of her notable sons who has added luster and fame to her honored name. (1)

The last public service Mr. Candler rendered was to serve as mayor of Corinth, which term was concluded with the end of 1938.

(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi The Heart Of The South, Vol. IV, pp. 126-27.



MAYOR E. S. CANDLER, JR.

Prominent member of the bar of Alcorn County and Congressman for twenty years, also Mayor of Corinth for several terms.

HUGH A. HOPPER, Corinth, prosecuting attorney for Alcorn County, was born September 24, 1908, in Winston County, and is a favorite adopted son of Alcorn County. He is the son of Rev. T. J. and Mrs. Edna Gatlin Hopper, prominent citizens of Alcorn County.

On December 28, 1932 he married Crystine Jackson, daughter of Dr. W. E. and Mrs. Claudia L. Lipscomb Jackson, a well-known family of Noxubee County.

He received the basis of his education in the public educational institutions of Alcorn and Noxubee counties, graduating from the Noxubee Agricultural High School, where he took an active part in athletics, playing varsity football. He then attended Millsaps College, the University of Mississippi, and the University of Oklahoma, where he received the degree of bachelor of law and letters. He was admitted to the Mississippi Bar in 1934. He worked his way through college and was a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. Soon after completing his education he launched his legal career by entering professional practice in the city of Corinth during the latter part of the year of 1934, and has enjoyed a successful practice up to this time. He made his debut in political circles when he accepted the nomination and was elected as prosecuting attorney for Alcorn County. During his administration as the people's attorney he has done much in subduing the law violations and criminal activities in his jurisdiction. He is an outstanding progressive citizen, an unselfish civic worker, a convincing orator, and an able executive. (1)

Mr. Hopper is a member of the Methodist church and the Chamber of Commerce. He enjoys a wide circle of friends over the state.

WINFRED COOPER ADAMS, son of W. T. and Dorcas Virginia Johnston Adams, was born May 25, 1888. He was educated in the public schools of Corinth and in Princeton University, which he attended two years. He also graduated in law at the University of Mississippi in 1910. After graduating from the law school he was associated with his father in business until he entered the United States Army for World War service. Volunteering for active military service, he entered the Officers Training Camp at Leon Springs, Texas, there he was commissioned first lieutenant of infantry. He served as instructor in officers training camps at Camp Travis and at Camp McArthur, and as instructor in trench warfare. He was made captain of infantry in August, 1918, and discharged in December, 1918. Mr.

(1) Robert L. Rice, Official Mississippi, 1939-1940.

Adams is a Democrat and a member of the Episcopal church, being a vestryman in St. Paul's Chapel, Corinth. Since his discharge from the army he has been actively interested in affairs of the World War veterans, and especially of those who were wounded or disabled. He has served as state commander of the American Legion of Mississippi and also in the National Council of the American Legion. He did not enter the active practice of law until 1923. Since that time he has followed that profession, with offices located in Corinth. Mr. Adams was elected to the House of Representatives in 1923 and elected to the Senate in 1927. In September, 1912, Mr. Adams married Mary Edwina Kirk, daughter of John Melcher Kirk, of Gunnison, Mississippi, and to them were born three children. (1)

NOAH SPURGEON SWEAT, of Corinth, was born March 28, 1892, in Alcorn County. In 1923 he was elected to the House of Representatives and served during both sessions of the Legislature of 1924-28. He is a member of the Baptist church, a Mason, member of the American Legion, a lawyer, and a prominent citizen of the county. (2)

G. C. MORELAND, of Corinth, was born July 1, 1887, at Chewalla, Tennessee, the son of Thomas and Jennie Romine Moreland. He attended the public schools of McNairy County and graduated from the Selmer High School, Selmer, Tennessee, in the class of 1904-05. He studied law under the private instruction of Hon. T. H. Johnston at Corinth one year and was admitted to the bar at Corinth in 1913. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1919. He is a Democrat, a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and of the Woodmen of the World. On November 1, 1915, he married Etta Jones, of Corinth. They have one child. (3)

ORMA R. SMITH, born at Booneville in 1904 and admitted to the bar in 1927, received his LL.B. from the University of Mississippi in 1927, and has practiced in Alcorn County since 1928. He was secretary of Alcorn County Democratic Executive Committee, 1932-36 and a member of Alcorn County and Mississippi State Bar associations. He is married and has one son. (4)

W. H. KIER was born in Crawford in 1879 and admitted to the bar in 1900. He was educated at Mississippi State College and received his LL.B. from the University of Mississippi in 1900, and has practiced at Corinth since that date.

(1) The Official and Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi, 1924-28, pp. 185-86.
(2) Ibid., p. 186.
(3) Ibid., 1920-24, pp. 201-02.
(4) Bench and Bar of Mississippi, 1938, Vol. I.

He has served as city attorney of Corinth since 1916. He is a member of the Volunteer Infantry of the Spanish American War and of the Alcorn County, Mississippi State, and American Bar associations. He is a Mason and a Woodman. (1)

THOMAS H. JOHNSTON was born at Coldwater in 1872. He was educated at Mississippi State College and the University of Mississippi, receiving his LL.B in 1900 and was admitted to the bar the same year. He practiced in Corinth, 1900-31; was city attorney 1904-12; prosecuting attorney of Alcorn County 1916-31; and has served as circuit judge, First Judicial District, since 1931. He is a member of Alcorn County and Mississippi Bar associations. He is a Woodman. He has one son, Chambers, of Corinth. (2)

W. C. SWEAT was born in 1878 in Rara Avis, Mississippi. He was admitted to the bar in 1907 and has been practicing in Corinth since that date. He served as county superintendent of public education of Alcorn County from 1904 to 1912 and has been attorney for Alcorn County Board of Supervisors since 1912. He is a member of the Mississippi State and American Bar associations. He is a Mason and a Woodman. He is married and has one daughter and three sons. (3)

ELY B. MITCHELL was born in 1874 in Alcorn County. He was educated at the University of Mississippi, receiving his Ph.D. in 1903, and his LL.B in 1904. He was admitted to the bar in 1904 and has practiced in Corinth since 1906. He was prosecuting attorney of Alcorn County from 1908 to 1916 and has been a member of the State Board of Bar Examiners since 1934. He is a member of the Corinth and Mississippi State Bar associations. He is a Mason and a Woodman. (4)

CARY STOVALL was born in Tupelo in 1906. He received his LL.B from the University of Mississippi in 1931 and was admitted to the bar the same year. He has been practicing in Corinth since that date. He is a member of Alcorn County and Mississippi State Bar associations. (5)

CHESTER L. SUMMERS was born in Prentiss County in 1896. He was educated at the University of Mississippi and admitted to the bar in 1922. He has been practicing in Corinth since 1927. He has been assistant United States Attorney, Northern District of Mississippi, since 1937. He served in the United

(1) Bench and Bar of Mississippi, 1938, Vol. I.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Ibid.
(5) Ibid.

States Marine Corps in the World War. He is a member of Alcorn County and Mississippi State Bar associations. He is a Mason. He is married and has two sons and one daughter. (1)

W. D. CONN, JR., brilliant member of the Corinth bar, is now serving as assistant Attorney General under General Greek L. Rice. While holding this position he is residing in Jackson.

Officers and Legislators

WILLIAM L. MADDEN, Corinth, chancery clerk of Alcorn County, was born August 28, 1858, and is a life-long resident, early settler, and favorite son of Alcorn County. He is the son of Hon. James L. and Mrs. Elnor McDougle Madden, prominent citizens and pioneer settlers and builders of Alcorn County. His first wife was Annie Moore. He married his second wife, Lena Meyers, during the year 1900, and his present wife, Carrie D. Hinton, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hinton, a well-known family of Alcorn County.

Mr. Madden received his education in the public institutions of Alcorn County. As a boy on his father's farm he learned the agricultural business. Soon after completing his education, he launched his business career by entering the agricultural field, which he has successfully operated up to the present time.

He was also a lumber manufacturer for about twenty-five years. He made his debut in political circles when he was elected as sheriff and tax collector of Alcorn County in 1915, serving the term of 1916-20. During his administration he rendered valuable service to the people; as a peace officer, he was fair, just and impartial, executing his official duties without fear or favor. He was recognized as a detective of unusual ability.

After completing this term, he answered the call of the people again and became the chancery clerk of Alcorn County for the term of 1920-24.

During his administration as chancery clerk he had made many valuable improvements in his office, a few of which are: the adoption and installation of modern business methods,

(1) Bench and Bar of Mississippi, 1938, Vol. I.

the improvement of the bookkeeping, filing, and recording of chancery court records, and the maintaining of modern business and highly efficient service for the public.

Mr. Madden is a devout member of the Methodist church and has served as superintendent of the Sunday school for over twenty-five years. He is also member of the Woodmen of the World, the Masonic Lodge, and the Mississippi Chancery Clerks' Association. He is an outstanding progressive citizen, and unselfish civic leader, a capable and efficient executive, and a business man of excellent judgment. He has given the best years of his life to the people; he is a kind and sympathetic character, and has always extended the hand of charity to worthy institutions and individuals. (1)

WILLARD O POTTS, Corinth, sheriff and tax collector of Alcorn County, was born February 6, 1885; he is a native and favorite son of Alcorn County. He is the son of John W. and Mrs. Fannie Choats Potts, prominent early settlers and builders of Alcorn County. He married Ina Lietch, daughter of John and Mrs. Lucy Jane Dancer Lietch, a well-known family of Alcorn County, on July 30, 1904.

He received his education in the public schools of Alcorn County, where he took an active part in athletics, playing varsity baseball, and was a member of the debating team. He learned the agricultural business as a boy on his father's plantation and soon after completing his education began his business career by entering the planting business, which he has successfully operated since. During the year 1905 he entered the livestock business, operating same until 1915 when he entered the lumber business for a period of several years, until 1930. During his entire business career he has been a dealer in real estate in Alcorn County. He made his debut in politics when he was elected as sheriff and tax collector of Alcorn County in 1935.

During his administration he has made many valuable improvements in his office and is maintaining modern business and efficient service for the public. As a peace officer he is fair, just, and impartial, executing his official dutes without fear or favor.

Mr. Potts is a member of the Methodist church and is serving as an instructor of the Bible in the Sunday school. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World and of the Tennessee-Mississippi Peace Officers Association. He is an outstanding progressive citizen and an able executive. (2)

(1) Robert L. Rice, Official Mississippi, 1939-40.
(2) Ibid.

M. ARTHUR SHOOK, Corinth, Mississippi, State Senator from Alcorn, Prentiss, and Tishomingo counties, was born in Belmont, on September 25, 1892. He is the son of C. C. and Mrs. Mary E. Shook, prominent citizens of Belmont.

On July 18, 1920, he married Nina Grace Webb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Zack Webb, of Jacksonville, Florida, and they have one child, Frances Marie Shook, born August 7, 1921.

He received the basis of his education in the public educational institutions of the state and then attended college where he took a special business administration course. During his days at school he took an active part in athletics, playing varsity baseball, basketball, and being a member of the track team. He also was a member of the debating and literary society. Soon after completing his education he launched his business career by entering the mercantile business. He was later connected with the wholesale lumber industry; life insurance is his present occupation.

In 1922 he made his debut in political circles by accepting the nomination and being elected to the Senate of the Mississippi Legislature from Alcorn, Prentiss, and Tishomingo counties.

As a statesman he has done much for his state and counties, always endeavoring to further any idea that might lead to the progress of lasting development. He is a convincing speaker, scholar, and gentleman, and a prominent member of the Senate. He is a member and trustee of the Baptist church, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Parent Teacher Association, Kiwanis, Masonic Lodge, Shriners, and the Eastern Star. He previously served as secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

In 1917 he answered the call of the colors and served overseas in the United States Army for twelve months, with the rank of private.

He has always spent considerable time in the promotion of civic improvements and has been active in the political affairs of his community. (1)

JOHN O. WHITE, Corinth, tax assessor of Alcorn County, was born December 12, 1897, in Tishomingo County but has long been a resident of Alcorn County. He is the son of Frank and Mrs. Nettie Williams White, prominent citizens of Alcorn County. On September 24, 1921, he married Letha Roberts, daughter of

(1) Robert L. Rice, Official Mississippi, 1938-40.

J. B. and Mrs. Dovie Wilson Roberts, a well-known family of Tishomingo County; they have one child, John O. White, Jr., born July 8, 1923.

He received the basis of his education in the public educational institutions of Alcorn County, where he took an active part in athletics, playing varsity basketball; he then attended State Teachers College, where he was a member of the Platonian Literary Society. He majored in special educational work from the Union University and from Howard College.

Soon after completing his education he launched his successful career as an educator, and his first assignment was as principal of the Juliett School. Other schools he served in this capacity are Clear Creek, Fields, Union, Kossuth, and Jacinto, all in Alcorn County; and New Chandler and Prentiss, in Prentiss County. At this time he made his debut in political circles when he accepted the nomination and was elected as tax assessor of Alcorn County in 1935 for the present term, which expires in 1940.

During his administration he has made many valuable improvements in his jurisdiction and is maintaining modern business methods and highly efficient service for the public. Mr. White is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, serving as a member of the Board of Deacons, and has served as a teacher of the Bible in the Sunday school. He is a member of the Mississippi Tax Assessors Association. He is a progressive citizen, an unselfish civic worker, a capable and efficient executive, and a scholar and gentleman. (1)

SAMUEL McELROY NABORS was born February 17, 1871, at Dumas, Tippah County, the son of William McPherson and Matilda McElroy Nabors. His father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and an officer in the Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiment during the War between the States. Samuel McElroy Nabors secured his early education in the public schools of Tippah County, and his college training in an institution at Chaleybeate Springs, Mississippi.

He was a farmer and stock-raiser. He served Alcorn County in the Legislature two terms, being a member of the House of Representatives. He was married to Sugenea Tate, daughter of Zack Juan Tate, on December 16, 1894, and to them were born five children. While in the Legislature Mr. Nabors served on several important committees. (2)

(1) Robert L. Rice, Official Mississippi, 1939-40.
(2) The Official and Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi, 1912, pp. 406-7.

ROBERT BELL COTTON, son of James Maddison and Martha Ellen Cotton, was born June 8, 1859, in Tippah County. He attended the public schools at Dumas and Ripley, where he attained his early education. After leaving school he clerked for several years, then went into business at Tiplersville, but owing to failing health, soon returned to the farm.

He was Presbyterian and a member of the Farmers Union. He was elected to the House of Representatives at a special election held to elect a successor to W. T. Bennett; he served in the special session of 1911 and was re-elected to the House, November 7, 1911.

He was married in 1885 at Ripley, to Eldora Wiggs, daughter of Dr. Marcus Wiggs. They have seven children. (1)

LYMAN BRUCE MITCHELL, born January 7, 1886, near Rienzi, was the son of Lyman Beecher and Mattie Burge Mitchell. He received a common school education in the county schools of Alcorn County. He then attended high school at Corinth, where he graduated in 1903. He entered the University of Mississippi in the session of 1903-04 and graduated in 1907 with a B.S. degree. He taught school in the county for a number of years and at the same time farmed and managed a plantation. He volunteered for service in the army in 1918 and was placed in Field Artillery Training School at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. He was mustered out as a private December 7, 1918, the Armistice having been signed. In 1919 he was elected to the House of Representatives from Alcorn County for the 1920-24 term of the Legislature. He is a Democrat, Mason, a member of the Woodmen of the World, and an elder in the Presbyterian church. (2)

JOHN B. SPANN, of Kendrick, represented Alcorn County in the Legislature of 1916-20. He was born in McNairy County, Tennessee, June 22, 1875, but moved to Alcorn County and has spent most of his life in the county, engaged in farming, merchandising, and operating a blacksmith shop. He was all of his life a public-spirited man, taking a deep interest in the development and general welfare of his community. (3)

ARLIN MEDFORD, who resides in the western part of Alcorn represented the County in the Legislature in 1928-32. Mr. Bedford is a farmer and belongs to one of the old and well-known families of Alcorn and Tippah counties. (4)

J. W. KILCREASE, of Glen, was a member of the Legislature for the 1928-32 term. He has been a lifelong citizen

(1) The Official and Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi, 1912, p. 407.
(2) Ibid., 1920-24, pp. 200-1.
(3) A. C. Anderson, Jackson, Miss.
(4) Ibid.

of the county and has taken an active interest in the development of its affairs. (1)

G. O. DUNCAN, who resides on a farm near Corinth, represented Alcorn in the Legislature of 1932-36. Mr. Duncan is a native of Tippah County, where he held office for many years, serving first as circuit clerk and then as chancery clerk. (2)

WILLIAM THEODORE SMITH, born in Alcorn County, December 27, 1911, represented Alcorn County in the Legislature the term of 1936-40. He is a farmer, ginner, and cotton buyer. Mr. Smith is considered a very bright young man, with a promising future for useful service. (3)

For twenty-one years LEE GRAY was a public official, holding one official position after another without any breaks. At no time during the twenty-one years was there ever a single day when he was not a legally constituted public officer. He entered public life in 1912, serving eight years as circuit clerk. In 1920, Alcorn voters elected him their sheriff, and he served in that capacity from 1920 to 1924. When his term expired in 1924 he was appointed prohibition agent and served in this capacity for almost three years, retiring in April, 1926, to accept an appointment as United States deputy marshal of the Northern District of Mississippi. He held this office until 1927, when he was appointed postmaster, retiring after his four-year term expired in 1933. It is doubtful if any other man in Mississippi has served in as many different offices as Lee Gray, and can boast of an unbroken record for such a long period of time.

Lee Gray was born in Gross County, Arkansas, December 6, 1881. Shortly thereafter his parents moved to Germantown, Tennessee, and when Lee was eleven years old they came to Alcorn County, Mississippi, and settled in the Kossuth community. Most of his education was secured in the rural schools of Alcorn County. He was a student under the beloved Professor J. O. Looney, who probably started more successful men of Alcorn on the road to knowledge than any other teacher the county ever had. He also attended Mississippi State College for one year.

In 1907 Mr. Gray married Effie Jones, daughter of Bob Jones; a son of LeRoy Gray also attended Mississippi State College at Starkville. Mr. Gray is a member of Gaines Chapel Methodist Church, the Woodmen of the World, Corinth Lodge of F.& A.M., and several other fraternities and organizations. (4) (For complete list of officers and legislators see Addenda).

(1) A. C. Anderson, Jackson, Miss.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Mrs. Bob Jones, Corinth, Miss., Route 1.

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Chapter XX

HEALTH

Eulogy to the Doctor

"There are men and classes of men that stand above the common herd; the soldier, the sailor, the shepherd, not infrequently; the artist rarely; rarelier still, the clergyman; the physician almost as a rule. He is the flower of our civilization, and when the stage of man is done with, only to be marvelled of in history he will be thought to have shared but little in the defects of the period and to have most notably exhibited the virtues of the race. Generosity he has, such as is possible only to those who practice an art and never to those who drive a trade; discretion, tested by a hundred secrets; tact, tried in a thousand embarrassments; and what are more important, Herculean cheerfulness and courage.

"So it is that he brings air and cheer into the sick room and often enough, though not so often as he desires, brings healing."___ Selected.

Early History of the Medical Association

The practice of medicine in Alcorn County is closely associated with the Mississippi State Medical Association; therefore, a little of the early history of this association is given herein:

The first meeting of the association was held in Jackson, December 15, 1856. At this meeting Dr. W. Y. Gadberry, of Benton, Yazoo County, was elected president, and Dr. M. S. Craft, of Jackson, was made recording secretary. The second meeting convened on the second Monday in November, 1857; and after this there was no further convention until April, 1869, since which time there have

been annual meetings.

The movement for a State Board of Health was begun in 1878, but it necessarily took some time to get it permanently established. The 1879 meeting was held in Aberdeen and was a sad occasion because so many members were missing. The first day of the meeting was set apart for memorial exercises for the twenty members who had fallen in the yellow fever epidemic of 1878. This was about ten per cent of the entire membership.

An outstanding feature of the 1882 meeting, which was held at Oxford, was the presentation of a medical practice act which had been passed by the Legislature a few months before.

The 1898 meeting was particularly notable because of the organization of a "Department of Public Health." For several years reports of this department were one of the features of the meeting of the Mississippi State Medical Association.

In 1904 there was an effort to perpetuate the records of the surgeons of the Confederate States from Mississippi, and a committee was appointed to assist the State Department of Archives and History.

Alcorn County has furnished some able physicians who were members of the association; one of its outstanding presidents was Dr. J. M. Taylor,of Corinth.

Other members of the association from Alcorn County were:

Dr. J. D.Beck, president of Alcorn County Board of Health, 1878-79; Dr. W. B. Sanford, Corinth, chief health officer of the county in 1880 and 1890; Dr. R. M. Young, Corinth, chief health officer, 1882-83-84; Dr. W. H. McDougal, Rienzi, 1886-88; Dr. R. G. Barnhill, Corinth, 1892-93; Dr. Carroll Kendrick, Corinth; Dr. S. L. Paine, Corinth, third vice-president of the Mississippi State Medical Association, 1874; Dr. John Gordin, Corinth; Dr. Newton C. Stelle, Kossuth, 1873-74, and 1876. (1)

(1) History of Mississippi State Medical Association,1910.
Transactions of the Mississippi State Medical Association, 1856-1877.
Reports of Mississippi Medical Association, 1877-1885.

Beginning of Modern Health Work

The first health law for Mississippi was passed in 1799 - nearly twenty years before Mississippi was changed from a territory to a state. It was designed

> "to provide as far as possible against the fatal calamities of contagious diseases, which have so frequently almost desolated great towns and cities in the United States, and extended their baneful influence to the smaller settlements...."

The first health department was established in the city of Natchez in the year 1818. The law was entitled, "AN ACT for the more healthy police of the City of Natchez, and to provide against infectious and pestilential diseases."

A law passed in 1823 required a fine for selling impure food or drink. For the second offense the person had to pay a fine and "stand in the pillory for three days in succession, one hour each day."

In 1848 smallpox vaccine was provided by law for distribution to all who needed it.

In 1876 a law was passed allowing the three coast counties to have a board of health of their own.

In 1877 the Mississippi State Board of Health was organized.

County health officers were first appointed by the State Board of Health in 1880.

In 1908 a public health lecturer, Dr. Fred J. Mayer, was employed by the State Board of Health. Dr. Mayer made 186 health talks in six months to nearly 30,000 people. Over half of the number he addressed were school children.

The year 1910 marked the beginning of modern health work in Mississippi when a group of physicians, employed under the direction of Dr. W. S. Leathers, traveled into

every town and hamlet of Mississippi and delivered lectures to the people with the aid of pictures on screens. These physicians lectured on hookworm disease, typhoid fever, malaria, the house fly, mosquitoes, insanitary conditions, and numerous other topics. This program awakened a health conscience among the people of the state which demanded health work on a greater scale than had ever been attempted. (1)

Mississippi's First Board of Health

The Mississippi State Board of Health was organized February 1, 1877, with the following personnel: Dr. Robert Kells, Jackson, president; Dr. Wirt Johnson, Jackson, secretary; Dr. J. M. Taylor, Corinth; Dr. F. W. Dancy, Holly Springs; Dr. P. F. Whitehead, Vicksburg; Dr. R. G. Wharton, Port Gibson; Dr. W. M. Compton, Jackson; Dr. John Wright, Sardis; Dr. A.G. Smyth, Baldwyn; Dr. T. D. Isom, Oxford; Dr. A. H. Cage, Canton; Dr. C. A. Rice, Brandon; Dr. E. W. Hughes, Grenada: Dr. P. J. McCormick, Yazoo City; Dr. S. V. D. Hill, Macon; Dr. D. L. Pharis, Woodville.

The first board was composed of fifteen members and a secretary, but at present ten members constitute the board. Following are the present (1936) members: Dr. J. W. Lipscomb, Columbus, president; Dr. Felix J. Underwood, Jackson, secretary; Dr. S. E. Eason, New Albany; Dr. L. B. Austin, Rosedale; Dr. B. J. Shaw, Slate Springs; Dr. Dr. W. H. Banks, Philadelphia; Dr. W. A. Dearman, Gulfport; Dr. W. H. Frizell, Brookhaven; Dr. John Darrington, Yazoo City; and Dr. William R. Wright, Jackson.

Following are the physicians who have served the board as secretaries: Dr. Wirt Johnson, Dr. J. F. Hunter, Dr. S. H. McLean, Dr. W. W. Smithson, Dr. E. H. Galloway, Dr. J. D. Gilleylen, Dr. W. S. Leathers, Dr. Felix J. Underwood, present incumbent (1936). (2)

Dr. Taylor, President, 1882

There has never been a secretary of the State Board of Health from Alcorn County, but Dr. J. M. Taylor, of

(1) Health Syllabus, State Board of Health, Jackson, Miss.
(2) Ibid.

Corinth, a member of the first board, was made president in 1882. A brief biographical sketch of the life of Dr. Taylor is given below:

Dr. J. M. Taylor was born in Jackson County, Georgia, January 12, 1827. He died at Corinth, December 27, 1895, of apoplexy, being sick only one day. Dr. Taylor came to Mississippi with his father in 1839 and settled at old Danville, then in Tishomingo County, now Alcorn. He attained his majority on the parental farm, attending college and working on the farm alternate years. He read medicine under his brother, Dr. W. A. Taylor, attended a course of lectures at Louisville in 1848-1849, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1850. He settled in Griffin, Georgia, where he married Miss Mary Cox, October 8, 1851. A short time later he returned to Mississippi and settled at Rienzi, remaining there until the outbreak of the War between the States.

Dr. Taylor entered the Southern army as surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Mississippi and served with this command until the fall of Fort Donelson, when he was captured and after many transfers finally sent to Johnson's Island, where he remained until the close of the war. Returning to Mississippi, he settled at Corinth where, in 1867, he contracted a second marriage with Miss Sally Murray, a cousin of his first wife. Of the eight children by the first marriage only four lived to maturity. The three by the second marriage are long since dead.

Dr. Taylor joined the Mississippi State Medical Association in 1871. At this same meeting he introduced a resolution for the systematic registration of births and deaths, stating that the association should recommend such legislation and furnish suitable forms and nomenclature whenever the Legislature should pass the act. He was made the fourth vice-president of the association for the next four years.

In 1872 Dr. Taylor was detained at home during the convention on account of sickness in his family. He mailed a very complete essay on "Chronic Constipation" which was referred to the committee on publication.

At the 1873 meeting he was elected president of the association, and it was at this convention that he read

a paper on "Skin Grafting."

During the yellow fever epidemic of 1878 he was elected quarantine officer at Corinth and established a station near the city limits, from which the quarantine was rigidly enforced.

Dr. Taylor was made president of the State Board of Health in 1882, and continued his life of usefulness to the medical profession of his county and state until his death. (1)

Epidemics Visit the State

Three epidemics have visited Mississippi, taking their toll of human life. The first was yellow fever in 1878, when thousands of people died from the scourge. Many thousands more would have died if they had not escaped from the disease by going into districts that had not become infected.

The second epidemic was smallpox in the winter of 1900-1901. In five months six hundred deaths were reported.

Influenzo visited the state during the winter of 1918-19; and the disease spread like wildfire among the citizens of the state, thousands dying from its ravages.

Yellow Fever

During the yellow fever epidemic of 1878 Dr. J. M. Taylor was elected quarantine officer at Corinth and established a station near the city limits from which the quarantine was rigidly enforced. He must have done his work well, for this is said of those trying days: "In the summer of 1878 a terrible outbreak of yellow fever struck terror into the hearts of the people. Throughout the South it began to take its toll. Memphis seemed doomed, hundreds lay dead and dying. Corinthians, fearful that the pestilence would quickly break out there because of the proximity to Memphis, began to leave for other parts of the state. Only a few people remained in Corinth during that dreadful summer and the aspect of the town was lonely and deserted indeed. A rigid quarantine was maintained and baggage

(1) History of Mississippi Medical Association, 1910.
Transactions of Mississippi State Medical Association, 1856-77.
Reports of Mississippi State Medical Association, 1877-1885.
Ira Lee Hardin, Corinth, Miss.

was not even allowed unloaded at the station. Although many other Mississippi towns suffered severely, no yellow fever developed in Corinth."

The following is from the Herald, 1883:

"Order to the Mississippi Board of Health on Fear of an Outbreak of Yellow Fever. Jackson,Miss., July 10, 1883.

"The following order will be issued tomorrow by the Mississippi Board of Health. 'It is hereby ordered that on and after this date, and until further orders, all boats on the Mississippi River coming from points south of this state will be required to land at Inspection Station at Fort Adams and be inspected before they be allowed to land at any point in this state . Certificates of inspection in New Orleans by inspectors of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley will be recognized at the station, and it is suggested that all boats from that place provide themselves with such certificates.'" (1)

Dr. R. Y. Barnhill established a quarantine station at Alabama state line in accordance with orders from the president of the State Board of Health in consequence of the state having quarantined against Georgia. Georgia had no State Board of Health, hence the appearance of yellow fever in one of her most prosperous cities. (2)

Yellow Fever News

The following news items, regarding the yellow fever and fears of an epidemic, as gleaned from issues of the Corinth Herald during these trying times, are given in substance as follows:

Frost appeared at Birmingham and Chattanooga Tuesday morning, which allayed the yellow fever fears to some extent.

At Jacksonville, Florida, reports for the week show new cases from 130 to 160 a day; deaths from four to twenty. Several cases appeared at Fernandina, Florida.

Jackson, Mississippi,offers no cause as yet for

(1) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., 1883.
(2) Ibid.

general alarm. Sunday there was one new case and two deaths. Monday and Tuesday was passed without any deaths or new cases. Good management prevails in that city; the population is reduced to 1,500, all under strict quarantine, only as they are provided for in camps outside.

E. A. Hamblin was in Jackson Wednesday of last week and died at Vossburg Monday night. This gave Meridian its second panic and caused its quarantine to be made more stringent. No trains are allowed to pass through the city. Trains run from St. Louis to Lauderdale Station and from Enterprise to Mobile.

Tupelo, Tuesday, modified her quarantine so as to let her trains stop as usual, but freight was subject to strict inspection and passenger trains required to keep doors locked.

At Amory a quarantine against the world was inaugurated Tuesday.

Aberdeen denies having a case of yellow fever and complains at neighboring towns for quarantining against her people.

Decatur, Alabama, is still reporting a few new cases and a few deaths, though the situation there seems to be improved. A scarcity of food is feared and it is with difficulty any can be procured.

Nashville has no fears of the disease spreading there and Louisville continues open to all refugees.

Huntsville invites all scared Memphians to come and lodge at her hotels. In reply to the surgeon general, asking the cause of the panic in Memphis, Dr. Thornton replied: "No just cause. Sensation caused by publications and the sensitive, nervous condition of the people." Tuesday, Memphis had under investigation the case of B. H. Binford, who twelve days before had been in Decatur. The proof showed he was more drunk than sick, though it was causing great alarm among the people. The doctors held it as suspicious. Later, Binford's case was decided to be a bad drunk.

Meridian's silence and the exodus of her people

on a stampede, caused the belief for some days that a few cases of fever existed there. This is now denied and the conclusion must be that they were worse scared than hurt. The authorities forbade the assembling of the people in the day or night time for religious service for thirty days, which caused the Mobile Register to drop them the gentle hint that a little more praying and a great deal less panic would be a common good.

The Southern mail system is almost completely broken up by the quarantine. Jackson, Tennessee, on Saturday quarantined against the States of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and the city of Memphis.

Starkville quarantined against Meridian.

Any refugee from an infected district caught in Madison County, Tennessee, will be arrested and fined.

The report that refugees from Jackson stopped at Blue Mountain is postively denied.

Quite a number of towns want the public to understand that it was not the fever, but a panic which caused the stampede of their citizens.

Aberdeen regards the dirt roads as being more dangerous inlets for refugees than the railroads and, therefore, these are being watched.

On the news from Jackson one-half the citizens of Yazoo City moved to the country.

Grenada is becoming quiet, though nearly all the families are out of town.

Booneville doesn't recognize health certificates.

Little Rock, Arkansas, denies reports of yellow fever there.

Birmingham maintains a fair equilibrium--is not panicky.

McClenny, Florida, gets up a daily report of two or three cases of fever.

Two suspicious cases were reported in the country between Jackson and Natchez.

Two or three houses at Decatur burned last Friday.

The Aberdeen Fair has been postponed.

At this writing, Wednesday, although the outlook at both Jackson and Decatur is quite favorable and the fever has formed no new centers, the public mind is greatly excited and in many places a real panic prevails. With any new outbreaks of fever this will no doubt be increased, but otherwise a few days will do much to quiet the situation.

Kentucky receives refugees from the South. It is so late in the season that frost is expected soon in that latitude, therefore, there is little to risk.

Jackson is managing the fever with system. Guards are placed around the city and no one allowed to pass out or in without permission, and those not refugeeing are provided for in camps so far as possible.

The Negroes at Jacksonville refused to go into the camps and defied the fever, but when they began to fall at the rate of one hundred a day (the figures reached last Saturday) they relented and many became willing to get out.

The fever at Jackson, Mississippi, is supposed to have originated from a local cause, against which no quaranting could have proved effectual. Excavations of earth and openings of old sewers is the supposed origin. Within twenty-four hours of the announcement of the existence of the fever, four-fifths of the whites and many of the Negroes had left. All roads were used and all ways of escape were made available.

So far as can be learned there is not a case of yellow fever on the Mobile and Ohio Road; yet it is hampered with quarantines from Cairo to Mobile so much that its business is virtually suspended. With a modification of the regulations and a quarantine against freight and passengers from roads having the fever on their lines, business might be resumed to the great benefit of the country.

No train carrying passengers is allowed to stop in Marshall County.

The number of fever cases at Jacksonville, Florida, has now reached about 2,500, and deaths approximate 250.

Fourteen cases and four deaths at Jackson were the totals reported up to the 25th.

Twelve cases under treatment and seven deaths was Decatur's report on the 25th. Those dying were all white men.

Mrs. Morancy, State Librarian, is the only State officer left at the State Capitol, Jackson, Mississippi. She offers to help nurse the sick if needed.

Meridian has modified her quarantine laws so as to permit M. and O. freight trains to pass the town under guard.

Water Valley and Winona people scared to the country.

Columbus quarantined against Memphis on account of the suspicious case.

Coffeeville, Mississippi, has a suspicious case, the son of the depot agent.

A refugee from Memphis is sick at Perkins Mills, Clay County. (1)

Newspaper Comments on Yellow Fever

"There is no denying the fact that such a panic has never been witnessed in Mississippi before, and that was as little real cause for it." --- Meridian News. (2)

"This panic has demonstrated that it may be alright to trust the Lord in times of safety, yet in the time of danger the vast majority prefer to put their trust in distance." --- Greenville Delta. (3)

"An old darkey at York station said 'they are still pontooning agin the yaller fever.' Another darkey said: 'dere's no danger in Hazlehurst for day's done guaranteed

(1) Issues of Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Meridian News, Meridian, Miss.
(3) Greenville Delta, Greenville, Miss.

de town.' Still another warned a train conductor to'move on, this town is garnished all around.' The panic it seems produced a confusion of tongues." --- Corinth Herald. (1)

"The experience throughout the Southern States this season, on account of yellow fever, is convincing that some uniform system of quarantine should be adopted; Dr. J. M. Taylor, of Corinth, is as suitable a man to assist in formulating a plan as we have in the State, and it is to be hoped he may continue the work until something of the kind is accomplished."--- Prentiss Plaindealer. (2)

"No new cases have been reported at Jackson, and unless there should be unfavorable developments in the meantime, the quarantine restrictions will be raised today, Oct. 12, 1888." (3)-- Corinth Herald.

"All quiet in Corinth; health never better. The little panic is subsiding, and though the opinion that yellow fever would not spread here is entertained by many, we are trying to do our duty in protesting ourselves and the surrounding country against its entrance. The state of the weather and the lateness of the season makes it improbable that it would become epidemic were it introduced." -- Corinth Herald. (4)

The Corinth Quarantine

"In commenting upon the circumstances of B. C. Stanley (of Booneville) who, with his wife and daughter, all just from Memphis, were required by the quarantine officers to leave Corinth, the Booneville Plaindealer says 'Corinth seems to be unnecessarily strict in her regulations.' This, all will admit, was a hard case, and it was a duty the officers no doubt performed with regret that there could be no suspension of the rule in this particular case, but when a law is established, it must be enforced without partiality or prejudice.

"The quarantine order here was not 'against the world,' as the Plaindealer suggests, but against all persons and baggage from the railroads.

"Mr. Stanley and family, it seems, came out of Memphis on the train to Chewalla, where they procured

(1) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Prentiss Plaindealer, Prentiss, Miss.
(3) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss.
(4) Ibid.

a conveyance and came into Corinth and were here ejected in obedience to a law enacted by the city authorities. The criticisms, therefore, are against the law.

"Was the requirement reasonable? Was it just, and did the occasion demand it? Let the situation answer. The people of Decatur and Jackson were stampeded and in their fright were leaving their homes and hunting places of safety; some of them were liable to stop here--in fact were stopping here for dinner. Besides there was a great exodus from Memphis and Meridian and a great commotion at Tuscumbia--such as to cause fears that the fever existed at these towns also. The whole country was experiencing a panic of alarm. Under these circumstances, what should Corinth do? In direct communication with and only ninety miles from Decatur, Corinth, excepting possibly Meridian, was the most exposed town on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. It has not only the safety of its own people to look after but being a natural gateway and distributing point, the protection of the neighboring towns and the people of a large section of country depended upon its prompt and vigorous action--as appearance then indicated.

"There were a few days of apparent danger when it were better to do too much than not to do enough. Perhaps a less stringent policy would have met the emergency as well, and it may be that no real danger existed; but had the fever been introduced anywhere through the laxity of Corinth's quarantine regulations, complaint would have been louder and better founded.

"We regret, as do the people of this town, that a hardship or inconvenience resulted to anyone, yet it must be conceded that it is better that a few should have suffered an inconvenience than for the public safety to have been periled by the neglect to apply all possible preventives.

"Our city authorities were for earnest work in an hour of emergency with the least risk possible, and since the dreaded possiblilty has been avoided, let all cheerfully accept whatever fell to their lot and all the people be thankful that nothing worse occurred than a few hardships and inconveniences." (1)

(1) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Oct. 5, 1888.

Report from Quarantine Station

"Corinth, Miss.,
Oct. 6th, 1888.

"Dr. Wirt Johnson, Sec'y. State Medical Board of Health,

Dear Doctor: I received from you a commission as Quarantine Officer on the M. & O. R. R. for the State of Mississippi, on August 16th, 1888.

"I at once proceeded to Iuka, Miss., and from thence east three miles to Gravel Siding, a flag station on the M. & O. R. R. On the 16th, I flagged the first train. My instructions were to inspect all westbound passenger trains coming into the State of Mississippi.

"I procured board three-fourths of a mile from my station with difficulty. I found the people at first suspicious, fearing I would put off yellow fever subjects in their midst, and introduce the fever in their homes from my own person.

"For eight days and nights I inspected trains at this place, one train about midday, the other about midnight, if on time. This work I did without tent or shelter. On or about the eighth day I received a telegram from you: 'Permit no one to enter the State of Mississippi, without a health certificate. . . .' I moved on receipt of this to the state line as your order could not be properly obeyed anywhere else. I procured board half-mile from the state line and had there no tent or shelter, no telegraph office near; could not ascertain when the trains were late or delayed. There is one particular night that is well impressed on my memory. I stood watching and wishing for the train six hours and a half in the rain. I was at the state line about nine days, making seventeen days without shelter or tent. All of this time I was negotiating with Capt. Pegram, Supt. of M. & O. road, for a pass to travel on all trains, so as to make my inspections enroute as you requested, if I could do so. On account of the frequent delay of trains, and more frequently the westbound passenger trains, inspection could not properly be made unless I could be placed in position to do so and this could not be done without a privilege pass on the freight

trains. Captain Pegram delayed giving me this pass for seventeen days. After getting the pass I made all subsequent inspections enroute, making Tuscumbia, Ala., and Corinth, Miss., my terminal points .

"I was in the service fifty days and had much to stir up my Scotch blood and try my Presbyterian faith. I have the happy belief that I have discharged the duties developed upon me faithfully and without fear or favor.

"One train load of Mormon emigrants passed my station without stopping for inspection. I telegraphed the Sheriff and Mayor at Corinth, had the train arrested and side-tracked at Corinth subject to your orders. I wired you at the time what I did. Dr. J. M. Taylor, member of the State Board, inspected the train and passed it on.

"At the state line I had two passenger trains backed to Cherokee, Alabama, a distance of seven miles, where the passengers were all sworn by Mayor Gilbert, and Drs. Wheeler and Houston wrote them health certificates in accordance with the oath they took. I do think this was a fortunate occurrence for the State of Mississippi and the City of Memphis, while it gave me a reputation perhaps that I did not deserve. Later on I think it caused Decatur refugees to flee in other directions, believing the Mississippi line was a 'hard road to travel.' I think I was the first one to quarantine against Decatur. Health certificates were easily obtained; and no doubt often fradulently obtained; ranging from nothing to $1.00.

"The panic and shot-gun quarantines of local boards is a stab at State's Rights and a disgrace to civilization. I see no future success in quarantines, except in the U.S. Government taking such steps and rigidly enforcing them as may be formulated by the progressive men of the nation. I am no politician or statesman and have no suggestions to offer at this writing in that direction. I inspected over ninety trains and over four thousand passengers. There were 27 passengers that got off the trains who had no health certificates, nor could give satisfactory evidence. I had, after the Decatur outbreak, all the important roads in Tishomingo County (dirt roads) across into Alabama, guarded night and day by carefully selected men.

"I am under many obligations to the efficient Health

Officer, Dr. Hodges, and the model sheriff, Beal, both of Tishomingo County, for ready and willing assistance given me through the entire work.

"And I must not close before stating to State Medical Board that nowhere can be found more perfect gentlemen than the passenger conductors on the M. & O. Railroad. At all times they readily and cheerfully rendered me all the assistance in their power in the responsible, difficult and vexatious work that I had to perform.

"Now, Dear Doctor, one word about yourself. I have never met you, but I do feel that I have known you for almost a century, for the confidence you placed in me, for the gentlemanly bearing towards me in all of our fifty days business relations. I will remember and cherish you as one of a few perfect gentlemen that I have been associated with in this life.

Yours truly,

"H. G. McEachin, Quarantine Officer on M. & O. R. R. for Mississippi." (1)

Smallpox, 1900-1901

The following news items relative to the smallpox epidemic of 1900 and 1901 are taken from Corinth newspapers of those dates:

"As expected for some days, a case of smallpox has developed in town, almost in the central portion of the city. Mr. Cox, a railroad man has the disease. Many cases are reported in the county, and the authorities will be forced at last to take some measures of relief. Weeks ago, when the disease began to develop in the county, some talk was prevalent to prepare a pest house or hospital for the care of those afflicted, but it seems the talk ended without action. Now in order to protect our people, something will have to be done."

"All kinds of rumors are being circulated in regard to the smallpox in Corinth. Six or seven cases have been officially reported, and they are of a very light, mild type. No deaths have occurred. Some of the patients are not even forced to be confined to their beds, and no

(1) Corinth Herald, Oct. 12, 1888.

special alarm is felt in regard to the spread of it."

"People from the country are here every day, and feel no alarm, as they transact business and return without harm or uneasiness, as to the situation." (1)

Law for compulsory vaccination

New laws were enacted by the State Legislature to provide for compulsory vaccination and to provide a penalty for enforcing the same.

The Act is as follows:

"Section I. Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Mississippi that the Board of Supervisors in the counties in which smallpox exists are hereby empowered to pass ordinances for providing for compulsory vaccination, to enforce same as hereafter provided.

"Section II. The president or the clerk of Board of Supervisors shall make application to the State Board of Health for a sufficient quantity of bovine virus to do the necessary vaccinating, and the cost of said virus shall be borne by the county so ordering.

"Section III. The Board of Supervisors may make contracts with any reputable physician to do the vaccinating and pay for same.

"Section IV. That this act take effect and be in force from its passage. Approved Feb. 8, 1900." (2)

Several cases of smallpox appeared in the county during the first of 1900, but were quickly taken in charge by the county authorities and the disease quickly stamped out. At the March meeting of the board several small accounts were allowed for nurses, medical attention, etc. (3)

The following joke from the Tuscumbia Dispatch is suitable for Corinth also: "Don't be too familiar and touch my left arm. I have been vaccinated and am in a bad humor." "Hang out a sign then to read thus 'Hands off for a few days.'" (4)

(1) Issues of Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., 1900-1901.
(2) History of Old Tishomingo, Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.
(3) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., 1900.
(4) Ibid.

Elimination of Smallpox

Smallpox has been eliminated mainly by vaccination and isolation of patients in pest houses.

The efficiency of vaccination was commented on by the London Times and reprinted in the Corinth Herald in 1883, as follows:

"In the last century, before vaccination was discovered, the mortality from smallpox was 3,000 per million. With voluntary vaccination the proportion was reduced to 600 per million. State aided vaccination reduced 305, and compulsory vaccination brought it down to 146.

"It is not necessary to attribute this vast and beneficent reduction in the virulence of a loathsome and dreaded disease entirely to vaccination. Sanitation may be credited with its share, but its share is limited, and can, as Sir Lyon Playfair showed, be determined with reasonable precision, while reduction in the prevalence of smallpox concurrently with successive increases in the stringency with which vaccination has been enforced established a presumption in favor of vaccination so strong as to amount in the minds of reasonable men to practical certainty.

"So much for the argument that vaccination may in certain cases induce other diseases, it must be admitted that in rare and exceptional cases such communication has taken place. But the evil effects due to this cause cannot for a moment be compared to the greater beneficial effects due to vaccination when unaccompanied by such effects. Where 3,000 persons in a million would have died of smallpox in the last century, only 196 out of a million of vaccinated persons ever suffer any evil effects from imprudent or effected vaccination. Even if the proportion can be shown to be far greater, that is only a reason for greater care and caution in the practice of vaccination and afford no ground whatever for abandoning the practice altogether." (1)

Patients Recovering

"All the smallpox patients at the pest house have recovered and, being pronounced out of danger, have

(1) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., 1883.

returned to their homes. Too much praise cannot be given our health officers for the skillful manner in which they treated the cases, not losing a single patient, and the effective quarantine they established, which confined the disease to a single family. Thanks to their skill and vigilance, Corinth is free from fear of smallpox and enjoys her accustomed serenity." (1)

Influenza

The third and last epidemic to visit Mississippi was the influenza epidemic, which took a large toll of human life during the winter of 1918-19. Alcorn County suffered in a similar way as other counties of the state. Statistics of the State Board of Health give the total number of deaths of influenza during that period as 140; 119 white and 21 colored. (2)

Accidental Deaths, 1936

	Total	White	Colored
Attack by venomous animals	1	1	0
Acute poisoning	1	1	0
Burns	3	1	2
Mechanical suffocation	1	0	1
Drowning	2	0	2
Firearms	2	2	0
Crushing	1	1	0
Excessive cold	1	0	1
Other accidents	4	2	2
Railroad	2	2	0
Automobile	14	12	2
Total	32	22	10

Infant Mortality

1934	6.0	7.3	0.0
1935	4.0	2.4	12.7 (3)

County Co-operates with State Board

The physicians of the county and health authorities co-operate with the State Board of Health in all health and sanitary measures. The county has two part-time health officers at present (1937). They are Dr. R. E. Honnell for the county at large, and Dr. L. S . Stevenson for the city of Corinth.

(1) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., 1884.
(2) Statistics, State Board of Health, Jackson, Miss.
(3) State Board of Health, 1937, Jackson, Miss.

For malaria control the county health officer advise the screening and mosquito-proofing of all homes. The Works Progress Administration has a malarial control project in the county and through it ditches are drained and all pools of stagnant water are sprayed.

Sanitation Measures

The rules and regulations of the State Board of Health governing sanitation in reference to dairies are in part as follows:

"Any person wishing to run a dairy must first make application in writing to the Department of Health not less than ten days prior to the time it is desired to engage in or begin such business for a permit. The permit issued expires on December 31 of such year.

"Before the issue of a permit to any person the county health officer shall make an inspection to determine the suitableness of the location, the condition of equipment, the sanitary condition of equipment, the sanitary condidion of the premises, and the methods employed in handling milk and its products, and the fitness of the applicant to conduct such business.

"Whenever the provisions of the regulations of the department of health have been compiled with by the applicant, a permit shall be issued to him without cost by the county health officer. This permit must be posted in a conspicuous place in the milk room.

"All cattle used in the production of milk for the dairies must be tested with tuberculin at least once in each twelve months." (1)

In a bulletin issued by F. J. Underwood, executive secretary of the Mississippi State Board of Health, all rules governing sanitation are given at length. Strict sanitation measures are enforced relative to bakeries, candy factories, fruit stands, grocery stores, hotels, restaurants, soda fountains, ice cream stands, water supply, excretia disposal, etc.

A bulletin from the State Board of Health reads in part as follows:

"It is unlawful for any person to maintain in any

(1) F. J. Underwood, Bulletin of Sanitation.

city, town, or village, any horse or cow stable, garbage pile, dumping ground, or other place in such manner that it will afford a feeding or breeding place for flies. All manure shall be kept in closed bins, and in such a way as to prevent breeding of flies, or else removed twice a week throughout the year.

"Stable yards shall be well drained and kept free from stagnant water. Manure shall not be allowed to accumulate either in stables or stable yards but shall be removed and properly handled to prevent the breeding of flies or causing a nuisance.

"Garbage shall not be thrown on or be allowed to accumulate on the ground, but shall be burned, buried or disposed of into receptacles having a tight-fitting cover, which receptacles shall be emptied when full and the contents either burned, buried or taken by a duly constituted scavenger.

"It shall be unlawful for any corporation, company, property owner, renter or any person to maintain a fly-breeding place within the limits of any incorporated town. Parties maintaining such places when notified that fly-breeding or mosquito-breeding places exist on their property shall have said nuisance abated. Three days after notification, if the nusiance still exists, the State Board of Health representative giving such notice is required to prosecute all parties violating this regulation. (1)

Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing

In the way of maternal hygiene, so far very little has been done in a general way in Alcorn County. Expectant mothers have only pamphlets and literature sent out by the State Board and personal instructions by their attending physicians. Nothing is being done to improve physical defects (for a child to be born well).

On February 6, 1937, triplets were born to William Robert Cooper and Jessie Marie Haynie Cooper. These are said to be the first triplets born in Alcorn County in over forty years. They were named Lonnie Royce, Donnie Joyce, and Bonnie Loyce. They are all normal healthy babies and are doing well. Dr. Stanley Hill was the attending physician. (2)

(1) F. J. Underwood, Bulletin on Sanitation.
(2) Dr. Stanley A. Hill, Corinth, Miss.

Mouth Hygiene

During the school term every child in the Corinth schools is examined by a local dentist for defective teeth. Dr. D. W. Hamrick examines them for eye, ear, nose, and throat troubles, and a local physician examines them for other defects. All of this is volunteer work done by city doctors.

Miss Emily McQueen, dental hygienist for Mississippi State Board of Health, was associated with Miss Ruth Ethridge, home demonstration agent for Alcorn County, in her work for the month of August, 1937.

Her activities included work with the 4-H club girls and the home demonstration club women. Miss McQueen has worked in the county in her official capacity at various times during the past four years. (1)

Tuberculosis Control

Dr. R. E. Honnell, Alcorn County health officer, advises that on an average approximately two persons are sent to the Magee Sanatorium each year from this county. There are others, however, who go to Magee or other sanatoriums at their own expense.

Dr. Honnell also advises that inspectors are sent to the county twice each year to inspect the factories and to see that all rules and regulations governing them are enforced.

Control of Communicable Diseases

Any person suffering from a contagious disease must be quarantined and must not go among the public without a permit from the county health officer.

Another method of control of communicable diseases is by quarantine of patients of certain diseases, such as scarlet fever, measles, etc., and by vaccination to prevent the spread of other communicable diseases.

For the past few years the county health officers have been giving free typhoid shots each year. They also give diphtheria shots free of charge.

(1) Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., Aug. 4, 1937.

In March, 1937, about three hundred Negro flood refugees came to Corinth from Memphis. The Red Cross had been taking care of them and had given them one typhoid shot. The Red Cross here set up a soup kitchen and a first aid station. Doctors and nurses gave them attention twice daily. Here they received the other typhoid shots. So many of the refugees were sick with colds that a hospital had to be set up. Two patients died from pneumonis, but with the close attention and untiring efforts of doctors and nurses the others recovered.

Corinth took care of a few local patients through the City Welfare office and furnished doctors and medicine.

The WPA Housekeeping Aides, composed of six women, helped nurse the sick in homes of the needy for about nine months. (1)

Corinth Hospitals

Corinth has two hospitals - the Corinth Hospital and the McRae Hospital.

THE McRAE HOSPITAL, INC., established by the late Dr. W. W. McRae in 1923, is modern, fully equipped to care for all medical and surgical cases, and is approved by the American College of Surgeons and the American College of Surgeons and the American Hospital Association. This is an open institution in which any regular physician may place his patients and treat them. An approved training school for nurses is conducted by the hospital.

Dr. M. W. McRae, superintendent of McRae Hospital, was born in Dennis, Mississippi, in 1895. He attended the University of Mississippi, and the University of Illinois graduating from the latter in 1916. For the past seventeen years he has been in active practice at Corinth.

The hospital staff is as follows: Dr. M. W. McRae, superintendent; H. E. Ray, president; S. H. Rubel, vice president; G. A. Hazard, treasurer; A. K. Weaver, secretary; other doctors, Dr. A. D. Hurt, Dr. H. B. Warriner;

(1) Miss Lillie Norvell, (supervisor of Housekeeping Aides Project), Corinth, Miss.

Miss Gay Keesee, superintendent nurse; Miss Irene Blakney, assistant.

The hospital has fifty beds in the numerous rooms and the following equipment: complete laboratory equipment, complete X-ray equipment for deep therapy-radio graphic and flourescopy, 50 M. G. radium, complete fracture equipment, modern obstertrical department, complete operation room and equipment. (1)

THE CORINTH HOSPITAL, is owned by Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Whitfield, is well equipped, having operating room, X-ray room, ten bed rooms that can be used double or single, a reception room, a kitchen, and a basement that contains furnace for heating. Part of the building that had been used for a residence is now being remodeled into bed rooms for patients. A large modern residence on an adjoining lot was recently completed for the Whitfield family and nurses. Mrs. B. T. Whitfield is superintendent nurse; Miss Bernice Edwards, technician.

All doctors of Corinth practice there. A great many blood transfusions are given to patients. The following are universal donors: Miss Lillie Norvell, Joe Brawner, George Purvis, Hillie Coleman, Jimmie Purvis, J. T. Derryberry, and Mrs. John Sanders. (2)

Biographies of Old Family Physicians

DR. LAWSON ALEXANDER HILL was one of the first scientifically trained doctors to take the real practice of medicine and surgery to the country homes of Northeast Mississippi and old Tishomingo County. He was always active in all organizations affecting the medical men of the surrounding territory and took part in all of the society's activities.

Dr. Hill was born in York County, South Carolina, where the town of Clover is now situated. He received his elementary education in the schools of the community where he lived and then went to North Carolina, where he spent several years pursuing his academic course and in teaching. He returned home and entered upon the study of medicine under the direction of the able family physician, Dr. Campbell. He attended lectures at the Medical College of Augusta, Georgia, and graduated from the Medical College of Nashville, Tennessee,

(1) Ethel Geisler, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Lillie Norvell, Corinth, Miss.

in 1857. He located in the northern part of York County, where he enjoyed an extensive practice for many years.

On April 20, 1858, he was married to Barbara Whisenant, youngest daughter of Joseph and Unity Whisenant. About this time the dark clouds of the War between the States overspread the horizon and he volunteered for service. He served as physician in the war and in the fall of 1871 decided to locate in Mississippi. The first year was spent in Union County; later he decided to move nearer churches, schools, etc., to rear his children, so he located near New Hope Church in Alcorn County, in which section he remained until his death. (1)

"On August 5 and 6, 1909, the Hill family met in a family reunion. The object of this occasion was to bring the family closer together - to help form closer family ties and to give pleasure to the father and mother, who are still at the old home enjoying the evening of life. There are fifty-two members of this family - children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. Everyone came in the two days and vied with each other in filling the time with pleasure.

"Mr. and Mrs. Hill had twelve children. All are living and filling positions of credit and worth. There are six sons and six daughters: Prof. D. A. Hill, president of Booneville Institute; Rev. J. J. Hill, Columbus, Miss.; Dr. Jas. R. Hill, Kossuth; Dr. R. R. Hill, Dental Surgery, Jackson, Miss.; Frank Hill, traveling salesman, Woolen Mills, Corinth, Miss.; Rev. W. H. Hill, Jackson, Miss.; Mrs. Albert McCord, Mrs. Robert Honnell, Hinkle, Miss.; Mrs. Jas. Doggett, Kossuth, Miss.; Mrs. R. I. Caldwell, Corinth, Miss.; Mrs. Wm. Settle, New Hope, Miss.; and Miss Victoria Hill, teacher in the Institute for the Blind, Jackson, Miss.

"The first day they all had arrived by eleven o'clock. Greetings were exchanged and acquaintances made, for there were a number of sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and grandchildren who were meeting all of the family for the first time. Dinner was served, picnic fashion, under the oaks on a long table arranged for the occasion. This was a sumptuous meal. Every good thing that thoughtful children could bring together, canned delights and the best products of each housewife's

(1) Lillie Norvell, Corinth, Miss.

culinary art were laid on the festal board. The 'fatted calf' was there, but not for a prodigal son. There were dainties 'fit for the gods'; cakes, fruits, and ices. Our land that day 'verily flowed with milk and honey'. There were games and romping for the children and music throughout the day for all. A ten-piece orchestra played by children and grandchildren furnished good music. Lemonade was served in the morning and a watermelon feast was enjoyed each afternoon.

"The impressive feature of these days was the praise service held each day in mid-afternoon, conducted by the Reverends J. J. and W. H. Hill. They recounted blessings. 'Truly God is good.'

"The shady-side of the large yard was turned into a photographer's studio and a grandson took different groups for pleasure in future days.

"This return of the one-time birdlings to the old nest renewed the strength of all."(1)

"April 30, 1914. Dr. L. A. Hill has just recently gone to join his sainted wife beyond the stars. Buried in the New Hope churchyard." (2)

DR. CARROLL C. KENDRICK, born in Hardin County Tennessee, on May 24, 1852, was the son of Allen and Nancy H. Kendrick. He removed with his parents to Tishomingo County when a child. He remained there for several years, later moving to Alcorn County and was a resident of Kendrick, a place named for him, for over thirty-seven years.

Dr. Kendrick received degrees in literary work at Hardin College, Savannah, Tennessee, taking the B. A. degree at Iuka Normal Institute and M. A. degree from Hiram College, of Ohio. He received his degrees at the University of Louisville, and the University of Michigan, in the graduating class of 252, was awarded the class medal. Dr. Kendrick had completed his medical course before he was twenty-one years old. He was elected to the House of Representatives from Tishomingo County and served two terms. In 1888 was elected to the State Senate, where he served many years. He moved to Alcorn County in April, 1886.

By virture of his official position as president

(1) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Sept. 9, 1909.
(2) The Progressive Mississippian, Corinth, Miss., Apr. 30, 1914.

pro tem of the Senate, he was acting governor for two weeks in December, 1919. While acting governor he was besieged by pardon seekers, but stated that he would not take advantage of the circumstances in any way, and refused all who petitioned him.

At the time of his death he was chairman of the board of trustees of the State Insane Hospital of Jackson and was president of the State Medical Board, a position he had held for a number of years.

He was president of the Department of Public Health and was presented with a loving cup by the State Medical Association, being the only member of the state who had received that high honor.

At the session of the Mississippi Medical Association at Greenville Dr. Carroll Kendrick was honored by the presentation of a loving cup by the doctors. Of this occurrance a special from Greenville to the Commercial Appeal says: "An impressive incident of the public meeting was the presentation to Dr. Carroll Kendrick of a loving cup. Dr. Lipscomb, of Columbus, making the presentation speech.

"Kendrick is one of the older members of the State Medical Association, was for years a member of the State Board of Health, has been a member of the Mississippi Legislature for thirty years, being now president pro tem of the State Senate. He was a member of the famous Ku Klux Klan in his youthful days, and the loving cup was a gift from the doctors, all his friends, as a token of love and esteem.

"Dr. Kendrick was taken by surprise, but recovering, accepted the cup with words of deepest appreciation." (1)

He was a member of the American Medical Association and president of the Association of Medical Officers of the Army and Navy of the Confederacy, being unanimously elected to the latter office in his absence.

As a friend of the poor and needy, Dr. Kendrick's place cannot be filled. He was charitable even to a fault, and many are the persons in this and adjoining counties who owe their lives to this medical skill. A man's financial circumstances made no difference with him; if he could aid in any way, it was one of his greatest

(1) The Progressive Mississippian, Corinth, Miss., May 12, 1916.

pleasure in life. He was an admirer of "ye olden custome" and loved to work quietly, making no outside display of any of his charitable deeds.

Dr. Kendrick professed faith in Christ and joined the Christian church at Jeffersontown, Kentucky, when about ten years old. He was twice married; the first time, on October 30, 1882, he married Gayle Adams, of Corinth; then on September 19, 1903, he married Mary William McAnulty, the later surviving him.

Dr. Kendrick was president of the State Medical Association in 1898. No one ever did more for medical legislation in the state of Mississippi than did Dr. Kendrick, as the proceedings of the upper house of the Legislature show from time to time. Dr. Taylor, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, editor of the Medical World, once made this statement in his publication: "Oh! that every state in the Union had a Dr. C. Kendrick." Many state Legislatures patterned their medical laws after those of the state of Mississippi and gave Dr. Kendrick credit with the superior laws regarding medical legislation that were enacted in our state.

Dr. Kendrick was trustee of the State University at Oxford, Mississippi, for seven years - 1904-1911.(1)

Dr. NEWTON CHAMBERS STEELE was born in Limestone County, Alabama, September 20, 1849. He was the fourth son of Mary Ann and John Newton Steele. In the autumn of 1854 the family removed to Mississippi and settled in what was then old Tishomingo County, on the David Cogdell place, which was half a mile west of Tuscumbia River. Jacinto, miles away, was the county seat and the postoffice was Kossuth, a small "cross roads" town four miles west. The boyhood of Dr. Steele was about like that of any other son of a farmer; plenty of work on the farm and also learning the process of leather-making in the small tanyard which his father owned. He attended the neighborhood subscription schools from the time he was five or six years old.

On September 20, 1870, Newton C. Steele began to read medicine in the office of Dr. J. M. Taylor, of Corinth, the most accomplished physician in that part of the state. During the winter 1871-72 he attended the

(1) Mrs. Mary Kendrick, Corinth, Miss.

medical department of the University of Louisville. In the summer of 1872 he continued studying under Dr. Taylor and that winter he attended lectures at the medical department of the University of Nashville, Tennessee, from which school he graduated on February 26, 1873. In March of the same year he opened his office in his father's home and began at once to get a good share of the neighborhood practice.

On July 15, 1873, his office was moved to Kossuth, where he built up a good patronage. He was married on February 23, 1875, to Frances Ellen Jones.

Always seeking to do better, he moved to Corinth in 1880 and very soon had a large circle of devoted friends and patrons. He was a leader in the fight against saloons, and finally, in 1884, succeeded in putting every saloon out of the town.

In April, 1886, he went to London, England, to specialize in eye, ear, nose, and throat work. He studied in the Royal Ophthalimic Hospital and in the Golden Square Throat Hospital and upon his return he abandoned general practice and moved to Chattanooga, Tennessee. (1)

One of the first physicians to settle in old Tishomingo County was DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LIDDON, who for over thirty years successfully practice his profession throughout the county. He was a man of rugged constitution and untiring energy. A call to attend the bedside of a fellow mortal was always responded to with alacrity, no matter what time of the day or night he was summoned, nor how great the distance. Looking back from this day of advanced therapeutics, it is wonderful to contemplate the universal success attending the practice of Dr. Liddon, with whom a failure to assist nature in restoring a patient was a rare exception. This success, coupled with the doctor's personal popularity, kept him constantly on the move throughout each succeeding year.

Dr. Liddon was also a preacher of considerable note and unusual power and carried the message of the Lowly Nazarine to all sections of the county. By continual labor and frugal habits, Dr. Liddon accumulated considerable property, which was partially swept

(1) Mrs. Mary Kendrick, Corinth, Miss.

away by the War between the States; although he was in easy circumstances during the latter years of his life.

Dr. Liddon, born near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on February 25, 1802, attended the schools of that section until he became a man. He joined the Methodist Episcopal church and studied for the ministry, becoming attached to the Methodist Conference. He married Mary A. Merrill on July 14, 1826, and shortly thereafter began the study of medicine. After attending college in Philadelphia for a time, he entered a medical college in Louisville, Kentucky, where he graduated. After practicing for a few years in Tennessee, he removed to Tishomingo County in 1836, settling near Farmington, where he remained for a short time, then located one mine south of old Danville, now Alcorn County, and resided there until his death June 11, 1871. In Tishomingo, Dr. Liddon continued to preach and practice his profession until a short time before he died. B. F. Liddon, of Corinth, is the grandson of Dr. Benjamin Franklin Liddon. (1)

JAMES WASHINGTON GILBERT was born July 9, 1845, in Rogersville, Alabama. To give their children better educational advantages, his parents moved to Moulton in 1853, where Dr. Gilbert was put in school a few years later, but before completing his education he joined the Fourth Alabama Cavalry and served in the Confederate army until the close of the War between the States.

Returning home after the surrender, he married Laura Harris, whose death a year later, was the cause of his decision to study medicine.

After reading under Dr. A. C. Crow for more than a year, Dr. Gilbert spent one year in Louisville, attending lectures, and then went to New York where he received his diploma from Bellevue in March, 1870. Returning to Alabama, he settled in Tuscumbia, where he married Naomi Harris. To this union were born three children, Minnie, Ed, and Tom.

Before leaving Alabama he assisted in organizing the North Alabama Medical Society, served as its secretary one year, and was elected president in 1875. But before the completion of his year of office he moved to Verona where two years later, he lost his second wife. In 1882 he married Ella Anthony, daughter of Dr. J. A. Anthony, of Verona,

(1) "History of Old Tishomingo County", Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.

to which union were born three children.

Dr. Gilbert was health officer of Lee County for several years. In 1890 he went to Corinth and in January, 1891, moved to Oklahoma. (1)

Brief Sketches of Other Early Physicians

DR. J. M. BYNUM, a very prominent doctor, came to Rienzi early in life. He spent twenty-five years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. John Banks, of Pittsboro, North Carolina, and attended two courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. He was graduated from there in 1857, spent one year in the hospital, and practiced medicine for many years.

DR. D. E. DICKERSON was born in Georgia. He came to Theo, in Alcorn County, at the age of twenty-nine years and spent eight years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. D. D. Ferris. He attended one course of lectures at Nashville, Tennessee, Medical College. He practiced medicine for four years as a regular physician.

DR. HILLIE A. SIMMONS was born in Tishomingo County and came to Kossuth when he was twenty-nine years of age. He spent two years in professional studies under the supervision of Dr. H. C. Steele. He attended a course of lectures at the University of Nashville and also at the Louisville Medical College. He graduated at Louisville.

DR. JAMES WILLIAM STOKES was born in South Carolina. He came to Alcorn County and resided at Corinth; prior to his coming, however, he spent four years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. William L. Barton, of Orangeburg, South Carolina. He attended a course of lectures at Vandervilt University, and also at the Nashville, Tennessee, Medical College. He practiced medicine two years as a scientific medicine physician.

DR. JAMES M. MITCHELL was born in Virginia but came to McNairy County, Tennessee, early in life. He spent five years in professional study under the supervision of J. A. Cypert. He attended two courses of lectures at Memphis, Tennessee, Medical College and practiced medicine for twenty-five years as a regular physician.

(1) Dr. W. A. Johns, Corinth, Miss.

DR. FRANK NETHERY was born in Hardeman County Tennessee. He spent five years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. J. T. Nethery of Pocahontas, Tennessee, and attended one course of lectures at the Vanderbilt University Medical College. He practiced medicine in Alcorn County for two and one-half years as a regular physician.

DR. W. M. WROTEN, born and resided at Jacinto, spent two years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. R. G. Allen. He attended one course of lectures at the medical department, University of Nashville, Tennessee, and practiced medicine twenty-two years as an allopathic physician.

DR. W. H. McDOUGAL was born in Tennessee, and at the age of ten years moved to Rienzi. He spent three years in professional study under Dr. J. M. Taylor, Corinth. He attended a course of lectures at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and at the Nashville, Tennessee, Medical College, graduating there in 1868. He was a general practitioner and enjoyed a wide practice during his life in Alcorn County.

DR. JOHN HASSAN was born in Arabia and came to Alcorn County at the age of forty-four. He spent two years in professional study and practiced medicine for ten years, his school of practice being as a botonic physician.

DR. A. J. BORROUM, born in Alcorn County, spent three years in professional study under Drs. Borry and Smith. He attended two courses of lectures at University of Louisiana and graduated from there in 1861. He practiced medicine from 1865-1897 in Alcorn County, being an allopathic physician.

DR. W. B. SANFORD was born in Alabama but moved to Corinth at an early age. He spent eleven years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. B. H. Whitfield, of Clinton. He attended a course of lectures at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and one at Vanderbilt University Medical College. He practiced medicine as an allopathic physician. He was elected chief health officer of Alcorn County in 1880-1890 and was also a member of the State Medical Association.

DR. M. V. WALKER was born in Tishomingo County and

studied medicine under the supervision of Taylor and Green as preceptors. He attended one course of lectures at Electric Institute, Cincinnati Medical School, graduating at this school. He married Susan Campbell when a young man. He practiced at Wennasoga and the surrounding country for many years, having an extensive practice.

DR. R. M. YOUNG was born in Tennessee but came to Corinth early in life. He spent four years studying medicine under Thomas J. Martin. He attended three courses of lectures at Memphis Medical College and Medical College in South Carolina. He was graduated from the University of Charleston in 1857 and spent a half year in the hospital, becoming a general practitioner. He was a member of the State Medical Association and very active in this work. He was chief health officer of the county in 1882, 1883, and 1884.

DR. J. K. HERMAN was born in Alabama. He came to Kossuth where he spent thirteen years studying medicine under the supervision of Dr. J. Y. Daniels. He attended a course of lectures in Washington University at Baltimore, Maryland. He was graduated there and practiced as a regular practitioner for thirteen years.

DR. J. W. STEVENS was born in Virginia but later moved to Alcorn County and lived at Rienzi. He spent three years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. J. H. Dunn and attended one course of lectures at Memphis Medical College. He became a regular practitioner.

Dr. E. F. SORRELL was born in Georgia but later came to Alcorn County and resided at Rienzi. He spent two years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. M. S. Durham, then specialized in cancer and ulcer work.

DR. JOHN C. GIBSON was born in Mississippi and resided at Silver Springs. He came to Alcorn County when he was thirty-two years of age. He spent one year studying medicine under the supervision of R. S. Stanley, of Booneville, and later attended one course of lectures at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, Medical School. He was successful as an allopathic physician.

DR. HOWARD McJARLEY was born in Mississippi. He came to Booneville when a young man, and it was here that he spent three years in professional study with Dr. D. T. Trice of Booneville, as preceptor. He attended a course of lectures at the University of Virginia and also at Tulane University. He was a general practitioner.

DR. LEVI P. YOUNG lived in Saltillo, Lee County. He spent one year in professional study under the supervision of Dr. Stewart, of Florence, Alabama, and attended two courses of lectures at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, where he was graduated. He practiced as a allopathic physician under license issued May 4, 1882.

DR. HENRY JACKSON LOWREY, born in Union County, spent three years studying medicine under Dr. J. G. Lowrey, of Blue Mountain. He practiced for a number of years as an allopathic physician.

DR. THOMAS JAMES PERRY was born at Hatchie, Alcorn County, in 1856. He studied medicine under Dr. J. M. Bynum, graduated at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, and started his practice in 1879 under Dr. J. M. Taylor, in Corinth. Later he came back to Rienzi and established a drug store, where he enjoyed an extensive business, and continued his practice of medicine. He was active until about three years before his death in 1925.

DR. JAMES HERMAN HUGHES graduated from Memphis Hospital Medical School and has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Kossuth and vicinity since 1909.

DR. N. V. BYNUM was born in Cheatum County, North Carolina, in 1836. Long before the War between the States his father moved to old Tishomingo County, and on Hatchie River built a home which is still standing. Dr. Bynum spent three years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. John A. Hanks, of Pittsburg, North Carolina, and Professor R. E. Rogers and James Sudy of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; he attended two fall and winter courses of lectures at the University of Tennessee, and was graduated there in 1858. He spent one year in the Blakely and Pennsylvania Hospital and then

came to Alcorn County as a general practitioner. He was one of seven brothers who served in the War between the States. He afterwards moved to Brownwood, Texas, where he practiced for almost twenty years. He died at a ripe old age after many years of useful service as one of the early doctors of this county.

DR. BENTON M. BISHOP, born at Athens, Georgia, moved to Alcorn County early in life. He spent two and one-half years in professional study with Dr. J. M. Taylor as his preceptor and attended two courses of lectures at College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, graduating at this college. After practicing six months he spent six weeks in a hospital, receiving his license to practice medicine as a regular physician, on October 14, 1890.

DR. CHARLES M. TAYLOR, born in Alcorn County, spent two years in professional study with Drs. Taylor and Bishop, of Corinth, as preceptors. He attended one course of lectures at Tulane University, New Orleans, and received his license to practice as a regular physician on April 11, 1891.

DR. EDWIN L. PHILLIPS was born in Mississippi and at the age of twenty-five came to Rienzi to reside. He spent three years in professional study under the supervision of Drs. D. W. Phillips and D. W. Diggs. He attended two courses of lectures at the University of Tennessee, Medical College, then served three months in a hospital. He received his license to practice as a regular physician on October 18, 1892.

DR. ANDREW JACKSON NABORS was born in Mississippi and resided at Pleasant Ridge, Itawamba County. He spent six years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. W. W. Gyton, at Frankfort, Alabama, attended two courses of lectures at the University of Tennessee, School of Medicine, and served one course in a hospital. He received his license to practice on April 28, 1885, and served two years as a regular physician.

DR. JAMES ALEXIS BORROUM was born in Alcorn County. He spent one year in professional study with Dr. A. J. Borroum as preceptor and attended one course of lectures at the University of Tennessee, Medical College. He became a general practitioner, receiving his license April 6, 1893.

DR. J. S. HANSLEY was born in Tippah County, Mississippi. He spent eight years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. J. S. Neely at Middleton, Tennessee. He received his license to practice on October 7, 1886, and practiced for five years as an electic physician.

DR. J. S. VOYLES, born in America, came to Burnsville when twenty-two years of age, and spent four years in professional study with Dr. W. B. Sanford of Corinth, as preceptor. He attended two courses of lectures at Memphis Medical College and, after graduating from this college, spent four months in a hospital. He received his license to practice as a regular physician April 18, 1892.

DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON SCALLY was born in Mississippi and resided at Ripley, Tippah County. He spent four years in professional study under Dr. J. W. Douglas, of New Albany as preceptor, attended one course of lectures at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, Medical School, and served four months in a hospital. He received his license to practice as an allopathic physician on May 1, 1882.

DR. ADOLPHUS FORNAND MONON KEENER was born in Germany, but at the age of forty-six came to Burnsville, Tishomingo County. Prior to his coming to the above county he spent five years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. Bell France Genno, of Baltimore, Maryland, and Korna, Germany. He attended two and a half courses of lectures at Vina, Germany, and at Jefferson, Pennsylvania. He practiced medicine for twenty-seven years as an allopathic physician.

DR. ROBERT BERNHILL was born in McNairy County, Tennessee, but at the age of twenty-three came to Alcorn County. Prior to this, however, he spent three years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. W. E. Atkins, of Falcon, Tennessee, and attended a course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Nashville and at Vanderbilt University. He received his license October 14, 1890, as a regular physician.

DR. J. F. BREWER was born in Mississippi and at the age of twenty-four engaged in the practice of medicine. Having graduated from Memphis Hospital Medical College, he received his license to practice on May 12, 1890, and served until his death.

DR. THOMAS QUINCY MARTIN, son of Davey A. Martin, was born in or near Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia. He received his acedemic education at Somorville Academy, Georgia, attending lectures in 1837-38 at Lexington, Kentucky. For several years he practiced in Alabama and then moved to Mississippi.

During the War between the States Dr. Martin served as lieutenant in Company C, Thirty-second Mississippi Regiment. He died in a hospital (courthouse) at Knoxville, Tennessee, on October 24, 1862. (1)

Following will be found the names of the most prominent physicians of the county in 1869, and the date on which they were graduated, although no record of their life history is available .

Dr. D. Hale, Kossuth; University of Nashville, 1857

Dr. D. B. McFarlane, Corinth; University of Pennsylvania, 1854

Dr. A. J. Brewster, Corinth; Medical College, Atlanta, Georgia, 1860

Dr. R. T. Marshall, Iuka; University of Tennessee, 1837

Dr. J. S. Davis, Iuka; Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1845

Dr. R. S. Hodges, Cartersville; Medical College, Louisville, Kentucky, 1855

Dr. John Gordon, Rienzi; Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1860

Dr. W. A. Taylor, Booneville; University of Louisville, Kentucky, 1845

Dr. D. T. Trice, Booneville; Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1866

Dr. J. H. P. Stephenson, Blackland; University of Louisville, 1853

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(1) Physicians Record Book, chancery clerk's office, Corinth, Miss.
Drs. J. R. Hill and W. A. Johns, Corinth, Miss.
Dr. John Doggett, Kossuth, Miss.
Mr. Hollingsworth, Jacinto, Miss.

Dr. W. A. Cavenesa, Burnsville; University of Nashville, 1869

Dr. John Harvey, near Burnsville; University of Louisville, 1854

Dr. Charles Ryan, Bay Springs; Memphis Medical College, 1869. (1)

County Medical Association

For many years numerous medical societies have been organized in Alcorn County but for some reason their existence was not very long.

In September, 1933, a meeting was held at Waukomis Lake with the following doctors present: J. R. Hill, Stanley Hill, M. W. Robertson, C. W. Norwood, C. F. Gilbert, S. L. Stephenson, J. R. Lanning, A. Dabney Hurt, M. H. McRae, R. E. Honnell, G. W. Googe, W. A. Johns, and D. W. Hamrick. This meeting was presided over by Dr. J.R. Hill, who acted as chairman. A general discussion followed, with each doctor giving his ideas, views, etc., as to what steps should be taken toward establishing a permanent county medical society.

The organization was perfected with Dr. J. R. Hill, president, and Dr. A. Dabney Hurt, secretary.

It was decided that the society would hold monthly meetings, at which time a dinner or banquet would be served.

The main factor in this society is the bringing together of the doctors for a better acquaintance, thereby establishing a better fellowship among the doctors of the county. The society is gradually drifting into a very scientific organization, as many interesting and helpful discussions have come before the membership.

The present officers of the county association are Dr. J. R. Lanning, president; C. W. Norwood, vice-president; Stanley Hill, secretary.

Alcorn County Physicians

Brief sketches of practicing physicians of Alcorn County are given below:

(1) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss.

DR. J. R. HILL, the first president of the Alcorn County Medical Association (1933), is still very active in the work. He was born in Union County, August 10, 1872, and obtained his early education at Kossuth High School. Later he attended medical school and was graduated from Memphis Hospital Medical College in 1905. He was engaged in general practice of medicine at Kossuth from the time of his graduation, in 1905, until 1924, when he moved to Corinth, where he still resides. Dr. Hill has always been active in all medical organizations and was president of Northeast Thirteen-County Medical Society in 1929, president of the Alcorn County Medical Society in 1934, and president of Mississippi State Medical Association in 1935. He was a member of the House of Representatives, 1916, having filled the unexpired term of Bob Cotton, and was elected to serve a full term from 1932 to 1935. (1)

DR. W. A. JOHNS, born May 5, 1869, in Corinth, attended school in Alcorn County and later attended Vanderbilt University in Nashville, where he graduated in 1887. He also graduated in medicine at Memphis Medical College in 1894, but was licensed to practice after an examination in 1893. Soon after he received his license, Dr. Johns went to Old Mexico, where he practiced for several months. He returned to Corinth and resumed his practice January 1, 1895, in an old two-story frame building located across from the postoffice, which had been purchased by Dr. J. M. Taylor and his son, Dr. C. M. Taylor. On January 1, 1896, they formed a partnership with Dr. W. A. Johns and went under the firm name of Drs. Taylor and Johns. In the meantime Dr. J. W. Gilbert came to Corinth, and in the year 1897 another partnership was formed under the name of Drs. Gilbert, Taylor, and Johns; this partnership existed for three years - until Dr. Gilbert moved from Corinth. In 1901 another partnership was formed and was known as Drs. Taylor, Johns, and McRae and remained so until 1912. In 1902 another frame structure was added to this old building and it was called the Corinth Sanatorium. In 1906 these buildings were made into a brick structure. In 1912 the partnership of Drs. Taylor, Johns, and McRae was dissolved. Dr. Johns moved to the office above McAmis Drug Company, giving up his general practice to a great extent and specializing in ear, eye, nose, and throat work. Later a partnership was formed with D. W. Hamrick, and, under the firm name of Drs. Johns and Hamrick, they have a large practice in Corinth and surrounding territory. Dr. Johns is a very active member of

(1) Dr. J. R. Hill, Corinth, Miss.

Alcorn County Medical Society, Mississippi State Medical Association, and American Medical Association. (1)

DR. STANLEY A HILL, born at Kossuth in August, 1907, attended the public schools of Alcorn County and graduated from Corinth High School in 1925. He attended the University of Tennessee in 1931, where he graduated in medicine and surgery. He served his internship at Kansas City General Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri (1931-32), and practiced in Shreveport, Louisiana, during 1932-33. He came to Corinth in August, 1933, and began the practice of medicine and surgical work. He is one of Alcorn County's most promising young doctors. He is secretary of Alcorn County Medical Society and a member of Mississippi State Medical Association. (2)

DR. A. DABNEY HURT was born in Corinth, October 7, 1906. He attended the public school in Corinth and graduated at Webb School, Bell Buckle, Tennessee. He received his B. S. degree at the University of Mississippi, and his M. D. degree from the University of Illinois College of Medicine in July, 1931. He served his internship at Augustana Hospital, Chicago, Illinois. He began practicing medicine and general surgery in Corinth, February 1, 1933. He is a very active member of Alcorn County Medical Society, having served as the first secretary, a member of Mississippi State Medical Society, and is in the Junior Candidate Group of American College of Surgeons. (3)

DR. SAMUEL L. STEPHENSON was born September 17, 1881, in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and attended grammar and high school at Union City, Tennessee. He received his B. A. degree at West Kentucky College, and his medical degree from the University of Tennessee in 1909. He was awarded the Mathews medal in medicine in 1907 from Louisville Hospital College of Medicine. Dr. Stephenson is an active member of the Alcorn County Medical Association and also of the State Medical Society. In 1913 he was elected president of the Clarksdale and Six-County Medical Society. He served during the World War (1917-18) as captain of the Medical Reserves. At the present time he is medical captain in the 155th Machine Gun Company, Mississippi National Guards. (4)

DR. D. W. HAMRICK, born September 4, 1899, at Meridian, attended the schools of Meridian and received his A. B. degree at Mississippi College in 1922. He also

(1) Dr. W. A. Johns, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Dr. Stanley A. Hill, Corinth, Miss.
(3) Dr. Dabney Hurt, Corinth, Miss.
(4) Dr. Samuel L. Stephenson, Corinth, Miss.

attended the University of Virginia, where he received his M. D. degree in 1926. He served two years internship in the University of Virginia Hospital. He was professor of bacteriology and pathology at the University for two years. He has taken several short-term post graduate courses at New York Specialty Hospital and specialized in ear, eye, nose, and throat work. Dr. Hamrick is a member of Northeast Mississippi Thirteen-County Association, State Medical Association, Alcorn County Medical Society, and Memphis Society of Oto-Larygnology.(1)

DR. JAY R. LANNING was born in Manchester, Iowa, February 22, 1872. He obtained his early education at Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, Kansas. Dr. Lanning graduated from Memphis Hospital Medical College in 1900. He began the practice of medicine and surgery in 1899 at Pocahontas, Tennessee, but moved to Corinth, Alcorn County, in 1900. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Corinth and vicinity. Dr. Lanning is a member of Northeast Mississippi Thirteen-County Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and also Alcorn County Medical Society, now serving as president of the latter organization. (2)

DR. ROBERT EDWIN HONNELL, born at Hinkle Creek Alcorn County, April 15, 1886, obtained his early education in the public schools of Alcorn County and graduated from Memphis Hospital Medical College in 1912. He began the practice of medicine in Benton County in 1912 but in 1916 moved back to Alcorn County where he has been practicing ever since. He served as first lieutenant medical officer during the World War. Dr. Honnell has been county health officer since 1933. He is a member of Northeast Mississippi Thirteen-County Medical Society, State Medical Society, and Alcorn County Medical Society. (3)

DR. C. F. GILBERT was born at Binnsville, October 11, 1890. He attended high school at Gardo, Alabama, and college at Fairview College at Binnsville. He attended Mississippi State College from 1906 to 1910, where he received his B. S. degree. He then attended the University of Tennessee from 1910 to 1914 and received his doctor's degree. He served his internship at St. Joseph's Hospital in 1914-15. He began the practice of medicine and surgery at Savannah, Tennessee, in 1915 and continued until 1923, when he moved to Corinth. He has been practicing medicine and surgery in Corinth from 1923 to the present time and is one of Corinth's outstanding physicians. Dr. Gilbert

(1) Dr. D. M. Harmrick, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Dr. Jay R. Lanning, Corinth, Miss.
(3) Dr. Robert Edwin Honnell, Corinth, Miss.

took postgraduate work in Chicago in 1925 and in Mayo's Clinic in 1931. He is a member of American Medical Association, Southern Mid-South, Mississippi State Medical Society, Northeast Mississippi Thirteen-County Society, and Alcorn County Medical Society. He served as president of Alcorn Medical Society in 1935 and is on the staff of the Corinth Hospital, having served in that capacity since its beginning in 1925. (1)

DR. G. W. NORWOOD was born in Choctaw County Alabama. He received his early education in the free schools of that county and the high school at Butler, Alabama. He later attended the University of Alabama, and the Medical College of the University of Alabama, Mobile, in 1910, where he studied medicine the first two years. As the medical department was to be moved from Mobile, Dr. Norwood entered the University of Tennessee in 1912 and finished medical college, June 6, 1914. Between college sessions in the summer of 1913 Dr. Norwood practiced under Dr. Bolivar R. Smith at Burton, an inland village in Tishomingo County, six miles from Paden. After his graduation Dr. Norwood located at Padon in July, 1914, but on September 7, 1917, he was called to report to Washington to serve as surgeon in the World War. After he reached Washington he was assigned to Camp Greenleaf, Chattanooga, where he remained for eleven weeks in training as an army officer. He was commissioned as first lieutenant and from there was assigned to the Thirtieth Division then stationed at Greenville, South Carolina, as regimental medical officer. After a few months' training at camp there, the division was ordered to sail the first week of March, 1918, from Newport News Virginia. He took part in the World War and made a splendid record, having been promoted to captain and put in charge of medical department with the 114th Machine Gun Battalion. He continued to hold this rank until the end of the war. He sailed for home on March 1, 1919, was discharged on or about April 16, 1919, and went back to Paden to wind up the fragments of the business which he had left two years before. He moved to Corinth, September 12, 1919, and began his practice there alone. His practice began to grow and in November, 1923, he took one of his old classmates, Dr. C. F. Gilbert, as a partner and they remained in this partnership without change until June, 1936, at which time they added another member to the firm - forming the clinic of Drs. Norwood, Gilbert, and Davis. The latter, a young doctor who was reared in Corinth, was a graduate of Vanderbilt University. Dr. Norwood's work in his profession has been mainly general surgery and he also

(1) Dr. C. F. Gilbert, Corinth, Miss.

does some general medicine and clinical diagnosis. The clinic is equipped with all modern diagnostic instruments, also electro-therapy, complete X-ray equipment, and a chemical and microscopic laboratory.

Dr. Norwood is a member of the American Medical Association, Southern Medical Society, Northeast Mississippi Thirteen-County Medical Society, State Medical Society, and Alcorn County Medical Society. (1)

DR. M. W. ROBERTSON, born at Dolomite, Alabama, November 2, 1888, attended the public schools and high school in Jefferson County, Alabama, and the University of Alabama, Birmingham, in 1915. He started his general practice in August, 1915, at Rienzi. He was councellor of Mississippi State, 1924-1934, and county health officer for Alcorn County from 1924 to 1932. Dr. Robertson volunteered for military duty in 1917 and served on the staff of Bengour War Hospital for two months. He took an active part overseas and finally sailed for America on April 5, 1919, and was assigned to Camp Gordon, Georgia, where he served as assistant camp surgeon until September, 1919. After his discharge he returned to general practice at Rienzi, September 15, 1919. Dr. Robertson is a very active member of the State Medical Society and the Alcorn County Medical Society.(2)

DR. G. W. GOOGE was born in Mississippi. He attended the University of Tennessee and the University of Kentucky. He has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Rienzi and vicinity since 1903. He is an active member of the Alcorn County Medical Society and the Mississippi State Medical Society. (3)

DR. FRANK IRWIN KETCHUM came to Alcorn County at the age of twenty-five and was engaged in the practice of medicine from 1896 until his death November 30, 1926. He was graduated from the University of Baltimore and received his license in Alcorn County, April 9, 1896. (4)

DR. WILLIAM WALLACE McRAE was born in Tishomingo County and was engaged in the practice of medicine from 1894 until his death, May 4, 1935. He was graduated from Memphis Medical College in 1894 and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Illinois, in 1900. He established the McRae Hospital in 1923. He was a very active and useful man and served his fellowmen at all times. He was a member of Northeast Mississippi Thirteen-County Medical Society, American Medical Association, and

(1) Dr. C. W. Norwood, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Dr. M. W. Robertson, Rienzi, Miss.
(3) Dr. G. W. Googe, Rienzi, Miss.
(4) Ira Lee Hardin, Corinth, Miss.

Alcorn County Medical Society. (1)

DR. MAURY H. McRAE, born near Dennis, February 28, 1895, graduated at Corinth High School and took his pre-medical course at the University of Mississippi. He received his doctor's degree at the University of Illinois in 1916. He served his internship at Augustana Hospital, Chicago, and had two years medical service in the World War. In 1919 he began practice in Corinth in general surgery. He is a member of Mississippi State Medical Society, Alcorn County Medical Society, American Medical Association, and Northeast Mississippi Thirteen-County Medical Society. He is now connected with the McRae Hospital and has been since his father established it in 1925. (2)

DR. BERNARD PATRICK was born in Booneville, Prentiss County, December 3, 1893. He attended the public schools of Booneville and graduated from Booneville High School. He attended Mississippi State College for two years and graduated at the University of Mississippi, receiving his B. S. degree and medical certificate in June, 1931. He graduated in medicine from the University of Tennessee in March, 1933, and started practice in Corinth. He is on the staff of the Corinth Hospital. Dr. Patrick is a very active member of the Alcorn County Medical Society and the State Medical Association. (3)

DR. J. T. DAVIS was born in Columbus in 1905. He moved to Corinth, Alcorn County, when very young and attended Corinth schools. He attended Vanderbilt University and received his B. A. degree in 1926; in 1931 he received his doctor's degree from Vanderbilt Medical School. He has had post graduate training in Cleveland City Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, and served his internship during 1931-32. He was assistant resident surgeon, 1932-33; resident surgeon, 1933-34; and pathologist, 1934. In 1935 he returned to Corinth and began practicing medicine and surgery. He is associated with Drs. Norwood and Gilbert. Dr. Davis is a member of Northeast Mississippi Thirteen-County Medical Society, American Medical Association, State Medical Society, and Alcorn County Medical Society. (4)

DR. RICHARD B. WARRINER, JR., is perhaps the youngest doctor in Alcorn County. He was born May 30, 1909, at Corinth, and received his education in the public and high schools of that city, graduating from high school there.

(1) Ira Lee Hardin, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Dr. Maury H. McRae, Corinth, Miss.
(3) Dr. Bernard Patrick, Corinth, Miss.
(4) Dr. D. T. Davis, Corinth, Miss.

He then attended the University of Mississippi for his B. S. degree and M. D. certificate. He later graduated from Emory University Medical School in June, 1933. He has served as intern in Crawford W. Long Memorial Hospital in Atlanta, Georgia; Colored Grady Charity Hospital, Atlanta, Georgia; and American Hospital of Paris, France, for one year, serving six months as resident. Dr. Warriner started in general practice and surgery in Corinth, August 1, 1936. He is a member of the State Medical Society and the Alcorn County Medical Society. (1)

Dr. A. D. Towne, practices osteopathy in the county.

Drs. Gaisser, Patterson, and Hustead are chiropractors.

Corinth has one Negro doctor practicing in the city - Dr. W. S. Strickland.

Alcorn County has approximately thirty registered nurses. They are as follows: Mesdames B. T. Whitfield, Louise White, Marie Myer, Billie Thompson, Louise Meeks, Tommy Goddard, C. H. Squires, and the Misses Phillips, Barlow, Johnson, Margaret Tyson, Bernice Edwards, Mims LaBarrier, Lillie Norvell, Gay Keesee, Irene Blakeney, Drucilla Blackburn, Lucy Paul Burnett, Racell Burns, Neva Boshart, Vada Yancey, Louise Mills, and Lucille Phillips.

Dentists of the County

The dentists of Alcorn County are among the leading men of the state in their profession.

Brief biographical sketches of these men are given below:

DR. E. R. PERRY was born January 29, 1911, at Rienzi. He attended grammar school in his home town. He attended the University of Mississippi one year and was a student at the University of Alabama, 1931-32. With pre-dental requirements attained at the Alabama University, he entered the University of Tennessee in June, 1936, and after finishing his course located in Rienzi. He is unmarried. (2)

(1) Dr. Richard B. Warriner, Jr., Corinth, Miss.
(2) Dr. E. R. Perry, Rienzi, Miss.

DR. L. B. PRICE was born in Corinth, where he still lives, July 18, 1875. He attended Corinth public school, and in 1896 entered Vanderbilt Dental Department, Nashville, from which he graduated in 1899. He was married to Mary Johnsey October 9, 1900. He served the Mississippi Dental Association as secretary for five years and in 1915 was elected president of the association. He was at one time president of the Tri-States Dental Clinic and has worked with the De-Molays fifteen years. (1)

DR. F. C. WILLIAMS was born and reared at Blackstone, Virginia. He received his college education at Randolph-Macon and William and Mary Colleges. He taught in Dade City, Florida, three years, then in Barnes Academy in Lenoir, North Carolina, for one year. He studied medicine and dentistry at the University of Tennessee in Nashville, where he graduated, receiving a gold medal for the best grades. He was demonstrator for one year in the College of Dentistry. He practiced for one year in Russellville, Kentucky; twenty-five years in Savannah, Tennessee; and in 1922 moved to Corinth. Dr. Williams has had eight or ten dentists to practice under him in his office. He was married in Savannah, Tennessee, to Ella Walker and to this union were born five children. He has always taken an active interest in church and civic affairs - standing at all times for the betterment and upbuilding of the town and community. He was one of the organizers and served as director and president of the Citizens Bank, Savannah, Tennessee, for thirty-three years. (2)

DR. FAYETTE WILLIAMS was born in Savannah, Tennessee, where he lived until after his graduation from Central High School. He moved to Corinth in 1922 with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Williams. He was graduated in dentistry from the University of Tennessee and did postgraduate work at Northwestern University in Chicago. Since his graduation he has practiced in Corinth, where he is associated with his father. He married Margaret Schumpert, of West Point, and to this union were born two sons. (3)

DR. H. D. CHIPPS was born in Bayou, Kentucky. He attended high school in Marion, Kentucky, and attended the University of Louisville School of Dentistry. He

(1) Dr. L. B. Price, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Dr. F. C. Williams, Corinth, Miss.

completed his course in 1904 and located in Corinth. He was married September 26, 1906, to Emma Davis, daughter of Judge and Mrs. J. M. Davis, of Smithland, Kentucky. Dr. Chipps served as president of the Mississippi Dental Association in 1913, and of the Mid-Southern Clinic in 1934. He was honored by a personal letter from President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1934, in which the president conveyed his greetings to the dentists of the South and outlined the duties of the profession in caring for the dental needs of school children in co-operation with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. In 1935 the honorary degree of F. A. C. D. was conferred upon Dr. Chipps by the American College of Dentists in recognition of service rendered to the advancement of the dental profession. (1)

DR. RICHARD BASCOMB WARRINER was born in Corinth, August 12, 1879. He graduated from Corinth High School, attended the University of Arkansas two years, and completed his course in dentistry at Vanderbilt University. He was married to Freddie V. Weaver and two children were born to them - Richard B. and Freddie V.(2)

JAMES ALFRED WARRINER (deceased), one of the early dentists of Alcorn County and the father of Dr. R. B. Warriner, was born in Arnelica County, Virginia, February 20, 1849. He moved to Mississippi after graduating from the University of Baltimore College of Dentistry. He was married to Mary Martin, and to them were born four children. Dr. Warriner died in 1937. (3)

Note: See Addenda for other physicians of Old Tishomingo County.

(1) Dr. H. D. Chipps, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Dr. R. B. Warriner, Corinth, Miss.
(3) Ibid.

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Googe, Dr. G. W.	Rienzi, Miss.
Hamrick, Dr. D. W.	Corinth, Miss.
Hardin, Ira Lee	Corinth, Miss.
Hill, Dr. J. R.	Corinth, Miss.
Hill, Dr. Stanley A.	Corinth, Miss.
Hollingsworth, M.	Corinth, Miss.
Honnell, Dr. Robert Edwin	Jacinto, Miss.
Hurt, Dr. A. Dabney	Corinth, Miss.
Johns, Dr. W. A.	Corinth, Miss.
Kendrick, Mrs. Mary	Corinth, Miss.
Lanning, Dr. J. R.	Corinth, Miss.
McRae, Dr. Maury H.	Corinth, Miss.
Norwood, Dr. C. W.	Corinth, Miss.
Norvell, Lillie	Corinth, Miss.
Patrick, Dr. Bernard	Corinth, Miss.
Perry, Dr. E. R.	Rienzi, Miss.
Price, Dr. L. B.	Corinth, Miss.
Robertson, Dr. M. W.	Rienzi, Miss.
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Chapter XXI

ORGANIZATIONS

The spirit of Alcorn County is revealed in sundry and divers ways, none of more laudable significance than the manner in which the people of the county devote themselves to organizations of a purposeful character.

The fraternal organizations are the Masonic Lodge with its various branches, Woodmen of the World, and the Elks.

In social and cultural spheres the music clubs are perhaps the most active, and there are a number of civic and patriotic organizations which are carrying on the specific duties in the welfare of the city and county.

Fraternal Organizations

CORINTH BLUE LODGE NO. 116, Free and Accepted Masons, is an active division of a live state organization. It was founded in 1857 by a combination of the lodges at Farmington and Danville. It began with only fifteen members and steadily developed strength. Its progress was interrupted by the War between the States. It disbanded temporarily but resumed activities again in a short time. C. W. McCord was the first worshipful master, and John C. Droke is the present master. The present membership is 218. Royal Arch Mason, Chapter No. 76, has ninety-eight members.

BARNEY TRICE COUNCIL, No. 48, Royal and Select Masters, has a membership of seventy-nine. Its ritualistic work is rated the highest in the state. The super-excellent team, organized in 1921 by I. J. Scharff, who was then illustrious master, has the distinction of being the first to confer the Cryptic Rite degree; and the work has been pronounced authoritatively the best in the South.

The third division of the York Rite Bodies is the Mary Savary Commandery, No. 14, of the Knights Templar, with a membership of sixty-nine.

The Corinth Lodge of Perfection confers fourteen degrees of the Scottish Rite. This lodge has 173 members.

Corinth has the distinction of having been the home of the oldest Mason in Mississippi, Captain Duncan. It also has three 33rd degree Masons, namely: M. M. Elledge, of the A. & A.L.R., Simon H. Rubel, and I. J. Scharff, who had the honor conferred upon them by the Supreme Council. Corinth also has three K.C.C. H. -- B. F. Worsham, Robert Heyer, L. S. Wright. (1)

The EASTERN STAR was organized at Rienzi and was issued the first charter in the state of Mississippi. Two charter members, Mrs. Belle McFadden and Mrs. Kate Morrison, still live in Alcorn County. (2)

The chapter has 188 members and present officers are as follows: Mrs. Elsie Pryor, worthy matron; Sam Richardson, worthy patron; Mrs. Gertrude Brady, assistant matron; C. P. Dean, assistant patron; Mrs. Augie Nichols, conductress; Mrs. Evelyn Henson, associate conductress; Mrs. W. L. Leatherwood, marshal; Mrs. Frank Hughes, chaplain; L. S. Wright, secretary; Mrs. Chas. Goodge, treasurer; Mary Emma Whittaker, Ada; Mrs. Irene James, Ruth; Mrs. L. B. Gann, Esther; Mrs. B. C. Jackson, Martha; Mrs. W. B. Wright, Electa; Mrs. Bettie Haley, warder; J. M. Brady; sentinel. (3)

Sponsored by the Lodge of Perfection, a DEMOLAY chapter was formed May 10, 1921, through a resolution by B. F. Worsham. It has grown in number and influence in the national organization. (4)

The members are between the ages of fifteen and twenty-one. At present they number fifty-four. They promote charity work in a very quiet way. The officers are Clyde Hughes, president; John Droke, master councilor; William Noel, junior councilor; Felix Nance, junior councilor; Bobbie Moore, scribe; Arthur Geisler, treasurer; Jimmie McAmis, senior deacon; Robert Heyer, junior deacon, Bill Anderson, senior steward; Douglas Cochran, junior steward; Homer Criswell, marshal; Robert McNew, chaplain; Luther Boren, standard bearer; W. C. Sweat, Liddon McPeters, E. S. Perkins, Thomas Ledbetter, James Ridings, John D. Mercier, Thomas Nichols, preceptors; Spurgeon Sweat, almoner; Leroy Green, orator; Abe Rubel,

(1) L. S. Wright, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Mrs. M. T. Lockman, Corinth, Miss.
(3) L. S. Wright, Corinth, Miss.
J. F. Wilbanks, Corinth, Miss.
(4) "Let The World Know," Supplement of the Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss.

sentinel; Ed Criswell, team officer; Homer Criswell, manager of ball team. (1)

"Corinth DeMolays are taking prominent parts in the First District DeMolay Convention at Dyersburg, Tenn., today. A large delegation representing the Corinth Chapter left the city this morning by automobiles, and will remain through the entire program which includes a basketball game this afternoon and a dance this evening. Most will remain in Dyersburg for the night, returning Saturday." (2)

The local camp WOODMEN OF THE WORLD, organized in 1896, now has a membership of 432. The order has approximately one thousand members over the county. E. S. Candler, of Corinth, is head commander of the state of Mississippi. (3)

The local officers are T. H. Carroll, past commander; E. J. Huggins, commander; K. O. Mayo, advisor lieutenant; T. Hurley, banker; H. E. Meeks, clerk; J. O. Mahan, escort; C. V. Leatherwood, watchman; Taylor Young, sentry; R. L. Young, W. W. Galyean, T. C. Phillips, managers; S. L. Erwin, captain of team; Drs. W. A. Johns, C. W. Norwood, J. R. Hill, camp physicians.

Other Woodmen Camps located in Alcorn County are at Kossuth, Biggersville, and Hinkle. (4)

"The Woodmen of this city last night held a public installation of new officers in the Pythian Hall. A large crowd was present, among the number being members of the Woodmen Circle, who also installed new officers. The official program was interspersed with good music by a string band, and during the evening the members of the circle rendered several songs, including a selection by the Circle quartette. A catchy feature of the interim before the feast was a recitation by Miss Ida Vincent. Dr.J. E. Shearin and J. E. Young made a few felicitious remarks anent the auspicious occasion and the merits and rapid growth of the Order, and it was a most gratifying fact referred to, that the Corinth Camp had doubled its membership within the past year. (5)

(1) Dr. L. B. Price, Corinth, Miss.
(2) The Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., March 18, 1938.
(3) H. E. Meeks, Corinth, Miss.
(4) Ibid.
(5) The Weekly Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., Jan. 11, 1905.

The Woodmen Circle also has an organization known as Grove No. 60, with 132 members on roll.

The children's division of Woodmen which has 110 members is called Juniors of the Forest. Dorothy Helms is president and Frances Denton is secretary. (1)

The charter for the BENEVOLENT ORDER OF ELKS was granted in 1906; John R. Thrasher, exalted ruler, presented the charter. The lodge now has 102 members. Present officers are Albert Ajax, exalted ruler; A. C. McAnally, esteemed leading knight; F. F. Cox, esteemed lecturing knight; J. W. Rankin, secretary. (2)

Social and Cultural Clubs

Corinth is well supplied with worthwhile and progressive civic and other organizations, including a number of interesting social and service clubs and patriotic societies for women. While these clubs are of inestimable cultural value to the community, they are busily engaged in the many activities pertaining to the public welfare. The Corinth clubs are composed of women who can be depended upon to promote what leads to the betterment of life at home, in the state, and in the nation.

The PHILHARMONIC CLUB was organized in 1922. The first president was Mrs. Gilbert Henry, during whose term the club launched into a study of early American music, music of the South, and operas. Mrs. J. Y. Bell was an officer of the State Federation and was instrumental in organizing twenty-one junior clubs.

There are many talented musicians in the various music clubs of Corinth. An outstanding vocalist is Mrs. C. F. Gilbert, who has the distinction of being chosen to broadcast over station WLAC, at Nashville, Tennessee, during Mississippi Week in September, 1928. (3)

JUNIOR BEETHOVEN MUSIC CLUB is an organization for study and music appreciation. Present officers are Martha Francis Spain, president; Thomas Nichols, vice president; Agnes Johns, secretary; Hillman Mathis, treasurer; Monnie King, parlimentarian; Mrs. Garner Byars, councilor. (4)

(1) Mrs. L. S. Dalton, Corinth, Miss., Route 4.
(2) J. W. Rankin, Corinth, Miss.
(3) The Weekly Corinthian, Corinth, Miss.
(4) Ibid., March 31, 1938.

The SENIOR BEETHOVEN MUSIC CLUB is one of the leading music clubs of the state. Mrs. Frank Hughes is president. She is also state chairman of music research. (1)

"As has been its custom each year, the Corinth Music Club has planned to take an active part in the local observance of National Music Week which occurs May 1, to 8, 1938.

"The club president, Mrs. Herbert Denton, and the Music Week committee, composed of Mesdames George Purvis, Neal Biggers, M. W. Swayzee, Jack Thockmorton, J. Y. Bell, L. C. Spencer, James Pryor, Ralph Mills, Art Johnsey, and Miss Florence Cooper, take pleasure in announcing that the club will sponsor a Choir Festival and an afternoon of Home Musicals. Choir Festival on Sunday evening, May 1, will be directed by Mrs. George Purvis, assisted by Mrs. Thockmorton. The group of musicals to be held in a number of homes, representing all parts of the city, on Friday afternoon, May 6, have been arranged by Mrs. Neal Biggers, assisted by Mesdames Swayzee, Bell, and Spencer. The slogan is 'Foster Local Music Talent.'" (2)

The WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION of Corinth points with pride to many years of earnest devoted effort to the cause of temperance. Among the members are many noble workers and much good has been accomplished. On November 21, 1883, Miss Frances Willard, with her secretary, Miss Anna Gordon, organized the Mississippi State W.C.T.U. in Corinth. The local option law carried the following year, due to the valiant efforts of Christian pioneers. (3)

The WEDNESDAY CLUB was organized in 1905 and Mrs. Russell Dance was elected president and continued in office several years. She rendered noteworthy service to her club and community. The purposes of this club are to promote the study of the works of William Shakespeare and to serve the city and county in educational and philanthropic ways. The special work of the club has been the contribution of many books to the schools of Corinth and Alcorn County, and a sustaining membership is held in the Corinth Library. Miss French Kier is president. (4)

HILLANDALE COUNTRY CLUB is a leading social and civic organization of the city of Corinth. At a meeting held March 23, 1938, officers were elected and a membership campaign was inaugurated. O. R. Smith was elected president, succeeding

(1) The Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., March 18, 1938.
(2) Ibid.
(3) "Let The World Know," Supplement of the Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss.
(4) The Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., March 23, 1938.

Hugh H. Hinton, who served during the past year. Jerome Williams was re-elected vice-president and Reese Fry, secretary-treasurer.

The GIRL RESERVES is a worthwhile organization. There are two branches in Alcorn County, the senior and junior.

The Senior Girl Reserves organized in June, 1937, now has forty members. Officers are Frances Anderson, president; Frances Wroten, vice-president; Emily Katherine Dean, secretary; Agnes Johns, treasurer. (1)

Junior Girl Reserves also has a membership of forty. Officers are Mary Alexander, president; Geraldine McCormick, vice-president; Louise Rickets, secretary; F. Rose Allen, treasurer. (2)

"The annual Mother-Daughter banquet, given by the Corinth Girl Reserves Club in honor of their mothers, at the High school building Monday evening, was attended by a hundred mothers and daughters who heard an interesting program of talks and reports on the work, and enjoyed delicious refreshments.

"Mrs. James D. Wroten, chairman of the Corinth Y.W.C.A. unit, Mrs. Walter King, Mrs. Porter Green, Mrs. Carl Norwood, Mrs. Albert Scott, Mrs. Earl Henry, and Mrs. Hugh Hopper were introduced.

"There was an instructive series of talks by members of the Girl Reserves, opening with a tribute to the mothers by Virginia Schwartz. The history of Girl Reserve work in Mississippi was discussed by Mary Swafford, and the relation of Girl Reserve work to the Y.W.C.A. was discussed by Julia LaGarde." (3)

"The WAUKOMIS CLUB outing on the Fourth at the magnificent fish lake, four miles southeast of the city, was on occasion that deserves a place of honor among the mentionings of pleasant occasions enjoyed by Corinthians. It was the first event of the kind at this pleasure resort, and a more successful day could not have been reasonably anticipated. The unauspicious indications of weather were soon dispelled by fairer skies, and the genial rays of sunshine straying between the leafy boughs of the grove and forest were no more gleeful than were the hearts of those who were participants of the delightful occasion. The situation and

(1) The Daily Corinthian, Corinth Miss., Dec. 22, 1937.
(2) Ibid., March 22, 1937.
(3) Ibid.

environments of this chosen pleasure-ground are ideal, and as one contemplates the scene, the wonder grows why the happy inspiration for its institution did not occur to Corinthians years ago. It is the boast of Waukomians that given another year's time, when the lake shall have been fully developed with an abundance of fine-sized fish, it will be a sportsman's paradise beyond compare in all this section; and the claim seems well founded.

"The lake covers more than 30 acres of ground and is fed and freshened by waters from bold springs and lively brooklets. There are various degrees of depth, and the plan of the lake accommodates all kinds of fishing. The little bare-footed boy with a pinhook may stand on the banks and 'vie in luck' with a more pretentious angler in a boat with rod, reel and troll.

"Yesterday was the first day that fishing had been allowed since the place was first stocked about two years ago, and the first test met with every expectation of the most sanguine member of the club. Within a short while fifty or sixty pounds were caught; enough for the day's fishfry, and more than that much more were landed and returned to the water.

"One special feature of this place is the fine spring that flows twenty gallons of water a minute - as fine, pure water as is found anywhere. The spring has been curbed and capped with stone, and the grounds about are cleared of underbrush, and the entire situation makes it an ideal place for the enjoyment of an outing.

"A house has been built for the club, several boats have been provided, and improvements of this kind will constantly increase." (1)

Civic Bodies

The Corinth CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has been a great factor in developing the interests of the city. Eighty-eight progressive business men of Corinth compose the organization, which has been instrumental in bringing enterprises and development projects to the city. They have been the means of advertising the possibilities of this section to other parts of the country.

(1) The Weekly Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., July 5, 1905.

The present (1938) officers are as follows: P. T. Jones, president; J. T. Wilbanks, first vice-president; Gray Kimmons, second vice-president; A. J. McEachern, secretary-manager; C. W. Galbraith, treasurer; O. M. Wood, national counselor; J. R. Galyean, E. M. Cochran, Dr. F. C. Williams, J. D. Biggers, J. C. Droke, J. W. Vassar, directors.

"The Chamber of Commerce voted at a meeting Tuesday evening to approve a proposal for securing a full-time public health unit in Alcorn County.

"The proposal was outlined before the Chamber of Commerce meeting by Paul T. Jones, president of the organization.

"Heads of various women's organizations also had the plan, which already has the approval of several civic clubs, placed before them at a meeting this morning at the First Presbyterian Church." (1)

The RED CROSS in this county is active and stands ready to meet the needs when called upon. A feature of the work of the local chapter has been to gather and distribute baskets to the poor and needy at Christmas time and to cooperate with other agencies in welfare work.

Present officers (1938) are Paul T. Jones, chapter chairman; Mrs. Mae Weaver, secretary; A. J. McEachern, treasurer. (2)

The ROTARY CLUB sponsored the project of beautifying the Main Street parkway. In many other ways the members of the club have manifested civic pride.

Officers of the club are Robert Liddon, president; Herbert Denton, vice-president; Elwin Price, secretary; Jimmie Biggers, treasurer; Everett Meeks, sergeant-at-arms; Jerome Reynolds, Jamison Jones, and Bob McPeters, directors. (3)

The KIWANIS CLUB is Corinth's only luncheon club and its activities are entered into with decided fervor. The forty-one members assemble at noon each Monday, usually at the Waldron Hotel. The aims of the club are as follows:

"To encourage law enforcement
To encourage the daily living of the Golden Rule
Service to under priviledged children

(1) The Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., March 31, 1938.
(2) A. J. McEachern, Corinth, Miss.
(3) The Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., Jan. 5, 1938.

Friendly understanding among all citizens
To build better citizenship." (1)

The Kiwanis Club rendered valuable service in the development of dairying promotions. For several years its program consisted in furthering medical and surgical aid for children of the community who, otherwise, could not get this attention.

The present officers (1938) are Dr. Stanley A. Hill, president; J. T. Davis, vice-president; C. W. Wood, secretary; Albert Watson, treasurer; Hal Anderson, Sr., Eli B. Mitchell, Gary Stovall, R. B. Warriner, Sr., Elbert White, Robert Heyer, and Grady Peerey, directors. (2)

The Daily Corinthian gives the following which shows the various activities of the club for the year 1938:

"The Corinth Kiwanis club has organized with the following committees to carry out a well-rounded program for the coming year:

"Attendance, Classification, Membership, Reception - Robert McSpadden, Elbert White, Burke Toliver, Cecil Murdock, Ben Jacobson, Orval Wood, Ely B. Mitchell.

"Finance - Hugo Worris, H. Edwin Ray, Jr., D. Mercier, W. Gray Kimmons.

"Vocational Guidance - Boys and Girls Work - Richard B. Warriner, Senior, Robert McSpadden, Elberry Watson, Pratt Hale, James Rufus Hill, Arliss Y. Nash, E. H. Cunningham.

"Underpriviledged Children - Ellis R. Perry, R. Edwin Honnell, J. T. Davis, John Vassar, Hugh Rigby.

"Agriculture, Business Standards, Inter-Club Relations, Public Affairs - Hal Anderson, Hugh Rigby, Ely B. Mitchell, R. Edwin Honnell, John C. Droke, O. T. Holder, Kenneth Brown, Robert Heyer.

"Kiwanis Education, Laws and Regulations - Pratt Hale, Paul Jones, F. Brooks Walker, Hugo Worris, Will A. Johns.

"Music and Program - Cecil Murdock, Ben Jacobson, Burke Toliver, Robert McSpadden, Wesley Rankin, Cary Stovall, Elbert White.

(1) Dr. S. S. Hill, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Ibid.

"Publicity - H. Grady Peerey, Nelms N. Northcross, Hugo Worris, George H. Hughes.

"Specials - City Beautification (especially Main St. Parkway) - Elbert White, Grady Peerey, Richard Warriner, Sr., James Rufus Hill, Neal Biggers, Earnest M. Hawkins, Paul Jones.

"Support of Churches in 'Go-To-Church' Campaign - Gray Kimmons, Robert Heyer, Earnest Hawkins, Pratt Hale, Hugo Worris." (1)

BOY SCOUTS of Corinth are under the direction of Scout Master Dr. R. B. Warriner. Excerpts from the Daily Corinthian of January 6, 1938, give an idea of the work of the local troup and what might be accomplished through this organization in character building for the boys of the city.

"A survey of the Corinth schools has revealed that there are 105 boys of Scout age in the schools who are not in the local organization. This number is sufficient for four more troops.

"Plans are being made for extending the Scout organizations' benefits to many boys who have not yet been brought within the program, and who would benefit materially from it. The aid of individuals who are members of the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs has been enlisted in this program." (2)

Patriotic Organizations

Largely through the efforts of W. C. Adams, the PERRY A.JOHNS POST of the AMERICAN LEGION was organized in 1919 with a membership of fifteen which since has increased to 276.

W. T. Adams, Jr., was first post commander. Two Alcorn County members have had the distinction of being elected state commanders of the Legion - W. C. Adams and Dr. W. M. Robertson.

Don Watkins is now (1938) post commander, and Herbert Ijams is adjutant. (3)

Preamble to the Constitution of the American Legion is as follows:

(1) The Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., Jan. 20, 1938.
(2) Ibid., Jan. 6, 1938.
(3) Don Watkins, Corinth, Miss.

"For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes:

To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America;

To maintain law and order;

To foster and perpetuate Americanism;

To preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the great war;

To inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state, and nation.

To combat autocracy of both the classes and the masses;

To make right master of might;

To promote peace and good will on earth;

To safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of Justice, Freedom, and Democracy--------

And to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by devotion to mutual helpfulness."

FORTY AND EIGHT, auxiliary of American Legion La Societe Des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaus, was first chartered in Corinth as Voiture 1147, August, 1935. The charter members were sixteen in number. Dr. C. W. Norwood was the first chef de gare. The officers for 1937 and 1938 are J. R. Harwell, chefe de gare; Ben Jacobson, correspondent; George Purvis, chef de train; Ed Allen, guarde la porte; C. W. Norwood, medicin; N. S. Sweat, avocat; R. O. McKewen, publiciste; Rev. Schwartz, Aumonier, E. L. Martin commissaire intendant. (1)

There is a membership at present of forty-five officers and members. The chief purpose of the society is the promotion of child welfare. (2)

The LEGION AUXILIARY is an active organization with the following officers: Mrs. Harry Stone, president; Mrs.

(1) Ray Harwell, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Ibid.

N. S. Sweat, vice-president; Mrs. Edgar Duncan, secretary; Mrs. L. E. Watson, treasurer; Mrs. J. R. Lanning, chaplain; Mrs. W. E. Henry, historian; Mrs. Grady Peerey, sergeant-at-arms.

"The American Legion Auxiliary met in the lovely home of Mrs. Arthur Geisler Thursday afternoon with a large attendance.

"The president, Mrs. Harry Stone, presided. Reports from various committees were unusually good and the work being done by the Auxiliary is outstanding.

"Through the efforts of the president, a great number of boxes of Christmas Cheer was sent to homes of ex-service men and their families. An attractive box was sent to Mr. and Mrs. Johns, parents of Perry A. Johns, for whom the post was named. It was with regret we learned of the illness of Mrs. Johns.

"The means of having money to enlarge our building fund was discussed and the holiday plate was decided upon.

"The meeting was turned over to Mrs. N. S. Sweat, who had charge of the program.

"The subject being Legislation, Mrs. Sweat very ably discussed the bills the American Legion is sponsoring and desire to see passed at this session of Congress. She urged that we send a wire to our Congressman, letting him know that we would like to see these bills passed. The president asked the corresponding secretary to wire Congressman Harrison.

"Mrs. Geisler, assisted by her co-hostesses Mesdames Penny, Hale, McEwen, and W. R. McCormack, served a delicious salid course." (1)

The EIGHT AND FORTY is likewise an active society and the following officers are serving: Mrs. Lester Perkins, president; Mrs. Grady Peerey, first vice-president; Mrs. C. W. Norwood, second vice-president; Mrs. E. J. Duncan, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. N. S. Sweat, parliamentarian; Mrs. Mike Byrnes, Jr., sergeant-at-arms; Mrs. J. R. Lanning, chaplain. (2)

(1) The Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., Jan. 14, 1938.
(2) B. T. Whitfield, Corinth, Miss.

The LASALLE CHAPTER of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in 1907 and has taken a very active part in patriotic movements since that time. The chapter has to its credit many commendable accomplishments. It has conferred medals for excellence in American history and has marked historic spots in the town and county. (1)

In 1927 La Salle Chapter entertained the state conference, which was attended by distinguished guests from twelve states.

Past regents of the chapter are as follows: Mrs. Russell Dance, 1907-08; Mrs. W. E. Small, 1908-12; Mrs. W. T. Adams, Sr., 1912-14; Mrs. M. B. Johns, 1914-15; Mrs. Hugh McAmis, 1916-19; Mrs. H. C. Bell, 1920-23; Mrs. B. E. Everett, 1924-28; Myra Hazard, 1928-29; Clara Ray, 1929-30; Mrs. E. M. Hawkins, 1930-32; Mrs. Lloyd F. Garrett, 1932-35. (2)

The chapter officers are as follows: regent, Mrs. Hugh McAmis; first vice-regent, Mrs. Lloyd F. Garrett; second vice-regent Mrs. R. C. Williams; chaplain, Mrs. H. E. Ray; recording secretary, Mrs. R. E. Price; corresponding secretary, Kate Sharp; treasurer, Mrs. Hugh H. Hinton; registrar, Mrs. S. J. Richey; historian, Miss French Kier; custodian, Mrs. J. H. Blakemore; president, Mrs. Chad Archie; librarian, Mrs. R. T. Estes. (3)

CORINTH CHAPTER of the UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY was organized September 20, 1899, with Mrs. Mary B. Curlee as first president. (4)

The purpose of this organization is to perpetuate the memory of the men who wore the gray through the bitter strife of 1861-65, as the Southern soldier is accorded an honorable place among the world's heroes. The United Daughters of the Confederacy is a tribute to the past, and cares for the living. The presiding officer of the organization is Mrs. Mary Kendrick. The chapter motto is "Men and Nations Die, Principles Live Forever."

The chapter has a membership of eighty-five and in addition to Mrs. Kendrick other officers are Mrs. Kate Hamlin, secretary; Mrs. Galbraith, first vice-president; Mrs. John Blackmore, second vice-president; Mrs. W. O. Mason, registrar; Mrs. Hattie Daniel, historian; Mrs. Charles Ray, assistant

(1) "Let the World Know," Supplement of the Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss.
(2) D.A.R. Record Book, 1937. (This Year Book of 1937 is in the City Library at Corinth, Miss.).
(3) Ibid.
(4) "Let the World Know," Supplement of the Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss.

secretary; Mrs. T. W. Clausell, treasurer; Mrs. W. L. Stroupe, pianist; Mrs. M. B. Johns, chaplain.

Working for the preservation of Beauvoir also donating to the fund to erect a statute of Jefferson Davis at Montgomery, Alabama, first capital of the Confederacy, are features of the work of the chapter. (1)

"The request has been made that the U.D.C. give to the public something of the object and aims of its organization.

"Over a quarter of a century had passed and the youth of the South had no true knowledge of the history of our Southland only from traditions. (2)

"The histories taught that President Davis was an arch traitor and fiend. Does history furnish a parallel case, among civilized nations, of such indignities and having been put upon a captive, as were put upon that grand old man? They were also taught that such men as Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, L. Q. C. Lamar, Stephens, and others were ignorant and vicious, that their grandmothers were mere 'doll babies,' ignorant, and too indolent to even dress themselves. If such was the case, how was it that they controlled and trained servants, and dispensed such hospitality as the old South is noted for the World over? The members of the South thoroughly understood what constituted true womanhood and so well did they inclucate those principles in their daughters from generation to generation that when homes were made desolate, and they were left destitute, with fathers, brothers, sons, and husbands to the front, fighting for constitutional rights, they cheerfully spun, carded, and wove, and many put their hands to the plow, to clothe and stay the hunger of those dependent upon them. The purest of the Saxon blood courses through the veins of the sons and daughters of the South. We are proud that we are descended from such a race.

"The U.D.C. banded together not to keep up sectional strife, nor bitter feeling, but to rescue from oblivion the memories of those who gave their lives for the Southern Cause. To get a true and impartial history of the South; and if we do not get the data for such a history, it will be too late, when we have passed away, to secure incidents, names, etc., of many unknown heroes. We are trying to place the fair name of the South on the pages of history where she justly belongs,

(1) Mrs. Mary Kendrick, Corinth, Miss.
(2) The Weekly Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., May, 1905.

and we are going to do it too. It is an inheritance that we owe to our descendants. (1) The U. D. C. is a historical, a literary and social organization, being one of the largest organized body of women in the United States. (2)

"We have been for the past year studying or rather relearning the history of Mississippi. The state that has taken the initiatory steps in many great reforms. We took as our local work the improvement and beautifying of Ft. Robinette as a Confederate Park for the benefit of our little city - Historic Corinth of such interest to strangers. We have spent something near $400 on it, but haven't accomplished as much as we had hoped to do, but that has been great, as we have only ten or fifteen active members, and they encumbered with many household cares.

"As the park belongs to the city, and we now have a civic improvement organization, we hope they will become interested in it, and do much towards its improvement, so that it will be the pride of Corinth. We help the old Veterans, many are married, and life has been a hard struggle for many weary years, and they need our help as well as our love and sympathy. When one crosses the bar we send a floral tribute, the last sad rite.

"Marble shafts must tell to the future generations where our leaders and heroes sleep. It all takes work and money.

A Daughter." (3)

"The entertainment last night given by the Daughters of Confederacy at the opera house was largely attended and a pronounced success in every particular. The fiddlers contest was the prominent feature of the evening, and the part the Daughters contributed to the program was very much appreciated by the audience. (4)

"A quartette composed of H. M. McAmis, George Graham, Lucien Sadler and C. M. Rodd rendered a medley and were encored. Those contesting for the prize in the fiddlers' contest were W. A. Derryberry, winner of first prize; G. D. Winston, John Westbrooks, Yot Reynolds and Mr. Strickland, of the fifth district. The judges of the contest were J. P. Collier, W. T. McPeters and M. B. Abbey.

(1) The Weekly Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., 1905.
(2) Ibid., May 23, 1905.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Ibid., May 17, 1905.

"The house was decorated appropriately for the occasion, and torn and tattered battle flags that were in service during the war were in evidence. It was a very pleasant and successful occasion, and netted a handsome sum for the U.D.C.

"The Daughters appreciated the patronage and the favors of those participating, and hand the following for publication:

"The Daughters wish to thank J. W. Taylor for the use of the opera house, the fiddlers, the quartette for their assistance; Mr. Robt. Gookin, Mr. J. C. Martin, Dr. Worsham, and Maj. Bynum who have ever been so ready to help the Daughters, and last but not least, Mr. Winston - that worthy son of a worthy Confederate Colonel.

"Surely the spirit of the father has descended to the son, for he has responded to the demands of the Daughters at any and all times since they first organized. These gentlemen refused to accept anything from the Daughters, saying they were playing for the Daughters and not for prizes.

"To the others who have lent us a helping hand we are grateful. Gentlemen, one and all, may the hand of Time rest gently upon you, and may that kindness and courtesy that you have extended to the Daughters be extended to you an hundred fold." (1)

"The 3rd day of June, the birthday of Jefferson Davis, the U.D.C. will observe it with appropriate ceremonies. We hope to have Private John Allen with us if his health will permit. All old veterans and sons of veterans are cordially invited to be with us on that day. To them we serve refreshments. Crosses of honor will be conferred.

"The public are respectfully asked to encourage us in our work by their presence at the Court House at 1 o'clock, P. M., June 3, 1905." (2)

(1) The Weekly Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., May 17, 1905.
(2) The Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., May 31, 1938.

References

Dalton, Mrs. L. S.	Corinth, Miss.,Rt. 4.
Harwell, Ray	Corinth, Miss.
Hill, Dr. S. A.	Corinth, Miss.
Kendrick, Mrs. Mary	Corinth, Miss.
Lockman, Mrs. M. T.	Corinth, Miss.
Meeks, H. E.	Corinth, Miss.
McCormack, Libby Sue	Corinth, Miss.
McEachern, A. J.	Corinth, Miss.
Pardue, Mrs. Minnie	Corinth, Miss.
Price, Dr. L. B.	Corinth, Miss.
Rankin, J. W.	Corinth, Miss.
Watkins, Don	Corinth, Miss.
Whitfield, B. T.	Corinth, Miss.
Wilbanks, J. T.	Corinth, Miss.
Wright, L. S.	Corinth, Miss.

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ADDENDA

ADDENDA

MISSISSIPPI GOVERNORS IN SUCCESSION

Governors of Mississippi Territory, 1798-1817

Winthrop Sargent----------May 7, 1798 to May 25, 1801
William C. C. Claiborne------May 25, 1801 to March 1, 1805
Robert Williams----------March 1, 1805 to March 7, 1809
David Holmes ----------March 7, 1809 to Oct. 7, 1817

Governors of the State of Mississippi

David Holmes----------Oct. 7, 1817 to Jan. 5, 1820
George Poindexter----------Jan. 5, 1820 to Jan. 7, 1822
Walter Leake----------Jan. 7, 1822 to Nov. 17, 1825
Gerard C. Brandon----------Nov. 17, 1825 to Jan. 7, 1826
David Holmes----------Jan. 7, 1826 to July 25, 1826
Gerard C. Brandon----------July 25, 1826 to Jan. 9,1832
Abram M. Scott----------Jan. 9, 1832 to June 12, 1833
Charles Lynch----------June 12, 1833 to Nov.20, 1833
Hiram C. Runnels----------Nov. 20, 1833 to Nov. 20, 1835
John A.Quitman----------Dec. 3, 1835 to Jan. 7, 1836
Charles Lynch----------Jan. 7, 1836 to Jan. 8, 1838
Alexander G. McNutt----------Jan. 8, 1838 to Jan. 10, 1842
Tilghman M. Tucker----------Jan. 10,1842 to Jan. 10, 1844
Albert C. Brown----------Jan. 10, 1844 to Jan. 10, 1848
Joseph W. Matthews----------Jan. 10, 1848 to Jan. 10, 1850
John A. Quitman----------Jan. 10, 1850 to Feb. 3, 1851
John I. Guion----------Feb. 3, 1851 to Nov. 4, 1851
James Whitfield----------Nov. 24, 1851 to Jan. 10, 1852
Henry S. Foote----------Jan. 10, 1852 to Jan. 5, 1854
John J. Pettus----------Jan. 5, 1854 to Jan. 10, 1854
John J. McRae----------Jan. 10, 1854 to Nov. 16, 1857
William McWillie----------Nov. 16, 1857 to Nov. 21, 1859
John J. Pettus----------Nov. 21, 1859 to Nov. 16, 1863
Charles Clark----------Nov. 16, 1863 to May 22, 1865
William L. Sharkey----------June, 1865 to Oct. 16, 1865
Benjamin G. Humphreys--------Oct. 16, 1865 to June 15, 1868
Adelbert Ames----------June 15, 1868 to March 10,1870
James L. Alcorn----------March 10, 1870 to Nov. 30,1871
Ridgley C. Powers----------Nov. 30, 1871 to Jan 4, 1874
Adelbert Ames----------Jan. 4, 1874 to March 29, 1876
John M. Stone----------March 29, 1876 to Jan. 9, 1882
Robert Lowry----------Jan. 9, 1882 to Jan. 13, 1890
John M. Stone----------Jan. 13, 1890 to Jan. 20, 1896
Anslem J. McLaurin----------Jan. 20, 1896 to Jan. 16, 1900

Andrew H. Longino----------Jan. 16, 1900 to Jan. 19, 1904
James K. Vardaman----------Jan. 19, 1904 to Jan. 21, 1908
Edmond Favor Noel----------Jan. 21, 1908 to Jan. 16, 1912
Earl Leroy Brewer----------Jan. 16, 1912 to Jan. 18, 1916
Theodore G. Bilbo----------Jan. 18, 1916 to Jan. 20, 1920
Lee Maurice Russell----------Jan. 20, 1920 to Jan. 22, 1924
Henry L. Whitfield----------Jan. 22, 1924 to March 18, 1927
Dennis Murphree----------March 18, 1927 to Jan. 17, 1928
Theodore G. Bilbo----------Jan. 17, 1928 to Jan. 19, 1932
Sennett Conner----------Jan. 19, 1932 to Jan. 19, 1936
Hugh L. White----------Jan. 19, 1936 to----------

LEGISLATORS

Below are given the names of those who have served Alcorn County in the Legislature, House, and Senate, since the county was established in 1870. These names were taken from Lowry and McCardle history of the state and from the legislative journals on file in the State Library, and the list is believed to be substantially correct:

Senators	Representatives
1872-73, John M. Stone	C. F. Sawyer, C. B. Curlee
1874-75, John M. Stone	J. M. Walker, J. L. Ruse
1876, John M. Stone	L. P. Reynolds, W. I. Gibson
1877, John D. Bills	L. P. Reynolds, W. I. Gibson
1878, John D. Bills	J. Key, W. I. Gibson
1880, John D. Bills	K. M. Harrison, W. H. Reese
1882, F. M. Boone	Wm. M. Inge, W. H. Reese
1884, F. M. Boone	Wm. M. Inge, T. H. Underwood
1886, F. M. Boone	M. W. Bynum, J. P. Carraway
1888, F. M. Boone	T. H. Underwood, H. H. Ray
1890, C. Kendrick	T. J. Graves, W. Y. Baker
1892, C. Kendrick	George W. Bynum, T. H. Underwood
1896, C. Kendrick	W. J. Lamb, T. H. Underwood
1900, J. O. Looney	H. H. Ray, T. H. Underwood
1904, C. Kendrick	J. T. Dalton, G. W. Bynum
1908, J. A. Cunningham	W. T. Bennett, S. M. Nabers
1912 , C. Kendrick	S. M. Nabers, R. B. Cotton
1916, C. Kendrick	R. B. Cotton, J. B. Splann
1920, Ed Strickland	G. C.Moreland, Burge Mitchell
1924, C. R. Lacy	W. C. Adams, N. S. Sweat
1928, W. C. Adams	Arlin Medford, J. W. Kilcrease
1932, W. C. Adams	G. O. Duncan, Dr. J. R. Hill
1936, M. A. Shook	Theodore Smith, S. M. Nabers

Bibliography

Lowry & McCardle — A History of Mississippi (2nd ed.; Jackson, Miss.: R. H. Henry & Co., 1891). State Library, Jackson, Miss.

ALCORN COUNTY OFFICERS

The following list of county officers, beginning in 1877, is believed to be substantially correct, though there may be some duplications. The names were taken from such records as can be found in the State Library.

1877

D. J. Hyneman, sheriff; T. B. Mitchell, treasurer; J. L. Richardson, assessor; A. J. Yancy, surveyor; S. C. Barr, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

K. M. Harrison, 1st; G. G. Reynolds, 2nd; W. A. Parish, 3rd; H. S. Simmons, 4th; W. L. Borrough, 5th.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

W. H. Dodson, A. W. Patterson, 1st; D. Bunt, T. B.Cogdell, 2nd; S. L. Settle, W. L. Bynum, 3rd; A. P. Ellington, J. L. McLain, 4th; Gann Doster, A. P. Burns, 5th.

CONSTABLES

W. G. Nash, 1st; W. Marshall, 2nd; B. Sarage, 3rd; W. D. Turner, 4th; J. T. Briley, 5th.

1878 - 1879

B. F. Williams, sheriff; Robert Henderson, chancery clerk; J. M. Martin, circuit clerk; J. F. W. Roxie, treasurer; J. L. Richardson, assessor; J. A. McAnulty, surveyor; J. B . Williams, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

A. J. Stricklin, 1st; G. G. Reynolds, 2nd; W. A. Parish, 3rd; S. H. Simmons, 4th; W. L. Burrow, 5th.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

W. T. Steens, C. W. McCord, 1st; M. A. Suggs, M. Ellige, 2nd; W. E. D. Carter, S. L. Settle, 3rd; J. L. McLean, A. P. Ellington, 4th; T. R. Richards, T. J. Doster, 5th.

CONSTABLES

S. L. Sanders, 1st; Jack Taylor, 2nd; J. E. Miller, 3rd; W. W. Jobe, 4th; J. T. Briley, 5th.

1880 - 1881

B. F. Williams, sheriff; J. F. W. Roxie, treasurer; J. L. Richardson, assessor; J. W. McAnulty, surveyor; T. B. Woodward, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

A. J. Stricklin, 1st; G. G. Reynolds, 2nd; W. A. Parish, 3rd; S. H. Simmons, 4th; F. G. Doster, 5th.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

W. T. Steen, J. B. Adams, 1st; J. W. Blackney, John Perkins, 2nd; S. L. Settle, 3rd; J. L. McLean, W. G. Nash, 4th; Hiram Kennedy, J. V. Enoch, 5th.

CONSTABLES

S. L. Sanders, 1st; J. G. Taylor, 2nd; J. E. Miller, 3rd; W. W. Jobe, 4th; W. H. Vaughan, 5th.

1882 - 1883

B. F. Williams, sheriff; J. T. Humphrey, chancery clerk; J. M. Martin, circuit clerk; J. F. W. Roxie, treasurer; Robert Hollandsworth, assessor; W. L. Williams, surveyor; Cicero Reynolds, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

J. A. P. Bradberry, 1st; T. B. Cogdell, 2nd; David Rodgers, 3rd; W. W. Jobe, 4th; J. V. Enoch, 5th.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

C. W. McCord, Joel Whitfield, W. K. Mask, 1st; R. O. Harris, W. H. Mitchell, 2nd; W. E. D. Carter, L. J. Burnett, 3rd; J. J. Nelms, D. A.Brooks, 4th; J. C. Henderson, F. K. Ross, 5th.

CONSTABLES

E. L. Saunders, 1st; George W. Marlar, 2nd; J. B. Wallace, 3rd; J. B.Hughes, 4th; S. A. Gurley, 5th.

1884 - 1885

B. F. Williams, sheriff; G. W. Graham,(special-N. Hamlin, treasurer); R. Hollingsworth, assessor; W. L. Williams, surveyor; C. Reynolds, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

J.A.P. Bradberry, 1st; R.O. Harris, 2nd; J.T.Towler, 3rd; W.W. Jobe, 4th; J.B.Enochs, 5th.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Joel Whitfield, A.M. Barry, 1st; J.M. Camby, William N. Sitton, 2nd; W.E.D. Carter, L.J. Barnett, 3rd; W.A.Richardson, J.J.Nelms, 4th; W.V.S. Rodgers, J.C.Henderson,5th; T.M.Ayres,6th.

CONSTABLES

J.A.Tyson, 1st; G.W.Marlar, 2nd; M.B.J.Rhinehart, 3rd; N.G. Spadburn, 4th; W.A.Crum,5th; J.F.Hensley, 6th.

1888 - 1889

J.T.Walker, sheriff; M.A. Powell, treasurer; R.B.Smith, assessor; W.L.Williams, surveyor; C.Reynolds, coroner and ranger; J. D. Burge, superintendent of education.

SUPERVISORS

J.F.Hensley, 1st; R.J.Raper, 2nd; L.B. Mitchell, 3rd; L.C. Meeks, 4th; Alex Dewberry, 5th.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

L.P.Harrison, S.E.McGlathery, 1st; J.W. Potts, W.S.Burchan, 2nd; E. Palmer, L.J.Burnett, 3rd; H.J.Faircloth, G.F. Job, 4th; E.J. Crumb, W.B. Calvery, 5th.

CONSTABLES

J.A. Tyson, 1st; W.M.Tucker, 2nd; J.A. Johnson, 3rd; G.L. Brewer, 4th; J. H. Rogers, 5th.

1890 - 1891

J.M.Cumby, chancery clerk; R.P.Barnhill, circuit clerk; J. P. Walker, sheriff; M.A.Powell, treasurer; F.L.Jones, assessor; J.W.McAnulty, surveyor; John Butler, coroner and ranger; J. R. Reynolds, superintendent of education.

SUPERVISORS

J.A.Tyson, 1st; R.J.Raper, 2nd; H.C.Powell, 3rd; S.H.Simmons, 4th; W.A.Derryberry, 5th.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

L.P.Harrison, H.H.Bolton, 1st; M. Timlick, W.S.Burcham, 2nd; L.J.Bennett, J.R. Bumpass, 3rd; G.S. Dillon, C.A.McKinnon, 4th; M. Nelson, Melvin Henry, 5th.

CONSTABLES

Tobe Surratt, W.T. Coke (special), 1st; B.E. Wallace, 2nd; Bob Walker, 3rd; E.T.Phillips, 4th; J.H.Rodgers, 5th.

1894 - 1895

Will F. Wallace, chancery clerk; W.T.McPeters, circuit clerk; W.B.Wilson, sheriff; R.B. Smith, treasurer; M.A. Powell, assessor; J.W.McAnulty, surveyor; J.O.Looney, superintendent of education; John Butler, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

J.A.Tyson, 1st; G.G.Reynolds, 2nd; D.W.Rogers, 3rd; W.W.Jobe, 4th; W.A. Derryberry, 5th.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

P.S.Glover, T.M.Ayers, 1st; C.S. Buchanan, J.W.Potts, 2nd; A.L.Hughes, W.V.Parker, 3rd; J.S.Dillon, J.L.McLean, 4th; W.V.S. Rogers, C.L.Archer, 5th.

CONSTABLES

P.Y.Andrews,1st; Ed Strickland, 2nd; W.C.Webb,3rd; George F. Anderson, 4th; W.L. Killum, 5th.

1896 - 1897

W.F.Wallace, chancery clerk; W.T. McPeters, circuit clerk; W.B.Wilson,sheriff; R.B. Smith, treasurer; M.A. Powell, assessor; J.O.Looney, superintendent of education.

SUPERVISORS

J.A. Tyson, 1st; G.G.Reynolds, 2nd; E.W.Rogers, 3rd; W.W. Jobe, 4th; W.A. Derryberry, 5th.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

P.S.Glover, W.T. Steen, 1st; E.S.Buchanan, J.W. Potts,2nd; A.L.Hughes, W.V.Parker, 3rd; J.S.Dillon, J.L.McLean, 4th; W.V.S. Rodgers, C.L. Archer, 5th.

CONSTABLES

J. W. Archer, 1st; Ed Strickland, 2nd; W.C. Webb, 4th; George F. Anderson, 4th; W.L. Killum, 5th.

1898 - 1899

W.T. McPeters, circuit clerk; W.F. Wallace, chancery clerk; W.A. Derryberry, sheriff; J.A. Price, coroner; J. A. Gray, treasurer; W.G. Nash, assessor; J.W. McAnulty, surveyor; H.A. Huff, superintendent of education.

SUPERVISORS

S.B. Martin, 1st; Willie Marlow, 2nd; L.G. Barnett, 3rd; W.W. Jobe, 4th; M.C. Mathis, 5th.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

W.A. Overton, J.A. Spears, W.T. Steen, 1st; J.W. Potts, J. M. Abler, 2nd; C.B.Curlee, Joe N. Bynum, 3rd; J.L.McLean, W.G.Hudson, 4th; W.T.Thrasher, L.W. Griffin, 5th.

CONSTABLES

C.O.Westbrook, 1st; Ed Strickland, 2nd; F.L.Lancaster, 3rd; Thomas Jobe, 4th; John Gurley, 5th.

1899 - 1901

W.T. McPeters, circuit clerk; W.F.Wallace, chancery clerk; W.A. Derryberry, sheriff; J.A. Price, coroner; J.A. Gray, treasurer; W.G.Nash, assessor; J.W.McAnulty, surveyor; H.A.Huff, superintendent of education.

SUPERVISORS

S.B. Martin, 1st; Willie Marlow, 2nd; L.C. Barnett, 3rd; W.W. Jobe, 4th; M.C. Mathis, 5th.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

P.S. Glover, J.A. Spear, W.T.Steen, 1st; J.W. Potts, J. M. Abler, 2nd; C.B.Curlee, Joseph N. Bynum, 3rd; J.L. McLean, W.G. Hudson, 4th; W.T.Thrasher, L.W.Griffin, 5th.

CONSTABLES

C.O. Westbrook, J.W.Archer, 1st; Richard Strickland, 2nd; J.A. Johnson, 3rd; Thomas Jobe, 4th; John Gurley, 5th.

1901 - 1903

W.C.Sweat, superintendent of education; Orlando Dickson, circuit clerk; W.F. Wallace, chancery clerk; J.R. Skillman, sheriff; J.A.Price, coroner; W.R. Boone, treasurer; T.M.Darnell, assessor; J.W.McAnulty, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

S.B.Martin, 1st; William Marlar, 2nd; N.E.Savage, 3rd; T.D.McCalla, 4th; J.H.Collins, 5th.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

R.Parker, O.A.Neighbors, R.L.Jones, 1st; John V. Romine, R.T. Burcham, 2nd; J.N.Bynum, J.A. Harper, 3rd; J.L. McLean, W.G.Hutson, 4th; W.V.S.Rogers, C.G.Burgess, 5th.

CONSTABLES

J.W. Archer, G. A.Paysinger, 1st; R.P.Strickland, 2nd; J. A. Johnson, 3rd; T.J. Jobe, 4th; John H. Gurley, 5th.

1905 - 1907

W.C. Sweat, superintendent of education; A.O. Dickson, circuit clerk; O.M. Hinton, chancery clerk; W.B. Wilson, sheriff; Joe J. Surratt, treasurer; Robert Romine, assessor; Henry T. Dilworth, surveyor; J.A. Price, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

T.F. Burnett, 1st; J.B.Romine, 2nd; Edgar Savage, 3rd; T.D. McCalla, 4th; M.C. Mathis, 5th.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

J.C. Tyson, W.T.Steen, R.L.Jones, 1st; S.P.Copeland, R. T. Burcham, 2nd; T.W.Rinehart, T.J.Taylor, 3rd; W.H. Calvery, J.S.Dillon, 4th; J.B.Berryman, I.N.Spencer, 5th.

CONSTABLES

D.R. Davis, Peter Smith, 1st; M.H.Seago, 2nd; M.W. Green, 3rd; M.K.Anderson, 4th; J.W. Mincy, 5th.

1909 - 1911

W.A. McCord, superintendent of education; Lee Gray, circuit clerk; O.M.Hinton, chancery clerk; W.T.McPeters, sheriff; J.A.Roten, treasurer; R.J.Romine, assessor; H. T. Dilworth, surveyor; J.A.Price, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

S.B. Martin, 1st; R.O. Harris, 2nd; John Edge, 3rd; Street Lawson, 4th; J.B. Coleman, 5th.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

J.C.Tyson, G.L. Smith, Charley Gurley, 1st; T.R.Burcham, W.B.Brice, 2nd; T.J.Taylor, Will Maricle, 3rd; J.D. Spence, W.G.Hudson, 4th; I.N.Spencer, J.S.Henderson, 5th.

CONSTABLES

D.R. Davis, J.M.Suitor, 1st; J.F. Haynie, 2nd; E.M. Cheeves, 3rd; M.K.Anderson, 4th; J.W. Mincy, 5th.

1913 - 1915

SUPERVISORS

S.B.Martin, 1st; J.B.Romine, 2nd; C.Y. Butram, 3rd; T. D. McCalla, 4th; J.B.Coleman, 5th.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

J.C. Tyson, Edd Meadows, Eugene Rogers, 1st; Eugene Babb, H. T. Coke, 2nd; Will Miracle, W.B. Burnett, 3rd; John Cook, Tom Jobe, 4th; J.S. Henderson, I.N.Spencer, 5th.

CONSTABLES

D.R.Davis, M.N. Nelms, 1st; J.F. Haynie, 2nd; Edd Cheeves, 3rd; J.W. Mincy, 4th; Willie Willhite, 5th.

1920 - 1923

Thomas H. Johnston, prosecuting attorney; Will Seago, superintendent of education; Henderson Pittman, circuit clerk; W.L. Madden, chancery clerk; Lee Gray, sheriff; J.A. Roten, treasurer; J.B.Wilson, assessor; Walter Mincy, surveyor; J.A. Price, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

S.B. Martin, 1st; Eugene Babb, 2nd; J.T. Rinehart, 3rd; T.F.Burnett, 4th; J.B.Tennyson, 5th.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

G.C.Garrett, E.D. Rogers, C.B.Gurley, 1st; L.H.Chase, R.T. Burcham, 2nd; W.B. Burnett, W.F. Marede, 3rd; T. J. Jobe, J.E. Cook, E.C. Sawyer, 4th; J.S. Henderson, I.N.Spencer, 5th.

CONSTABLES

D.R. Davis, 1st; T.E. Voyles, 2nd; E.M.Cheeves, 3rd; J.W. Mincy, 4th; John T. Follin, 5th.

1924 - 1927

Thomas H. Johnston, attorney; W.A. McCord, superintendent of education; J.H.Pittman, circuit clerk; W.L. Madden, chancery clerk; J.B.Coleman, sheriff; R.J. Romine, assessor; Mark Lamberth, surveyor; J.R. McPeters, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

S.B. Martin, 1st; Will Marlor, 2nd; J.T. Rinehart, 3rd; Charlie Jobe, 4th; J.B. Tennyson, 5th.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Amos Bradley, Jr., E.O. Price, 1st; Dwight Jones, W.L. Little, 2nd; W.F.Marede, W.B.Burnett, 3rd; Jesse Dalton, J.R.Bumpass, 4th; I.N. Spencer, H.C.Mills, 5th.

CONSTABLES

D.R.Davis, 1st; T.E.Voyles, 2nd; E.M. Cheeves, 3rd; Sanford Smith, 4th; J.K. Follin, 5th.

1928 - 1931

Thomas H. Johnston, attorney; Terry J. Dalton, superintendent of education; Ed K. McEachin, circuit clerk; W. L. Madden, chancery clerk; Cecil Meeks, sheriff; Mark Lamberth, assessor; Eugene Atkins, surveyor; J.R. McPeters, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

Amos Bradley, 1st; John Roy, 2nd; J.T.Rinehart, 3rd; Charlie Jobe, 4th; J.L.Crum, 5th.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

O.E. Price, E.D.Rogers, Lee Jones, 1st; D.W.Jones, L. A. Hendrix, 2nd; W.B.Burnett, W.F.Marecle, 3rd; J.S. Henderson, J.R.Bumpass, 4th; I.N.Spencer, T.R.Rushing, 5th.

CONSTABLES

J.M.Suitor, Henry E.Smith, 1st; J.M.Coln, 2nd; E.A.Nash, 3rd; John Mincy, 4th; Dutch Morgan, 5th.

1932 - 1935

J.B.Coleman, sheriff; W.L.Madden, chancery clerk; John T. Wilbanks, circuit clerk; Terry J. Dalton, superintendent of education; Mark Lamberth, assessor; G.C.Moreland, attorney; Willie Gant, surveyor; J.R.McPeters, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

Amos Bradley, 1st; Will Marler, 2nd; J.T.Rinehart, 3rd; T.M.Coleman, 4th; Walter Coleman, 5th.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

J.E.Gray, L.J.Green, 1st; C.V.Smith, Oran K. Gresham, 2nd; W.B.Burnett, I.R.Rorie, 3rd; J.R.Bumpass, W.F. Moore, 4th; J.E.Fiveash, T.R.Rushing, 5th.

CONSTABLES

L.C.Hughes, 1st; J.M.Coln, 2nd; E.A.Nash, 3rd; J.K. Follin, 4th; F.L.Mercer, 5th.

1936 - 1939

Hugh A. Hopper, attorney; Elmer Rhodes, superintendent of education; John T. Willbanks, circuit clerk; W.L. Madden, chancery clerk; Willard O. Potts, sheriff; J. O. White, assessor; J.C.Burcham, surveyor; J.R. McPeters, coroner; Marshall B.Elam, cotton weigher.

SUPERVISORS

T.C.Emmons,1st; John Roy, 2nd; J.R.Henderson, 3rd; T. M.Coleman, 4th; W.M.Coleman, 5th.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

J.E.Gray, 1st; M.O.Hardwick, 2nd;George W. Rinehart, 2nd; W.B.Burnett, I.R.Rorie, 3rd; J.S.Henderson, 4th; T.R. Rushing, Isaac Sargent, 5th.

CONSTABLES

S.E.Morgan, 1st; Hale DePoyster, 2nd; L.D.Richardson,3rd; Johnnie Jobe, 4th; D.D.Morgan, 5th. (1)

(1) Sec. of State Reports, State Library, Jackson, Miss.

HENRY CLAY MOORE, PHILANTHROPIST

Henry Clay Moore was born October 23, 1852, two and a half miles north of Michie, Tennessee, nine miles from Corinth. His parents were W. F. and Elizabeth Moore. In 1876 Mr. Moore left Corinth and went to Mexico where he became associated with a mining corporation. It was here that he met a friend and later went with him to South Africa, becoming engaged in the ivory trade. It is known that he amassed a fortune in the ivory trade, up until the memorable Jameson raid back in the 90's, when the administrator of Mashonaland Matabeland entered the Transvaal at the head of 600 men, armed with Maxim guns. Dr. L. S. Jameson first had been employed in the diamond fields with the late Cecil John Rhodes, world-famed diamond mine operator. Mr. Moore's acquaintanceship with the Kimberly diamond king ripened into friendship and it was said by men of authority that at one time the Corinth man was in full confidence of Rhodes, acting at times in the capacity of confidential advisor.

Mr. Moore was a man of extreme reticence. He was spoken of as the "silent man." To draw him out in conversation, reminiscently, one had to be a kindred spirit and if his adventures when he was engaged in the ivory trade off the coast of South Africa were put into print it would rival the story of Henry M. Stanly. Such a book was never printed as Mr. Moore never would tell the story. For one thing he acquired that secretive nature characteristic of those, who,like himself, have fallen under the spell, the charm, and the mystery of the tropics. To many of his friends and neighbors of a lifetime Henry C. Moore was an enigma and his adventures stranger than the tales of the Arabian Knight.

This wandering huntsman retained his own private museum in Corinth until the fire of December 28, 1925, when it was destroyed. It was established on the second floor of a business block which he owned. Here he had hundreds of stuffed birds ranging from the humming bird of the Amazon to the vampire of the Transvaal, and from the pelican of Columbia to the Bird of Paradise. Conspicious among the collection was the stuffed lion of Zambesi-Lobengula, named after the famous Kaffir Chieftain. The lion was captured by Mr. Moore and it ran unleashed with his pack of dogs until one day when Mr. Moore decided to return to this country from Africa. It was then that Lobengula flew into his first rage when forced into imprisonment in an iron cage. Mr. Moore presented the lion to the Smithsonian Institute and

for years Lobengula was a stellar attraction in the zoo in Washington, to the torment of his keepers.

Three years after the incarceration of Lobengula at Washington, Mr. Moore had occasion to visit the national capital. At the zoo the keepers told him that Lobengula was the most vicious animal in captivity. As the Corinth man drew near the lion's cage, he called out: "Lobengula" in a strange accent. The lion roared and strode up and down the cage until Mr. Moore drew near. Lobengula rolled over the floor in delight, and permitted the former owner to fondle him, even to the extent of putting his hand in the lion's mouth and tugging at his tawny mane. They had a regular frolic together -- this man and the lion. When the lion died of old age Mr. Moore obtained the body. It was stuffed and was the owner's most prized possession. A magnificant skin, that of a leopard slain when it was in the prime of animal physique, was also one of his prized possessions.

It may be said that Mr. Moore did not sell either wild animals or curios. He bestowed such gifts without renumeration, where he thought they would be most appreciated.

Mr. Moore also at one time maintained a zoo and park at Corinth and it was a wonderful collection, although confined to a few acres. The zoo situated two or three miles from Corinth was built around a ravine. Here roamed deer and other animals. His collection of fowls, however, apparently composed his chief pleasure. A wonderful flock of fowls, captured in the tropics, was found here. He had brought hundreds of quail from South America. The lake in the zoo was stocked with fish of many species. Buffalo, zebras, and other animals stalked about, tame as the average domestic animal. And these fowls and quadrupeds knew this kindly man and they flew and ran to him at his call and coming. Mr. Moore was a hunter of more than national renown. But he never was a slaughterer. He killed only for food and for scientific research. There was something lovable about this strange man of rare adventure. He owned a pair of Kentucky thoroughbreds that he drove to a buggy. He was the first man in Corinth to own an automobile when motor cars were placed on the market. It was said of him that upon his first motor trip to the country a team of mules attached to a wagon became frightened at the chug-chug of the car and ran away. The animals were injured, their owner thrown to the ground, and his vehicle wrecked; Mr. Moore disposed of his automobile the next day and never owned another.

Mr. Moore also maintained his library in conjunction with his private museum. He had an extensive library, composed mostly of volumes relating to travel, hunting, and mining in foreign countries.

In later years the park was discontinued and the animals and fowls given to other zoos. The museum was destroyed completely in the fire of 1925. The loss of both of these amusements was a blow to Corinth and Alcorn County as they could never be replaced.

Mr. Moore educated his niece Miss Bonitha Caffey, of Michie, Tennessee. She often traveled with him and was with him when he died in Chicago, Illinois, Saturday morning, July 26, 1930. He was buried in the Henry Cemetery, Corinth. (1)

An item appearing in the Corinth Herald of May 7, 1909, relative to Mr. Moore's travels is as follows:

"H. C. Moore, accompanied by his niece, Miss Bonitha Caffey, after almost a year of travel, principally in the Old World, returned to the city the first of the week to the very great delight of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. They visited the points of interest in Spain, Switzerland and a number of other countries of Europe and Asia besides touring the Holy Land from one end to the other.

"The Herald very much regrets its inability to see Mr. Moore and get for its readers some of the most interesting features of his long tour. Mr. Moore spends much of his time and has perhaps seen more of the world than any other man in Mississippi. He will doubtless devote his attention for some time at least, to beautifying his park as is his custom upon each return to Corinth. He has trained the people to expect something new with each return to Corinth, and he has never yet disappointed them." (2)

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(1) Mr. and Mrs. Robert Caffey, Corinth, Miss.
(2) Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., May 7, 1909.

POPULATION OF OLD TISHOMINGO COUNTY

The first census, taken in 1840, gives the county 6,681 inhabitants. As this census of Tishomingo County was taken four years after the organization of the county, it is reasonable to suppose that there were not over five thousand people in the county on February 15, 1836, the date the county was created. As the area of the county was 923,040 acres, or 1,286 square miles, to pro rate the land, even in 1840, would have allowed over 700 acres to every man, woman, and child in the county.

In 1850, the date of the second government census after the organization of the county, Tishomingo contained a population of 15,490, or an increase in the ten years of 8,809.

The third government census after the creation of Tishomingo County, in 1860, gives the "State of Tishomingo" a population of 24,149, or an increase in ten years of 8,659. From the same source it is found that the cotton crop of Tishomingo County for the season of 1859-60 amounted to 11,479 bales.

In 1870, the fourth government census after the county was established, gives to Old Tishomingo a population of 27,129, divided as follows: Alcorn, 7,663 whites and 2,768 Negroes; Prentiss, 7,594 whites and 1,754 Negroes; Tishomingo, 6,609 whites and 741 Negroes; or a total for the three counties of 21,866 whites and 5,263 Negroes. The territory originally embraced in Tishomingo County thus shows an increase in population for the past ten years of only 2,980. The number of bales of cotton produced in Tishomingo County for the season 1869-70 was 6,547. (1)

POPULATION OF ALCORN COUNTY
(1930)

TOTAL		23,653
	MALE	11,813
	FEMALE	11,840
WHITE (TOTAL)		19,523
	MALE	9,870
	FEMALE	9,653

(1) "History of Old Tishomingo County," Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.

NATIVE BORN WHITE (TOTAL		19,495
MALE	9,857	
FEMALE	9,638	
FOREIGN BORN (TOTAL)		28
MALE	13	
FEMALE	15	
NEGRO (TOTAL)		4,130
MALE	1,943	
FEMALE	2,187	(1)

NATIONALITIES

Chinese

A Chinese government student, Shao Yuan Hu, has been studying at Pickwick Dam. He is preparing to take back to China for his country's ills all that western civilization has to offer, so far as engineering is concerned.

He came to America to study methods of combating the flooding yellow and Yangtse rivers, and has found an object lesson at the T.V.A. dam, which is under construction at Pickwick Landing, Tennessee, about twenty miles from Corinth.

Shao Yuan Hu came to Pickwick because this dam, more completely than any other, embodies all the features of hydralic engineering. His government in China already had started efforts to control, by somewhat the same methods, the two big streams which every few years take more lives than are lost in the nation's almost incessant warfare.

The student-engineer, who came to this country in 1934 and obtained his master's degree from Cornell, is at work on his Ph.D. at the University of Iowa. He spent the summer in the engineering office at Pickwick, studying under the nation's best engineers on a project particularly suited to his purpose.

The Chinese are very thrifty and saving, and it requires very little to support them.

(1) U. S. Census, 1930.

They are truly a class by themselves, as they do not associate with any other nationality, and only on rare occasions do they attend any other than their own social gatherings.

Greeks

In the private life of the Greeks the most striking characteristic is their hospitality. They are sociable; to the Greek the best of life is with a group of friends at his table. His guests are always received with courtesy.

The "Splendid Cave," one of the most up-to-date cafes in Corinth, is owned by John Sideris, a Greek, and is operated by three of his Greek relatives, John Feugas, Nicholas Palezo, and Gustave Palezo. John Feugas has not yet learned the English language very well.

Sideis owns a cafe in Cleveland, one in Greenville, and one in Montgomery,Alabama, besides the one in Corinth.

Nicholas Palezo owns and operates a first-class fruit stand in Corinth.

Philippinos

In 1934 several Philippinos resided in Corinth. They came from Louisiana and Chicago, Illinois, and were working as stewards with the Harvest Moon Pullman Company on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Their run was from Corinth to Mobile, and they stayed in Corinth. Their names were Sherrio, Manvel, Lavario, and Sparro. Lavario married a Miss Potts, of Alcorn County.

These natives of the Philippines have been in the United States most of their lives, having come here when small children. They are men between twenty-five and thirty years of age, and were educated in America. They speak the English language most of the time, but take no part in the social life of the city.

Jews

There are, approximately, seventy-five Jews in Corinth. The only industry in which they are engaged is merchandising. The largest per cent of mercantile

stores in Corinth are owned and operated by Jews. Among them are Abe Rubel and Company, Sam Brackstone, H. Worris, Abram's Department Store, Glazier's Dry Good Store, Black and White, Kuhn's Ten Cent Store, Weiner and Rubel's Southside Store.

The firm of Abe Rubel and Company is the oldest, the largest, and the most prominent in Corinth. It was founded in 1858 by Abe Rubel, who was born in Germany and came to Corinth at the age of fourteen. He built a business that stands as a monument to his integrity and mercantile ability. No Mississippi merchant was more widely and favorably known than Abe Rubel during his lifetime. The store is now owned and operated by his sons. The firm of Abe Rubel and Company is very progressive, and in all movements for the improvement of the city the owners are in the forefront with their influence and financial assistance. They contribute liberally to all charitable organizations and have done their part toward making Corinth the progressive city it is today.

Another prominent merchant among the Jews in Corinth is Sam Brackstone, who has been in business here for many years. He has been a civic leader, having served as a member of the board of alderman of the City of Corinth, and is always ready and willing to lend his assistance for the betterment of the city in which he lives.

Ike Rubel, a brother of Abe Rubel, was born in Germany and is a retired merchant of Corinth.

H. Worris operates a ladies' ready-to-wear and millinery store and keeps it well stocked. He has been in business here for many years and is prominent in all civic movements.

The Jews, as a people, are very industrious and economical, which probably accounts, more than anything else, for their splendid success in business undertakings here and in all other parts of the United States.

Simon Rubel is a distinguished leader in Masonic circles being a 33rd degree Mason, and during 1935 served as grand master.

I. J. Scharff is another prominent Jew in Corinth. He is a 33rd degree Mason and holds a high office in the lodge.

NOMENCLATURE

History and romance are often clustered around a name. Historical names have their significance; Indian names hold a charm all their own; and family names, well-known in their respective sections of the county, recall memories of pioneer days, early achievements, and of the contributions made to the community life by the bearers.

In this history of Alcorn County nomenclature plays a prominent part. Rivers, creeks, and old towns bear Indian names or names of old settlers which are interesting and significant.

TISHOMINGO COUNTY was named for the leading chief of the Chickasaw Indians, Tishomingo, meaning Warrior Chief, and was one of the largest counties ever formed in the state of Mississippi. It included the present counties of Alcorn, Prentiss, and Tishomingo.

The first county seat of the old county was Cincinnati, named by the board of police for the large city of that name in the North. The name thus selected met with much opposition by the citizens of the little town and was later changed to JACINTO. This name is of Spanish origin and means hyacinth. The old town became a part of Alcorn County when Tishomingo was divided.

ALCORN COUNTY was named for J. L. Alcorn, a former governor of Mississippi.

CORINTH, the county seat, was first called Cross City on account of the two railroads intersecting here. Later the town was named Corinth, for the Grecian City spoken of in the Bible.

The town of KOSSUTH was named for the Hungarian statesman, Louis P. Kossuth, who visited this country in 1852, and was generally admired for his patriotic zeal. A statue for him now stands on Riverside Drive in New York City.

Some of the other old towns in Alcorn County were Farmington, Danville, Carrollville, Boneyard, Wenasoga, Hightown, Glendale, Eastport, Parmitchie, Kendrick, Biggersville, West Corinth. Many of these towns took

their names from old settlers.

KENDRICK, east of Corinth, was named for Dr. Carroll Kendrick.

BIGGERSVILLE, south of Corinth, was named for the Biggers family, prominent in business in that community.

EASTPORT received its name as being an old river town on the east bank of the Tennessee River, and was used as a boat landing.

DANVILLE, was a stagecoach stop.

PARMITCHIE, named for an Indian chief, was an old town on the road from Danville to Kossuth.

DEERLICK, a school and community, was so named because deer were salted there in the early days.

GIFT Consolidated School was named for J. E. Gift, who made a large donation to establish the school.

McGLATHERY school, four miles from Corinth, was named for the McGlathery family.

BIGGERSVILLE School was named for the Biggers family.

HATCHIE RIVER, which drains the western part of the state, bears an Indian name, meaning placid.

TUSCUMBIA RIVER, which runs diagonally through the county, was named for an Indian chief. The name means warrior or rain-maker.

Most of the creeks bear names of pioneer settlers - Brush, Hinkle, McElroy, Cane, Estes, Bridges, and Elam.

SEVEN-MILE-CREEK was so named because of its distance from Corinth, which is seven miles.

WAUKOMIS LAKE, a large artificial lake, bears an Indian name, meaning big liar.

LION HEAD SPRINGS received its name from an iron pot placed in the spring by Grant's soldier during the

War between the States. The pot had a lion's head at one edge through which the water ran.

Old Family Names

The following are among the unusual family names of the county and in most cases indicate the nationality of the bearer: Tschudi, Zumbrock, Bertheral, Benzie, Gerhart, Renardet, Gillenwaters, and Roebke.

Other family names emblazon the pages of the history of Alcorn County: many of the towns, creeks, schools, and churches are named for these pioneers, and only through these avenues are the names of some perpetuated, as their descendants are living elsewhere. Many family names of these sturdy pioneers in the county have been handed down for generations, and have been borne with credit and distinction by descendants.

Following are a few of the old family names: Rubel, Gift, Mitchell, Duncan, Dalton, Terry, Taylor, Curlee, Inge, Reynolds, Bynum, Burge, Young, Candler, Moore, Henry, Boone, Mask, Collier, Whitfield, Surratt, Beene, Liddon, Adams, Jobe, Dilworth, Dalton, Borroum, McCord, Hill, Babb, Skillman, and Looney. (1)

CORINTH'S $1,500,000 FIRE

On December 28, 1925, Corinth suffered a stunning blow when property estimated at a valuation of $1,500,000 was destroyed by a fire that started, supposedly, from an oil stove in the soft drink stand of Jimmie Westbrook, in the opera house block adjoining the Royal Grocery. Against this tremendous and heartrending loss, is to be credited insurance, approximated by the insurance people at $450,000.

There are different reports as to who first discovered the fire, but Luther Doyle, city fireman, was awakened by Howard Ajax, who was coming from his work at the railroad yards a few minutes after three o'clock. Mr. Doyle stated that had the fire plug at the corner of Foote and Filmore streets not been blocked by an automobile which had been standing there several days, causing a delay in making the connection, he could have held the fire within the building in which it originated. There were but few people on the streets at the time and it took several minutes to roll the automobile away from the plug.

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(1) Lillie Norvell, Corinth, Miss.

While this was being done the fire was spreading with great rapidity and in a few minutes the Royal Grocery was in flames. By this time it was seen that the strong wind from the north was fanning the flames into a furnace-heat and was driving them to other places. It was quickly seen that the block was doomed, and with it, possibly everything north of the Southern Railway, as the wind was driving the fire with a terrific speed.

A call for help was responded to by Jackson, Tennessee, and an engine sent by special train with four men to help. However, the fire was under control by the time the Tennessee firemen arrived. Mayor Lowe went to the railroad telegraph station and stayed there until he got a response from Jackson to the effect that help was coming.

Owing to the bitter cold and early morning hour, the crowd was slow gathering. Many not hearing the alarm were later awakened by the flare of the light from the burning buildings.

After being driven through the entire block, bounded north by Foote Street, east by Franklin, south by Waldron, and west by Filmore, flames leaped across Waldron Street from the Moore building and fired the roof of the Cumberland Telephone office. Embers carried by the driving gale went high in the air over an entire block and over the Rubel building and set fire to the boxes on the south side of the Rubel store. The flames from this soon broke the glass of the windows on the south side and was in the store gaining headway. The store was protected with an automatic sprinkler system and proved its worth. The fire melted the wax on the water pipes and the store was flooded with water on the south side, extinguishing a fire that, within itself, would have caused a tremendous loss.

With the explosions of the carbonated gas tank in Westbrook's drink stand, the flames were driven across Filmore Street and the postoffice and Mrs. McCullar's Millinery Store took fire; and from the millinery store, the new building being erected for the First National Bank, caught.

It was, perhaps, in the telephone building and the offices over Waits' Jewelry Store that the gamest fire-fighting ever seen in Corinth took place. The wind had

about ceased, and what little air was stirring by this time was shifting. At the alley between Waldron and Cruise streets, ladders were assembled and hose carried to the roof of these buildings. With scorching flames in front of them, and with ice frozen to their clothing from head to foot, those who were facing the battle stood and conquered. It was a determined effort to save the block and to prevent a spread across the alley into the buildings there, but it was successful, and the fire finally conquered after a battle that had been raging for almost four hours. (1)

The Daily Corinthian of January 1, 1926 has the following in praise of the heroic service rendered:

"Words fail when an attempt is made to pay tribute to the men who took the hazard to save their friends. Many of those who fought most valiantly had nothing to lose in the fire and nothing to gain in its suppression, save the satisfaction of having done a civic duty. They were loyal, they were true, they suffered without complaint and they conquered an unmerciful foe. They deserve the praise and esteem of all, the smallest to the greatest."

Following is a summary of those who suffered losses:

Beginning with the Corinth Bank and Trust Company, on Waldron street, and going back east. The records and moneys were in the vault, not to be opened until Wednesday morning or afternoon, following. The Corinth Bank and Trust Company lost its buildings and fixtures.

Charles A. Strickland, Gent's Furnishings and Clothing; Moore's Museum in the second story over Mr. Strickland, regarded as one of the most valuable collections in the United States outside of the Smithsonian Institute, building owned by Henry C. Moore; Corinth Drug Company, drugs, notions, school books and supplies; W. F. McCord, photographic studio; Waldron Barber Shop; Jacaw Lumber Company, lumber office; Gooch and Austin, cleaners and pressers; Byrnes and Sons, general line of hardware; E. T. McCullar, groceries; Wilson Drug Company, drugs, sundries and notions; Dr. J. R. Lanning, physician and surgeon, office in the second story over Wilson Drug Company; Ellege Lumber Company, office fixtures and supplies, with some records; the third story of this building was owned

(1) Luther Doyle, Corinth, Miss.

and occupied by the Masons, where was held the meetings and records kept of all the Masonic bodies of the city, together with the Eastern Star and the De Molay. All the records were lost with the exception of the membership lists of the different bodies and the minute book of the Blue Lodge. Possibly the most valuable Masonic history in the state was included in the records that were lost.

The building occupied by Wilson Drug Company which was destroyed, was owned by Miss Bonnie Caffey. Going north on Franklin Street from the Masonic building and across the alley, wwas the store of Joe Gray, a general stock of dry goods, shoes and ready-to-wear, which was a complete loss; also the lunch stand owned and operated by Clifford Hair. Other stores and offices destroyed were: Simmons Repair Shop, which was operated by Walter Simmons; the Williams building, with the fruit store of Mr. Chappell and the grocery store of H. N. Briley on the ground floor, and the offices of Dr. F. C. Williams, dentist; R. G. Kennedy, lumber dealer; and C. H. Churchwell, insurance, and Southland Reality Company, in the second story.

From the Williams building, on Foot Street, there was only one business entrance, that was to the Martin Grocery Company, wholesale grocers. This was one of the largest stores in the fire and carried a heavy stock of groceries. At the corner of Filmore and Foot streets was located the Royal Grocery, owned and operated by W. L. Ellis and H. M. Stone. Jimmie's Place, operated by Jimmie Westbrook, was adjoining the Royal Grocery, south on Filmore. Here is where the fire originated; G. and G. Electric Company and Mrs. Rather's Art Shop were in the same building with Jimmie's Place and Hugo Worris, millinery and ready-to-wear. In the third story the Ku Klux Klan had their lodge room and their paraphernalia was destroyed.

The Martin Grocery, Royal Grocery, Jimmie's Place, and Hugo Worris and the Ku Klux Klan were in the opera house building, which was owned by H. E. Ray.

Across the alley to the south was the rear end of the Corinth Bank and Trust Company building. Located there was the Droke Jewelry store. In the second story was the law office of W. D. Conn, together with a

valuable law library. The Cochran Lumber Company office was to the rear of Mr. Conn, while across the hall was the offices of Drs. Norwood and Gilbert, which was one of the best fitted offices with modern equipment in this section. From none of the foregoing places was anything saved. There was no opportunity to save even a record or some small article by the few who reached the scene before the entire block was a wreath of flames.

On the west side of Filmore Street the postoffice caught fire and the woodwork was destroyed, including all the lock boxes. The postal force however, saved all the mail and moved much of the equipment to safety. In this building was the local weather observers office, operated by H. E. Meeks. South of the postoffice was the building owned by Mrs. Julia Candler King and occupied by Mrs. G. W. McCullar, operating a millinery store, which was entirely destroyed. From the McCullar store the new First National Bank building woodwork took fire and the intense heat from across the street, where the Corinth Bank and Trust Company building was burning, caused the stone work to crackle and fall and much of it had to be replaced. On Waldron Street, James Pryor, operating a ladies' ready-to-wear and millinery store, suffered a severe loss. His store was under the Cumberland Telephone office, which was destroyed. The fire came through the flooring from this office and did much damage to the store. E. F. Waits Jewelry Store was damaged from fire and water, but much of the stock was removed. Mrs. Rather's beauty parlor was in the second story of the Pryor building and a heavy loss was sustained by Mrs. Rather. Dr. Crit Caldwell had offices over the Waits Jewelry Store. This was destroyed, but the southern course of the fire was stopped with the destruction of that office.

Injuries were slight to the First National Bank building and to the dental office of Dr. L. B. Price, immediately over the bank. McPeters Furniture and Undertaking Company sustained slight losses from smoke and water. C. S. Graham and Sons, R. L. Jones, Five and Ten Cent Store, McAmis Hardware, and Sam Braxton, on the south side of Waldron, sustained smoke and water damage. (1)

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(1) Luther Doyle, Corinth, Miss.
The Daily Corinthian, Corinth, Miss., Jan. 1, 1926.

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McEachen, E. J.
(secretary, Chamber of Commerce) — Corinth, Miss.
Norvell, Lillie
(Historian,Historical Research Project) — Corinth, Miss.
Rigby, R. H. (county agent) — Corinth, Miss.
Rhodes, J. E.
(county superintendent of Education) — Corinth, Miss.
White, J. O. (tax assessor) — Corinth, Miss.
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A HUNDRED YEARS

with

OLD TISHOMINGO PHYSICIANS

1836-1936

As Alcorn, Tishomingo and Prentiss counties were formed from Old Tishomingo County, the lists of these pioneer physicians are given in the respective county in which they labored. Tishomingo and Prentiss counties are given in the following pages and see Chapter XX, Health, for Alcorn physicians.

Doctors of Tishomingo County

(Maude Hodge, Historian, Tishomingo County)

In an old edition of the Corinth Herald, is found the history of the physicians of Tishomingo County effecting an organization:

"Agreeable to a call, the physicians of Tishomingo County met in Jacinto on Monday, July 2, 1860, for the purpose of organizing a society for the advancement of knowledge upon all subjects connected with the healing art; the elevation of the character and the protection of the proper rights and interests of those engaged in the practice of medicine, and the study of the means calculated to render the medical profession most useful to the public and subservient to the great interests of humanity. Dr. J. M. Taylor, of Rienzi, was called to the chair, and Dr. Joseph Stout, of Corinth, appointed secretary. The chairman having explained the objects of the meeting, on motion of Dr. Long, of Carrollville, a committee was appointed, consisting of Drs. Long, Walker and Taylor, to prepare business for the action of the convention. The committee reported a constitution and by-laws, which were read by sections and adopted. Whereupon the members proceeded to subscribe to the constitution and by-laws, and solemnly declare their intention, so long as they remained members of the society, to comply with its laws and regulations, and to use their best endeavors to promote its objects. The convention then, on motion, resolved itself into the 'Tishomingo County Medical Society,' and proceeded to the election of officers for the next year as follows:

President - Dr. J. M. Taylor, of Rienzi.
Vice President - Dr. J. S. Long, of Carrollville, and Dr. Joseph Stout, of Corinth.
Recording Secretary - Dr. J. M. Bynum of Rienzi.
Treasurer - Dr. R. S. Hodges, of Cartersville.
Censors - Drs. R. S. Hodges, of Cartersville; J. Anderson of Corinth; W. B. Williams, of Carrollville; John Gordon, of Danville; S. A. Walker, of Jacinto.

"On motion of Dr. Gordon it was resolved that all students in the offices of members of the society, be

entitled to sit in the meetings, upon the recommendation of members, but not be entitled to vote. The petitions of Drs. J. H. P. Stephenson of Blackland, R. E. Burton of Carrollville; B. D. Hodges of Iuka, George Inge, T. Q. Martin, A. H. Young and Benjamin Shields of Corinth, who were unavoidably detained from being present, were presented at their request and referred to the censors, who reported favorably on them, and a ballot being had they were elected to membership." (1)

Dr. Chas. Rhyan

Dr. Chas. Rhyan, one of Tishomingo's earliest doctors, lived in that part of old Tishomingo that became Prentiss County; attended medical college at Memphis, Tennessee; and lived at East Prentiss until he died in 1900 (see Dr. Charles Ryan, Doctors of Prentiss County,). (2)

Dr. Robert S. Hodges

Robert S. Hodges, M. D., was born in Smith County, Tennessee, July, 1830, being the youngest of a family of six children. His parents, Robert and Elizabeth (Turner) Hodges, were natives of North Carolina, and moved to Tennessee, where they were reared and married. The father of Dr. Hodges was married first to Susanah Turner - sister of his second wife - by whom two of his children were born.

In December, 1838, Robert Hodges, Sr. and his family moved with their stock from Tennessee to Tishomingo County. On the road the family camped near Franklin one night, and the notorious outlaw and horse thief, John A. Murrell, and his band, stole from him six head of horses, leaving him only two horses with which to continue his journey. They finally arrived safely with their personal effects, but he was obliged to return to Tennessee for horses with which to make a crop the following year; and it is worthy of note that that crop was the first made in the county. Mr. Hodges was one of the pioneers here and was obliged to go fifteen miles for men to help raise his house. He purchased two sections of land and soon opened up quite a plantation. Being a practical, energetic business man, he accumulated considerable property, owning just previous to the War between the States, besides the land, about thirty slaves. During the latter part of his life he was a local Methodist preacher, and did ministerial work in different parts of the county.

(1) Corinth Herald, Dec. 15, 1903 (Corinth, Miss.)
(2) Dr. A. E. Bostick, Iuka, Miss.

In the early part of the war, Dr. Hodges's father was arrested by the Federal troops and taken to Alton Prison, where he died on the first day of November, 1862. His mother died in 1864 at her home in Tishomingo County.

Dr. Hodges was educated at La Grange, Alabama, graduating in 1862. He remained in the college as a rector of the grammar school for twelve months, and in 1863 began the study of medicine in the office of his uncle, Dr. B. D. Hodges, near the old homestead in Tishomingo County, with whom he remained about two years. Graduating from the Louisville University in 1865, he began the practice of his profession at his old home, where he continued for more than thirty-six years. He was an honorable, high-minded citizen, a good and charitable neighbor, and a skillful and successful physician.

Miss Louisa A. Southall, of Allsboro, Alabama, became the wife of Dr. Hodges in 1853. They had a family of three sons and one daughter, of which one is Walter A. Hodges, who is a practicing physician in Iuka, Mississippi. Dr. Hodges was always quite extensively interested in planting, devoting such time to it as was not consumed in the practice of his profession. In the latter part of the 19th century, he was the owner of 1400 acres of land, of which about two hundred acres were improved. He was a member of the Methodist church and, after 1876, was a member of the Masonic fraternity. As a public-spirited man, with broad and liberal views, his aid to the community in which he lived was neither stinted nor infrequent. (1)

Dr. John F. Booth

Dr. J. P. Booth, born in Cranville County, North Carolina, in 1818, was the son of Harper Booth, a veteran in the Revolutionary War, whose ancestors emigrated from England.

Dr. Booth was deprived of educational advantages, but every leisure moment was devoted to his studies. In 1843, he began the study of medicine in Alabama under the direction of his borther, Dr. G. W. Booth. After attending lectures at Louisville, Kentucky, he graduated in 1848 and immediately began practicing in Tishomingo County at a place called Carrollville, which is extinct. It was pioneer work; the journeys he made to see his patients were

(1) Goodspeed's Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. I, pp. 937, 938.

long and tedious, as his practice extended over a territory of twenty square miles.

In 1849, Dr. Booth married Miss Nancy J. Smith, a daughter of Stephen Smith, of Maury County Tennessee. She died in 1858, leaving one child - George Washington - who became a merchant in Guntown, Mississippi. Mrs. Booth was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a devoted Christian, a good mother, and a faithful wife. In 1868, Dr. Booth married Mrs. Emily D. Birge, a daughter of Larking Gambrell. By her first marriage she had had one daughter, who died at the age of three years; by her second, with Dr. Booth, five children were born - Jennie, wife of Robert Epting; and Hattie Harper, John Fletcher, Bernard Hess, and Emily Alice.

During the war Dr. Booth organized a company and saw some active service. Owing to disability, he was discharged, but served as surgeon to the home guards. Following the war, he gave his attention to the mercantile trade until the last years of his life, when he let the responsibility rest upon the younger shoulders of his son, George W. He owned about twenty-five hundred acres of land in Lee County, having one thousand acres under cultivation.

Politically, Dr. Booth affliated with the Democratic party, although he took little action in its movements. He was a member of the Masonic order, and he and his wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a steward for a number of years. (1)

Dr. J. M. Taylor

Dr. J. M. Taylor was the youngest of thirteen children born to John Taylor. He came to Mississippi in 1839 with his father, who settled in the vicinity of old Danville, now in Alcorn (see Dr. J. M. Taylor, Doctors of Alcorn County), then in Tishomingo, and attained his majority on the home farm, and his education at home. Being possessed of a strong will and a determination, he applied himself diligently to his studies when he could find time and, with the assistance of his father, made quite a thorough study of astronomy, philosophy, etc. After taking a course in Greek and Latin, he studied medicine, reading under an elder brother, Dr. W. A. Taylor. He attended his first course of lectures in 1848-1849 at Louisville, Kentucky. His first practice in his profession was at Jacinto, Mississippi. After obtaining some

(1) Goodspeed's Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, pp. 403-404.

money, he entered Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he graduated with an M. D. Degree. Soon afterwards he located at West Point, Georgia, where he engaged in the drug business for some time. Soon giving up this work, he went to Griffin, Georgia, where he married, the 8th of October, 1851, Miss Mary E. Col. A short time after the celebration of their marriage, they came to Jacinto, Mississippi, where he resumed his former practice until later, when he moved to Rienzi, and successfully practiced his profession there until the war opened. While serving in the war as a volunteer surgeon, he was captured and taken to Mound City Hospital, where he stayed a short while, was removed to St. Louis, and later to several other places. He stated that his treatment by the federal officers was very good. In 1870, having sold his property, he moved to Corinth, where he built up an extensive practice. The operations of lithotomy, tracheotomy, hemitomy, resection of bones, cataract, excision of tumors, etc., were performed several times by him, along with a great many operations in plastic surgery. His office, where he had a very large and valuable medical literary library, was the starting point for several young men comming to him from different states, who have become ornaments to the profession.

The wife of Dr. Taylor died after the war, having borne him eight children: Four died in infancy; another, Andrew B., died at the age of nineteen years; Robert M. became a druggist; Charles M., a practicing physician of Kossuth; the other, Mary M., was a girl. Three other children were born to his second marriage with Miss Sallie Murry, a cousin of his first wife.

The doctor and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was one of the founders of the state medical association, and was a member of the Masonic fraternity. (1)

Dr. William A. Taylor

Dr. William A. Taylor, son of John Taylor, was born in Georgia, but was principally reared in Mississippi. After receiving a practical education in common school books of Tishomingo County, he began the study of medicine, preparing himself for his profession at home under his father. He taught in Jackson, Tennessee, for a time in order to obtain means with which to continue his medical studies. Attending lectures in the University of Louisville,

(1) Goodspeed's Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, pp. 882-883.

Kentucky, he graduated as a doctor of medicine, after which he returned to his home in Mississippi and practiced his profession for the following fourteen years at Danville and Jacinto, later becoming an active medical practitioner of Booneville.

On the 6th of June, 1849, Dr. Taylor married Miss Hannah P. McCrary, a native of Tennessee. They had two children: One died young; the other, Marcus E., was a surgeon in the United States Army. Later in life, Dr. Taylor entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, where he graduated in 1875.

Mrs. Taylor was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Dr. Taylor was a member of Lodge No. 305, Free and Accepted Masons of Booneville; of the Mississippi State Medical Association; and of the American Medical Association. Prior to the war he was a Whig, but became a Democrat afterwards. He was appointed a commissioner of the state lunatic asylum while B. G. Humphrey was governor, and was a particular friend of Governor Stone. (1)

Dr. J. S. Davis

James Shelton Davis, third son and fourth child of James R. Davis, and Eleanor Tinsely Davis, was born in Madison County, Alabama, March 24, 1819. When quite young he removed, with his parents, to Limestone County, where he received a common English education and a slight acquaintance with the Latin language. In 1837 he removed to Athens, Alabama, where he did business in the mercantile house of J. H. and R. Hine. He married July 21, 1838, Nancy E. Tanner, daughter of Samuel Tanner, of that place. In 1839 he attended a course of medical lectures at Louisville, Kentucky, returning home the following spring to engage in the practice of medicine. In 1845, he removed to Marshall County, Mississippi practicing there until 1852, when he moved to Salem, Tippah County. Two years later, 1854, he graduated in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. In 1860, he was elected to the Secession Convention at Jackson, and served in that body, voting for the ordinance of secession, the proudest act of his life. After the convention, he moved to Iuka; but he was connected with the war that followed secession. At the Commencement of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, in 1871, the ad evndum gradum was conferred upon him. In 1872 he was one of the Democratic electors for president from the state of Mississippi on the O'Connor ticket. He died at Iuka, November 22, 1879. (2)

(1) Goodspeed's Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, pp. 82, 88.
(2) Ibid., p. 272.

Dr. L. A. Hill

Dr. L. A. Hill (already discussed under Alcorn County as one of its honored) was born in South Carolina. His parents were Scotch-Irish. He married Barbara Whisenant, and to them were born twelve children - six boys and six girls - of whom all are still living, the youngest being fifty years old. One son, Dr. J. R. Hill, of Corinth, Mississippi, is a medical doctor; another son, Dr. R. R. Hill, of Iuka, is a dentist. Three nephews are doctors; and one niece, Sara Ellen Hill, is a dentist.

Dr. L. A. Hill attended medical college at Nashville, Tennessee, about 1850, and received a diploma. He had practiced medicine five years before the beginning of the War between the States, which exempted him from the war.

When Dr. Hill moved from Carolina he settled in the New Hope Community, in old Tishomingo County, later moving to Hinkle Creek, where he lived until his death at the age of eighty-four years. He was a great church worker and an elder in the Presbyterian church. (1)

Dr. T. G. Paden

T. G. Paden, M. D., was born in Fayette County, Tennessee, August 25, 1844, the youngest in a family of five children belonging to Alexander and Sarah (McCauley) Paden. The father was a native of Greenville District, and the mother of Chester District, South Carolina. They grew up and were married in the Palmetto state, and removed thence to Tennessee, where Mr. Paden bought land in Fayette County and settled there, engaging in planting. After four years residence there, he removed to Tishomingo County and located at old Castle Garden, now known as Burnt Mills, where he built a grist mill and a sawmill, running them in connection with his planting enterprise. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church, and died in this county - Mr. Paden in 1870, in his sixty-fifth year, and Mrs. Paden in 1873.

At the age of sixteen years, T. G. Paden enlisted in a company of the 32nd Mississippi Infantry, under the command of Col. M. P. Lowrey, which was included in the department of the army of Tennessee. He was in the battles of

(1) Dr. R. R. Hill, Iuka, Miss., Sept. 21, 1936.

Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Franklin, Bentonville, and numerous engagements of minor importance. At the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, every member of his company was killed except two, and he was one of the survivors. He was never wounded nor taken prisoner. At the end of the struggle he was paroled after the surrender, the company being disbanded at Greensboro, N. C. Returning to Tishomingo County, he engaged in farming, and took up the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John Gordon at Rienzi, Mississippi, in the year of 1868, with whom he remained for four years, meanwhile, in the winter of 1869-1870, taking a course of lectures at Louisville Medical College, Kentucky. In 1872 he located on the old homestead at Burnt Mills, where he was afterwards engaged successfully in the practice of his profession. The doctor married Eusebia Thompson in 1873. Her father was a native of Alabama; and her mother, of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Paden have had four children, three sons and one daughter - Ward, Sallie, Charles, and John.

The doctor had a lucrative practice, and the reputation of being a physician of skill and learning and was regarded as an honorable practitioner. He and his estimable wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and their home was ever open to the true Southern Hospitality. (1)

Dr. A. J. Nabers

Dr. A. J. Nabers was born at Pleasant Ridge, Mississippi, in 1860. His father and mother, Wiley and Armada Nabers, were leading charactors in this community. A. J. finished at State Teachers' College, Alabama. He received his degree at the medical college at Louisville, Kentucky, and served his internship at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, New York, receiving a diploma on eye, nose, and throat doctoring at the same place. All the lectures on the new discoveries in medicine were attended by him, and he made a special trip to New York City to attend the lecture and first demonstration on the X-ray. He became a specialist in 1896, and Bayome, New Jersey, Corinth, Mississippi, San Antonio, Texas, Iuka, Mississippi, and Little Rock, Arkansas, are the cities of his practice, He died at Little Rock in 1903.

Dr. Nabors married Miss Nora Krouse, to whom one child was born. (2)

(1) Goodspeed's Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, pp. 548-549.
(2) Mrs. Alice Howard, Iuka, Miss.

Dr. Ellis

Dr. Ellis, a very old and widely-known physician of old Tishomingo County, came to Iuka from Baldwyn, Mississippi, and practiced over Tishomingo County for only a short time. While in Iuka he met and married Mrs. Johnston, who was here for her health. Later, the couple moved to Riverton, Alabama. (1)

Dr. Jasper Wright

Dr. Jasper Wright was born in South Alabama, but moved to Dennis, Mississippi, and practiced medicine in old Tishomingo County. His son, Tom Wright, was druggist at Corinth, Mississippi.

Dr. Wright's office was at his home. Owing to ill health, he lost his speech, but recovered sufficiently to practice two years more. He died at the age of sixty years while living at Farmington, Mississippi. (2)

Dr. W. A. Tankersly

Dr. Tankersly, of Highland, Mississippi is among the prominent physicians of old Tishomingo County, He attended the Euclid Academy and also received a medical degree from Botonic Medical College, Memphis, Tennessee, being licensed to practice in 1882.

Dr. Tankersly was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. He married Miss Reid and, in later years, moved to Texas, where he died. (3)

Dr. Levi Epps

Dr. Epps was born at Dennis, Tishomingo County, about 1868, where he is still living. He is married and has three children. Since attending Memphis Medical College, he has been practicing medicine. He is a Methodist by belief. (4)

Dr. Wilhoyt

Dr. Wilhoyt practiced at Jacinto, Mississippi.

(1) Mrs. Anna Lou Reed, Iuka, Miss.
(2) W. M. Barnett, Iuka, Miss.
(3) A. C. Gardner, Tishomingo, Miss.
(4) Dr. A. E. Bostick, Iuka, Miss.

Dr. B. W. Warren

Dr. Bony Warren was born at Marietta, Prentiss County. After his medical course, he practiced at Marietta for forty years, and often rode forty miles to attend a case. (1)

Dr. Loami Harris

Dr. Harris was born at Mantachie, Itawamba County, Mississippi, in 1838. After finishing grammar school in Itawamba County, he studied medicine at the Memphis Medical College. He began his medical practice at Mantachie, where he remained for a number of years. Moving from there to Golden, he practiced until he died in 1924 at the age of eighty-six years.

Dr. Harris was married twice. His first wife bore him four children; his second wife, who still lives at Golden, did not have any children.

Dr. Harris was a good general doctor, and was a member of the Masonic lodge and of the Methodist church. (2)

Dr. Miles Alexander Simmons

Among old Tishomingo County's physicians, we find the name of Dr. Miles Alexander Simmons (son of A. Q. Simmons), who was born in 1820 in Date County, Georgia, living there for several years, beginning the practice of medicine there while at his father's, and later moving to Snowhill, Walker County, Georgia. He married Miss Elizabeth Revel, of Collinsville, Tennessee, and came to Mississippi in 1842. They lived at Jacinto for some time. One son, C. F. Simmons, studied medicine.

Dr. Simmons was first a member of the Methodist church, but later moved his membership to the Baptist church. While in Iuka his office was located where the Iuka Baptist church now stands. He practiced medicine but very little; instead, he manufactured liver regulator in liquid form and put it in five-gallon kegs, which were hauled in a buggy through the country and retailed by Dr. Simmons and Ennis Simmons in quantities to suit the purchaser.

In 1878, he moved and established himself in St. Louis,

(1) Dr. A. E. Bostick, Iuka, Miss.
(2) Ibid.

Missouri; in 1879 he sold out and returned to Iuka, making his home here for twenty years. He died February, 1901, at the age of eighty years and his remains were laid to rest in Oak Grove Cemetery in North Iuka. His wife died one year later. (1)

Dr. H. L. Tynes

H. L. Tynes, M. D., son of Robert F. and Eliza Ann (Berry) Tynes, natives of Virginia and Georgia, respectively, was born in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, February 20, 1850. He was one of a family of twelve children - seven sons and five daughters - of whom, six sons and two daughters lived to maturity. His mother died in 1874 in Itawamba County; his father died in the same county in 1888.

Dr. Tynes began life for himself at the age of eighteen as a clerk in Brownville, Mississippi, a connection which he continued for four years. At the end of that period he became a drug clerk in the same town, in the employ of South and Brown, where he remained for the next two years, reading medicine in the meanwhile. In 1874 he went to Mobile, Alabama, where he took a course in the Alabama Medical University. Returning home, he soon aftewards located in Union County, where he practiced his profession with considerable success until 1877, then returned to Mobile to graduate in the spring of that year with the degree of doctor of medicine. He again practiced in Union County and located near Bay Springs, building up an extensive practice and establishing a reputation of being one of the most successful physicians in the county. To his marriage, in 1872, with Mattie A. Rogers, were born nine children - Carrie L., Myrtle V., Roxie H., Humbert A., Robert R., Lucien Q., C. L., Clara Ann, Henry L., and James S.

Dr. Tynes was for six years postmaster of Tynes Postoffice, which was named in his honor. He was always a liberal contributor to schools, churches, and all laudable enterprises, and was regarded as a useful and helpful citizen. (2)

Dr. B. F. Liddon

Though Alcorn County claims Dr. Benjamin Franklin

(1) Ennis Simmons, Iuka, Miss.
(2) Goodspeed's Bibliographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, pp. 936-937.

Liddon as one of its honored (see Doctors of Alcorn County) citizens, he was one of the first physicians of old Tishomingo County, who for over thirty years successfully practiced his profession throughout that county. He was a man of rugged constitution and untiring energy, and a call to attend the bedside of a fellow mortal was always respondent with alacrity, with no difference to what time of the day or night he was summoned, or how great the distance. Looking back from this day of advanced therapeutics, it is wonderful to contemplate the universal success attending the practice of Dr. Liddon. A failure to assist nature in restoring to health a patient was a rare exception. This success, coupled with his personal popularity, kept him constantly on the move throughout the succeeding years. Dr. Liddon was also a preacher of considerable note and universal power, and carried the message of the Lowly Nazarene into all the country. By continued labor and fruitful habits, Dr. Liddon accumulated considerable property and was in easy circumstances during the latter part of his life, although his fortune was partly swept away by the War between the States.

Dr. Liddon was born near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on February 25, 1802. He attended the schools of his section until he became a young man; then, joining the Methodist Episcopal church, he studied the ministry. He was attached to the Memphis Conference in 1821 and, for several years, was circuit rider within the jurisdiction of that conference. On July 14, 1826, he married Miss Mary A. Merrill, who was born June, 1809; and shortly thereafter he began to study medicine. After attending college in Philadelphia for a time, he entered the Louisville, Kentucky, Medical College where he graduated. In 1836, after practicing medicine for a year in Tennessee, he removed to Tishomingo County, Mississippi, settling near Farmington, where he remained a short time, going thence to one mile south of Old Danville. He continued to preach in the county until a short time before his death, and was ever regarded as an acceptable and worthy citizen. His death occurred June 11, 1871; the death of Mrs. Liddon, March 30, 1892.

Eight children were born to Dr. Liddon and wife, only two of whom are now (1937) living - J. O. Liddon, president of the Citizen's Saving Bank of Corinth,

Mississippi, and W. A. Liddon, a prosperous planter residing in Shelby County, Tennessee, some fifteen miles from Memphis. (1)

Dr. Vince S. Stamphill

Dr. Vince S. Stamphill was born in Alabama about 1850, and came to Mississippi in 1873. That same year he married Miss Sarah Byram, who born him eigh children - John, Tom, Hosy, Tisie, Anna, Emma, Minnie, and Sallie. He began his practice about 1875, but nothing is known about the extent of his education. In 1920 he moved from Tishomingo County and in 1932 he died in Florida. Most of his family live in Tishomingo County.

Dr. Mid M. Davis

Dr. Mid M. Davis, son of Ransome Davis, was born near Birmingham, Alabama, in 1831, but moved to Mississippi in 1850. He married Miss Maultely in Lauderdale County, Alabama, but the date of his marriage is not known. To this union were born the following children: Lucy (Phillips), Nancy (never married), Lafayett Ransome, Napoleon S., Rebeca (Mitchell), Mary Ann (died).

In 1860 Dr. Davis had Dr. Wright as his preceptor in the study of medicine. He began practice near old Hillside Postoffice. He practiced during the War between the States and for about forty years afterwards, retiring about nineteen years before his death at Golden, Mississippi, in 1919.

Dr. N. B. Warren

Dr. N. B. Warren was born in Alabama on the 10th of April, 1834, and was next to the youngest of twelve children born to John S. Warren, a native of Kentucky, and Sarah (Robinson) Warren, a native of South Carolina. The father, John S., was married twice, the first time in Kentucky to a Miss Gentry, who had borne him seven children, thus making him the father of nineteen children in all. He was one of the pioneer settlers who engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising.

Beginning work for himself at fifteen years of age, Dr. Warren became engaged with the firm of Rhynic Brothers of Fulton, Mississippi, to peddle dry goods and notions.

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(1) "History of old Tishomingo County," Corinth Herald Corinth, Miss., Dec. 3, 1903.

He afterwards taught school and went to school at intervals until he had acquired a fair English education. His education was obtained mainly at the Euclid Academy in Tishomingo County. In the fall of 1854 he began reading medicine; in 1855 he entered the office of Dr. Choate in Tishomingo County, with whom he remained one year; in 1856 he entered the Louisville Medical University, took only one course, then returned home to begin practice near Fulton. The following year he went back, took another course, and again returned to his practice, locating in the same county. He was exempt from service in the army on account of being a cripple; he remained at home and kept up his practice, being the only physician for many miles around. The doctor was never married, but had two adopted sons, whom he reared from infancy.

Dr. Warren was one of the directors of Oakland Normal Institute; he was a large landowner, having nearly twenty thousand acres embracing several farms in Itwamba, Tishomingo, and Prentiss counties; he was engaged in the drug business at Iuka for one year, and also engaged in the same business at Fulton for two years. He was acknowledged by the medical profession as a physician of ability and prominence. Besides being a member of the Masonic fraternity, he was an able supporter of schools, churches, etc. (1)

Dr. John Powell

Dr. Powell was born near Nashville, Tennessee, and lived there until he had finished high school. On March 1, 1857, he graduated from the medical college of Tennessee in Memphis. He was a veteran of the Mexican War and of the War between the States. He began practicing medicine in Dardnell Springs, Arkansas, and married a young lady in Dell County, where he practiced until 1861. At the outbreak of the War between the States, he served as commissioner under General Pillow. His home was burned at Dardnell by the Northern Army. After the war, Dr. Powell moved to Hope, Arkansas; but in 1866, he moved to Iuka, Mississippi. After practicing twenty-five years in Iuka, he moved to Birmingham, Alabama, and soon retired. His death occurred in 1889. None of his children took up his profession, much to his disappointment. (2)

Dr. Samuel H. Freas

The Gas Bag, a bimonthly magazine issued by the

(1) Goodspeed's Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, pp. 987-988.

(2) Miss Mabelle Williams, Iuka, Miss.
Miss Julia Powell

educational department of the Civilian Conservation Corps at Tishomingo, Mississippi, gives the life history of Dr. S. H. Freas, one of a number of Tishomingo County's modern doctors:

"First Lieutenant Samuel H. Freas was born at Lascassas, Tennessee, August 6, 1905. He lived on a farm until he was seven years of age, and at this same age he entered grammar school.

"While in the eighth and ninth grades he was in a military school. During his high school career he took part in high school athletics and other high school activities.

"His first year after finishing high school was spent in teaching in a Southern Alabama Reformatory. During the next two years he took pre-med work at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. After this, he completed his medical work at Memphis. This was followed by one year of interneship in Colorado, and two years in Memphis. After one year in the private practice of medicine, he began work in the C. C. C. He has been in his present work for twenty-one months and has seen duty at Weogufka, Moulton, Haleyville, and Huntsville, Alabama. From the last named station he was transferred to Tishomingo, April 5, 1936.

"We are very fortunate in having Lieutenant Freas as our medical officer. We all think he is a good doctor and like him." (1)

Dr. Freas left the C. C. C. company August 19, 1936.

Dr. A. E. Bostick

Dr. A. E. Bostick was born October 19, 1870, in Goldmine, Marion County, Alabama. His father was English, and his mother was Dutch-Irish. To his union with Miss Mary Curley in 1894, three children have been born: one daughter, located in Washington, D. C.; one daughter, in Mississippi; and one son, T. E. Bostick, who has had one year in medical college.

Dr. Bostick has a B. S. Degree, and attended medical

(1) The Gas Bag, Educational Department, C. C. C., Tishomingo, Miss.

college at Memphis. In May, 1907, he received license to practice medicine, and has practiced in Tishomingo County twenty-nine years - twenty-three years at Golden, and the past six years at Iuka, where he now makes his home. He is leading the state in obstetrics; his office is over Jourdan's Drug Store at Iuka; and the office equipment is average. The area of his practice is throughout Tishomingo, Prentiss, and Itawamba counties, with quite a bit in Tennessee and Alabama. He is a member of the Methodist church. (1)

Dr. Leroy B. Brackstone

Dr. Leroy B. Brackstone, a prominent and efficient physician of Tishomingo County, was born April 14, 1909, at Corinth, Alcorn County, the son of Sam Brackstone, who was a merchant at Corinth. After graduating at Corinth High School, he attended Vanderbilt University, 1927-1930, and University of Tennessee, 1932-1934, receiving license to practice medicine in Mississippi and Tennessee in 1934. For two years he has practiced in Tishomingo County over a radius of fifteen miles. His office is located in the bank building, and he has equipment consisting of general electric X-ray, chemical and microscopical laboratory, electrical sterilizer and cautery, electrical refrigerator, and a library. (2)

Dr. T. P. Haney

Dr. Taswell Pitman Haney, born at Prospect, Tennessee, January 8, 1868, was the son of Ira Thomas Haney and Roda (Pitman) Haney. He finished grammar and high school in his community, attended the Iuka Normal School, then taught school several years in the county. On July 21, 1892, he married Miss Mattie Gist, and four children were born to them, one of whom, Paul Haney, is practicing medicine.

Dr. Haney studied medicine at the Memphis Hospital Medical College, receiving his diploma in 1907, and immediately located at Burnsville, Mississippi, where he was successful in medicine and surgery for twenty-two years. In 1912, he took a post-graduate course at Augustine Hospital, Chicago, Illinois. He moved to Iuka in 1929, where he practiced as a local doctor until 1932, when he was appointed health officer. In 1935 he was

(1) Dr. A. E. Bostick, Iuka, Miss.
(2) Dr. Leroy B. Brackstone, Iuka, Miss.
Physicians and Dentists Record Book, Vol. II (Tishomingo, County).

reappointed, and is still supervising that office (1937).

Dr. T. P. Haney, as a member of the Methodist church, has for fifteen years been superintendent of Sunday school, and is also teacher of a Bible class. (1)

Dr. Harry Homer Goyer

Dr. Goyer was born in Iuka, Mississippi, September 17, 1885. His father was James Goyer; and his mother, Alice Holmes Goyer. He received his literary education at Iuka, and graduated in 1909 at the Memphis Hospital Medical College. In 1911, he married Miss Elizabeth Victoria Gunn, who bore him two children.

Most of his practice was done in Belmont and Iuka vicinities; his post-graduate work was done at Vanderbilt University. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and a true and devout mason. Dr. Goyer was most progressive in his profession; he installed a microscopic outfit for examining blood, sputum, and urine. His home was in Little Rock, Arkansas, at the time of his death, May 12, 1934. (2)

Dr. Alfred Franklin Whitehurst

Following the death of Dr. A. F. Whitehurst in December, 19--, The Iuka Vidette published the notice and gave his history:

"One of the most successful and widely known physicians of this section was Dr. Whitehurst. He was born in Prentiss County in 1868. Dalaney (or D. L.) and Gracie Ann Whitehurst were his parents. He received his literary education at Jacinto, Mississippi. The first medical school he attended was at Memphis; he graduated in medicine from the University at Sewanee, Tennessee, in 1896, and afterwards took two post-graduate courses.

"In 1896 he married Miss Lina Robinson.

"In 1902 he moved to Iuka, where he began an extensive practice. He practiced for thirty-five years. In the delivery of babies he led the state in 1931 with 187. He was active to the last. It was said that he never turned down a call because the patient didn't have the money.

(1) Dr. T. P. Haney, Iuka, Miss.
(2) Iuka Vidette, Aug. 2, 1923
Wilford Harwell, Iuka, Miss.

"He was an active member of the Methodist church of Iuka and Master Mason and progressive citizen.

"This will be a sad Christmas to the people of Tishomingo County, on account of the death of Dr. Alfred Franklin Whitehurst which occurred Tuesday afternoon about 3:30 o'clock at the home of Jim Bishop. He had just performed a minor operation and was sterlizing his instruments when he suffered a heart attack and fell to the floor. His death was almost immediate. Dr. Whitehurst was universally beloved, and there is hardly a home in the country that will not be saddened at the news of his death. While his death was unexpected by his friends, he predicted a short while ago that any trip might be his last. He died as he lived - relieving suffering humanity.

"The funeral will be conducted this Thursday afternoon at two o'clock at the Iuka Methodist Church, by Rev. S. E. Ashmore, pastor of Methodist church, and Rev. Clarence Palmer, pastor of Baptist church. The internment will be at Mount Gilead immediately afterward.

"Dr. Whitehurst is survived by his wife and three children, Billy Burk, Rosa, and Lilly Mae.

"As a mark of respect and esteem, the business places of the town will be closed during the funeral."

The following tribute was also published in the Iuka Vidette:

"While some men worshiped with hymns and prayers
Closing their eyes to human deeds,
Bravely the Busy Doctor strove
To worship his God with kindly deeds.

"Oft through the dark night his swift wheels sped
To some distant rendezvous with pain.
Oftimes weary, the Doctor plunged
Into the midst and blinding rain.

"Into the swamps, over new made roads,
Dauntless driving to journey's end,
His only reward at dawn perchance
A charity patient on the mend.

"And now, tho, the well loved voice is still,
Tho, deep sleep his body beneath the sod,
These golden deeds are stepping stones
Leading his spirit up to God." - Mrs.
Webster Price, Iuka, Mississippi. (1)

Dr. D. D. Johnson

Dr. D. D. Johnson was born in Itawamba County, November 5, 1889. He married Miss Nora Grisham in 1913, to whom three girls have been born.

Dr. Johnson entered the Memphis Hospital Medical College in 1910, but finished medical college at University of Tennessee in 1914, locating for practice in Belmont, Mississippi. He is a member of the Methodist church, a mason and a shriner. As a general practitioner, he does extensive practice. (2)

Dr. Claude Crowmeans

Dr. Claude Crowmeans was born in Itawamba County, October 25, 1888. He entered Memphis Hospital Medical College in 1910, and finished at University of Tennessee in 1914, when he began practicing in Mud Creek Community, Itawamba County. Moving to Belmont, Mississippi, in 1918, he has practiced there since. He has specialized in surgery and diagnosis, which was in addition to the regular routine of work.

To Dr. Crowmeans's marriage with Miss Eva Graham in 1914 have been born five children, of whom one son is in high school expecting to enter medical college. Dr. Crowmeans is a member of the Baptist church and of a Masonic lodge. (3)

Dr. J. S. Wheeler

Dr. J. S. Wheeler was born January 14, 1865, to N. T. Wheeler and Sara Jane Tyra Wheeler, of Itawamba County, Mississippi. His parents were both of American birth, and believers in the Christian church to which they trained their son. As a child, Dr. Wheeler finished grammar school in Itawamba County then, after teaching seven years, finished high school at Oakland, Itawamba

(1) R. M. Sparks, editor, Mrs. Will Robinson, and Mrs. R. M. Sparks, local editor, Iuka Vidette, Dec. 21,19--
(2) Dr. D. D. Johnson, Belmont, Miss.
Dr. C. Crowmeans, Belmont, Miss.
(3) Dr. Claude Crowmeans, Belmont, Miss.

County, in the spring of 1890. Immediately following his graduation, he took the B. S. course at Iuka Normal Institute at Iuka, Mississippi; but in the fall of 1891 he moved to Texas and taught school for four years in order to get money to attend medical school. Attending the Hospital College of Louisville, Kentucky, he received his M. D. Degree. He also took courses at Cook College in Chicago, Illinois, and attended two courses of lectures. His temporary license was given him August 11, 1898, and his permanent license, May 12, 1899. He did his first medical work at Marietta, where he remained for three years, then moved thirteen miles north of Marietta, on Brown's Creek, where he worked for twenty-three years.

Dr. Wheeler is a member of the W. O. W. Lodge and of the Woodman Circle. He has been married twice: first to Miss Lillie Billingsly in 1898; second to Miss Sophia Riddle in 1933. (1)

Dr. Frank T. Carmack

In April, 1927, when Dr. Frank Carmack died, the Iuka Vidette said about him:

"Our community and surrounding country were grief-stricken last week when they learned of the death of Dr. F. T. Carmack who died after a brief illness of ten days, at his home in Iuka on Saturday afternoon, April 2nd, 1927. Dr. Carmack was born November 2, 1854, at Euclid Academy, Tishomingo County, Miss., and is survived by his wife, Mrs. Willa Bynum Carmack, and daughters, Dora Carmack, of Iuka, and Mrs. Ruth Gary, of Memphis, Tenn., and two brothers, J. C. Carmack, of Sulphur Springs, Texas, and Edward Ward Carmack, of Farmersville, Texas, and three sisters, Mrs. J. B. Reynolds, of Wheeler, Texas, Mrs. W. F. Jones, of Roscoe, Texas, and Miss Bettie Carmack, of Farmersville, Texas; the latter reached his bedside a few hours before his death. The doctor's father E. W. Carmack, founded the first Euclid Academy, then the old 'Jacinto Academy' about 1864, afterwards located in the old 'brick court house,' where the subject of this sketch was educated with many of our best and worthiest youths of that day; notably among whom was Edward W. Carmack, a cousin, who by the brilliancy of his intellect and

(1) Dr. J. S. Wheeler, B. S., Tishomingo, Miss.

oratorical powers attained national fame, when he was brutally assassinated on the streets of Nashville, Tenn., in 1910.

"Dr. Carmack was a man of many rare and eminent virtues, and no brief sketch like this can do justice to his character, nor convey to the minds of strangers his unyielding and sterling virtues, pre-eminently among which were his love of truth and uncompromising honesty. Dr. Carmack united with the Methodist Episcopal Church South in early life and was a consistent member and a faithful attendant upon all her ordinances. He was married to Miss Willa Bynum, daughter of Wm. Bynum of near Rienzi, Miss., Dec. 31st, 1884. The funeral services were held at the Methodist church Sunday afternoon April 3rd, by Rev. G. C. Schwartz, his pastor, and Rev. J. A. Landers of the Baptist church. A large and overflowing audience from the surrounding towns of Booneville, Corinth, Tuscumbia, and the local towns of this county bore testimony of the love and esteem in which Dr. Carmack was held by all classes. An invitation was extended to the audience by the pastor, to whom so ever would, to pay tribute to the memory of the deceased, and many availed themselves of the opportunity and testified to his worth and many virtues.

"At the time of his death he was health officer of Tishomingo County, and it was while on his official duties in the southern part of the county that he was suddenly stricken with acute indigestion, which was rapidly followed by other organic complications and which undermined his weakened vitality. Dr. Carmack was one of the most progressive and energetic men of our county. He kept abreast of the times in all things, both moral and political. His work as a physician and as an educator will endure for many generations; he was superintendent of Public Education in Tishomingo county for years, and his able and efficient work in that office is seen and felt by his successors to this day. His faith, zeal and unremitting labors for many years past to develop the mineral resources of Tishomingo county deserve special note, and he did more, perhaps than any living man to make known to the world the vast store house of mineral wealth that lies hidden under her soil.

"The present waterworks system now being installed in Iuka, owes its origin and creation to the zeal and

influence of Dr. Carmack, and will stand as a monument to his progressive spirit and untiring energy. His work all his life for abolishing the saloon was aggressive and unflagging. And it was by his help that Tishomingo county threw off the shackles of the legalized saloon, and enrolled her self under the white banner of temperance long before almost any other county in the state took this forward step. The younger generation little realize the bitter hatred engendered in those days and manifested by the advocates of liquor; one of whom long since departed avowed he intended to teach his son to avenge himself on three men in Iuka who had fought his ungodly traffic, one of whom was our beloved friend who so recently laid aside his armor and entered into the ineffable joys of his Master." (1)

Dr. R. J. Brown

In "Mississippi Doctors," a magazine published in the interest of the doctors of the state, we learn that:

"Dr. R. J. Brown was born in Tishomingo County on October 20, 1877. He taught in the public schools of Mississippi for a number of years. Later he served as Mail Clerk on the Southern Railway. He graduated from the Memphis Hospital Medical College in 1907, whereupon he located in Iuka, and has practiced his chosen profession there ever since. He has served several terms as county health officer and, for the last twenty years, has been local surgeon for the Southern Railway. During the World War he was local examiner for the draft board. After the war he was retained as U. S. public Health Examiner of Tishomingo County. He is a safe and a sound practitioner. He is well informed and he takes a deep personal interest in his patients. He not only guards their health, but he helps them in every way possible in every walk of life.

"He is always devoted to his practice, but he is also a lover of sports. He takes some time out for this. It keeps him in better trim for his practice he thinks. No man enjoys bird hunting more than Doctor Brown. He is an expert marksman. In trap-shooting he has won marked distinction; just recently he won the Mississippi State singles championship in trapshooting. He won the Tri-States championship Class D, Memphis, in 1933; Southern Zone Championship Class C, Atlanta in 1934. He

(1) The Iuka Vidette, Iuka, Miss., April 1927.

will attend the National trapshoots at Vandalia, Ohio, at an early date and he hopes to win the National championship.

"It is good to know Doctor Brown. He is a square dealer. He is a loyal friend that you always enjoy. The Doctors of Mississippi and the Mid South will follow him to the National contest with much interest and sincere hope that he may capture the prize." (1)

Dr. W. A. Hodges

"Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

Perhaps the tenderest human tie outside that of blood is our relation to our family physician, and a pall of sadness fell over the entire county of Tishomingo when it was learned that the gentle, sympathetic spirit of Dr. Walter Augustus Hodges had passed away; the only comfort being the assurance that he had become a radiant personality in the presence of his Savior.

Dr. Walter Augustus Hodges was the son of Dr. Robert S. and Mrs. Louise Southall Hodges and was born at the old family home eight miles from Iuka, on September 20, 1856. He died at his beautiful home in Iuka, April 17, 1925, surrounded by his faithful wife, who so tenderly ministered to him in his affliction; his devoted children, Harper and Gladys; his brother, Dr. Robert S. Hodges, of University, Alabama; and a host of friends. His only sister, Mrs. J. C. Hughes, of Dallas, Texas, could not be there.

Dr. Hodges chose the practice of medicine as his vocation; was graduated from Vanderbilt University; and was for many years a leading physician of Tishomingo County. He was a master of Materia Medica, an unfailing diagnostician, and a sympathetic watcher at the bedside of his patients.

For his avocation he chose the scientific growing of vegetables, flowers, and fruits, and no $pot in the county is more beautiful than the grounds that make setting of his lovely home.

(1) Mississippi Doctors Booneville, Miss.

It seemed a fitting time when his loved plants were bursting into the freshness and beauty of the spring that his consecrated spirit would put off the trammels of his weak body and burst into the heavenly life where there is no age, pain, sorrow, or death but eternal happiness and everlasting joy, for Dr. Hodges was an earnest Christian, and his loved ones "sorrow not as those who have no hope."

He was married the first time in 1881 to Miss Dora Reynolds, near Corinth, Mississippi, who died April 22, 1883. In 1893 he was married to Miss Daisy Thompson, of Charleston, Mississippi, who was the mother of his two children, Harper Hodges, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Gladys Hodges, of Iuka, Mississippi. The second Mrs. Hodges lived only six years after her marriage, and on December 17, 1902, Dr. Hodges was married again to Miss Katherine Bell, of Iuka, formerly of Red Bank, Mississippi, who, with his children, survive him.

Dr. Hodges was a cultured, honorable, Christian gentleman. He had a vein of real humor in his makeup which, with his tender sympathy, made a most cheerful and helpful presence in the sick room. Early in life he became a Christian and united with the Methodist church. The mass of beautiful flowers at the time of his death attested the love of his people. His friends and loved ones grieve for him, but we know that he would not have it so; that if he could, he would say to them, "Somewhere the song-birds dwell; God lives; and all is well."

Although the pure spirit of Dr. Walter Augustus Hodges, a man extensively known, loved, and reverenced, shedding the luster of a beautiful, stainless life over the entire community, has passed from time into eternity, he is remembered as filling the sacred niche of a trusted physician, being admitted into the intimate relations of a multitude of homes, always welcomed and trusted. His gentle, sympathetic nature brought help and comfort, as well as medical ability. He was accurate in diagnostics; never wearying in his care of patients; sympathetic in marked degree; and with a voice and touch so gentle as to be a balm to the sufferer.

Dr. Hodges's love of nature in all forms was an obsession. The budding trees, blooming flowers, and

ripening fruit bore for him an exquisite charm that lifted his soul to "Nature's God." He was a Christian gentleman of the highest type, walking steadfastly in the footsteps of the Man of Galilee; so, when the hand of death drew back the obscuring curtain, he had no fear, for God's will was his will.

To his wife, whose tender care tempered the painful months of his life, comforting and cheering him even down into the shadows, and to his children, he has left a noble heritage "far above rubies." His death has cast a pall of gloom over the community. There is hardly a home that will not miss him, and so many hearts grieve and bleed with the dear wife and children each day as they tread their lonely way. From every heart arises the prayer that God will "temper the wind to the shorn lamb," and bring them all into these heavenly mansions, where the river chain will be reunited and sealed for all eternity. (See Certificate of Scholarship. p.105 and Physicians' Permanent License, p. 108.) (1)

Dr. Arlander H. Montgomery

Arlander H. Montgomery, M. D., a physician and surgeon, engaged in practice at Burnsville, Tishomingo County. Dr. Montgomery's people have lived in Alabama and Mississippi since pioneer times. He was born near Red Bay, Franklin County, Alabama, March 13, 1876.

John C. Montgomery, the father of Arlander, was born in Itawamba County, Mississippi, 1842. He grew up in Tishomingo, served as a Confederate soldier throughout the War between the States, and, after the war, engaged in farming in Tishomingo County. In 1921 he retired and lived in the city of Tishomingo until his death in 1925. During his lifetime he was a very devout Baptist, a great church worker, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Democrat. His first wife was Miss Mary Elizabeth Allen, who was born in South Carolina in 1846. She became the mother of a family of ten children: James Hannon, deceased; Dr. Robert L., who graduated from the Memphis Hospital Medical College and is practicing at Tuscumbia, Alabama; Dr. Arlander H.; Adelle, deceased; Ida, wife of John P. Vinson, who is a farmer of Santa Anna, Texas; Ada, wife of C. L. Pace, of Tishomingo County; Cleo, wife of James Gober of Tishomingo; Micajah, deceased.

(1) Excerpts from compositions by Mrs. Katherine Hodges, Iuka, Miss.

Arlander H. Montgomery was reared on a farm and attended public school at Tishomingo, completing his high school work there. Subsequently, he entered the Memphis Hospital Medical College, which is now called the Medical Department of the University of Tennessee, studying there four years and taking his degree in medicine in 1911. Dr. Montgomery, after graduation, practiced at Burnsville, Tishomingo County, Mississippi, until 1919. In that year he moved to Leighton, Alabama, but, after practicing about a year, returned to his old location at Burnsville. Since January, 1924, he has again practiced in Leighton, where he built up a successful general practice in medicine and surgery; but in 1930 he returned to Burnsville, where he now owns a comfortable home and some farming land in the county.

Dr. Montgomery is a Democrat and a member of the Missionary Baptist church. He is affiliated with the following: Burnsville Lodge No. 332, Free and Accepted Masons; Iuka Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and the Commandery of the Knights Templar of Corinth. Besides having taken fourteen degrees in Scottish Rite work in the consistory of the Valley of Corinth and thirty-two degrees in the consistory of the Valley of Meridian, Mississippi, he is also a member of Hamassa Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Meridian, and of the Woodman of the World. He has fellowship with the Southern Medical Association, Tri-State Medical Society for the States of Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee, the Colbert County Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Montgomery was married January 2, 1904, in Tishomingo County to Miss Mary Alma Gober, who was born near Russellville, Alabama, in 1877, and who died at Burnsville in 1917. She left a daughter - Mary Celeste - who is now a teacher, and who married Howard McKlesky in May, 1936. In 1919, at Florence, Alabama, Dr. Montgomery married Miss Mable Montgomery, daughter of John J. and Loyma (Robert) Montgomery (deceased). Her father was a carpenter and builder, whose home was at Town Creek, Alabama, in Lawrence County. (1)

Dr. John Ransome Davis

Dr. John Ransome Davis, grandson of Dr. Mid M. Davis, was born in 1880 at Dennis, Mississippi. His parents were

(1) Dr. Arlander H. Montgomery, Burnsville, Miss. "History of Alabama," by a special staff of writers, Volume II, pp. 235-236, The American Historical Society

LaFayett Ransome Davis and Bell Byram. He married Rosie Lindsey about 1901, near Booneville, Mississippi, Their children were: Maury, Warren, Reece, Billie, Cecil, Victor, and Noel.

Dr. Davis attended college at Iuka and Oakland, and medical school at Memphis, where he graduated about 1907. Prior to his graduation, he received license to practice with Dr. N. B. Warren at Marietta, Mississippi, for two years - 1902 and 1903. Later, he practiced at Dennis, Rienzi, and Dry Creek, locating at Gravel Hill, Tennessee, about 1923, and practicing there until his death in 1926, which followed an illness of pneumonia. He was buried at Dennis. (1)

Dr. John D. Rayfield

The Gas Bag says of Dr. John D. Rayfield, medical officer of the Civilian Conservation Corps:

"On August 18 a new medical officer began his duties at 3497, Dr. John D. Rayfield, and he had no sooner than arrived when he began making friends. During the month he has been here, he has impressed all of us as a friendly and competent camp doctor.

"It was over in Weogufka, Alabama, on July 6, 1909, that he started out in life by getting himself born. He chose a farm as a good place to get started; a good place to learn to work. He completed the twelve grades of the Weogufka public schools and then took two years of premedic work at Auburn. During his high school work, because of the Smith Hughes courses, he developed a special interest in woodwork, an interest that remains with him today as one of his main hobbies.

"Then followed four years of medical training in the University of Tennessee medical school at Memphis. During this period he spent three months outside of his medical course in an eye-ear-and-nose hospital. He received his doctor of medicine degree in June, 1934, and then spent another year as interne.

"Since that time he has seen continuous service in the medical department of the C. C. C. From July 1, 1935, to February 28, 1936, he was stationed with Company

(1) Charles Flurry, Booneville, Miss.

3495, Senatobia, Mississippi. From the latter date until August 18, 1936, he served with Company 480 at Louisville, Mississippi, and since then has been with 3497.

"An important event of his medical course was his marriage during his senior year. For his bride, he selected a trained nurse from Savannah, Tennessee. Dr. and Mrs. Rayfield now reside in Tishomingo.

"In connection with his professional training, Dr. Rayfield was commissioned on March 13, 1935, as First Lieutenant, 41st Evacuation Hospital." (1)

Dr. Newman C. Waldrep

Newman Cayce Waldrep, M. D., son of W. J. (deceased) and Dessie R. Waldrep (eighty-one years of age, residing in Red Bay, Alabama), was born in Itawamba County, Rara Avis, Mississippi, December 12, 1875. At the age of sixteen years he began teaching in the public schools of his county. On June 14, 1895, he received his D. B. Degree from the Oakland Normal Institute, and on June 17, 1898, he received his B. S. Degree from the same college (see Physicians' Diplomas, p. 106).

That same year, 1898, he entered Kentucky School of Medicine and graduated from there June 26, 1901. He was duly elected a member of the Alumni Association. He holds a certificate properly signed by the proper officials and sealed with the seal of the association June 27, 1901. He spent six months in hospital and holds a hospital certificate. (2)

Dr. Waldrep located for practice in 1901 at Red Bay Alabama, where his preceptor, A. C. Waldrep, lived; but he came to Mingo, Mississippi, in 1902; and the state of Mississippi office of the State Board of Health issued him a license (see Physicians' Permanent License, p. 109). He practiced in Mingo until 1910, when he located in Tishomingo, Mississippi, practicing there up to date (1937).

In 1913 the State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics of the state of Mississippi, issued Dr. Waldrep a commission empowering him with the duties of coral registrar of vital statistics (see Physicians' Commissions, p. 120).

(1) The Gas Bag, CCC Camp, Tishomingo, Miss.
(2) Certificate of Dr. Waldrep, Kentucky School of Medicine.

The doctor also holds a diploma from the Alabama Medical Association, or a certificate of qualification, qualifying him for the practice of medicine in the state of Alabama. It is sealed with the seal of the medical association and signed by the members of the board of examiners, April, 13, 1925. (1)

Dr. Waldrep married Miss Carrie Burns, of Mingo, in 1908, and to this union was born one son, Harold Cayce, October 16, 1912, who finished agricultural high school in Tishomingo, 1930-31. Harold attended the University of Alabama in 1932-33, taking a premedical course.

Dr. N. C. Waldrep has been a member of the Baptist church since 1899; he has also been a 14th degree Mason, worshipful master of Tishomingo Lodge No. 522; worthy patron in Easter Star, Tishomingo Chapter, No. 242; a member of Tishomingo County Medical, North East Mississippi Medical, Mississippi State Medical, and American Medical associations. He served as industrial contract surgeon for Tishomingo Land and Lumber Company, and for Dan B. Delp Lumber Company, as emergency contract surgeon of CCC Camp Sp. 5 No. 3497. Dr. Waldrep is one of the most efficient physicians in our county, thoroughly prepared and qualified for any type of work in his line of training. He is ever on the alert in the interest of his patients; attends all medical meetings possible; and has a vast territory to cover, making numbers of home visits and also having office work. (2)

Dr. Harold Dayton Waldrep

Dr. Harold Dayton Waldrep, son of W. J. Waldrep (deceased) and Dessie R. Waldrep (residing at eighty-one years of age, in Red Bay, Alabama), was born in Itawamba County, Mississippi, December 12, 1873, and was killed by a cyclone at Tishomingo, Mississippi, March 13, 1913, before he had married.

Dr. H. D. Waldrep taught in the schools of Itawamba County five or six years before going to Louisville Medical College, Kentucky, then locating for practice in Tishomingo, Mississippi, where he practiced medicine and surgery for nine years. Even though he had no post-graduate

(1) Certificate of Dr. Waldrep, Alabama Medical Association.
(2) Dr. N. C. Waldrep, Tishomingo, Miss.
Mr. & Mrs. V. M. Hanks, Iuka, Miss.

work, he specialized in physical diagnosis. His preceptor was his brother, N. C. Waldrep, who resided in Mingo, Mississippi, at that time. The vacations of his four college years were associated in assisting in the office and general practice of Dr. N. C. Waldrep. He attained the reputation of one of the most prominent physicians and Christian gentlemen in this part of the country. (See Physicians' Diplomas, pp. 106 and 107.) (1)

Other Doctors

Dr. Pugh Houston came to Iuka, Mississippi, from Alabama and bought the home that is now owned and occupied by Mr. J. C. Jourdan.

Dr. Jack Nabors moved from Itawamba County, Mississippi, and married Miss Nora Crouse of Iuka.

Dr. Lyle came from Texas with Dr. Dick Moore and established a drug store in Iuka.

Dr. Telfair, who practiced in Iuka, received his education in Oxford, England. He married Miss Clifton of Aberdeen, Mississippi, about 1858.

Dr. A. M. Choate came from Russellville, Alabama, about 1870, and operated a drug store in Iuka.

Drs. John and George Harvey were educated in Oxford, England. They came to this country and did a great practice in Tishomingo County, locating in Supervisors' District No. 2. Their residence is the same today as it was when built and is occupied by Mrs. Florence Bishop. It is a few hundred feet from Lee Highway No. 72 and about three and one-half miles west of Iuka. They settled there about 1845 and were known as old country doctors.

Dr. J. B. Sawyer came to Iuka about 1875 from Athens, Alabama; but a few years later, he moved to Memphis, Tennessee. (2)

Certificate of Scholarship (3)

"This is to certify that Walter A. Hodges, after a

(1) Dr. N. C. Waldrep, Tishomingo, Miss.
(2) J. J. Coman, Jackson, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Katherine Hodges, Iuka, Miss.

thorough examination upon all the subjects taught in University Quiz class, is hereby declared proficient in these branches and in every particular, worthy of this certificate of scholarship, Nashville, Tenn.

February 26th, 180-

Surgery(Mat. Med. and Therop.
(C. S. Briggs
Anatomy(Physiology Ambrose Morrison

Disease Women and Children

Chemistry(Obstetrics
(W. E. Euring M. D. Orville H. Meevins, M.D."
Pharmacy (

Physicians' Diplomas

"Be it known to you, that N. C. Waldrep, a candidate of good standing, having satisfactorily completed, under our care, the courses of study prescribed in the Teachers Department of the Oakland Normal Institute, is to be graced with the title and grade D. B., and to him are to be granted most willingly all rights, privileges and honors that here and everywhere are accustomed to be given to that degree.

"In full Testimony thereof the authorities affixed their signatures, this 14th day June, 1895.

G. A. Holley
G. T. Holley"

"Be it known, that N. C. Waldrep a candidate of good standing, having satisfactorily completed, under our care, the course of study prescribed in the Scientific Department of the Oakland Normal Institute, is to be graced with the title and grade, B. S., and to him are to be granted most willingly all rights, privileges and honors that here and everywhere are accustomed to be given to that Degree.

"In Full Testimony thereof, the authorities of the

aforesaid school have hereunto affixed signatures, this 17th day of June, 1898.

G. A. Holley
J. T. Holley
T. R. Williams"

"Whereas, Harold Dayton Waldrep, of Mississippi, has attended my courses of private Instruction in Practical Surgery, and has passed a satisfactory examination in the same, I hereby grant to him this DIPLOMA as a certificate of his Proficiency.

"Louisville, Kentucky. March 19, 1904.

G. A. Hendon, M. C., Professor of the Principles and Practical Surgery in the Hospital of Medicine."

"PRESIDENT AND PROFESSOR of the Medical Department, By authority granted by the Board of Curators, and upon the recommendation of the Faculty of the Medical Department of the University, have this day conferred upon Harold Dayton Waldrep of Mississippi,

The Degree of Doctor of Medicine:

He having completed the course of study that leads to this degree and complied with all the requirements of the University.

"In witness whereof the Seal of the University and the signature of the President and the Professor of the Medical College are hereunto affixed.

"Given in Louisville, Ky., on the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and four.

B. A. Jenkins, A. M. D. D., Pres. of Kentucky University".

"William A. Finley: In all the departments of medical knowledge included in the schedule prescribed by the State Medical Association, we have found him in every way worthy of the Title of Doctor of Medicine and commend him to the Fellowship of the Medical profession and to the confidence of all who stand in need of medical advice. In testimony whereof we have issued this diploma, which is signed by the Board of Censors and sealed with the Seal of Association. Done in the city of Montgomery on the 19th day of February Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine.

Edward H. Shall, M. D. D. F. Talley, M. D.
V. P. Gaines, M. D. M. B. Cameron, M. D.
T. L. Roberson, M. D. Samuel G. Gau, M. D.
Glenn L. Lewis, M. D. L. W. Johnson, M. D.
I. L. Watkins, M. D. W. H. Sanders, M. D.

"The State of Mississippi Tishomingo County, I hereby certify that the within diploma was filed in my office for record on the 5th day of August 1913 and duly recorded in Volume I and page 1.

B. F. McRae, Circuit Clerk." (1)

Physicians' Temporary License

"Taswel Paul Haney, Jr., M. D., of Iuka, Tishomingo County. License void after 28th of June 1928.

"Issued 27th of December 1927.

"Filed 31st of December 1927.

Ollie Adams,
Circuit Clerk."

"Dotteny Holder Ward of Holcut, Tishomingo County. This license to be void after the 26th day of October 1914.

"Issued 23rd day of June 1914.

E. H. Galloway, M. D.

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(1) Physicians, Dentists Record Book, Vol. I, p.1 (Courthouse, Iuka, Miss.)

"Filed and recorded 22nd of August 1914.

B. F. McRae"

Physicians' Permanent License

"This is to certify that W. A. Hodges, who according to his letters of application on file in this office, was born in Mississippi, 25 years of age, who resides in Tishomingo County, and whose postoffice is Iuka, Miss., and who has spent 4 years in professional studies under the supervision of Dr. Robt. S. Hodges as preceptor (whose post office is Cartersville, Miss.), and who attended two full courses of Lectures at Medical Department Vanderbilt University Medical School and did graduate work at Medical Department Vanderbilt University Medical College, and who has spent no years in hospital, and has practiced medicine 4 years, and has chosen as his school of practice that of no particular school and refers concerning his moral character to Dr. W. A. Tankersley, Iuka, Miss., Mr. W. W. Harvey, Iuka, Miss., and Prof. E. W. Carmack, of Jacinto, Miss., has made application for license to practice medicine in the State of Miss., therefore, by authority granted in Section 17 of an act to regulate the practice of medicine in the State of Mississippi, approved Feb. 28, A. D. 1882, the Board of Health of the State of Mississippi do hereby license the aforesaid Walter Augustus Hodges to practice medicine in the State of Mississippi. Issued by order of Mississippi State Board of Health, this, the 18th of May, A. D., 1882." (1)

"Know all men by their presence: That Newman Cayce Waldrep who, according to his letter of application on file in this office, was born in Mississippi twenty-six years ago, who resides in Tishomingo County, whose postoffice address is Mingo, who has spent fours in professional studies, whose preceptor was A. C. Waldrep, M. D., (whose postoffice address is Red Bay, Ala.), who attended three courses of lectures at Kentucky School of Medicine, who did graduate at Kentucky School of Medicine, who has spent six months in hospital and has chosen as his school of practice that of the allopathic physician, and refers concerning his moral character to Dr. Byram,

(1) Mrs. Katherine Hodges, Iuka, Miss.

Amory, Miss., and Prof. J. M.Weaver, Rara Avis, Mississippi, has made application for the practice of medicine in the State of Mississippi.

"Therefore, by authority granted in Section 3244 of Code of 1892, the Board of Health of the State of Mississippi do hereby license the aforesaid Newman Cayce Waldrep to practice medicine in the State of Mississippi.

"Issued this 21st day of May, A. D., 1902." (1)

"William Berry Hyde, 26 years of age, whose address was Summerville, Ala. (whose post office address is Paden, Miss.,) and who attended 4 courses of Lectures at Chattanooga Med. College, Birmingham Medical, and Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, refers concerning his moral character to A. M. White and W. M. Booth, Hartsville, Ala. Therefore, by authority granted in Section 3244 of Code of 1892, the Board of Health of the State of Mississippi do hereby license the aforesaid William Berry Hyde to practice medicine in the State of Mississippi.

"Issued this 28th day of October, A. D., 1915.

S. W. Glass, M. D., Pres.	Theodore Borroum, M. D.
R. W. Thompson, M. D.	W. W. Reynolds, M. D.
John Darrington, M. D.	J. Sidney Sharp, M. D.
N. C. Womack, M. D.	James R. Jiggitts, M. D.
T. E. Ross, M. D.	Jno. H. Johnson, M. D.
Inman W. Cooper, M. D.	E. A. Cheek, M. D.
	E. H. Galloway, M. D.
	Secy.

"Filed and recorded the 22nd day of May, 1920, in clerk's office of Tishomingo County, Miss.

P. R. Adams, Circuit Clerk" (2)

"Doctor Dean Johnson, born in America 25 years ago, resides in Franklin County, address, Mingo, spent 4 years in professional studies and whose preceptor was J. A. Thorn, address, Maude, Ala, attended 4 courses of lectures

(1) License of Dr. Newman Waldrep
(2) Physicians, Dentists Record Book, Vol. I, p. 2, 13 (Courthouse, Iuka, Miss.)

at Memphis, Tenn. Hospital Medical College and University of Tenn., was graduated at University of Tenn., has practiced medicine 16 months and has chosen as his school or system of practice that of the regular physician, and refers concerning his moral character to T. R. Underwood, M. D., Mingo, Miss., A. E. Bostick, M. D., Golden, Miss.

"Therefore, by authority granted in section 3682 of Code 1906, the Board of Health of the State of Miss. do hereby license to practice medicine in the State of Miss.

"Issued this 28th day of October, 1915, S. W. Glass, M. D. President.

R. W. Thompson, M. D.	W. W. Reynolds, M. D.
John Darrington, M. D.	J. Sidney Sharp, M. D.
N. C. Womack, M. D.	J. R. Jiggetts, M. D.
T. E. Ross, M. D.	John H. Johnson, M. D.
Inman W. Cooper, M. D.	E. A. Cheek, M. D.
Theodore Borroum, M. D.	E. H. Galloway, M. D.

"Filed and recorded the 19th day of Nov., 1915, in clerk's office of Tishomingo County, Miss., B. F. McRae, Circuit Clerk." (1)

"A. Copeland, born in Mississippi 38 years ago, resides in Itawamba County, postoffice address, Fulton, Miss.; spent 3 years in professional studies, and whose preceptor was Brorhis, Rara Avis; attended 3 courses of Lectures at University of Tennessee, 1893; did graduate work at University of Tennessee, 1893; has practiced medicine 15 years; has chosen as his school or system of practice that of the regular physician; and refers concerning his moral character to Dr. J. M. Walker, J. D. Davis, H. L. Gaither, Dr. O. W. Lawrence.

"Therefore, by authority granted in Section 3244 of Code of 1892, the Board of Health of the State of Mississippi do hereby license the aforesaid, A. Copeland, to practice medicine in the State of Mississippi.

(1) Physicians, Dentists Record Book, Vol. I, p. 5 (Courthouse) Iuka, Miss.

"Issued this 18th day of October, 1907.

H. H. Harrison, M. D.
W. H. Harrison, M. D.
J. F. Hunter, M. D., Sect'y

"Filed and recorded the 24th day of January, 1914, in clerk's office of Tishomingo County, Mississippi.

B. F. McRae, Circuit Clerk" (1)

"Tawell Pittman Haney, born in Tennessee 39 years ago, who resides in Tishomingo County, postoffice, Burnsville, who has spent 6 years in professional studies, whose preceptor was F. T. Carmack and A. F. Whitehurst, address, Iuka, Miss., who attended four courses of Lectures at Memphis, Tenn., Hospital Medical College, and who did graduate at Memphis Hospital Medical College, 1907..." (2)

"Edgar Burnes, M. D., born in Alabama in 1896; resides in Tishomingo County; address, Iuka, Miss.; spent four years in professional studies; attended four courses of Lectures at University of Mississippi and Northwestern University, June 18, 1922; and spent one year in the hospital; system of practice, regular.

"Issued 21st of August, 1923,

W. W. Hall, M. D., Pres.	L. L. McDougal, M. D.
J. H. Windham, M. D.	B. Lampton Crawford
I. L. Parsons, M. D.	J. H. McNeill, M. D.
T. F. Elkin, M. D.	Thos. W. Reagan, M. D.
H. F. Garrison, M. D.	W. Watson, M. D.
E. M. Gavin, M. D.	W. S. Leathers, M. D.

"Recorded 20th of October, 1923.

P. R. Adams,
Circuit Clerk"

"Dottery Holden Ward, born in Mississippi, Tishomingo

(1) Physicians, Dentists Record Book, Vol. I, p. 3. (Courthouse) Iuka, Miss.
(2) Ibid., pp. 20, 98.

County; address, Holcut; age 32; spent 4 years in studies and whose preceptor was Dr. S. L. Nabors, whose address is Dorsey, Miss.; who attended 4 years course of Lectures at two Mississippi medical colleges, one Memphis Hospital Medical; graduated at University of Tenn., Memphis, Tenn.; and who spent 1½ years in hospital; and has practiced medicine 4 months; system of practice, regular.

"Issued 17th day of June, 1915.

S. W. Glass, M. D., Pres.
Chas. E. Catchings, M. D.
N. Clounch, M. D.
Sidney Sharp, M. D.
T. E. Ross, M. D.
E. H. Galloway, M. D., Sec.
Theodore Borroum, M. D.
J. R. Jiggitts, M. D.
Inman H. Cooper, M. D.
W. W. Hall, M. D.
John Darrington, M. D.

"Recorded 1st day of July, 1918.

B. F. McRae
Circuit Clerk" (1)

"James Wesley Barkley, M. D., born in Tippah County Mississippi, 29 years ago, postoffice address, Ripley, Miss., who spent 4 years in professional studies, who attended four courses of Lectures at University of Mississippi and University of Tennessee, June, 1927, and who has spent one year in hospital, has chosen as his school or system of practice that of the regular physician, and refers concerning his moral character to Dr. H. P. Boswell, New Albany, Miss., and Dr. R. M. Adams, Ripley, Miss.

"Therefore, by authority granted in Section 3244 of Code of 1892, the Board of Health of the State of Mississippi do hereby license the aforesaid James Wesley Barkley, M. D., to practice medicine in the State of Mississippi.

"Issued this, the 26th day of December, A. D., 1926.

W. W. Crawford, M. D. E. A. C. S.
Felix J. Underwood, M. D. T. A. V. P.
W. H. Watson, M. D.
B. J. Shaw, M. D.
Dudley Stennis, M. D.
W. R. Wright, D. D. S.
J. M. Dampeer, M. D.

(1) Physicians, Dentists Record Book, Vol. I, pp. 6,14.

L. B. Austin, M. D.
S. E. Eason, M. D.
Per Reciprocity

"Filed and recorded the 13th day of February, 1929, in clerk's office of Tishomingo County, Mississippi.

Ollie Adams
Circuit Clerk" (1)

"Carl Western Norwood, born in Alabama and is 22 years of age, who resides in Choctaw County, postoffice address, Lavaca, Ala., who has spent 4 years in professional studies and whose preceptor was Dr. B. R. Smith (whose postoffice address is Booneville, Miss.), who attended 4 courses of Lectures at University of Tennessee, who has chosen as his school or system of practice that of regular physician, and refers concerning his moral character to Dr. G. F. Littlepage, Batters, Ala., has made application for license to practice medicine in the State of Mississippi.

"Therefore by authority granted in Section 3682 of Code 1906, the Board of Health of the State of Mississippi do hereby license the aforesaid Carl Western Norwood.

"Issued this 18th day of June, A. D., 1914.

C. E. Catchings, M. D.
Inman W. Cooper, M. D.
S. W. Glass, M. D.
J. Sidney Sharp, M. D.
W. W. Hall, M. D.
E. H. Galloway, M. D., Sec'y
John Darrington, M. D.
Sam E. Eason, M. D.
J. R. Jiggitts, M. D.
W. W. Reynolds, M. D.
Theodore Borroum, M. D.

"Filed and recorded the 27th day of February, 1923, in clerk's office of Tishomingo County, Mississippi.

Ollie Adams
Circuit Clerk" (2)

"Taswell Paul Haney, Jr., M. D., born in Iuka, Miss., Tishomingo County, spent 4 years in professional studies, spent 4 courses of Lectures at University of

(1) Physicians, Dentist Record Book, Vol. II, p. 19 (Courthouse, Iuka, Miss.)
(2) Ibid., Vol. I, pp. 2,5.

Miss. and at University of Virginia; system of practice, regular.

"Issued 22nd of June, 1928.

W. W. Crawford, M. D.	W. R. Wright, D. D. S.
Felix J. Underwood, M. D.	J. M. Dampeer, M. D.
W. H. Watson, M. D.	B. J. Shaw, M. D.
Dudley Stennis, M. D.	J. W. Lipscomb, M. D.
S. E. Eason, M. D.	

"Recorded 20th day of October, 1928.

Ollie Adams,
Circuit Clerk." (1)

"J. S. Wheeler, born in Mississippi, 33 years of age; resides in Prentiss County; address, Marietta; spent 3 years in professional studies; attended 3 courses of Lectures at Vanderbilt University and College of Medicine, Louisville; has spent 2 years in hospital; has practiced medicine 1 year; and has chosen as his system of practice that of allopathic.

"Issued the 12th of May, 1899.

S. R. Dunn, M. D.	H. H. Haralson, M. D.
H. S. Gully, M. D.	R. W. Rowland, M. D.
H. A. Gant, M. D.	W. S. Greene, M. D.
O. B. Quinn, M. D.	C. M. Murry, M. D.
G. W. Trimble, M. D.	W. G. Kiger, M. D., Pres.
	J. F. Hunter, M. D., Sec.

"Recorded 28th of June, 1913.

Ben C. Pace, Circuit Clerk." (2)

"Ralph Hugley Allen, M. D., born in Mt. Sterling, Ala.; age 32; resided in Lauderdale County; address, Meridian, Miss.; spent 4 years in professional studies at University of Ala., and Atlanta Medical College; graduated at Atlanta Medical College (Emory University); practiced medicine 8½ years; chosen as his system of practice, allopathic.

(1) Physicians, Dentists Record Book, Vol. I, p. 17. (Courthouse, Iuka, Miss.)
(2) Ibid.

"Issued 21st day of June, 1924.

	S. E. Eason, M. D.
	F. J. Underwood, M. D.
W. W. Crawford, M. D., Pres.	S. J. Hooper, M. D. (?)
J. J. Haralson, M. D.	Joseph W. Lipscomb, M. D.
W. H. Watson, M. D.	Leon B. Austin, M. D.
E. M. Gavin, M. D.	A. J. Brown, M. D.
Ira B. Seale, M. D.	
J. M. Dampeer, M. D.	
J. P. Wall, M. D.	

"Recorded 30th day of July, 1925.

P. R. Adams, Circuit Court Clerk" (1)

"Claude Cromeans, born in Miss., 26 years of age, resides in Tishomingo County and whose postoffice address is Golden, Miss., who has spent 4 years in professional studies and whose preceptor was __ _ (whose postoffice address is Golden, Miss.), who attended 4 courses of Lectures at Memphis Hospital Medical College and University of Tenn., who graduated at University of Tenn. and has chosen as his school or system of practice that of the regular physician, and who refers concerning his moral character to Dr. J. B. McEleny and Dr. F. M. Johnson, has made application for license to practice medicine in the State of Miss.

"Therefore, by authority granted in Section 3244 of Code 1892, the Board of Health of the State of Mississippi do hereby license the aforesaid Claude Cromeans to practice medicine in the State of Mississippi.

"Issued this 18th day of June, A. D., 1914.

C. E. Catchings, M. D.	W. W. Reynolds, M. D.
John Darrington, M. D.	W. W. Hall, M. D.
Inman W. Cooper, M. D.	Theodore Borroum, M. D.
Sam E. Eason, M. D.	E. H. Galloway, M. D.
S. W. Glass, M. D.	Sidney R. Roy, M. D. (?)
J. R. Jiggitts, M. D.	

"Filed and recorded the 19th day of February, 1920, in clerk's office of Tishomingo County, Mississippi.

P. R. Adams, Circuit Clerk." (2)

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(1) Physicians, Dentists Record Book, Vol. I, pp. 15, 16. (Courthouse, Iuka, Miss.)
(2) Ibid., p. 11.

"Leroy Black Brackstone, born in Corinth, Miss., on the 14th day of April, 1909, who resides in Tishomingo County and whose postoffice address is Iuka, Miss., who has spent four years in professional studies and has attended four courses of Lectures at University of Mississippi and University of Tennessee and graduated from University of Tennessee on June 14, 1934, and has practiced medicine one year and has chosen as his school or system of practice that of regular physician, and refers concerning his moral character to Doctors J. R. Hill and L. B. Brackstone, of Corinth, has made application for practicing medicine in the state of Mississippi.

"Therefore, by authority granted in Section 5840 Code of 1930, the Board of Health of the State of Mississippi do hereby license the aforesaid Leroy Black Brackstone to practice medicine in the State of Mississippi.

"Issued this 27th day of June, A. D., 1935.

J. W. Lipscomb, M. D.
Felix J. Underwood, M. D.
Wm. H. Banks, M. D.
L. B. Austin, M. D.
B. J. Shaw, M. D.
S. E. Eason, M. D.
John Darrington, M. D.
W. R. Wright, D. D. S.
W. H. Frizell, M. D.

"Filed and recorded 18th day of July, 1935, in the clerk's office of Tishomingo County, Mississippi.

Ollie Adams, Circuit Court Clerk." (1)

Pharmacists' License

"Whereas: Jas. L. Goyer, of Cherokee, Ala., has passed a satisfactory examination before this board and has complied with the provision of the law covering the practice of Pharmacy in the State of Mississippi. This certificate is hereby granted entitling him to practice as a Registered Pharmacist in the State of Mississippi from and after this date. In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names this, the third day of April, 1917.

(1) Physicians, Dentists Record Book, Vol. I, p. 23 (Courthouse, Iuka, Miss.)

Fred W. Smith, President)
J. H. Stuthry)
H. L. Boyd) State Board of Pharmacy.
J. C. McGee, Sec'y)

"Filed and recorded the 30th day of April, 1917, in clerk's office of Tishomingo County, Mississippi.

B. F. McRae, Circuit Clerk." (1)

"Whereas Clio Sylvenlane Moser, of Iuka, Mississippi, has passed a satisfactory examination before this Board and has complied with the provisions of the law governing the practice of Pharmacy in the State of Mississippi. This certificate is hereby granted entitling him to practice as a Registered Pharmacist in the State of Mississippi from and after this date. In Testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names, the 6th day of April, 1920.

M. R. Berry, President
P. E. Avent
W. R. Littler, P. H. G.
C. S. Pigott, P. H. G.
James J. Gerache, Jr.
P. H. G., Secretary

"Filed and recorded this, the 19th day of April, 1920, in the clerk's office of Tishomingo County.

P. R. Adams, Circuit Clerk." (2)

"Whereas, Geo. T. Cromwell of Iuka, Miss., having presented Registry Certificate with Alabama, and has complied with the provision of the law governing the practice of Pharmacy in the State of Mississippi, this certificate is hereby granted entitling him to practice as a Registered Pharmacist in the State of Mississippi from and after date.

"In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names this, the 3rd day of October, 1916.

(1) Physicians, Dentists Record Book, Vol. I, p. 10 (Courthouse, Iuka, Miss.)
(2) Ibid., p. 12.

Fred W. Smith, President — S. C. Lindsey
H. L. Boyd — J. H. Strong
I. M. Lee, Secy., State Board of Pharmacy

"Filed and recorded the 3rd day of November, 1916, in the clerk's office of Tishomingo County, Mississippi.

B. F. McRae, Circuit Clerk." (1)

"Walter S. Thomas, Verona, Miss., having passed satisfactory examination according to the term and requirements of section 3233, of the Code 1892, is hereby entitled to practice Pharmacentical in the State of Mississippi.

"Dated at Jackson, Miss., this the 2nd day of October, 1906,

A. Fly, President — F. B. Potect
J. W. Quinn — S. L. Cain, Secretary
Henry M. Faser

"Filed and recorded this, the 29th day of January, 1926, in the circuit clerk's office, Tishomingo County, Miss.

P. R. Adams, Circuit Clerk."

Dentists' License

"R. R. Hill, D. D. S., of Kossuth, located at Iuka, having complied with section 5 of the State Dental Law as amended by the Act of 1892, and having been duly examined and found qualified May 22, 1908.

F. H. Wright, D. D. S.
A. B. Kelly, B. S. D. D. S., Pres.
L. B. M. Lourine, D. D. S.
E. Douglas Hood, D. D. S., Sec.
C. T. Shoemaker, D. D. S.

(1) Physicians, Dentists Record Book, Vol. I, p. 9 (Courthouse, Iuka, Miss.)

"Recorded the 3rd day of June, 1922

T. P. Adams, Circuit Clerk." (1)

"This is to certify that Sarah E. Hill, D. H. of University of Tennessee, located at Memphis, Tennessee, having complied with the State Dental Law, as provided in the laws of Mississippi, acts of 1928, as far as applicable, and having been duly examined by us and found qualified.

"We hereby grant her license to practice dental hygiene in the State of Mississippi.

Serial Number 165-1934
Jackson, Mississippi, June 21, 1934

Board of Dental Examiners.

J. F. Brunson, D. D. S.
T. Ford Ligett, D. D. S.
W. B. McMahan, Jr., D. D. S.
Otho Masser, D. D. S.
G. L. Clements, D. D. S."

Optometry License

"R. B. Sulliban, of Normal, Tenn., located at Normal, Tenn., having complied with the State Dental Law of Miss. 1920, of the Miss. Code of 1906, and amendments thereto, Laws of Miss. 1920, as far as applicable, and having been duly examined and found qualified. He was granted license to practice Dentistry* in the State of Mississippi, Nov. 10, 1928.

C. R. Seutter, Pres.
Dr. John H. Petty, Sec.
J. M. Queen

"Recorded 25th day of March, 1925.

P. R. Adams,
Circuit Clerk"

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(1) Physicians, Dentists Record Book, Vol. I, pp. 6, 14.
* In the record at the circuit clerk's office, Tishomingo County, the word "Dentistry" was marked through twice with ink and "Optometry" was written with ink above it.

Physician's Commission

"Know ye, that by virtue of the power vested by me in the law, I do hereby appoint and commission N. C. Waldrep, M. D., Coral Registrar of Vital Statistics in and for Registration District No. 883, comprising the following Primary Districts:

6701----------Tishomingo Village
9520----------Tishomingo

in the county of Tishomingo, authorizing and empowering him to execute and discharge all and singular, the duties appertaining to said office, as provided by an act authorizing the State Board of Health to establish a Bureau of Vital Statistics, provided for the registration of births and deaths; the granting of burial or removal permits; the reporting of morbidity statistics; the election of a State Registrar of Vital Statistics, and other assistants and renumeration for the same, and the rules and regulations prescribed by the State Board of Health as authorized by Chapter 149, Laws of the State of Mississippi.

"In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused my official seal to be affixed at Jackson, this 14th day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred and 13.

E. H. Galloway,
Sec. and State Registrar of Vital Statistics."

Statistics

Dr. Ralph Hugley Allen.
Born Aug. 19, 1892, Mt. Sterling, Ala.
Med. degree from Atlanta Medical College
(Emory Univ.) June 2, 1914.
License to practice, June 21, 1924.
Last address: Ruston, La. - 1934

Dr. William Roscoe Moore.
Iuka, Miss.
Born 1885.

Med. degree from Memphis Hospital Medical
College, 1908.
License to practice, October, 1908.
Florence, Alabama - last address, 1934.

Dr. W. A. Tankersly.
Highland, Miss.
Med. degree from Botanic Medical College,
Memphis.
License to practice, 1892.
Died ----- (1)

Dr. O. H. P. Stephenson.
Guntown, Miss.
Med. degree from Louisville Medical University
License to Practice, May, 1882.
Died ----- (2)

Dr. John Long
Offediliah (Neshoba County), Miss.
Med. degree from Transylvania University
License to practice, May, 1882.
Died ---- (3)

Dr. J. C. Anderson.
Clarksdale, Miss.
Med. degree from Vanderbilt University.
License to practice, 1882
Died ---- (4)

Dr. B. Shields.
Church Hill, Miss.
Med. degree from University of Louisiana, 1860.
License to practice, May 16, 1882
Died----- (5)

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(1) Dr. T. P. Haney, Iuka, Miss. (1934)
(2) Dr. L. O. Carruch, Chesterville, Miss. (1934)
(3) Transactions of the State Medical Association, 1893.
(4) Dr. V. B. Harrison, Holly Springs, Miss.
(5) Dr. W. H. H. Lewis, Fayette, Miss. (1934)

Dr. M. W. Bynum
Kossuth, Miss.
Born in North Carolina, 1835
Prelim. education at University of N. C.
License dated 1882
Went to Fort Worth, Texas, and died about 1920.(1)

Dr. R. M. Young.
Corinth, Miss.
License dated 1882
Died about 1884. (2)

Dr. A. J. Borroum.
Corinth, Miss.
Born 1842.
License dated 1882.
Died 1897, and is buried in cemetery at Corinth.

Dr. John Medrias Bynum
Booneville, Miss.
Born at Rienzi, Miss., May 29, 1876.
Med. degree from Vanderbilt University, 1901.
License to practice, Oct., 1901
Last address: Booneville, Miss., 1934.

Dr. W. H. McDougal.
Rienzi, Miss.
License to practice, 1882.
Died about 1884 at Rienzi. (3)

Dr. W. A. Taylor.
Booneville, Miss.
Med. degree from University of Louisville.
License to practice, April, 1882
Died ----- (4)

(1) Dr. R. E. Honnell, (health officer), Corinth, Miss. (1935)
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Dr. W. H. Anderson, Booneville, Miss.

Dr. W. W. McRae
Dennis, Miss., (4/13/65), place and date of birth.
Med. degree from Memphis Hospital Medical College, 1894.
License to practice, Oct., 1894
Last address: Corinth, Miss.
Died May 5, 1935.

A number of years ago he organized the McRae Hospital here. He was a Presbyterian and active in church and civic affairs.

The following is taken from a newspaper of 1935:

"Corinth, May 7:- Funeral services were held here for Dr. W. W. McRae, 70, who died at his own hospital at Corinth from injuries received in an automobile accident some ten days ago. Dr. McRae was a leading citizen here, having engaged in his profession in this area since 1900."

Dr. J. R. Tolfair
Iuka, Miss.
Med. degree from Transylvania University.
License to practice, June 1882.
Died-----(1)

Dr. A. H. Choate.
Iuka, Miss.
License to practice, May, 1882.
Died -------(2)

Dr. N. S. Gay.
Macon, Miss.
Born 1877.
Med. degree from Univ. of Ala. School of Medicine, 1900
License to practice, May, 1902.
Last address: Whistler, Ala. (1934)

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(1) Dr. T. P. Haney (1934), Iuka, Miss.
(2) Ibid.

Dr. Charles Ryan.
Bay Springs, Miss.
Med. degree from Memphis Medical College.
License to practice, April, 1832.
Died -----(1)

Dr. J. B. Sawyers.
Iuka, Miss.
Med. degree from Nashville Medical College
License to practice, April, 1882.
Died------ (2)

Dr. Samuel Lee Nabors
Evergreen, Miss.
Born Oct. 11, 1876, in Itawamba County, Miss.
Med. degree from Memphis Hospital Medical College, 1903.
License to practice, Oct. 1903
Local Registrar, Itawamba County, Dorsey, Miss., having been appointed 2/21/16.

Summary

Physicians of 1848:

The history of Dr. Liddon (page 85) is the earliest record found of any physician in old Tishomingo; however, the following are names of physicians who practiced in the year 1848: Drs. Joseph Stout, Ira E. Cornelius, and Thomas B. Spear.

Prominent physicians of 1869:

Dr. M. W. Bynum, Kossuth, University of Pennsylvania, 1858.
Dr. D. Hale, Kossuth, University of Nashville, 1857.
Dr. D. B. McFarlane, Corinth, University of Pennsylvania, 1854.

(1) Dr. W. H. Anderson, Booneville, Miss.
(2) Dr. T. P. Haney (1934), Iuka, Miss.

Dr. A. J. Brewster, Corinth, Medical College, Atlanta, Ga., 1860.
Dr. R. N. Young, Corinth, University of Charleston, S. C., 1857.
Dr. A. J. Borroum, Corinth, University of Louisiana, 1861
Dr. R. T. Marshall, Iuka, University of Pennsylvania, 1837.
Dr. J. S. Davis, Iuka, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1845.
Dr. R. S. Hodges, Cartersville, Medical College, Louisville, Ky., 1855.
Dr. J. M. Taylor, Rienzi, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1860
Dr. W. H. McDougal, Rienzi, University of Nashville, 1868.
Dr. J. M. Bynum, Rienzi, University of Pennsylvania, 1857.
Dr. W. A. Taylor, Booneville, University of Louisville, Ky., 1854.
Dr. D. T. Trice, Booneville, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1866.
Dr. J. H. P. Stephenson, Blackland, University of Louisville, 1853.
Dr. W. A. Caveness, Burnsville, University of Nashville, 1869.
Dr. John Harvey, near Burnsville, University of Louisville, 1854.
Dr. Charles Ryan, Bay Springs, Memphis Medical College, 1869. (1)

Physicians prior to 1882: (2)

J. Anderson	Levi Epps	George Marshall
A. J. Borroum	Norman Gay	R. T. Marshall
A. J. Brewster	John Gordon	T. Q. Martin
R. E. Burton	D. Hale	- - - Mayhall
J. M. Bynum	L. Harris	W. H. McDougal
W. A. Caveness	B. D. Hodges	D. B. McFarlane
A. M. Choate	R. E. Hodges	- - - Moore
- - - Cox, Jr.	Puh Houston	Jack Nabors
- - - Cox, Sr.	George Inge	T. G. Paden
- - - Cummings	- - - Johnson	- - - Payne
J. S. Davis	B. F. Liddon	John Powell
M. M. Davis	J. S. Long	Dan Price
- - - Ellis	- - - Lyle	D. R. Richardson

(1) "History of Old Tishomingo County," Corinth Herald, Dec. 15, 1903.
(2) Physicians, Dentists Record Book. Corinth Herald (historical edition) Corinth, Miss. Dec. 15, 1903.
Chas. Flurry, Booneville, Miss.
Dr. F. J. Underwood, Jackson, Miss.
Miss Innes Alexander, Iuka, Miss.
Mrs. Lyla McDonald, Iuka, Miss.

Jim Rodgers
Chas Ryan
- - -Sadler
J. B. Sawyer
A. P. Scruggs
P. Scruggs
B. Shields
M. A. Simmons
Bob Smith
R. R. Smith
V. S. Stamphill
J. H. P. Stephenson
J. S. Stout
W. A. Tankersley
J. M. Taylor
W. A. Taylor
D. T. Trice
H. L. Tynes
T. R. Underwood
S. A. Walker
N. B. Warren
- - - Whitlow
- - - Wilhoyt, Jr.
- - - Wilhoyt, Sr.
W. B. Williams
- - Wroten
A. H. Young
R. M. Young

Physicians since 1882: (1)

W. W. McRae
K. F. McRae
C. W. Norwood
J. T. Walker
Fred Alexander
F. T. Carmack
R. J. Brown
W. A. Hodges
J. S. Wheeler
N. C. Waldrep
Dayton Waldrep
A. H. Montgomery
H. L. Montgomery
A. F. Whitehurst
A. E. Bostick
T. P. Haney, Sr.
T. P. Haney, Jr.
W. A. Finley
W. S. Thomas
D. D. Johnson
J. W. Berkley
L. B. Brackstone
H. H. Goyer
- - Gunn
Edgar Burns
W. B. Hyde
D. H. Ward
C. Cromeans
S. H. Freas (CCC)
- - - Cox (TVA)
J. R. Davis
- - - Mass (State Dept)
C. S. Moser
Sarah Ellen Hill
R. R. Hill
H. L. Tynes, Jr.
G. T. Cromwell
Jas. L. Goyer
R. B. Sullıban
- - - Galloway
A. Copeland
Dit Copeland
G. W. Hutton (Burnsville)
F. R. Van Eaton
- - - Kimball (Iuka)
- - - South
P. Scruggs

(1) Physicians, Dentists Record Book.
Corinth Herald (historical edition) Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15, 1903.
Dr. F. J. Underwood, Jackson, Miss.
Chas. Flurry, Booneville, Miss.
Miss Innes Alexander, Iuka, Miss.
Mrs. Lila McDonald, Iuka, Miss.

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Allen, John L. — Iuka, Miss.
Aker, Miss Bama — Iuka, Miss.
Barnett, Mrs. Ethel — Iuka, Miss.
Barnett, Wm. M. — Iuka, Miss.
Bishop, Jas. L. — Iuka, Miss.
Bolding, Jack — Red Bay, Ala.
Bostick, Dr. A. E. — Iuka, Miss.
Brackstone, Dr. L. B. — Iuka, Miss.
Brown, Dr. R. J. — Iuka, Miss.
Brown, Mr. & Mrs. W. S. — Iuka, Miss.
Carruch, Dr. L. O. — Chesterville, Miss.
Clark, Mr. & Mrs. Julius — Paden, Miss.
Cleveland, Dr. Webster — Belmont, Miss.
Conan, J. J. — Jackson, Miss.
Cromeans, Dr. Claude — Belmont, Miss.
Cutshall, Geo. — Iuka, Miss.
Davis, J. R. — Iuka, Miss.
Davis, L. L. — Iuka, Miss.
Dean, Mrs. D. V. — Iuka, Miss.
Ellis, W. B. — Iuka, Miss.
Finch, J. D. — Iuka, Miss.
Flurry, Chas. — Booneville, Miss.
Fulkerson, Mrs. W. B. — Iuka, Miss.
Gardner, A. C. — Tishomingo, Miss.
Goodman, W. L. — Iuka, Miss.
Graham, Lela B. — Iuka, Miss.
Hamilton, A. G. — Iuka, Miss.
Haney, Dr. T. P. — Iuka, Miss.
Hanks, Mr. & Mrs. V. M. — Iuka, Miss.
Harrison, Dr. V. B. — Holly Springs, Miss.
Harwell, Wilford — Iuka, Miss.
Hellums, Mrs. Hassie — Iuka, Miss.
Hill, Dr. R. R. — Iuka, Miss.
Hodges, Mrs. W. A. — Iuka, Miss.
Hodges, Mrs. Katherine — Iuka, Miss.
Honnoll, Dr. R. E. — Corinth, Miss.
Howard, Mrs. Alice — Iuka, Miss.
Johnson, Dr. D. D. — Belmont, Miss.
Jourdan, J. C. — Iuka, Miss.
Lewis, Dr. W. H. H. — Fayette, Miss.
Little, Mr. & Mrs. H. O. — Iuka, Miss.
Mangum, Dr. V. L. — State Park, No. 5, Tishomingo, Miss.
Marlar, Henry — Burnsville, Miss.

McKnight, Chas.	Iuka, Miss.
Massey, H. S.	Iuka, Miss.
McDonald, Mrs. Lyla M.	Iuka, Miss.
McRae, B. F.	Iuka, Miss.
Montgomery, Dr. Arlander	Booneville, Miss.
Norwood, Dr. N. W.	Corinth, Miss.
Oaks, J. F.	Tishomingo, Miss.
Paden, Mr. & Mrs. Frank	Paden, Miss.
Paden, Chas.	Paden, Miss.
Payne, John L.	Iuka, Miss.
Powell, Miss Julia	-- --
Pyle, Mrs. J. A. E.	Iuka, Miss.
Reed, Mrs. Anna Lou	Iuka, Miss.
Reid, Mrs. G. W.	Iuka, Miss.
Reid, Miss Pearl	Iuka, Miss.
Rhine, Mr. & Mrs. H. M.	Iuka, Miss.
Robinson, Mrs. Will	Iuka, Miss.
Simmons, Ennis,	Iuka, Miss.
Skinner, Mr. & Mrs. A. B.	Iuka, Miss.
Skinner, Mrs. J. B.	Iuka, Miss.
Underwood, Dr. F. J.	Jackson, Miss.
Wakefield, Mrs. P. H.	Iuka, Miss.
Waldrep, Dr. N. C.	Tishomingo, Miss.
Wheeler, J. S.	Tishomingo, Miss.
Williams, Miss Mabelle	Iuka, Miss.
Yow, J. F.	Iuka, Miss.

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Doctors of Prentiss County

(Willie D. Carpenter, Historian, Prentiss County)

Dr. J. S. Long

Dr. J. S. Long was born in Georgia about 1810, where he received his early education. His medical training was obtained at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. At a very early date he settled at old Carrollville, Prentiss County, and practiced there until his death a few years after the War between the States. He was made vice-president of the medical association, July 2, 1860. (1)

Dr. Jesse C. McGee

Dr. J. C. McGee was born in South Carolina in 1814, where he received his early education, and graduated from the state university. He began practicing medicine in his home state, but in 1855 he moved to Mississippi and settled at Geeville, Prentiss County, where he continued until almost the time of his death in 1889. Five children were born to his marriage with Miss Nelson - Mattie, Western, Punkle, Jesse C., Jr., and Sallie. He was a member of the Baptist church. (2)

Dr. Robert L. Burton

Dr. Robert L. Burton was born in Georgia in 1817, where he received his early education. His medical training was obtained at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He came to what is now Prentiss County in 1840 and settled at Carrollville, practicing until his death in 1861. He enlisted as a surgeon in the Confederate Army, but died suddenly before he was able to enter. (3)

Dr. James Baxter Ellis

Dr. James B. Ellis, son of Josiah Shelton and Susanna Gilliam Ellis, was born in Clarksville, Tennessee, September 11, 1817. He received his early education in the public schools of Tennessee, and his medical training at Jefferson Medical College, graduating there in 1844. To his marriage with Miss Mary Lyon Hindman, of Knox County, Tennessee, were born nine children. After finishing his medical education, he located in Ripley, Mississippi, where he practiced

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(1) Miss Pearl Guy
History of Old Tishomingo County, p. 26.

(2) Mrs. J. H. Clayton
Register of Physicians, p. 18.

(3) Miss Pearl Guy.

for several years. He moved from Ripley to Booneville and continued his practice until his death, May 7, 1878. (1)

Dr. Minor Walter Pannell

Dr. M. W. Pannell was born in South Carolina, April 25, 1821, and received his earliest education in the public schools. He spent ten months during the year 1838 in professional study under the supervision of Dr. Bill Lyles, of Backhead, South Carolina, and attended eighty days in preparatory school. For a number of years he practiced medicine in the Dry Creek Community of Prentiss County. (2)

Dr. William A. Taylor

Dr. W. A. Taylor was born in Jackson County, Georgia, but was principally reared in Mississippi, where he came with his parents. After receiving a good practical education in the common schools of Tishomingo County, he began the study of medicine. He spent three years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. B. F. Liddon, and attended two courses of Lectures at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, where he graduated in 1845. Returning to his home in Mississippi, he took up the practice of medicine, practicing fourteen years at Danville and Jacinto, besides being engaged in the mercantile business in Jacinto. On the 6th of June, 1849, he was married to Miss Hannah P. McCrory, and to them were born two children - Marcus E. and Clay. About 1860, he began his practice in Booneville, where he devoted his entire attention to his profession with the best results, and was placed among the foremost medical practitioners of the state. He died December 12, 1904, at his home in Booneville. (3)

Dr. J. H. P. Stephenson

Dr. J. H. P. Stephenson was born in Alabama, October 19, 1822; but he moved to the Blackland Community, Prentiss County, in the early forties and married Miss Mary Bowdry, who bore him four children - J. H. P. Jr., Will J., Marcus Dewitt, and Lillian. Dr. Stephenson received his medical education from the University of Louisville, Kentucky, graduating there March 3, 1853. He practiced medicine in the Blackland Community until the outbreak of the War between the States, when he was made a surgeon in the Confederate Army. After the close of the war he resumed his practice at Blackland, Booneville, and Guntown, and was active

(1) Dr. Baxter Ellis, Helena, Ark.
Family Records (Bible).
(2) Register of Physicians, p. 10.
(3) Goodspeed's Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. 2, p. 881.

in his profession until a few years before his death, May 23, 1888. (1)

Dr. Charles Ryan

Dr. C. Ryan was born in Alabama, January 29, 1822. He received his early education at Jacinto, Mississippi, and his medical training at the medical college, Memphis, Tennessee, graduating there in 1869. Having practiced in Itawamba and Prentiss counties five years prior to his graduation, he resumed it afterward. He died September 5, 1902. (2)

Dr. James M. Taylor

Dr. J. M. Taylor was born in Jackson County, Georgia, January 12, 1827; he came with his father to Mississippi in 1839 and settled in the vicinity of old Danville, in old Tishomingo County. Owing to the newness of the country and the scarcity of the schools, his opportunities were very limited; but being possessed with a strong will and determination to become a well-informed man, he applied himself diligently to his studies whenever he could find the time. With the assistance of his father he made quite a thorough study of astronomy, philosophy, etc. Although his father was opposed to more than an ordinary education, he was persuaded by an old friend to allow his son, J. M., to enter a good school; but it was understood that after one year's attendance he was to return home and assist his father for one year. This, J. M. Taylor readily agreed to do, after which he took a thorough course in Greek and Latin. He remained with his father until he commenced the study of medicine, reading under an older brother, Dr. W. A. Taylor. He attended his first course of lectures at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, 1848-1849, and began practicing his profession at Jacinto, the county seat of old Tishomingo County. In the eighteen months that he remained at Jacinto, his skill and success in his practice made him very popular; and he obtained enough money during this time to enable him to enter Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1851. On October 8, 1851, he was married to Miss Mary E. Cox, of Griffin, Georgia, and they moved to Jacinto, where he resumed his former practice. He moved to McDonough, Georgia; but after a short time, he returned to Mississippi and located at Rienzi, where he successfully practiced his profession until the war opened. He was a surgeon with the 26th Mississippi Regiment. In 1870 he

(1) M. D. Stephenson, 1506 Walthal St., Greenville, Texas. Tombstone.
(2) Mrs. W. C. Weems.

moved to Corinth, where circumstances forced him to devote special attention to surgery. (1)

Dr. William James Rogers

Dr. William J. Rogers, son of Zimariah and Mary Holley Rogers, was born in Middle Tennessee. He spent three years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. Thomas A. Carter, of Ozark, Arkansas, and attended the Louisville Medical College, where he graduated, later pursuing post-graduate work there.

Dr. Rogers was married twice: first, to Miss Sarah U. Green in 1836, who bore him two children - Anna Lou and Sallie Elizabeth; second, to Miss Pauline Oliver in 1861, who bore him four children - Luna, James W. Jr., who became a doctor, Joplin, and Lige.

During the War between the States, Dr. Rogers was a surgeon in the Confederate Army in charge of a hospital at Iuka, Mississippi. He was a member of the Christian church and of the Masonic fraternity. He died in Marietta, Mississippi, in 1889. (2)

Dr. James Dixon Kirk

Dr. James D. Kirk was born in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1833, and received his early education there. His medical training was obtained at the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Kentucky. He was married to Miss Virginia Tines, of Virginia, who bore him three children - Robert Darik, who became a doctor, Jimmie, and Della. Up until his death in 1881, he practiced medicine in Kirkville, Itawamba County, and Marietta, Prentiss County. He was a member of the Methodist church and of the Masonic fraternity. (3)

Dr. Napoleon Bonaparte Warren

Dr. Napoleon B. Warren, son of John S. and Sarah Robinson Warren, was born in Alabama, April 10, 1834. At an early age he moved with his parents to Itawamba County, Mississippi, and located near Fulton, the county seat. Dr. Warren began working at fifteen years of age with the firm of Rhynic Brothers, of Fulton, peddling dry goods and notions. He followed that trade for a part of a year, then began teaching and going to school at intervals until he had acquired a

(1) Goodspeed's Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, p. p. 882, 883, 884.
(2) Mrs. Sallie Elizabeth Rogers Stanley.
(3) Mrs. Alf Williams.

fair English education. He was educated mainly at the Euclid Academy in Tishomingo County. In the fall of 1854 he began reading medicine, and in 1855 entered the office of Dr. Choate in Tishomingo County, with whom he remained one year. In 1856, he entered the Louisville Medical University, took only one course, and returned home to practice near Fulton. The following year he went back, took another course, and again returned to his practice, locating in Ryanswell, in the same county, where he continued to practice four years. In 1860, he returned to the university, took another course, and graduated in the spring of 1861, then returned to Ryanswell and practiced until April, 1991, when he moved to Marietta, Prentiss County, where he had an extensive practice and did well. He was exempt from service during the War between the States because he was a cripple; so he remained at home and kept up his practice. Being the only physician for miles around, he had frequently to make visits thirty miles away.

Dr. Warren was never married, but he adopted two sons, Robert J. and George B., whom he reared from infancy. The medical profession acknowledged him as a physician of ability and promise. He joined the Masonic fraternity in June, 1857. Death claimed him in February, 1902. (1)

Dr. Elijah Arris Cox

Dr. Elihah A. Cox was born in Franklin County, Georgia, in 1834; although he was reared principally in Tippah County, Mississippi, moving there at the age of four years. His educational advantages being very limited, he never attended public school after he was ten years of age; however, he was a student and a man well posted on all subjects. He began the study of medicine in 1852, had four years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. J. B. Ellis, and attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College in 1856 and 1857. He married Miss Nancy T. Henderson in 1856, and they had one son - William M.

During the War between the States, Dr. Cox served as surgeon of the 7th Mississippi Cavalry; was lieutenant colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Mississippi Reserve Troops, and was in the following engagements: Collierville, Moscow, Salem, Coldwater, and West Point. After cessation of hostilities he ggain sought medical lectures, attending the medical department of the University of Louisiana in 1867 and 1868, where he graduated. He practiced in Ripley before moving to Baldwyn in 1868 to continue his practice.

(1) Goodspeed's Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. 2, p.p. 987, 988.

Dr. Cox was a charter member of the Presbyterian church of Baldwyn, organized through his influence in 1870 or 1871. As a man of high esteem, who gave himself without reserve to the service of his fellowmen, he continued his practice in Baldwyn until his death in 1910. (1)

Dr. Benjamin Franklin Archer

Dr. Benjamin F. Archer, born April 19, 1834, received his early education at Oxford, Mississippi, spent three years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. James Long, and attended two courses of lectures, at Memphis Medical College, and at the University of Louisiana, graduating from the latter. He practiced his profession in Oxford and Saltillo, Mississippi, for several years, moved to Baldwyn, on to Big Springs, Texas, then to Sweet Water, Texas, where he continued until his death in 1920. (2)

Dr. Joseph M. Bynum

Dr. J. M. Bynum was born in Chatham County, North Carolina, March 15, 1835, and there grew to young manhood. With his uncle, Joseph Bynum, who settled on Hatchie, in the northwest corner of what is now Prentiss County, he came from the old north state to Tishomingo County in 1855 or 1856. He attended lectures in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1857. Being selected as resident surgeon to St. Joseph Hospital in Philadelphia, he served one year, then returned in 1858 to Rienzi to practice medicine. When the War between the State began, he enlisted in Company A, 32nd Mississippi Regiment of volunteers, was elected first lieutenant of his company, and during a greater part of his service was acting surgeon of the regiment. He married Miss Martha Anne Rees on October 30, 1860, and in this family five children were born - Elizabeth, John, Mary, Annie, and Joseph. After the close of the war, he resumed his practice at Rienzi, but soon went into business, being engaged in general merchandise, farming, and livestock raising. He was public spirited, and few new enterprises were inaugurated within the confines of old Tishomingo County without his counsel and assistance. Already a holder of many positions of trust, he was appointed by Governor Stone, in 1893, as one of the commissioners to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Dr. Bynum moved with his family to Booneville in 1893 and, being no longer active in business, took great interest and a leading part in all moves of community interest.

(1) Goodspeed's Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. 1, p. 599;
W. M. Cox, Baldwyn, Miss.
(2) Miss Jesse Archer, Baldwyn, Miss.;
Register of Physicians, p. 4.

He died September 26, 1893, of a malady contracted during his service in the Confederate Army. (1)

Dr. Wiley Ben Williams

Dr. Wiley B. Williams was born in Anson County, North Carolina, April 28, 1835, but moved with his parents to Henry County, Tennessee, in the forties, and attended public school there. He received his diploma in medicine, 1859, from the University of Tennessee, Nashville. Moving to Baldwyn, Mississippi, he practiced medicine for some time, then moved near Wheeler, where he continued his practice until his death, January 16, 1885.

Dr. Williams married Miss Louiza Mariah Flake, September 4, 1860, and their children were Fred, Ora, Dick, Benson, Van, Flake, Mary, and Ethel. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and an active member of the Methodist church. (2)

Dr. Wiley Martin Ellis

Dr. Wiley M. Ellis was born at old Ellistown, ten miles from Baldwyn, Mississippi, about 1836. He spent three years in professional study under the supervision of Drs. Munsford Wilson and Benjamin Ellis, and had two courses of lectures, at Memphis Medical College, and at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, graduating from the latter.

Dr. Ellis was married three times. His first wife, a Miss Gamble, bore him one child - Munsford W., who, like his father, became a physician; his second wife, Mrs. Catherin Henderson, of Ripley, bore him three children - I. W., Bessie, and William. About 1872, he moved to Baldwyn and practiced medicine for a number of years with Dr. Willie Cox. After the death of his second wife, he married a Mrs. Johnson from North Alabama, and moved to Riverton, Alabama, where he lived until his death some time in the early eighties. He was a member of the Presbyterian church until he moved to Alabama, when he joined the Baptist church, as there was not a Presbyterian church in the town of Riverton. (3)

Dr. Francis Marion Whitlow

Dr. Francis M. Whitlow was born in Spartanburg, South Carolina, January 1, 1837. When he was three months old, his parents moved to Milan, Tennessee, and lived for about

(1) Dr. J. M. Bynum.
(2) Mrs. Ethel Johnson.
(3) Register of Physicians, p. 22; W. M. Cox, Baldwyn, Miss.

eight years, then moved to Ripley, Mississippi, and lived until after Francis finished college. After spending two years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. B. F. Whitlow, and attending two courses of lectures at the University of Nashville, Tennessee, where he graduated, he located at old Jacinto in partnership with Dr. Walker. On February 6, 1862, he married Miss Mary Nicholson, and they became the parents of six children - James, Frank, Mrs. Joe L. Boone, Mrs. R. B. Womack, Mrs. W. H. Harris, and Mrs. Claude Martin. He moved to Verona, Mississippi, and practiced there a year, then moved to old Hickory Plains, where he did an extensive practice until his death, January 6, 1902. (1)

Dr. Samuel Nick Walker

Dr. Samuel N. Walker, born near Blackland, Mississippi, August 15, 1838, received his early education in the Blackland school. He spent four years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. J. B. Ellis, of Booneville, and attended three courses of lectures: New Orleans School of Medicine, University of Nashville Medical Department, and Louisville University Medical Department, graduating from the latter in 1856. His practice was first at Jacinto, then at Baldwyn, where he served for a number of years.

Dr. Walker was married to Miss Kate Mosley, and their children were Sallie, Tommie Mosley, Hortense, William, Nicholas Stubbs - who became a doctor - Mart, Bate, Sam, Kate, and Mary. His death occurred July 6, 1908. (2)

Dr. Thomas Gordon Bracking

Dr. Thomas G. Bracking was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, and received his early education in private schools. He graduated at Memphis Medical College, Tennessee, about 1858, and located for practice at Booneville. The following year, 1859, he married Miss Judith Price, of Booneville, and they had five children - Frank, Thomas W., William R., Walter J., and Bessie.

During the War between the States he served under General Forrest in Walker's Brigade. After the war ceased, Dr. Bracking entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduated in 1872, then located in Nashville, Tennessee, to practice his profession, where he served for a great many years. He died

(1) Mrs. Claude Martin.
(2) Mrs. R. M. Latimer, Baldwyn, Miss.; Register of Physicians, p. 6.

at the home of his son, William R., in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1929, at the age of ninety-five years.

Dr. Bracking was a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal church South and a member of the Odd Fellows. (1)

Dr. Daniel Thomas Price

Dr. Daniel T. Price, son of Richard and Sarah Epps Price, was born in a section of old Tishomingo now known as Prentiss County, within three miles of Booneville, on November 23, 1839. He supplemented a common school education by attending the academy at Rienzi, where he commenced the study of medicine; then he spent five years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. J. M. Taylor, a leading physician of that place, and one of the most prominent in the state. By special permission from the secretary of war, he attended two courses of lectures at Richmond, Virginia, 1864 and 1865. With the exception of the time he took lectures, he served as hospital steward of the 26th Mississippi Regiment during the war period, and was surgeon in charge during the Siege of Vicksburg. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1866 and came to Booneville, where he practiced his profession as one of the leading physicians of the county, and where he also became county health officer. From 1878 to 1879 he was president of the county municipal board.

Dr. Price married Miss Victoria McCrory, and their children were: Claude B., John Wesley - who became a doctor - Richard C., and Robert G. He was a member of the Methodist church. His death occurred January 25, 1928, in the hospital at Booneville. (2)

Dr. Benjamin Theophilus Weeks

Dr. Benjamin T. Weeks was born near Huntsville, Alabama, June 11, 1839, and received his early education near there. He spent three years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. David McIlwain, and had one course of lectures at Nashville Medical College in 1865. Moving to the Blackland Community, Prentiss County, about 1866, he began his practice of medicine. He practiced in and around Blackland until his health failed about 1906, and he died November 23, 1911. He was a member of the Methodist church. To his union in 1858 with Miss Jane Ann Adair, there were

(1) Frank Bracking, 2008 North Haskell Ave., Dallas, Texas.
(2) Goodspeed's Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. 2, p. p. 618, 619.

born a large family of children: Jack, Jim, Winnie, Anna, Ellen, Max, Lucy, John, Etta, Oliver, Will, Emma, and Ben. (1)

Dr. Benjamin B. Sevier

Dr. B. B. Sevier was boen in Russellville, Alabama, 1840. His early literary education was received at Russellville and at Frankford College, Tennessee; but he spent four years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. Samuel Sevier, Sr., of Russellville, and attended two courses of lectures at the University of Kentucky, where he graduated in 1860. In 1861 he began practicing medicine in Baldwyn, remaining there for several years. That same year he married Miss Sallie Jane Stocks, who bore him five children - Ben, Rush, Ula, Ruth, and Mary. He moved from Baldwyn to Bell Green, Alabama, and practiced there until his death in 1895. (2)

Dr. Mason Monroe Cummings

Dr. Mason M. Cummings was born at Columbus, Mississippi, in 1840, but lived in Fulton, Itawamba County, for a number of years. He spent three years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. J. G. Cummings and Dr. J. A. Howard. In 1892, he moved to Marietta, Mississippi, and practiced there for six or seven years. He married a Miss Mitchell, and their children's names were: Mark, Will, Clem, Jack, Davis, and Minnie. In 1898 or 1899, he moved to Mantachie and practiced until his death. (3)

Dr. W. H. McDougal

Dr. W. H. McDougal was born in Lawrence County, Tennessee, October 5, 1841. In 1858, he and his father moved to the neighborhood of Rienzi, Mississippi, where he studied medicine under Dr. J. M. Taylor until the War between the States was declared.

Early in 1861, he joined the 32nd Mississippi Infantry as a private, and served as such for about twelve months. In 1862, he was detached as a hospital steward, from which position he was soon promoted to assistant surgeon of his regiment, serving in this capacity until the close of the war. Returning home, he resumed the study of his chosen profession under Dr. Taylor. In 1865, he left Dr. Taylor's office and attended lectures in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, for two years. On April 17, 1867, he married Miss Sarah Margaret Settle, who bore him three sons and one daughter; nevertheless, he continued his medical study in the Nashville Medical

(1) Ben T. Weeks.
(2) Mrs. W. E. Thomas; Mrs. Alice Sivley.
(3) Willie D. Carpenter, Historian, Booneville, Miss.

University, and graduated in 1868.

Dr. McDougal practiced medicine in Rienzi and the surrounding territory for twenty-one years. On September 21, 1889, he dropped dead on the streets of Rienzi from paralysis of the heart. He was an Odd Fellow, a Mason, a member of Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Methodist church. (1)

Dr. James Monroe Cox

Dr. James M. Cox was born in Tippah County, Mississippi, June 6, 1842. He spent six years in professional study and casual reading under E. A. Cox, of Baldwyn, and attended one course of lectures at the University of Louisville, Kentucky. Dr. Cox also spent three years as steward of a hospital and had some training under Dr. J. J. Holt, of New Orleans, Louisiana. He completed his medical course in 1877 and commenced to practice in Orizaba, Mississippi, but soon went to Falkner, and then to Baldwyn. He married Miss Martha Chambers in 1865, and to them were born four children. (2)

Dr. William Walter Sutherland

Dr. William W. Sutherland was born on Indian Creek, near Waynesboro, Tennessee, March 12, 1844. At the outbreak of the War between the States, he entered the Confederate Army and served to the end of hostilities. During the war, while engaged in an artillery duel with the enemy in the battle of Harrisburg, July 14, 1864, he was wounded. On July 4, 1865, he was married to Miss Ann Naomi Nelson, of Verona. Soon he began the study of medicine with Dr. Owen, of Houston, Mississippi, as his preceptor; after two years, he was admitted to practice. About 1874, he moved into Prentiss County and soon established New Site Postoffice, serving as its first postmaster. In 1881, he moved to the west side of Hurricane Creek, on the old Booneville and Marietta road, where he established Southland Postoffice and was postmaster until the rural mail delivery superseded the star route. Dr. Southerland was of Scotch-Irish descent. He died in Wheeler, Mississippi, January 9, 1909, and was buried in Hopwell Cemetery. (3)

Dr. H. L. Tines

Dr. H. L. Tines was born in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, February 20, 1850, and came to Mississippi when six years of

(1) Mrs. Will McMurtry.
(2) Goodspeed's Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. 1, p. 601.
(3) A. L. Sutherland.

age. He received his early education at Richmond, Mississippi, and his medical training at Mobile, Alabama, 1873 and 1874. Except for four years he practiced medicine in Union County, his professional life was spent in Tishomingo and Prentiss counties, near Bay Springs. He was married to Miss Mattie Rogers, of Tishomingo County, in 1871, and to them were born eleven children - Carrie, Myrtle, Roxie, Clara, Humbert, Rockford, Lucius, Henry, Sullivan, Carl, and Lex. Dr. Tines died March 24, 1924. (1)

Dr. Robert Gardner Smith

Dr. Robert G. Smith was born in Barnesville, Georgia, February 4, 1851, and moved to Mississippi in 1859, where he spent two years in professional study, with Drs. W. A. Taylor and D. T. Price, of Booneville, as preceptors. He attended two courses of lectures at Louisville Medical College, graduating February 27, 1874. He married Miss Amanda Sheppard, and they had one son, Clinton Kelly. Dr. Smith located at Burton, in Prentiss County, where he practiced medicine until his death September 2, 1887. He was a member of the Methodist church and of the Masonic fraternity. (2)

Dr. Marcus E. Taylor

Dr. M. E. Taylor, son of Dr. W. A. Taylor, was born about 1851. His literary education was acquired at the University of Mississippi, where he graduated with honors in 1871. He prepared himself for his profession at home under his father, and took lectures at Louisville, Kentucky, for a time, after which he taught school in Jackson, Tennessee, in order to obtain means with which to continue his medical training. He later entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York, where he graduated in 1875. While in this college he made application for a position in the United States Army, was commissioned, and sent to Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, Louisiana, where he remained three years. At the end of this time he was ordered to the Missouri Headquarters, thence to Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas, remaining there four years, and to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, then was allowed to return to his home in Mississippi on leave of absence. He was sent to David's Island; thence to Fort Stanton, New Mexico, remaining there four years; thence to Boise City, Idaho; and in 1900, to Vancouver Barracks.

(1) Mrs. J. V. Crabb.
(2) D. L. L. McDougal, Booneville, Miss.

Dr. Taylor was a member of Lodge 305 of the A. F. & A. M., of Booneville, and was a member of the Mississippi State Medical Association, and of the American Medical Association. He was appointed a commissioner of the state insane asylum while B. G. Humphreys was governor, and was a particular friend of Governor Stone. (1)

Dr. George Shelton Ellis

Dr. George S. Ellis, son of Dr. J. B. and Mary L. Ellis, was born at Ripley, Mississippi, May 22, 1852. He spent ten years in professional study, with Dr. J. B. Ellis as preceptor, and attended two courses of lectures, at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and at Jefferson Medical College, graduating from the latter in 1875. His marriages, first, to Miss Tennie Shinault brought him four children; second, to Miss Jennie Wilburn, of Searcy, Arkansas, brought him two children.

A license to practice medicine was issued to Dr. Ellis by the State Board of Health April 26, 1882. After practicing in Booneville until 1887, he moved to Memphis, Tennessee, where he practiced until 1892. From Memphis he moved to Helena, Arkansas, and practiced until his death. He died in Fayetteville Hospital, Arkansas, September 2, 1920, while visiting in the Ozark Mountains. His diploma is in Jefferson Library, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (2)

(All doctors, who were practicing medicine five years prior to the organization of the Mississippi State Board of Health, 1877, were issued certificates allowing them to continue practicing without standing the state examination. (3)

Dr. Reuben S. Stanley

Dr. R. S. Stanley, son of Benjamin and Tabitha Elizabeth Stanley, was born near Rienzi, Mississippi, in 1852, and acquired his early education in the country schools of Mississippi, and at Monticello, Arkansas. He spent four years in professional study under Dr. W. H. McDougal, of Rienzi; attended two courses of lectures at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, where he graduated; and had post-graduate work in New York City and Leipsig, Germany. He married Miss Elizabeth Bynum, and their children were Dr. Joseph Bynum Stanley and John Cullen Stanley.

(1) Goodspeed's Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. 2, p. 881, 882.
(2) Dr. Baxter Ellis, Helena, Arkansas; Register of Physicians, p. 7
(3) Dr. W. V. Davis, Booneville, Miss.

A license to practice medicine was issued to Dr. Stanley by the Mississippi State Board of Helath, April 8, 1882. He practiced in Prentiss County for a number of years, until about 1895, when he moved to Memphis, Tennessee, and continued his practice there until the time of his death, December 18, 1929.

Dr. Stanley was a member of the Baptist church and of the Masonic fraternity. (1)

Dr. Bolivar Roger Smith

Dr. Bolivar R. Smith, of English descent, was born in Barnesville, Georgia, April 3, 1853. He spent two years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. W. B. Williams, of Baldwyn; practiced one year with Dr. N. B. Warren, of Marietta; and attended one course of lectures at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, about 1885. A license to practice medicine was issued to Dr. Smith by the Mississippi State Board of Health, May 22, 1882. After practicing a few months in Pulaski, Tennessee, he moved to Osborne, Prentiss County, and practiced from 1886 to 1887; then he moved to Burton to take his brother's place, and did general practice there until his death.

Dr. Smith was never married, but he supported his mother, sister-in-law, and nephew. In 1890, he organized the Robert G. Smith Lodge, F. & A. M., and was master of it for many years, conferring eighty-one master degrees. He was a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, Knight Templar, 32nd Degree Mason, and of the Shrine. His death occurred December 9, 1930. (2)

Dr. F. L. Paine

Dr. F. L. Paine, son of Bishop Paine, was born at Aberdeen, Mississippi, about 1855, and received his early education in the schools of Aberdeen and his medical education at Tulane University. After graduating from Tulane, he moved to Booneville and began practicing his profession. In 1880, he married Miss Onie Brown, and to them were born six children - Louise, Onie May, Sterling, and three who died in infancy. After serving in Booneville for a number of years, Dr. Paine practiced in Muldon, then Meridian, where his death occurred in 1918. He was buried in the Booneville Cemetery.

Dr. Paine was a member of the Methodist church and of the Masonic fraternity. (3)

(1) Mrs. J. C. Stanley, Sr.; Register of Physicians, p. 1.
(2) Dr. L. L. McDougal, Sr.; Register of Physicians, p. 20; Independent, July 31, 1936.
(3) Mrs. Ella Brown.

Dr. Andrew Jackson Smythe

Dr. Andrew J. Smythe was born at Bethany, Mississippi, Lee County, February 29, 1856, and received his literary education at Old Bethel, at Summerville, Mississippi, and at Kentucky Institute, in Kentucky. Besides spending six years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. A. G. Smythe, of Baldwyn, he attended four courses of lectures, at the Medical Department, University of Louisiana, and at Bellevue Hospital College, graduating June 22, 1881. Records show that he started practicing in Prentiss County in 1888. For about twenty-two years he practiced in the little country town of Bethany and in the adjoining counties. To his union with Miss Emma Richie were born nine children - Mable, Carolyn, Nancy, Gordon, Emma, Jack, Lorraine, Helen, and Alec. He died September 28, 1904. (1)

Dr. Samuel Gilly Sevier

Dr. Samuel G. Sevier was born in Alabama. He spent five years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. Daniel V. Sevier, of Russellville, Alabama, and attended one course of lectures at the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. He had his license recorded in Prentiss County, February 11, 1890. (2)

Dr. Robert Darak Kirk

Dr. Robert D. Kirk, son of Dr. James Dixon and Virginia Tines Kirk, was born in Kirkville, Mississippi, October 11, 1858. He received his early education in the schools of Kirkville and Marietta, and his medical education at Mobile, Alabama, where he graduated. To his union with Miss Alice Nabors, of Red Bay, Alabama, were born five children - Mildred, Ruth, Hunter, Dr. Robert Dixon, and Erlyne. Dr. Kirk practiced for thirty-five years around Kirkville and Marietta, but about twenty-five years ago he retired and moved to Baldwyn. He is a member of the Methodist church and of the Masonic fraternity. (3)

Dr. Jefferson Franklin Hill

Dr. Jefferson F. Hill was born in Tippah County, Mississippi, November 25, 1858. He spent two years in professional study, with Dr. W. M. Murry, of Dumas, Mississippi, as his preceptor, then studied at the University of Mississippi in 1882 and 1883, and at the Hospital Medical College from 1883 to 1885. He began practicing medicine in Booneville,

(1) Mrs. Duggar, Baldwyn, Miss.; Register of Physicians, p. 32.
(2) Register of Physicians, p. 33.
(3) Mrs. Alf Williams.

and practiced from 1885 to 1887, but from 1887 to 1888 he studied in the Manhattan Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital, New York; from 1889 to 1890 he was a student in Oxford University, Oxford, England, specializing in eye, ear, nose, and throat work. In 1890 he opened an office in Memphis, Tennessee, as eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist, and continued his practice there until his death, March 8, 1931. He had married Miss Elizabeth Waddy, of Memphis, in 1909. His license was recorded in Prentiss County in 1886. (1)

Dr. Newton Jasper Wilhoit

Dr. Newton Jasper Wilhoit was born in Alabama. He spent six years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. E. A. Pitman, of Antioch, Mississippi. His license was recorded in Prentiss County, April 30, 1888, and he practiced for sometime in the Dry Creek neighborhood. (2)

Dr. John D. Lewellen

Dr. J. D. Lewellen was born in Tennessee. He studied under Dr. W. D. Carter, of Ripley, and had one full course of lectures and two partial courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College and at Louisville Medical College. His license was recorded in Prentiss County, August 2, 1882, and he practiced in the neighborhood of Baldwyn and Geeville. (3)

Dr. Mortimer Bingley Cook

Dr. Mortimer B. Cook was born in Alabama. He spent two years in professional study under the supervision of a doctor in Bell Greens, Alabama, and attended one course of lectures at Louisville, Kentucky. His license was recorded in Prentiss County, June 19, 1882, and he practiced in the Marietta Community. (4)

Dr. Drewey Jackson Morris

Dr. Drewey J. Morris was born in Tennessee. He spent one year in professional study under Dr. J. A. Brown, of Baldwyn, and attended one course of lectures at Memphis Hospital College. He had his license recorded in Prentiss County, June 14, 1882. (5)

(1) Miss Alma L. Hill, 1257 Central Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
(2) Register of Physicians, p. 27.
(3) Ibid. p. 23.
(4) Ibid. p. 21.
(5) Register of Physicians, p. 19.

Dr. Wade Samuel Banks

Dr. Wade S. Banks spent four years in professional study under the supervision of Drs. Holcombe and Adams, of Alabama, and attended two courses of lectures, at Richmond Medical College and at Vanderbilt University, graduating at the latter. His license was recorded in Prentiss County, May 15, 1882. (1)

Dr. Enis A. Pitman

Dr. E. A. Pitman spent three years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. W. R. Rainer, of Chewalla, Tennessee, and attended five months' course of lectures at Eclectric School, Cincinnati, Ohio, but did not graduate. His license was recorded in Prentiss County, May 11, 1882. (2)

Dr. James Alexander Brown

Dr. James A. Brown was born in South Carolina. He spent three years in professional study under the supervision of Drs. E. A. Cox and W. M. Ellis, of Baldwyn, Mississippi, and attended two courses of lectures, at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, graduating at Vanderbilt. His license was recorded in Prentiss County, May 15, 1882. (3)

Dr. Robert C. Cunningham

Dr. R. C. Cunningham, son of James and Elizabeth Blythe Cunningham, was born near Blythe's Chapel, old Tishomingo County, May 8, 1858. He received his early education at Ziona Rest subscription school and at Marietta. He attended schools in Marietta and Jacinto under Professor A. W. Carmack for several terms. In 1881 he went to work in Corinth for the Stanley Brothers in the drug business; and after working there for a while, was transferred to their store in Booneville, where he worked until 1886, when he and his brother, Tom Cunningham, bought Dr. George S. Ellis's drug, grocery, and hardware store. He spent three years under the supervision of Dr. W. A. Taylor, of Booneville, and in 1889, sold out his drug business and entered Tulane University for the study of medicine. In 1890 he bought his drug store again and operated it himself until 1891, when he left his business in charge of E. W. Walton and returned to Tulane Medical College, graduating there in 1892. Returning to Booneville, he

(1) Register of Physicians, p. 13.
(2) Ibid., p. 11.
(3) Ibid., p. 14.

began practicing medicine and continued his drug business, On November 8, 1893, he married Miss Alice Lucille Robinson, and to this union belong five children - Mable, Dr. R. B., Janie, who died in infancy, Quay, and Thomas. In 1900 he sold out his drug business, confining his entire time to the practice of medicine. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Eastern Star, and Woodmen of the World. (1)

Dr. Louis Kohlheim

Dr. L. Kohlheim was born in Birmingham, Mississippi, and received his early education there. He spent three years in professional study under Dr. Frank Jones, of Memphis, Tennessee, and attended three courses of lectures at the Memphis Hospital Medical College, graduating in 1885. His license was issued by the Mississippi State Board of Health May 18, 1907, and he started practicing in Birmingham. He moved to Blackland for a few years, but returned to Birmingham and continued his practice until his death in 1917.

Dr. Kohlheim was a member of the Baptist church and of the Masonic fraternity. (2)

Dr. Nicholas Stubbs Walker

Dr. Nicholas S. Walker spent two years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. S. N. Walker, Baldwyn, Mississippi, and attended two courses of lectures, at the Louisville Medical College and at Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, graduating from the latter. His license was recorded in Prentiss County, May 16, 1890. (3)

Dr. Hatch Whitfield Cummings

Dr. Hatch W. Cummings spent two years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. C. C. Murphee, of Mansfield, Texas, and attended one course of lectures at the medical department of the University of Nashville. He had his license recorded in Prentiss County, April 23, 1891. (4)

Dr. Edward Phillips

Dr. E. Phillips spent three years in professional study under Drs. D. M. Phillips and D. W. Diggs, of Acona, Mississippi, and attended two courses of lectures at the

(1) Miss Mable Cunningham; Register of Physicians, p. 54.
(2) Mrs. W. C. Garner; Register of Physicians, p. 2.
(3) Register of Physicians, p. 34.
(4) Ibid., p. 35.

University of Tennessee, where he graduated. His license was recorded in Prentiss County, August 4, 1894. (1)

Dr. Dabney Milton Phillips

Dr. Dabney M. Phillips was born February 22, 1860, in Yalobusha County, Mississippi, and received his literary education at Oxford, Mississippi, graduating at the University. He attended two courses of lectures, at the Medical College, Mobile, Alabama, and at Nashville Medical College, graduating at the latter in 1884. After practicing medicine for a short time in Fairfield, Alabama, he moved to Columbus, Mississippi. He obtained license from the Mississippi State Board of Health, October 9, 1886. That same year he married Miss Irene G. Coleman, of Memphis, Alabama, who bore him four children. He moved to Booneville in 1892 and did an extensive practice. On September 9, 1925, he died at Potts Camp, Mississippi. (2)

Dr. John Randolph Palmer

Dr. John R. Palmer was born in Tippah County, Mississippi, about 1850, and received his early education there. He spent two years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. A. J. Lipscomb, of Rossville, Tennessee, attended one course of lectures at Louisville Medical College, where he graduated, and had six months' hospital service. While still young, he married Miss Mary Crawford and moved to Prentiss County, where he practiced his profession until 1907, when he moved to Amarilia, Texas. The three years he lived in Texas he practiced medicine, with a drug store in connection. Moving back to Prentiss County, he practiced until 1913, when he moved to Atlanta, Georgia, continuing his practice until he retired in 1916. Four children had been born - Oliver, Joe, Nettie, and Lula. He returned to Booneville to make his home with his daughter, Nettie (Mrs. Hargett), where he died suddenly, October 25, 1922. (3)

Dr. Eugene Price Notrebe

Dr. Eugene P. Notrebe was born in Arkansas and received his early education in the schools of Fayetteville, then spent three years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. D. H. B. Welch of that place. He attended two courses of lectures at Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, where he graduated. About 1886, he came to Booneville and practiced for five years, returned to Arkansas,

(1) Register of Physicians, p. 56.
(2) Mrs. Irene Godwin.
(3) Mrs. Nettie Hargett; Register of Physicians, p. 58.

then moved to Kansas, where he owned a hospital. (1)

Dr. William Vernon Davis

Dr. William V. Davis was born in old Tishomingo County in 1862, later moving to a section of the county which later became a part of Prentiss County. He spent two years in professional study, with Dr. S. N. Walker, of Baldwyn, as his preceptor, After attending Tulane University and graduating at the Kentucky School of Medicine, he had postgraduate work in Polyclinic, New York and at the Post-Graduate Hospital, New York. His license was issued April 15, 1892, and he has practiced in Booneville since that date.

Dr. Davis married Miss Glendora Jones, December 12, 1900, and they have two children - William Vance, captain in the United States Army, and Alton Glen, United States civil engineer. The father is a member of the Methodist church and of the Masonic fraternity. (2)

Dr. J. S. Wheeler

Dr. J. S. Wheeler, son of N. T. and Sarah Tyra Wheeler, was born January 4, 1865. He attended the public schools of Itawamba County, graduated from the Oakland High School in 1890, and finished his B. S. course at the Iuka Normal Institute in 1891. In the fall of 1891 he went to Texas and taught school for four years, saving enough money to pay for his anticipated medical course. He attended two courses at Vanderbilt Medical College, and then attended the Hospital Medical School of Kentucky, where he graduated June 30, 1898. On December 28, following his graduation, he married Miss Lillie Billingsly, who lived only eight months.

Dr. Wheeler began his practice of medicine at Marietta, Prentiss County, and practiced there for about four years. Moving from there to Brown's Creek, he continued in this service for nearly fourteen years. During this time, on June 18, 1903, he married Miss Sophia Riddle. Ten years later, on June 8, 1913, he moved to Tishomingo, where he is now living. In 1914 he attended Cook County and Mercer Hospitals, in Chicago, and has attended two courses of lectures on obstetrics and one course of lectures on the diseases of children, in the past three years.

(1) Dr. R. C. Cunningham; Register of Physicians, p. 31.
(2) Dr. W. V. Davis, Booneville, Miss.

Dr. Wheeler is a member of the Christian church, the Woodmen of the World, and the Woodmen Circle. (1)

Dr. Thomas Lee Randolph

Dr. Thomas L. Randolph was born in Geeville, Mississippi, March 7, 1867, and received his early education at that place. He spent two years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. A. J. Smythe of Bethany, Mississippi, and attended one course of lectures at the Memphis Hospital Medical College, and one course at the Louisville Medical College, graduating at the latter in 1891. He married Miss Emily Virginia Murry, of Dumas, Mississippi.

Dr. Randolph was known as a practicing physician in Geeville, Dumas, and Ripley, and was practicing in Riplwy at the time of his death, November 1, 1924. He was a member of the Methodist church and of the Masonic fraternity. (2)

Dr. James Franklin Taylor

Dr. James F. Taylor, son of Colonel Calvin A. and Sarah Heigh Taylor, was born at Rienzi, Mississippi, April 23, 1867. He received his early education at the Gibson School at Rienzi, and his medical degree in 1895 at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee.

Dr. Taylor practiced in Rienzi from 1895 to 1901, attended Tulane Medical School, 1901, then moved to Booneville and resumed his practice until 1914, when he retired and went into the drug business, remaining until his death, July 29, 1929.

In the meantime, 1902, Dr. Taylor had married Miss Burton Sue Curlee, who was the mother of his one child, Catherin. He was a member of the Methodist church and a member of Woodmen of the World. (3)

Dr. Wardlow Howard McCarley

Dr. Wardlow H. McCarley was born in Ripley, Mississippi, February 18, 1868. He received his literary education in the schools of Booneville and at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Starkville, Mississippi. His medical education was acquired at the University of Virginia and at Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana. He located in

(1) Dr. J. S. Wheeler, Tishomingo, Miss.
(2) Mrs. J. H. Clayton; Register of Physicians, p. 37.
(3) Mrs. J. F. Taylor.

Rienzi, Mississippi, to practice medicine, and while there married Miss Elinor Curlee, who bore him two sons - Howard, Jr., and Burton Curlee. Dr. McCarley moved from Rienzi to Colbert, Oklahoma, where he is practicing at the present time (1937). He is a member of the Presbyterian church, the Masonic fraternity, and the Shrine. (1)

Dr. Charles Richard Shinault

Dr. Charles R. Shinault, son of William and Sarah Mann Shinault, was born near Booneville, on November 14, 1867. He spent his boyhood in Prentiss County and attended the public schools until he was about sixteen years old, when he when to Cicilian College, Kentucky, for two years.

After graduating at Tulane University, New Orleans, Dr. Shinault served as interne for some time in the Touro Infirmary there. He went to Helena, Arkansas, to live early in 1892, and was married there, June 20, 1894, to Miss Josephine Pillow, who bore him one daughter - Josephine. Dr. Shinault practiced in Helena for a number of years and had an infirmary there; but in 1904, he moved to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he formed a partnership with the late Dr. J. P. Runyon. During the years Dr. Shinault lived in Little Rock, he was a division surgeon of the Rock Island Railroad and a professor of gynecology in the medical department of the University of Arkansas. Prior to moving to Little Rock, he was president of the Arkansas State Medical Society, but perhaps he is most gratefully remembered by the Medical Fraternity of Arkansas for his splendid work in being one of the doctors who was instrumental in procuring a law authorizing a state medical examining board. His license was recorded in Prentiss County, March 15, 1924. He died January 11, 1926, at the Marine Hospital, New Orleans, and was interred in Helena. (2)

Dr. Robert B. Gardner

Dr. R. B. Gardner was born in Prentiss County, November 6, 1871, and received his early education in the schools of Booneville and Jacinto. He attended the Memphis Medical College, graduating in 1895. In 1906, he married Miss Mary Lilly in the city of his practice, Memphis, where he died June 23, 1912. (3)

(1) Mrs. G. M. McCarley.
(2) Mrs. C. R. Shinault, Helena, Arkansas.
(3) Mrs. Ben Weeks.

Dr. Allen Preston Waters

Dr. Allen P. Waters was born April 2, 1872. After spending four years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. C. L. Power, of Barkley, Texas, and attending three courses of lectures at the Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, Kentucky, he graduated. He moved to Baldwyn, Mississippi, and on May 11, 1905, had his license recorded in Prentiss County, practicing medicine in that town until 1913, then moving to Dawson Springs, Kentucky. Dr. Waters married Miss Lelia Sargant. (1)

Dr. John Wesley Grisham

Dr. John W. Grisham was born near Booneville, in 1873. He graduated at the Louisville Medical College at the age of twenty-one and, after three years of post-graduate work in the New York Hospital Medical College, located in Jackson, Tennessee, where he was associated with Dr. Ambrose McCoy as physician and surgeon for the Mobile and Ohio Railroad for a number of years. This association did not include his private practice, which was extensive. His medical license was recorded in Prentiss County, October 23, 1895.

Dr. Grisham was a 32nd Degree Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, and of the local lodge of Elks, a steward of the Methodist church, and vice-president of the Madison County Medical Association. On October 27, 1903, he was married to Miss Kate Crigler, of Saybrook, Illinois. For seventeen years he was a prominent physician in Jackson, Tennessee. (2)

Dr. John Wesley Price

Dr. John W. Price, son of Dr. D. T. and Victoria McCrory Price, was born in Booneville, March 24, 1873. He received his literary education in the schools of Booneville, at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Starkville, and four years at the University of Mississippi. His medical training was acquired by four years in professional study under the supervision of his father, Dr. D. T. Price, and by attending three courses of lectures at the University of Virginia, where he graduated.

Dr. Price was married twice: first, to Miss Hettie Williams; and last to Mrs. Velma Holley Gilbert. After finishing his medical education, he practiced in Prentiss

(1) Miss Jessie Archer, Baldwyn, Miss.; Register of Physicians, p. 70.
(2) Daily Sun (Jackson, Tenn.), July 16, --

County, with his office in Booneville, and in 1898 performed the first abdominal operation in the county, removing a very large abdominal tumor from a Mrs. Shubert. Dr. Price's father administered the anesthetic; Dr. M. M. McMillan assisted; and Dr. W. V. Davis witnessed the operation.

Dr. Price had two years' post-graduate work at the University of Chicago, specializing in eye, ear, nose and throat; and after finishing this special course, he located in Memphis, Tennessee, where he practiced for eighteen years. He returned to Booneville, and retired from practice several years before his death, March 25, 1935. (1)

Dr. William Hunt Burress

Dr. William H. Burress was born at Baldwyn, December 26, 1875, and received his early education in the Baldwyn schools. He had three years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. M. M. McMillan, of Baldwyn, and attended three courses of lectures, at the University of Nashville, and at Memphis Hospital Medical College, graduating from the latter, April 25, 1902.

Dr. Burress married Miss Julia Bedom, of Tennessee, October 11, 1908, and they had five children - Sarah, Susan, Bedon, John William, and Julian. He practiced medicine in Baldwyn for ten years, then retired and did farming business until he died October 24, 1928. (2)

Dr. Mose McCarley McMillan

Dr. Mose M. McMillan was born in Prentiss County, August 11, 1876. His early literary education was received in the Booneville schools; then he had three years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. D. T. Price, of Booneville. After attending two courses of lectures at the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, he graduated, 1897. Immediately after his graduation, he spent one year practicing medicine with Dr. Bolivar Smith in Prentiss County and, also, a short time in Baldwyn. In 1906, he married Miss Alice Milam, of Guntown, Mississippi; in 1932, after her death, he married Miss Ellie Billingsly, of Baldwyn, He moved from Baldwyn to Guntown, where he is now practicing. (3)

Dr. A. T. Hill

Dr. A. T. Hill was born at Blackland, Mississippi, April 11,

(1) Mrs. E. L. Shackleford, Belmont, Miss.
Dr. W. V. Davis, Booneville, Miss.
(2) Mrs. William Hunt Burress, Baldwyn, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Julian McMillan.

1876, and received a high school education at Chalybeate. He had three years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. J. F. Hill, of Memphis, Tennessee, attended three courses of lectures, at Memphis Hospital Medical College and at University of the South, graduating from the former, and had six months in hospital training. In 1901, he married Miss Carrie Tays, of Wheeler, and two children were born to them, both dying in early childhood. After practicing medicine several years at Wheeler, Dr. Hill took post-graduate work at Tulane University, then located at Stigler, Oklahoma, where he is now a leading physician. (1)

Dr. Wade Hampton Sutherland

Dr. Wade H. Sutherland was born in Prentiss County, February 18, 1876, and received his early education in that county. On September 8, 1895, three years before his graduation from the Memphis Hospital Medical College - now University of Tennessee Medical Department - he married Miss Daisy Dickinson, who is the mother of his two sons and five daughters - L., Dr. Hayden, Helen, Hortense, Jeff, Maxine, and Lorraine.

Dr. Sutherland practiced sixteen months at Kirkville, Itawamba County, five years at Wheeler, and twenty-six years (until the present, 1937) in Booneville. He has had the following special training: six weeks' course in 1909 in Polyclinic; Post-graduate, Department of Tulane University in eye, ear, nose, and throat; a four weeks' course in 1912 in the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital; four weeks in 1916 in general surgery, post-graduate, mostly cadaveric, University of Tennessee Medical Department, Memphis; short courses, many different times, in Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Mayo's clinic; six weeks in 1923 in the study of surgery, post-graduate work, in Edinburg, Scotland, at the Royal Infirmary, University of Edinburg; and three months, 1935-36, at the Thomas Davis Clinic and Southern Pacific Hospital, studying chest surgery.

Dr. Sutherland established the Sutherland Sanitarium in Booneville in 1916, which merged into the North East Mississippi Hospital in 1919; and he has been the superintendent and chief surgeon of this hospital since that time. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, Masonic fraternity, Eastern Star, and of the Shrine and also has fellowship with the American College of Physicians and Surgeons, the American Medical Association, the Mississippi State Medical Association,

(1) Mrs. Harvey Morris.

and the Northeast Mississippi Thirteen-County Medical Association. (1)

Dr. Joseph M. Bynum, Jr.

Dr. J. M. Bynum, Jr., son of Dr. Joseph M. and Annie Rees Bynum, was born in Rienzi, May 29, 1876, and received his early education there. From 1892 to 1894, he attended Webb School at Bell Buckle, Tennessee, and during that time his family moved to Booneville, where he later attended public school for one year. He graduated at the University of Mississippi with A. B. Degree in 1898, and received his medical diploma from Vanderbilt University in 1901. Later, in 1908, he studied a post-graduate course in Polyclinic in New York.

Dr. Bynum practiced medicine in Rienzi for one year; married Miss Annie Rees, of Lincoln County, Tennessee; and went to McAllister, Indian Territory, for nearly two years, then to Old Mexico to practice. After a brief stay in Mexico, he came back to Booneville and practiced until January, 1915. Within this period a daughter was born - Mary Rees.

During his years of practice Dr. Bynum was active in county and state medical organizations, and was twice the county health officer. For several years since his retirement from active practice, because of various other interests, he has engaged in the lumber business, and has always had an active interest in agriculture, livestock, and many things of community interest, taking active part in the Tax Payers' Association of county and state, Red Cross work, Prohibition, and the Chamber of Commerce of Booneville, of which he is now president. (2)

Dr. Lewis Shelby Greene

Dr. Lewis S. Greene, son of T. B. and Martha A. Green, was born in Hackleburg, Alabama, June 12, 1877, but moved with his parents to the eastern part of Prentiss County when he was about four years old. He received his B. S. Degree from Oakland Normal Institute under Professor G. T. Holley in 1899, then taught school until February, 1900. On November 5, 1899, he married Miss Anna Wright.

Dr. Greene spent three years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. H. L. Tines, of Tines, Mississippi, and attended the Medical Department University of Kentucky, and

(1) Dr. W. H. Sutherland, Booneville, Miss.
(2) Dr. J. M. Bynum, Jr., Booneville, Miss.

the Memphis Hospital Medical College, graduating from the latter in 1901. Immediately after his graduation, he located for practice in the East Prentiss school community, where he spent most of the remainder of his life. He had post-graduate work at Tulane University in 1909. Because of ill health, he retired from practice of medicine in 1911, but renewed his practice in 1915, and was an active physician until a few months before his death.

June 14, 1913, Miss Mary Whitehead became his second wife, and to them were born three children - Herdebyrd, Will D., and Amy Loraine. Dr. Greene was a member of the Baptist church and of the Masonic fraternity. He died June 17, 1928. (1)

Dr. Luther Love McDougal, Sr.

Dr. Luther L. McDougal, Sr., son of John Wesley and Mary Peden McDougal, was born in Kemper County on September 1, 1878. His father, who was of Scotch descent, was a soldier in the Confederate Army. Dr. McDougal married Miss Lula Bell Smith on October 12, 1905, and they have three children - Myers S., who has M. A., B. C. L., and J. S. D. degrees; Luther L., Jr., who has B. S. and M. D. degrees; and Smith, who has a B. A. Degree, and is a medical student.

Dr. McDougal graduated in medicine at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, in 1907, and was licensed by the Mississippi State Board of Health, October, 1907. He took post-graduate work in Chicago, 1913-14, and again at Tulane University, 1933.

Besides serving as a member of the Mississippi State Board of Health from 1916 to 1924, and as a member of the staff of the State Insane Hospital from 1930 to 1932, Dr. McDougal was also a member of the Prentiss County Draft Board. He practiced medicine at Burton with preceptor, Dr. R. B. Smith, from July 3, 1905, to September 1, 1908, then moved to Burnsville and practiced until July, 1913. On October 2, 1913, he moved to Booneville, where he has practiced continuously, with the exception of the thirty-one months spent on the staff of the State Insane Hospital at Jackson. Not only is he a member of the Methodist church, but of the following fraternal orders: Junior Order, United American Mechanics, Modern Woodmen of America, and Eastern Star; he is also a Knight Templar, 32nd Degree Mason, and a Shriner. (2)

(1) Mrs. Louis Shelby Green.
(2) Dr. L. L. McDougal, Sr., Booneville, Miss.

Dr. William Monroe Bearden Cox

Dr. William M. B. Cox, born near Marietta, Mississippi, in 1878, received his early education in the schools of Marietta and Henderson, Tennessee. He spent three years in professional study under the supervision of Drs. Davis and Taylor, Booneville, and attended two courses of lectures at the Memphis Hospital Medical College. Following six years of medical practice in Marietta, he retired and moved to Baldwyn, then to California, where he is now living. He is a member of the Church of Christ. To his union with Miss Ella Womack, in 1904, have been born two children - Vivian and Mary Glen. (1)

Dr. James Vester Crabb

Dr. James V. Crabb was born in Prentiss County, March 9, 1881, and received his early education in Marietta and Oakland, Mississippi. After attending University of Tennessee, he received his medical degree in 1914. He is a practicing physician in Tishomingo and Prentiss counties. To his union with Miss Clara Tines have been born six children - Alton, Adury, Earl, Humbert, Henry, and R. L. (2)

Dr. John Marion Wright

Dr. John M. Wright spent three years in professional study under Dr. L. S. Green, of Elma, Mississippi, and attended three courses of lectures at the Medical Department Kentucky University. His license was recorded in Prentiss County, November 5, 1903. (3)

Dr. Luke Wilder

Dr. L. Wilder spent three years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. F. L. Jones, Blue Springs, Mississippi, and attended three courses of lectures at Memphis Hospital Medical College. His license was issued by the Mississippi State Board of Health, May 18, 1907. (4)

Dr. John Thomas Guynes

Dr. John T. Guynes attended four courses of lectures, at the Mississippi Medical College, the Memphis Hospital Medical College, and the University of Tennessee, graduating at the latter. He recorded his license in Prentiss County, December 7, 1915. (5)

(1) Dillard Cox; Register of Physicians, p. 68.
(2) Dr. J. V. Crabb.
(3) Register of Physicians, p. 69.
(4) Ibid, p. 1.
(5) Ibid, p. 16.

Dr. William Berry Hyde

Dr. William B. Hyde attended four courses of lectures, at Chattanooga Medical College, Birmingham Medical College, and Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, graduating at the latter. He recorded his license in Prentiss County, December 7, 1915. (1)

Dr. Oscar O. Jones

Dr. O. O. Jones attended four courses of lectures at Birmingham Medical College; graduated, and spent one year in hospital work. His license was recorded in Prentiss County, November 19, 1917. (2)

Dr. Elisha James Green

Dr. Elisha J. Green spent three years in professional study with Dr. A. T. Hill, of Tahoma, Oklahoma, as his preceptor, and attended three courses of lectures - at the University of Nashville and the Physicians and Surgeons, College, Memphis, Tennessee. His license was recorded in Prentiss County, October 7, 1919. (3)

Dr. Jesse Howard Milton

Dr. Jesse H. Milton was born in Prentiss County, in 1881, and received his early education at Rienzi, Osborne Creek, and Baldwyn. He spent four years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. A. P. Waters, of Baldwyn, attended three courses of lectures at the University of Nashville, and one course at Memphis Hospital Medical College, where he graduated in 1908. Immediately, he began practicing his profession in and around Baldwyn.

To Dr. Milton's marriage with Miss Angie Nelson, November 3, 1910, were born two children - James Carol and Louise. He was a member of the Baptist church and of the Masonic fraternity, and was active in his profession until he died at his home in Baldwyn, November 24, 1927. (4)

Dr. Stanley Livingston Pharr

Dr. Stanley L. Pharr was born December 25, 1882, at Belmont, Mississippi. He received his early education in the schools of Belmont and Marietta, and his medical education

(1) Register of Physicians, p. 18.
(2) Ibid, p. 20.
(3) Ibid, p. 25.
(4) Mrs. Jesse Howard Milton, Baldwyn, Miss.

from the Memphis Hospital Medical College, Tennessee, where he graduated in 1911. In May, following his graduation, he began the practice of medicine in Marietta, continuing until March, 1926, when he went to Leighton, Alabama, and practiced there until May, 1927. Since then he has been in Booneville.

Dr. Pharr is a member of the Church of Christ. To his union with Miss Florence Strother, January 7, 1912, have been born two children - Juanita and Max L. (1)

Dr. James Turner Googe

Dr. James T. Googe was born in Marietta, July 3, 1889. He spent three years in professional study under Dr. G. W. Googe, of Rienzi, and attended three courses of lectures at Memphis Medical College, where he graduated in 1911. Locating at Blackland, he practiced about eight years, then was county health officer at Booneville for two years. He went from Booneville to Jackson, Mississippi, where he was connected with the Mississippi State Hospital from 1920 to 1924. After having post-graduate work in New York and Baltimore, he located in Meridian, Mississippi, where he practiced and was again county health officer. At present (1937) he is located in Jacksonville, Florida. To his marriage with Miss Ernye Tackett, of Mantachie, have been born three children - James T. Jr., Mary Carolyn, and Johnnie Ruth. (2)

Dr. James Cox Vandiver

Dr. James C. Vandiver was born in Prentiss County, May 23, 1882, and received his early education in the schools of Baldwyn. He spent four years in professional study, with Dr. A. P. Waters as preceptor, and attended three courses of lectures at the University of Nashville, and one course at the Memphis Hospital Medical College, where he graduated in 1907. After having post-graduate work in the Marine Hospital, Cario, Illinois, he practiced at Wheeler from 1910 to 1917, when he moved to Baldwyn and continued his practice until the time of his death.

Dr. Vandiver married Miss Hallie Wilson in 1910, and they had two children - Nelson and Alberta. He died suddenly June 10, 1931. (3)

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(1) Dr. S. L. Pharr, Booneville, Miss.
(2) Mrs. J. F. Thomas.
(3) Mrs. Hallie Vandiver, Baldwyn, Miss.

Dr. Elijah Cox Bills

Dr. Elijah C. Bills was born in Baldwyn in 1882 and received his early education there. He spent three years in professional study under Dr. M. M. McMillan, of Rosedale, and attended three courses of lectures at the University of Tennessee, graduating in 1902. After four years of medical practice in Baldwyn, he moved to Quinland, Texas, where he continued his practice. He married Miss Brude Jones, of Baldwyn. (1)

Dr. Reuben Bermis Caldwell

Dr. Reuben B. Caldwell was born at Wallerville, Mississippi, December 15, 1885. His early education was received in the local schools, and in Popular Springs Normal College. His medical education was acquired from the Memphis Hospital Medical College, where he graduated in 1913; his internship was served in St. Joseph Hospital. Since 1913 he has practiced his profession in Baldwyn. In 1915, he married Miss Grace Evans, and two children have been born to them - Gene and Wallace. (2)

Dr. William Arthur Watson

Dr. William A. Watson was born in Itawamba County. He spent three years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. L. S. Greene, of New Site, and attended three courses of lectures at the Memphis Hospital Medical College. In 1904 he married Miss Mattie Finch, who bore him two children - Wyatt and Leister. He was licensed by the Mississippi State Board of Health, May 24, 1918, and practiced medicine in Prentiss County until about 1930, when he moved to Alabama and continued his practice. He is a member of the Baptist church and the Masonic fraternity. (3)

Dr. John Ausie Hughes

Dr. John A. Hughes spent four years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. C. A. Farrar, of Nettleton, Mississippi, and attended four courses of lectures at the Memphis Hospital Medical College, where he graduated. He practiced at Kirkville, Mississippi, under the supervision of Dr. R. D. Kirk. His license was recorded in Prentiss County, February 14, 1912. (4)

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(1) W. B. Jones, Baldwyn, Miss.
(2) Dr. R. B. Caldwell, Baldwyn, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Austin Williams; Register of Physicians, p. 9.
(4) George Warren; Register of Physicians, p. 11.

Dr. Joseph Hafford Stephens

Dr. Joseph H. Stephens, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Stephens, was born in Prentiss County, November 27, 1885. He spent four years in professional study under Dr. L. C. Morris, of Birmingham, Alabama; attended four courses of lectures at the Birmingham Medical College, where he graduated; and had post-graduate work in Chicago. He was married in December, 1907, to Miss Pearl Bain, and they are the foster parents of one adopted child - Ann Olive. Dr. Stephens is practicing medicine in Birmingham, Alabama. He has never practiced in Prentiss County; although he had his license recorded there December 24, 1917. He is a member of the Methodist church, and is a 32nd degree Mason. (1)

Dr. Franklin Gail Riley

Dr. Franklin G. Riley, son of W. F. and Minnie Harris Riley, was born in Quincy, Monroe County, Mississippi, August 20, 1886. He received his literary education in the public schools of Tupelo, had three years - 1903, 1904, 1905 - at Mississippi State College, and in 1915 received his M. D. Degree at the Medical Department University of Tennessee. On September 15, 1915, he began practicing medicine in Booneville, remaining there until July, 1917, when he entered the army service, World War, and served two years as medical officer with the British Forces in France. Returning to Booneville in 1919, he practiced until 1921, excepting some time during the year 1919, when he had post-graduate work in the Medical Department Tulane University. In 1921 and 1922, he had two more years post-graduate work in the Medical Department University of Pennsylvania; then he served as interne at St. Christopher's Hospital for Children, Philadelphia. After specializing in the diseases of children, Dr. Riley located in Meridian, Mississippi, where he has practiced as a child specialists since, being the owner of the Riley Hospital, built in 1929. In 1934, he had post-graduate work in Babies' Hospital, New York City.

Dr. Riley was married in November, 1912, to Miss Hattie Frances Gardner, and they have two sons - William Gail and Richard Franklin. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Meridian, and of the following fraternities: A. K. K. Medical Fraternity, University of Tennessee, and Mason, Shrine, Knight Templar, Scottish Rite Bodies, Elk, Knights Pythian, American Legion, and Disabled Emergency Officers of the World War. (2)

(1) Mrs. A. L. Bryant; Register of Physicians, p. 23.
(2) Dr. Franklin Gail Riley, Meridian, Miss.

Dr. Henry Boswell, Jr.

Dr. Henry Boswell, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Boswell, was born in Alabama. He was educated in the public schools of Alabama and the University of Nashville, Tennessee, and had post-graduate work all over the country.

Dr. Boswell never practiced medicine in Prentiss County, but was assigned there in health work for three years. He was married to Miss Iola S. Saunders, of Oxford, Mississippi, and they had five children - Helon, Georgia, Henry, Barbara, and Peggy. At the present, Dr. Boswell is superintendent of the State Sanitorium, Sanitorium, Mississippi. (1)

Dr. William Henry Anderson

Dr. William H. Anderson, of Scotch-Irish descent, son of William Walter and Mary Shackleford Anderson, was born in Dumas, Tippah County, Mississippi, February 13, 1886. He received his early education in the Dumas High School; was principal of Hebron High School, Jefferson Davis County, 1910-1911; received his B. A. Degree from Mississippi College, 1912; taught in Chalybeate High School, 1912-1913, and Woman's College at Hattiesburg, 1913-1914; and received his B. S. Degree from University of Mississippi, 1916, and his M. D. Degree from Tulane University, June 5, 1918.

Dr. Anderson spent six years in the Northeast Mississippi Hospital as business manager and resident physician; had post-graduate courses in Tulane University and New York Post Graduate Medical School, one month course in Chicago Lying-in Hospital, and one month observation course at Mayo Clinic. He has been editor of the "Mississippi Doctor" for the past twelve years; editor of the Booneville Independent for about eight years; local surgeon for the Mobile & Ohio Railroad for fifteen years; county health officer for about seven years; and is now owner and operator of Anderson Clinic. Besides being a member of the Baptist church, a member of the trustees of Blue Mountain College, and president of the Board of Trustees, Booneville schools, he belongs to the Northeast Mississippi Thirteen-County Medical Society, the Mississippi State Medical Society, the Mid South Post Graduate Medical Assembly (having served as president in 1926), the Southern Medical, the Southern Railway Surgeons, and the American Medical.

To Dr. Anderson's union with Miss Mildred Paulk, of Tupelo, in 1930, have been born two children - Jane and Nancy. (2)

(1) Dr. Henry Boswell, Jr., Sanitorium, Miss.
(2) Dr. W. H. Anderson, Booneville, Miss.

Dr. Ben F. Phillips

Dr. B. F. Phillips, son of Dr. D. M. Phillips, was born at Columbus, Mississippi, December 2, 1887. He received his early education at Booneville, and his medical education from the University of Tennessee, Nashville, where he graduated in 1911. He died at Booneville, December 27, 1912. (1)

Dr. Will Wright Strange

Dr. Will W. Strange was born at Cotton Plant, Mississippi, July 28, 1891. He graduated from the Baldwyn High School in 1914, attended the University of Mississippi from 1918 to 1922, graduated in medicine at Memphis in 1924, and served as interne at St. Joseph Hospital, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, from July 24, 1924, to July, 1925. From 1925 to 1929, he practiced general medicine at Smackover, Arkansas, then did post-graduate work at Tulane University in the spring of 1929. He has practiced in Booneville since April 5, 1929.

Dr. Strange married Miss Irma G. Butch. He is a member of the Baptist church, the Masonic fraternity, and the Phi Chi Medical Fraternity. (2)

Dr. Herman D. McDonald

Dr. H. D. McDonald was born near Wheeler, Mississippi, 1893. He received his high school education at Oxford; attended two courses at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, where he graduated in 1920; and had one year in hospital work. Immediately upon being licensed by the Mississippi State Board of Health, July 15, 1921, he started practicing in and around Booneville. In 1924, he married Miss Erline Narred, who bore him one son - Herman, Jr. (3)

Dr. Robert Blythe Cunningham

Dr. Robert B. Cunningham, son of Dr. R. C. and Alice Robinson Cunningham, was born in Booneville, Mississippi, December 14, 1896. He received his early education in the public schools of Booneville; his B. S. Degree from University of Mississippi; and his M. D. Degree from Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana. During the World War he was a volunteer in the medical corps of the United States Navy. On December 31, 1921, he married Miss Evelyn Alexander, of Booneville, who bore him one son - John R.

(1) Mrs. Irene Godwin.
(2) Dr. W. W. Strange, Booneville, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Kate Shinault; Register of Physicians, p. 26.

Dr. Cunningham has practiced in Booneville for the staff of the North East Mississippi Hospital, and has been secretary on this staff for the past five years. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church; a charter member of Levi B. Morton Post American Legion; past master of Booneville Lodge No. 305, F. and A. M., Knight Templar, a 14th Degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a Shriner; and a fellow of each of the following: North East Mississippi Thirteen-County Medical Society, Mississippi State Medical Association, Southern Medical Association, American Medical Association, and Nu Sigma Nu Medical Fraternity. (1)

Dr. Floyd Livingston McCollum

Dr. Floyd L. McCollum was born in Burcham, Texas, February 20, 1897. He attended four courses of lectures, at the University of Mississippi and at the University of Louisville, graduating from Louisville on June 6, 1933; his license was recorded in Prentiss County, July 17, 1933. (2)

Dr. Robert Dixon Kirk, Jr.

Dr. Robert Dixon Kirk, Jr., son of Dr. Robert D. and Alice Nabors Kirk, was born in Kirkville, Mississippi, August 5, 1898. He finished in Baldwyn High School and received his B. S. Degree from the University of Mississippi, with two years medical certificate, in 1920. From 1920 to 1922 he attended New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating in 1922, then serving six months as resident physician in St. Joseph Hospital, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. After two years' service as house surgeon in the French Hospital, New York City, Dr. Kirk located in Tupelo, Mississippi, 1925, where he has practiced surgery exclusively. To his marriage with Miss Katherine Still in June, 1927, have been born four children.

Dr. Kirk is a member of the Methodist church, the Kiwanis Club, and the Nu Sigma Nu Medical Fraternity, and is a senior Fellow and member of state executive committee of the Southeastern Surgical Congress and a fellow of the American Medical Association and state and local medical societies. (3)

Dr. Fletcher Clifton Boren

Dr. Fletcher C. Boren spent three years in professional study under the supervision of Dr. J. S. Hughes, of

(1) Dr. R. B. Cunningham, Booneville, Miss.
(2) Register of Physicians, p. 3.
(3) Dr. R. D. Kirk, Jr., Tupelo, Miss.

Baldwyn, and attended three courses of lectures at Memphis Hospital Medical College. Dr. Boren did not live in Prentiss County, but his practice extended into this county from Kirkville, Itawamba County. He had his license recorded in Prentiss County, May 12, 1914. (1)

Dr. William David Copeland

Dr. William D. Copeland had four courses of lectures, at Mississippi Medical College, at Memphis Hospital Medical College, and at University of Tennessee, graduating at the latter. He practiced in Tishomingo County and in the edge of Alabama. His license was recorded, July 11, 1914. (2)

Dr. William Milton Adams

Dr. William M. Adams, son of Dr. Robert and Pattie Etta Murry Adams, was born in Ripley, Mississippi, April 26, 1904. He received his literary education in the Ripley High School and at the University of Mississippi, receiving his B. S. Degree in 1928. His medical education was acquired at Tulane University, where he graduated in 1930. After practicing medicine in Booneville, 1930-1932, he served as interne in New York Post Graduate Hospital and in Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, 1932-34. Following his post-graduate work, he located in Memphis, Tennessee, where he is now practicing plastic surgery. On May 22, 1934, he married Miss Catherine Duncan Taylor, of Booneville, and they have one son - William Milton, Jr.

Dr. Adams ia a member of the Methodist church, and of the Kappa Sigma and Theta Kappa Psi fraternities. (3)

Dr. Paul Roger Googe

Dr. Paul R. Googe was born in Marietta, Mississippi, December 14, 1906. He received his early education at Marietta, and his pre-medical course at the University of Mississippi. After teaching school at Lambert, Mississippi, one year, and at Biloxi, Mississippi, two years, he attended four courses of lectures at Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, graduating June 12, 1935. For three summers prior to his graduation at Tulane, he was with Dr. W. H. Anderson, of Anderson's Clinic, Booneville. He is now an interne in North Louisiana Sanitorium, Shreveport, Louisiana.

Dr. Googe married Miss Corrine Colbert, of Okolona, Mississippi. (4)

(1) Dr. L. L. McDougal, Sr., Booneville, Miss.; Register of Physicians.
(2) B. D. Waddle; Register of Physicians.
(3) Mrs. W. M. Adams.
(4) Mrs. J. R. Thomas.

Dr. Haden Bonnell Sutherland

Dr. Haden B. Sutherland, son of Dr. W. H. and Daisy Dickinson Sutherland, was born at Kirkville, Mississippi, September 12, 1905. He received his literary education from Booneville School, Branham & Hughes Military Academy, and the University of Kentucky, where he also received his M. D. Degree, June 7, 1932. His license to practice medicine was issued by the Mississippi State Board of Health, June 29, 1932, and he has been practicing in Booneville since that time.

Dr. Sutherland's marriage to Miss Vivian Hollandsworth on September 28, 1932, has given them one daughter - Barbara Lou. Besides being a member of the Missionary Baptist church, he is a member of the following fraternities: Masonic, Theta Kappa Psi Medical, Alpha Omega, Alpha Honorary Medical. He is also a Fellow of North East Mississippi Thirteen-County Medical Society, and of the Mississippi Medical Association. (1)

Dr. Albert Grady Leroy

Dr. Albert G. Leroy was born in Clay Hill, Georgia, November 8, 1908. He received his literary education in the schools of Lincoln County, Georgia, at Locust Grove Military Institute, 1925-26, and at Mercer University, 1926-29, where he graduated. Attending the University of Georgia the next four years, he received his M. D. Degree in 1933. Dr. Leroy served internship in the Erlanger Hospital, Chattanooga, Tennessee, 1933 to 1934, came to Booneville, July, 1934, and began to practice medicine with Dr. W. H. Anderson, of Anderson's Clinic.

Dr. Leroy is a member of the Baptist church and belongs to the Theta Kappa Psi National Medical Fraternity. (2)

Dr. Luther Love McDougal, Jr.

Dr. Luther L. McDougal, Jr., son of Dr. L. L. and Lula Smith McDougal, was born in Burnsville, Mississippi, July 12, 1909, of Scotch and English descent. He received his B. S. Degree from the University of Mississippi in 1930, and his M. D. Degree from Vanderbilt University in 1932; then he served as an interne in Vanderbilt University Hospital nine months, New York City nine months, and Rhode Island State Hospital twenty-four months. His practice covers a short time in the CCC camp at Gloster, Mississippi, and six weeks

(1) Dr. H. B. Sutherland, Booneville, Miss.
(2) Dr. A. G. Leroy, Booneville, Miss.

at Booneville with his father in 1934. On August 30, 1935, he married Miss Dorothy Atkinson, of Providence, Rhode Island.

Dr. McDougal located for practice in Tupelo, Mississippi, May 1, 1937. (1)

References

Adams, Mrs. W. M.	--	--
Anderson, Dr. W. H.	Booneville,	Miss.
Archer, Miss Jessie	Baldwyn,	Miss.
Boswell, Dr. Henry, Jr.	Sanitorium,	Miss.
Bracking, Frank	2008 N. Haskell Ave., Dallas,	Tex.
Bryant, Mrs. A. L.	--	--
Burress, Mrs. William Hunt	Baldwyn,	Miss.
Bynum, Dr. J. M.	--	--
Bynum, Dr. J. M., Jr.	Booneville,	Miss.
Brown, Mrs. Ella	--	--
Caldwell, Dr. R. B.	Baldwyn,	Miss.
Clayton, Mrs. J. H.	--	--
Cox, Dillard	--	--
Cox, W. M.	Baldwyn,	Miss.
Crabb, Mrs. J. V.	--	--
Crabb, Dr. J. V.	--	--
Cunningham, Dr. R. B.	Booneville,	Miss.
Cunningham, Dr. R. C.	--	--
Cunningham, Miss Mable	--	--
Davis, Dr. W. V.	Booneville,	Miss.
Duggar, Mrs. --	Baldwyn,	Miss.
Ellis, Dr. Baxter	Helena,	Ark.
Garner, Mrs. W. C.	--	--
Godwin, Mrs. Irene	--	--
Greene, Mrs. Louis Shelby	--	--
Guy, Miss Pearl	--	--
Hargett, Mrs. Nettie	Booneville,	Miss.
Hill, Mrs. Alma L.	1257 Central Ave., Memphis,	Tenn.
Johnson, Mrs. Ethel	--	--
Jones, W. B.	Baldwyn,	Miss.
Kirk, Dr. R. D., Jr.	Tupelo,	Miss.
Leroy, Dr. A. G.	Booneville,	Miss.
Martin, Mrs. Claude	--	--
Martin, E. L.	--	--
McCarley, Mrs. G. M.	--	--
McDougal, Dr. L. L., Sr.	Booneville,	Miss.
McMurtry, Mrs. Will	--	--

(1) Dr. L. L. McDougal, Sr., Booneville, Miss.

McMillan, Mrs. Julian	--	--
Milton, Mrs. Jesse Howard	Baldwyn,	Miss.
Morris, Mrs. Harvey	--	--
Pharr, Dr. S. L.	Booneville,	Miss.
Riley, Dr. Franklin Gail	Meridian,	Miss.
Sivley, Mrs. Alice	--	--
Shackleford, Mrs. E. L.	Belmont,	Miss.
Shinault, Mrs. G. R.	Helena,	Ark.
Shinault, Mrs. Kate	--	--
Stanley, Mrs. J. C., Sr.	--	--
Stanley, Mrs. Sallie E. Rogers	--	--
Stephenson, M. D.	1506 Walthal St., Greenville,	Miss.
Strange, Dr. W. W.	Booneville,	Miss.
Sutherland, A. L.	--	--
Sutherland, Dr. H. B.	Booneville,	Miss.
Sutherland, Dr. W. H.	Booneville,	Miss.
Taylor, Mrs. J. F.	--	--
Thomas, Mrs. J. F.	--	--
Thomas, Mrs. J. R.	--	--
Thomas, Mrs. W. E.	--	--
Waddle, B. D.	--	--
Warren, George	--	--
Weeks, Mrs. Ben	--	--
Weeks, Ben T.	--	--
Weems, Mrs. W. C.	--	--
Wheeler, Dr. J. S.	Tishomingo,	Miss.
Williams, Mrs. Alf	--	--
Williams, Mrs. Austin	--	--
Vandiver, Mrs. Hallie	Baldwyn,	Miss.

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Tombstone of Dr. J. H. P. Stephenson.

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

- - - -

Company H - 1st Infantry

Alcorn, Milton S.	Capt-Maj.	Evans, George H.	P.
Allen, A. J.	P.	Evans, W. M.	P.-Corp.
Allen, D. M.	P.	Evins, G. H. (8)	P.
Allen, W. E. (1)	P.	Ferguson, J. J. (9)	P.
Allen, William D.	P.	Furguson, Jeremiah	Capt.
Bailey, B. R. (2)	P.	Garum, W. R.	P.
Bailey, Rufus	P.	Garm, James (10)	P.
Baldwin, W. R.	P.	Garm, J. M.	P.
Bathe, W. A. (3)	P.	Garm, W. R.	P.
Blaylock, N. C.	P.	Gilliland, G. W.	P.
Booth, Henry F.	P.	Gilliland, Louis D. C.	P.
Booth, John W.	P.	Gilliland, W. C. C.	P.
Booth, William A.	P.	Gilmore, S.	P.
Boothe, H. A. (3)	P.	Gilmore, S. T.	Sgt.
Bowling, William R. (4)	P.	Gilmore, W. W.	P.
Burns, J. A.	P.	Hall, J. S.	P.
Canaday, E. M.	P.	Harber, M. V.	P.
Clay, James M.	P.	Harden, J. J. (11)	P.
Clay, Jasper J.	P.	Harder, James H. 3rd Lt.	2nd Lt.
Clay, Jesse J.	Corp.	Harder, Joseph J.	P.
Clay, John C.	P.	Harris, W. P.	P.
Clay, Josh J.	P.	Henderson, David J.	Corp.P.
Cody, Jacob D.	P.	Henderson, Samuel	P.
Cook, James E.	P.	Henderson, T.	P.
Couch, George (5)	P.	Ingle, A. J.	P.
Croack, G. W. (5)	P.	Ingle, E.	P.
Crouch, George W.	P.	Jarvis, John J.	P.
Crouch, Mitchel	P.	Johnson, J. A.	P.
Crouch, William C.	P.	Johnson, Marshall	P.
Dausom, N. R. (6)	P.	Jones, J. W. Bvt. 2nd Lt.	2nd Lt.
Dawson, J. D.	P.	Kenady, M. R. (12)	Sgt.
Dorsey, H. R. (7)	P.	Kenady, William M.	P.
Dorsey, J. D.	P.Sgt.	Kennedy, Emeziak M.	P.
Dorsey, H. R.	P.	Kennedy, Marion E. K.	Sgt.
Dyer, George B.	1st Lt.	Kennedy, M. E. R. (12)	Sgt.
Engle, Albert J.	P.	Kennedy, Reuben J.	Corp.
Engle, Emory	P.	Kennedy, William	P.

(1) see Wm. D. Allen
(2) see Rufus Bailey
(3) see Wm. A. Boothe
(4) see Wm. R. Bowlin, 43 Miss.
(5) see George W. Crouch
(6) see N. R. Dorsom
(7) see 7th Miss. Infantry
(8) see George H. Evans
(9) see Jeremiah Ferguson
(10) see J. M. Garm
(11) see Joseph J. Harder
(12) see Marion E. K. Kennedy

Kennedy, W. M. (1)	P.	Shanon, James F.	P.
Larm, James W.	P.	Stafford, Andrew J.	P.
Leech, Joseph W.	P.	Suggs, Thomas H.	P.
Littleton, Columbus C.	P.	Suggs, William C.	P.
Maan, T. H.	P.	Sullavan, James H.	P.
Martin, J. F. (2)	P.	Sullavan, John W.	P. Corp.
Martin, M. C.	Corp.Sgt.	Sullavan, William H.	Corp.
Martin, T. J. H.	P.	Sullivan, James W.	P.
Martin, T. S. F. (2)	P.	Sullivan, J. H. (15)	P.
Massengal, William	P.	Sullivan, J. W. (16)	P.Corp.
May, S. G.	P. Corp.	Sullivan, W. H. (17)	Corp.
May, W. W.	P.	Sumerford, Samuel	P.
McNeace, L. (3)	P.	Summerford, S. (18)	P.
McNease, C. C. (4)	P.	Summerford, W. C.	P.
McNease J. (5)	P.	Thomas, James	P.
McNease, W. T. (6)	P.	Thomas,John (19)	P.
McNiece, W. I. (6)	P.	Thomas, John W.	P.
McNiece, Coleman C.	P.	Vernon, Joseph S. (20)	P.
McNiece, James	P.	Walker, John C.	P.
McNiece, Wm. T.	--	Weaver, R. L. S.	P.
Miller, John M.	P.	Weaver, W. E.	P.
Nelson, George M.	P.	Weaver, William M.	1st Lt.
Nelson, John C. (7)	P.	West, L. M.	P.
Patterson, Y. M.(8)	P.	Wheeler, D. G.	P. Sgt.
Patterson, Y. N.(9)	P.	Wheeler, N. T.	P.
Patterson, Young N.	P.	White, James R.	Sgt.P.
Pearce, Daniel P.	P.	White, William M.	Sgt.
Pierce, D. P. (10)	P.	Wigginton, C. D. (21)	P.
Plunkett, Jonathan	P.	Wigginton, J. (22)	P.
Province, S. L.	P.	Wigginton, John	P.
Province, T. L.(11)	P.	Wigginton, L. M.	P.
Provinson, S. S. (11)	P.	Wigginton, L. W.	P.
Ritter, A. D.	P.	Wigginton, W. H.	P.
Roberson, John E.	P.	Wigginton, William	P.
Roberson, John M.	P.	Wigginton, Calvin D.	P.
Robertson, J. E. (12)	P.	Wiginton, G. P.	P.
Robinson, J. E. (12)	P.	Wigington, William (23)	P.
Sallis, Elias D.	Sgt.	Wigington, William H.	P.
Sallis, John M.	2nd Lt.	Williamson, J. R.	P.
Sallis, William J.	Sgt.	Young, G. W.	P.
Sennerford, S. (13)	P.	Young, James M.	P.
Shannon, J. F.(14)	P.		

(1)see William M. Kenady
(2)see T.J.H.Martin
(3)see William T.McNiece
(4)see Coleman C.McNiece
(5)see James McNiece
(6)see Wm. T. McNiece
(7)see 7th Miss. Inf.
(8)see Young M.Patterson
(9)See Young N.Patterson
(10)see Daniel P.Pearce
(11)see S. L. Province
(12)see John E.Roberson
(13)see Samuel Summerford
(14)see James F. Shanon
(15)see James H.Sullivan
(16)see John W. Sullivan
(17)see William.H.Sullivan
(18)see Samuel Sumerford
(19)see James Thomas
(20)see 7th Miss.Inf. J. S. Vernon
(21)see Calvin D.Wigginton
(22)see John Wigginton

Tishomingo Riflemen, Co. A - 2nd Regiment Infantry

Ackers, James L.	P.	Burge, John P.	P.
Ackers, John J.	P.	Burns, Giles M.	P.
Adair, O. Jefferson	P.	Burns, John S.	P.
Adair, Othelo J.	P.	Burns, Ralph A.	P.
Adair, Robert W. (1)	P.	Burnside, Emmitt W. L.	P.
Adams, Jefferson	P.	Burnsides, William (8)	P.
Adams, John Q.	P.	Butler, Elliot L.	P.
Adkins, John W.	P.	Butler, Mercer D.	P.
Adkins, William M.	P.	Butler, Robert R.	P.
Aldridge, William P.	P.	Butler, Thomas N.	P.
Allen, Robert	P.	Bynum, George W.	P.
Arnold, Thomas N.	P.	Bynum, J. M. (9)	P.
Atkins, William M. (2)	P.	Bynum, Joseph N.	P.
Atwood, Tolliver W.(3)	P.	Bynum, Marcus W.	P.
Austin, Calvin H.	P.	Bynum, Nathaniel M.	P.
Austin, Calvin M. (4)	P.	Bynum, Turner	Corp.Sgt.
Barton, C. G.	P.	Bynum, William L. D.	P.
Beard, N. C.	P.	Cantrell, Calaway H.	P.
Beard, R. L.	--	Caraway, James P. (10)	P.Ord.Sgt.
Bearwald, Edward	P.		
Beatey, D. L. (5)	--	Carmack, Edward W.	--
Beaty, David	P.	Carmack, Joshua Y.	P.
Beaty, J. L.	P.	Carter, Charles H.	--
Belcher, Arthur M.	Sgt.2ndLt.	Carter, John C.	P.
Bonds, James W.	P.	Carter, Thomas S.	P.Corp.
Boone, Benjamin F.	Sgt.	Carter, William E. D.	P.
Boone, Bartley B. (6)	Capt-Lt-Col.	Caveness, William A.	P.
		Cavins, William (11)	P.
Boone, Benjamin F.	Sgt.	Chambliss, William	P.
Boone, Francis M.	P.	Chaney, John H. (12)	P.
Boone, R. B.	P.	Chaney, John T. (13)	P.
Boone, Reuben L.	P.	Chaney, John H.	P.
Boone, William H. H.	P.	Chaney, J. S. (13)	P.
Boothe, Joel W.	P.	Chrestler, John	P.
Boshers, John W.	P.	Christman, John C.	P.
Boshers, John H.	P.	Clayton, Richard	Lt-Capt.
Boshiers, John H. (7)	P.	Cole, Stephen	P.
Brewer, James H.	P.	Condry, Thomas R.	--
Brown, Isaac M.	P.	Cooley, Thomas J.	P.
Broyles, LaFayette G.	P.	Cottingim, M. M.	P.
Burhcam, John M.	P.	Cottingim, W. M. (14)	P.

(1)Served in Cos. L & A
(2)see William M. Adkins
(3)Served in Cos. E & A
(4)see Calvin H. Austin
(5)see David Beaty
(6)Served in Cos. A-F & S
(7)see John H. Boshers
(8)See Emmitt W. L. Burnside
(9)see Joseph N. Bynum
(10)Served in Cos. A-F & S
(11)see William A. Caveness
(12)Served in Cos. A & L
(13)see John H.Chaney
(14)see M. M. Cottingim

Counts, Calvin H. P.	P. Harlow, James W.	P.
Curlee, Cullen B.	P. Harlow, J. M. (9)	P.
Curlin, B. (1)	P. Harris, James Jr.	P.Sgt.
Dancer, Henry	P. Harrison, James A.	P.
Dancer, Stephen P.	P. Hay, Nathaniel M.	Corp-Sgt.
Dancer, William M.	P. Haynes, James	--
Davenport, Henry Corp.2nd Lt.	Helms, E. W.	P.
Dixon, Andrew M. (2)	P. Helton, James	P.
Dunaway, Andrew M.	P. Helton, J. M. (10)	P.
Duncan, Charles P.	P. Henderson, Robert H. (11)	P.
Edwards, George W.		Corp-Capt.ACS
Estes, Samuel G.	P. Henson, J. H.	P.
Faris, J. M. A.	P. Henson, John A.	P.
Faris, John P.	P. Henson, John H. (12)	P.
Faris, Micajah	P. Hester, James M. B.	P.
Ferguson, Calvin	P. Hester, Robert F.	P.
Flake, --	P. Hill, Henry J.	P.
Forister, Alfred	P. Hobbs, Berry (13)	P.
Fowler, Robert T.	P. Holly, John (14)	P.
Frierson, Thomas S. W.	P. Holly, John C. (14)	P.
Frierson, William V. Jr.	Holly, Julus C. (15)	P.
P.-1st Sgt.	Honey, Thomas J.	P.
Gallagher, David L.	-- Humphries, Francis M.	P.
Gallagher, William	P. Humphries, H. L. D.	P.
Gallaher, William (3)	P. Hunt, J. D.	P.
Gallion, John M.	P. Jobe, J. Fletcher	P.
Galyean, John M. (4)	P. Johnson, Joseph	P.
Galyon, John M. (4)	-- Jones, John	P.
Gelison, A. H.	Sgt. Keith, J. B.	P.
Gibbs, John (5)	P. Keizer, Benjamin F.	P.
Gibson, William J.	P.-Corp. Key, Christopher C.	P.
Gilmer, James	P. Key, Columbus C. (16)	P.
Gilmer, John (6)	P. Key, David L.	P.
Gilmer, William	-- Key, William J.	P.
Gooch, Pinckney D.	P. King, J. J.	P.
Grant, John	P. Kiser, Benjamin F. (17)	P.
Grant, William T.	P. Kizer, Michael	P.
Green, Joseph R.	P. Laird, James	P.
Green, J. Robert (7)	P. Laird, John A.	P.
Grimes, J. (8)	P. Lawson, Davenport	P.
Grimes, Jasper U.	P. Lawson, D. Porter (18)	P.
Grimes, Jehu (8)	P. Lee, Francis M.	P.
Hancock, James M.	P.Sgt. Leeth, James M.	Capt.
Hardwick, McDonald	P. Lindsey, John S.	P.
	Hogan, Micheal	P.

(1)see Cullen B. Curlee
(2)Served in Cos. A & F
(3)see William Gallagher
(4)see John M. Gallion
(5)Served in Cos. A & E
(6)see James Gilmer
(7)See Joseph R. Green
(8)see Joseph V. Grimes
(9)see James W. Harlow
(10)see James Helton
(11)Served in Cos. A. F.& S
(12)see J. H. Henson
(13)Served in Cos. A & L
(14)Served in Cos. A & E
(15)see John C. Holly
(16)see Christopher C. Key
(17)see Benjamin F. Kizer
(18)see Davenport P. Lawson

Lindsey, Lemuel H. (1)	P. Neely, William H.	P.
Lindsey, Samuel H. (2)	P. Newman, Benjamin Franklin(13)	--
Long, Richard B.	P. Nicholson, David L.	P.
Looney, William H.	P. Nicholson, Lee (14)	--
Luna, D.	P. Nicholson, Leonardis (15)	P.
Maness, Benjamin H.	P. Nicholson, Thomas J.	P.
Maness, William H.	P. Paden, William D.	Sgt.
Mayo, James L.	P. Parish, John H.	P.
Mays, Louis L. (3)	P. Parish, Thomas T.	P.
McAnally, Thomas J.	P. Parish, William A.	P.
McCay, Isaac W.	P. Parks, James D.	P.
McCrary, E. (4)	P. Parks, J. Dudley (16)	P.
McCrory, Elvis	P. Parks, John D. (16)	P.
McCrory, W. D. F. (5)	P. Patrick, Andrew J.	P.
McElhanan, James (6)	P. Patrick, George W. P-2 & 1 Lt.	
McElhannan, James	P. Patrick, James M.	Corp.
McElhannon, Marcus P.	P. Patrick, Wilson (17)	P.
McElwain, David Andrew (7)	P. Payne, John A. (18)	P.
McElwayne, David Andrew	P. Payne, Thomas F. M.	P.
McKay, Isaac W. (8)	P. Pitts, A. M.	P.
McKay, James L.(8) P.2nd Lt.	Pitts, Benjamin	P.
McRae, Alexander	P. Pitts, John	P.
McRorye, W. D. T.	P. Pitts, S. N.	P.
McWherter, Franklin J. (9)	P. Pitts, Younger	P.
McWhorter, J. F.	P. Powell, David	P.
Miller, William D. K. (10)	P. Ralston, George G. P. 1st Lt.	
Mitchell, Rufus H.	P. Ralston, Green G. (19)	P.
Monroe, James M. (11)	P. Ralston, William M. P- 1st Lt.	
Monroe, Lewis A.	P. Reece, Charles A.	P.
Moody, William H. P-Jr.2 Lt.	Reece, James O.	P.
Moody, William M. (12)	-- Reed, James R.	P.
Moore, Martin V.	--Reynolds, Arthur M.	P.
Moore, Stephen H.	P. Reynolds, George W. P.-Corp.	
Murphy, Lewis	P. Reynolds, Gilford G.	P.
Murphy, William B.	P. Reynolds, Lafayette 1st Lt.	
Nash, Richard	P. Reynolds, Thomas G.	P.
Neely, Isaac R.	P. Robinson, Arthur R.	P.
Neely, Robert A. P.-2 Lt.	Rollins, William R.	P.
Neely, Samuel G. P.-Corp.	Rollston, George G. (19)	P.

(1)see Samuel H.Lindsey
(2)Served in Co. G & A
(3)see James L.Mayo
(4)see Elvis McCrory
(5)see W.T.D.McRory
(6)see James McElhannon
(7)see David Andrew, served in Co. A. & I
(8)see Isaac W. McCay
(9)see J.F. McWhorton
(10)Served in Co. A & B
(11)Served in Co.A & C
(12)see William H. Moody
(13)B.F.Newman, A & I 1 Miss.Cav.
(14)see Leonidus Nicholson
(15)Served in Co. A & L
(16)see James D. Parks
(17)see George W. Patrick
(18)Served in Co. E & A
(19)see George G. Ralston

Rolston, William M. (8)	1 Lt.	Trott, James F.	P.
Rose, John P.	P.	Turner, William W.	P-Corp.
Ruse, James O.	P.	Umprees, F. M. (11)	P.
Sellers, C.	P.	Umfreys, Francis M. (11)	P.
Sheehorn, C. L.	P.	Unfries, Francis M. (11)	P.
Sheehorn, Michael	P.	Wade, Thomas J.	P.
Sherrill, Samuel P.	--	Walker, Andrew R.	P.Capt.
Short, Calvin	P.	Walker, John	P.
Sledge, James M.	P.	Walker, John M.	P.
Smith, Balsin J.M.C.	P.	Walters, Evander M.	P.
Smith, James L. (1)	P.	Watkins, William	P.
Smith, James M.	P.	Weathers, Gustavus A.	P. 1 Lt.
Smith, William R.	P.	White, Benton B. (12)	P.
Spencer, John	P.	White, Byron B.	P.
Sproles, J. R.	P.	Whiteside, Robert G.	P.
Suratt, Malachi (2)		Whiteside, Robert J. (13)	P.
Suratt, Malkijah (3)	P.-Q.M.	Whitfield, John	P.
Suratt, Thomas E.	P.	Whitfield, Josiah	P.
Sutherland, James H. (4)	P.	Wilds, Francis	P.
Sutherland, James W.	P.	Wiles, Francis (14)	
Swiney, Thomas	P.	Wilkerson, William C.	P.
Swiney, Wiley J.	P.	Wilkinson, W. C. (15)	P.
Tankersly, James H.	--	Williams, Benjamin	P.
Tapscott, Lycurgus L. (1)	P.	Williams, Charles M.Jr. (16)	P.
Tapscott, R. L. (5)	P.	Williams, Charles W. Jr.	P.
Thomas, Albert G.	P.	Williams, G. B.	P.
Thomas Albert J. (6)	P.	Williams, G. Berry (17)	P.
Tremble, C. D. (7)	P.	Willis, Nathaniel	P.
Tremble, Marcus L.	P.	Wright, G. L.	P.
Tremble, Marcus C.	P.		
Tremble, Robert C.	P.		

Corinth Rifles, Co. C. - 9th Miss. Infantry

Ash, John H. (9)	P.	Barabell, Henry (18)	P.
Austin, J. A. (10)	P.	Barrett, Thomas (19)	P.
Auston, John (10)	P.	Bender, Lewis L.	Sgt.
Baldwin, Elisha (10)	P.	Bishop, Theodore M.	P.
Baldwin, John (10)	P.	Bogard, John W.	P.

(1) Served in Co. A & I
(2) see Malkijah Suratt
(3) Served in Co. A&F & S
(4) see James W. Sutherland
(5) see Lucurgus Tapscott
(6) see Albert G. Thomas
(7) see Robert C. Tremble
(8) see William Ralston
(9) old F. New C. see 9 Miss. SSS.
(10) New C.
(11) see Francis M. Humphries
(12) see Byron B. White
(13) see Robert J. Whitefield
(14) see Francis Wilds
(15) see William C. Wilkinson
(16) see Charles W. Williams Jr.
(17) see G. B. Williams
(18) see H. Barabel, Co. E, Confed Inf.
(19) Old. C.

Bolton, L.T.	P.	Gardner, H. M. (8)	P.
Boone, N. W. (1)	P.	Garrett, L. M. (7)	CorP.
Borum, Willis H.	P.	Goodwin, John R.	2 Lt.
Boucker, Lewis A.	P.	Goodwin, W. B.	P.
Bradford, Jacob S.	P.	Grace, John P.	1 Lt.
Bradley, A. D.	Sgt.	Grady, John	P.
Brown, A. D.	P.	Grant, J.	P.
Brown, F. C.	P.	Guest, B. F.	P.
Brown, William W.	P.	Hamby, Benjamin	P.
Browning, A. G. (2)	P.	Harmon, George C.	P.
Burns, Timothy	P.	Harmon, John W.	P.
Cain, Andrew T.	P.	Harmon, Van C. H.	P.
Cain, George H.	P.	Harris, Anzi (9)	P.
Cameron, A. J.	P.	Harris, Arthur W.	1 Sgt.
Campbell, Alexander J.	P.	Harris, August S.	P.
Campbell, Leonadas	P.	Harris, John William	P.
Campbell, Marcelous	P.	Harris, Thomas, S.	P.
Caruthers, K.	P.	Hartung, Louis (9)	P.
Childress, David M.	Sgt.	Haver, George (10)	P.
Childress, Levi H.	P.	Hayes, Elias	P.
Churchill, August (3)	Musc.	Henry, John	3 Lt-2 Lt.
Clarke, Samuel L.	P.	Henry, Lewis	P.
Courtney, W. S.	P.	Herridge, J. M.	P.
Covell, William	P.	Hervey, William O.	P.
Coward, Louis	P.	Higginbotham, John J.	Corp.
Cowthon, Ransom T. (4)	Sgt.	Higginbotham, Martin C.	Capt.
Crawford, William	P.	Hilton, Edward (11)	P.
Cronan, Edward M. (5)	Sgt.	Huckaby, Samuel	P.
Cronor, Frederick (6)	P.	Hunt, H. C.	P.
Deburgh, C. R. (7)	P.	Hunt, John W.	P.
Delay, William	Capt.	Jackway, Robert (12)	P.
Dobbins, William	P.	Johnson, Cyrus A.	P.
Donham, W. C.	P.	Johnson, William S.	Sgt.
Driver, Abner	Corp.	Jones, Doctor K.	P.
Durbin, Edward (3)	P.	Jones, Frank H.	P.
Eagle, Joseph M.	P.	Jones, H.	P.
Edwards, F. M.	P.	Jones, J. T.	P.
Edwards, L. F.	Corp.	Kimbrough, John M. (13)	P.
Elam, G. W. (7)	P.	Knight, C. F. (14)	P.
Ford, Michael	Musc.	Knight, Joseph (14)	P.

(1) see I.La.Inf. Strawbridges
(2) see 18 Miss. Cav.
(3) see 36 Ga. Reg.
(4) see R. T. Cawthorne, 9 Batt. Miss. S.S.
(5) Served in Co. C & B
(6) Served in Co. C & D
(7) Served in Co. H & C
(8) see John Tidmore Subs
(9) Served in Co. F & C
(10) Served in Co. C & E
(11) see Capt. Robertson's La.Co.
(12) Served in Co. C & D, D & C
(13) Served in Co. D & C
(14) see 9 Batl. Miss. S.S.

Knight, W. E. (1)	P.
Kurkland, H. H.	P.
Lakey, W. T.	P.
Lakey, James H.	P.
Laster, H. B.	P.
Lester, J. B. (2)	P. Corp.
Lewellen, W. L.	P.
Lindsey, George H.	P.
Linsay, I. S.	P.
Little, Caleb M. (3)	Corp.
Lyman, Thomas H. (4)	2 Lt. Maj.
Macon, Jessey A.	P. Sgt.
Maloney, Thomas (5)	P.
Marce, Henry	P.
Martin, Jesse C.	P.
Mason, Edward	Corp.
Mathews, Samuel A.	Sgt.
Mathews, W. T.	P.
Mayer, John (6)	Corp.
McCarthy, Robert E. (7)	1 Lt.
McCraskey, Hiram A. (6)	P.
McCroskey, Levy E. (3)	P.
McEndree, John W.	Sgt.
McGee, Marcus L.	P.
McGrath, John	P.
McIntosh, William L.	Corp.
McKee, J. L.	P.
McKee, Mitchell S. (8)	P.
McKinney, George	P.
McKinney, James	P.
McKinney, William	P.
McKinney, A. B.	P.
McMahon, David J.	Corp.
Merritt, James	P.
Miller, Anthony (9)	P.
Mills, Andrew G. (6)	Corp. Capt.
Mitchell, Henry J. (10)	P.
Mitchell, Joseph H. (11)	Corp.
Mize, Fleming	P.
Mize, Wilson	P.
Moreland, William P.	P.
Mosby, S. W. (12)	P.
Mosely, George W. (13)	P.
Mullens, Robert K.	P.
Munlin, Joseph F.	P.
Murphy, James R.	P.
Murphy, John H. (3)	Corp.
Nicholas, C. N. (14)	P.
Norvell, William C. (7)	P.
Oden, William A.	P.
Patton, Wesley F.	P.
Pearson, Wesley	P.
Perry, Robert S. (15)	P.
Pitman, James	P.
Pitts, Robert H.	P.
Porterfield, Theodore D. (7)	P.
Potter, Thadeus St. C.	Musc.
Pridgen, J. T. (16)	P.
Pugh, John William	P.
Pugh, Thomas J.	P.
Ratcliff, John	P.
Ray, Amos C.	P.
Ray, George W.	P.
Ray, John C.	P.
Ray, Warren S.	P.
Ray, William C.	P.
Rayborn, Noah	P.
Rayborn, Samuel H.	P.
Riales, C. H.	P.
Riales, E. B.	P.
Riales, John P.	P.
Riales, Samuel	P.
Riales, Eli	P.
Rials, James	P.
Richmond, William T. (6)	P.
Robertson, A.	P.

(1)Served in Co. C & E, see Pridgen J. T. Substitute
(2)Served in Co. C & H
(3)Served in Co. D & C
(4)Served in Co. B & C, F & S
(5)see Co. D 1st Ala. Reg.
(6)Served in Co. B & C
(7)Served in Co. B & C
(8)see Sharpshooters, C & A
(9)see 1st Ala. Reg.
(10)Served in Co. F G & C
(11)Served in Co. C & K
(12)see 36 Ga. Inf. & 5 Miss. Inf.
(13)Served In Co. C & H
(14)see 15 Miss Vols.
(15)Served in Co. C A & D
(16)see W. E. Knight

Robertson, Richard H.	P.
Robinson, Samuel B. (1)	P.
Sanford, Thomas (2)	P.
Schober, Jacob (3)	P.
Shelby, Warren C. (4)	P.
Sharp, Zacariah (5)	P.
Sheegog, Robert R.	1 Sgt.
Shipp, C. B.	Sgt.
Shipp, C. J. J.	2 Lt.
Sims, Julius C.	P.
Sinclair, Noah	P.
Smith, David	P.
Smith, Isaac A. (6)	Sgt.
Smith, Jerimiah (7)	P.
Smith, Robert B. (8)	P.
Smith, William C. (9)	Corp.
Stark, James H.	P.
Stevens, F. M. (10)	P.
Stockard, William J. A.	P.
Stovall, J. T. (11)	P.
Strong, John W.	2 Lt.
Sullivan, Thomas L.	P.
Suttlemyer, E. K. (12)	P.
Tatum, William M.	Corp.
Taylor, Rufus M.	P.
Thomas, John E.	P.
Tidmore, Henry M.	Sgt.
Tidmore, John	P.
Tunes, William	P.
Tyrell, John	P.
Unger, Solomon (13)	P.
Venable, James M.	P.
Waits, Patrick O.	Corp.
Walsh, M. J. (14)	P.
Ward, Jacob J.	P.
Ward, S. B. (15)	P.
Washington, D. J.	P.
Washington, George	P.
White, John B. (16)	P.
Williams, John W. (17)	P.
Wilson, G. B.	P.
Wilson, John W. (2)	P.
Wilson, W. G.	P.
Word, John W.	P.
Wynkoop, James M. (18)	P.
Yancy, Bartlett Y. (19)	P.
Young, Armistead M.	Sgt.

Iuka Rifles, Co. K - 2nd Infantry

Adams, Wash C.	P.
Akers, James L.	P.
Akers, John J.	P.
Aldridge, Isaac N.	P.
Allen, Aden W.	P.
Anderson, Benjamin P.	P.
Atkins, John T.	P.
Atkins, Joseph	P.
Atkins, William M.	P.
Austen, Isaac	P.
Bailey, Absalom W.	P.
Barnett, Joseph S.	P.
Barnett, William J.	P.
Bennett, Henry H. (20)	P.
Biggs, William F.	P.
Bishop, James M.	P.
Bishop, Marion	P.
Blair, John A. (21)	P. Lt. Col.
Bonds, Robert A.	P.
Brannon, John M.	P.
Brown, William M.	P.
Buchanan, Robert W.	P.
Buchanan, Samuel A.	P.
Castleberry, Winchester D.	P. 1st Lt.
Cayce, Shadrick N.	P.

(1)Served in Co. C & B see 30 Miss.
(2)Served in Co. C & A
(3)see 10 Miss. Inf. 36 Ga. Reg.
(4)Served in Co. B & C
(5)see S. Sharp-18 Miss. Cav.
(6)Served in Co. I G & C
(7)Served in Co. A C & F
(8)Served in Co. C & A see R. B. Smith 9 Batl. Miss. S. S.
(9) see 18 Ala. Inf.
(10)see 10 Miss. Inf.
(11)see 10 Miss. Inf. John F. Stovall
(12)Served in co. H F & C see 9 Batl. S. S. Miss.
(13)see 1st Ala. Inf.
(14) see I. Ala. Reg.
(15)see J. B. Ward 9 Batl. Miss. S. S. (S & B)
(16)Served in Co. E & C
(17)Served in Co. B & C
(18)Served in Co. B & C
(19)Served in Co. C & F
(20)Served in Co. K & E
(21)Served in Co. K - F & S

Chamber, Claiborne C. (1) P.
Chambers, Thomas F. P.
Charlton, George T. P.
Charlton, J. T. (2) P.
Chisholm, James P.
Chism, David G. P.
Claybrooks, William L. P.
Condrey, William J. P.
Cook, Jesse A. P.-Capt.
Coon, John P.
Cooper, Marion M. (3) P.
Counts, James K. P.
Cranford, William P.
Cunningham, Anthony P.
Curtis, James F. P.
Davis, John R. P.
Davis, William J. P.
Dean, Robert M. P.
Dennis, Joe P.
Dewoody, Samuel N. P.
Donohue, Rody P.
Earnest, James C. P.
Eastham, James A. S. P.
Eastham, James S. (4) P.
Elliott, John S. P.
Farmer, James F. P.Corp.
Fawey, William T. (5) P.
Ferguson, Willoby P.
Fetting, Albert J. P.
Fetting, Albert S. (6) P. Corp.
Fox, Alexander P.
Foy, William T. P.
Frailey, Benjamin F. (7) P.
Fraley, Benjamin F. P.
Fraly, Benjamin F. (8) P.
Frayley, Benjamin F. P.
Gallimore, William S. P.
Ganong, Charles H. P.
Carey, J. T. (9) P.
Gary, James T. P.
Geary, James T. (10) P.
George, Charles P.
George, Isaac N. Sgt.
Gibson, Albert H. P.
Gibson, Calvin P.
Gibson, Jared W. (11) P.
Gibson, Jarrett W. P.
Gilley, James W. P.
Glover, Francis M. P.
Goode, William T. P.
Graham, George W. W. (12) P.
Graham, James W. W. 1 Sgt.
Gregory, W. P.
Hamilton, George C. P.
Hampton, Thomas D. P.
Hanners, Edwin C. P.
Harland, Ambrose C. P.
Harland, George T. P.
Harland, James T. P.
Harland, John A. P.Corp.
Harland, Robert E. P.
Harper, William P.
Harridge, James M. (13) P.
Harridge, John W. (14) P.
Harrison, Moses P.
Harvey, Andrew B. P.
Harvey, Madison P.
Harvey, William F. P.Capt.
Harvy, William F.(15) P.Capt.
Hathaway, Edward C. (16) P.
Hathaway, Edwin C. P.
Hayes, John W. P.
Hays, John W. (17) P.
Herridge, James M. P.
Herridge, John W. (18) P.
Hodges, Thomas C. P.Sgt.
Holt, Isaac J. P.
Holt, Ira (19) P.
Holt, Isaac N. (19) P.
Horton, John H. P.
Houston, William W. P.Sgt.
Hubbard, George D. P.
Hubbard, James S. P.
Hubbard, William T. P.

(1)see Claiborne C. Chambers
(2)see George T.Charlton
(3)Served in Co. K & D
(4)see James A. S. Eastham
(5)see William T. Fay
(6)see Albert J. Fetting
(7)see Fraley
(8)see Benjamin F. Fraley
(9)see James T. Garey
(10)see James T. Gary
(11)see Jarrett W.Gibson
(12)see James W.W.Graham
(13)see Herridge
(14)Served in Co. K & L,see Herridge
(15)see Harvey
(16)see Edward C.
(17)see Hayes
(18)Served in Co. K & L
(19)see Isaac J. Holt.

Hughes, Alexander H. P.
Hughes, Alexander L. (1) P.
Hughes, James C. P.
Hughes, James H. (2) P.
Hughs, James C. (2) P.
Hyatt, Calvin J. 3rd Lt.
-Jr. 2nd Lt.
Hyott, Calvin J. P.
Inman, A. J. (3) P.
Inman, Henry A. J. P.
Irvin, Green B. P.
Irvin, John 2nd Lt.
Jackson, Andrew P.
Jackson, John F. P.
James, Daniel A. P.
James, D. C. (4) P.
Johnson, Thomas P.
Jones, Bluford P.
Jones, Martin D. P.
Jones, M. V. (5) P.
Jones, William H. P.
Joslin, John F. P.
Joslin, Samuel M. P.
Joslin, William P.
Julian, Ansel P.
Keelen, James P.
Keenan, James (6) P.
Keenan, Leonidas D. (7) P.
Keenum, Leander D. P.
Kenan, James A. P.
Kennan, James A. (8) P.
Keown, Isaac P.
Kernan, J. A. (8) P.
Kimball, James W. P.
Kimball, William F. (9) P.
Kimbell, James F. P.
Kimble, James W. (10) P.
Kerk, John P.
Kraus, Henry (11) P.
Krause, Henry P.
Krouse, Henry (11) P.
Laning, James B. P.
Latham, Davenport M. 2 Lt.Sgt.
Latham, George W. 1-Lt. Capt.
Lewallen, Andrew P.
Lewelling, Andrew (12) P.
Lewelling, John P.
Loveless, George M. P.
Lucas, James T. P.
Lucas, J. C. (13) P.
Lucas, Richard A. P.
Lummers, William T. (14) P.
Lummons, W. G. (15) P.
Lummus, William G. (16) P.
Marrow, Abraham P.
March, Zechariah S. P.
Martindale, J. B. (17) P.
Martindale, Jesse P.
Martindale, J. R. (17) P.
Martindale, Miles P.
McGabe, James P.
McCoy, James P.
McCoy, Louis P.
McDaniel, James P.
McDaniel, John (18)
McIntosh, Albert W. P.
McIntosh, James M. P. Corp.
McIntosh, John A. P. Sgt.
McKee, Robert P.
McKeown, Isaac P.
McKeown, James P.
McKey, Robert (19) P.
Megar, William R. P.
Miller, Joel H. Musc.Drummer.
Minnix, William H. P.
Monroe, Reuben H. P.
Moore, George W. P.
Moore, James M. (20) P.Corp.
Moore, John M. P.Corp.
Moore, Joseph J. (21) P.Sgt.

(1)see Alexander H.Hughes
(2)see James C.Hughes
(3)see Henry A. J. Inman
(4)see James, Daniel A.
(5)see Martin D.Jones
(6)see Thomas A. Keenan
(7)see Leander D. Keenum
(8)see James A Kenan
(9)see James F.Kembell
(10)see James W.Kimball
(11)see Henry Krause
(12)see Andrew Lewallwn
(13)see James T. Lucas
(14)see Lummus,Co. K-H
(15)see W.G.Lummus,Co. K & H
(16)Served in Co. K & H
(17)see Jesse Martindale
(18)see James McDaniel
(19)see McKee
(20)see John M. Moore
(21)see Joseph T.

Moore, William J.	P.	Sgt. Stanton, Patrick	P.
Moore, William L.	P.	Stewart, William Andrew	P.
Music, Daniel E.	P.	Stewart, W.H.	P.
Musick, David (1)	P.	Stone, John M.	Capt-Col.
Norland, James T.	P.	Strickland, H. F.	P.
Null, Jacob	P.	Sutherland, James (9)	P.
Null, Shelby C.	P.	Sutton, Francis M.	P.
Null, Shelby J. (2)	P.	Sutton, George W.	P.
Null, Thomas	P.	Sutton, John A.	P.
Overcash, John A.	P.	Sutton, John W. (10)	P.
Owens, Andrew B.	P.	Sutton, William H.	P.
Owen, Andrew F.	P.	Swallow, Andrew	P.
Peek, Lewis B.	P.	Taylor, Thomas J.	P.
Phillips, Joseph M.	P.	2nd Lt. Terry, H. C. (11)	P. Capt.
Preston, W. R.	P.	Tillman, D. S.	P.
Prewett, James R.	P.	Toland, James M. (12)	P.
Prewett, Micajah C.	Corp.	P. Tolund, James	P.
Prewitt, Francis M.	P.	Trammell, Benjamin F.	P.
Quinn, David N.	P.	Trumble, Benjamin F. (13)	P.
Renean, William L.	Sgt.	Trummell, Benjamin F. (14)	P.
Reneau, William L. (3)	Sgt.	Tubb, Abraham S.	P.
Reynolds, Monroe M.	P.	Turner, J. R.	P.
Rice, David E.	P.	Ussery, Leander F.	P.
Riggs, Augustus L.	P.	Wafford, Marmaduke	Corp.
Riggs, B. (4)	P.	Wallis, James C.	P.
Robinson, Alfred	P.	Wallis, Newton C.	P.
Robinson, Ambrose	P.	Ward, James C.	P.
Robinson, George W.	P.	Watts, John W.	P.
Rowland, Henry M.	P.	Weaver, Robert	P.
Sanderson, H. S.	P.	West, Lewis	P.
Shields, Bassel S.	P.	Whitaker, Lorenzo D.	P.
Shook, W. M. (5)	P.	Whitaker, William H.	P.
Smith, Edward C.	P.	Wiener, Samuel	P.
Smith, Joseph	P.	Williams, Jefferson	P.
Smith, William C.	P.	Willis, Dillon A.	P.
Smither, John W.	P.	Wood, James N.	P.
Summers, William G. (6)	P.	Wood, Joseph N. (15)	P.
Southall, John W.	P.		
Southall, Richard J.	P.		
Southerland, James (7)	P.		
Stanely, James T. (8)	P.		

(1) see Dan Musick
(2) See Shelby C.
(3) see Renean
(4) see Augustus L. Riggs
(5) Alfred M. Shook, 4th Mc-Lemores, Tenn.
(6) see Lummus, served Co. K & H
(7) see Sutherland served in Co. K & B
(8) Served in Co. K & F
(9) Served in Co. K & B
(10) see Sutton, John A.
(11) see Henry C. Terry
(12) see James M. Tolund
(13) see Benjamin F. Trammell
(14) see Benjamin F. Trammell
(15) see James N. Wood.

Burnsville Blues, Co. E - 17th Inf.

Arthur, Samuel P.	P.	Gaines, James (2)	P.
Barrett, James	P.	Godfrey, George W.	P.
Bennett, Solomon	P.	Hannah, James W.	P.
Bishop, J. M.	P.	Harris, Franc M.	P.
Blacksher, David	P.	Hawkins, J. W.	P.
Blakney, David	P.	Henson, George W.	P.
Bland, F. C.	P.	Higgs, Thomas M.	Sgt.
Bland, George A.	Sgt.	Hughes, David A.	P. Sgt.
Bonds, William F.	P.	Hughes, John L.	P.
Bookout, Henry	P.	Hutchins, William F.	Corp.
Branch, Martin	P.	Isom, Frederick	P.
Buchanan, Bailey P.	P.	Joslin, Daniel W.	P.
Bumpass, W. J.	P.	Joslin, Joseph J.	P.
Burks, Henry J.	P.	Kay, Chrysty	P.
Butler, Mumford B.	P.	Kay, James H.	P-2 Lt.
Canfield, William T.	P.	Kay, James L.	P.
Cantrell, John B.	P.	Kay, William	P.
Cantrell, J. R.	P.	Lackey, Andrew	P.
Cantrell, William E.	P.	Lankford, Byram	P.
Carpenter, Riley	P.	Lankford, Jasper N.	P.
Carpenter, Silas	P.	Lankford, Peter B.	P.
Carter, Samuel L.	P.	Latham, George W.	P.
Chappalier, John	P.	Lawson, William T.	P.
Childers, J. B.	P.	Leatherwood, James W. (3)	P.
Childers, Joseph L.	P.	Leatherwood, Jesse L. (3)	P.
Christian, Loren D.	P.	Lee, John J. (4)	P.
Clement, A. M.	Corp.	Lewis, George W.	P.
Coada, Thomas	P.	Lewis, Wash L.	P.
Coble, John C.	P.	Lindsay, Dave	P.
Cockran, Robert	P.	Lindsey, M. C.	Corp.
Cockran, William	P.	Love, James D.	Sgt.
Cottrell, J. B.	P.	Martin, Thomas P.	Sgt.
Crockett, George W.	P.	Mathews, Stancon	P.
Crockett, Joseph W.	P.	Matthews, R. G.	P.
Field, James W. (1)	P.	Maxwell, John F.	P.
Fielder, Richard E.	P.	McCollogh, Robert	P.
Flynt, A. M.	P.	McDougal, W. F.	Corp.
Flynt, Henry A.	P.	McMasters, Uriah	Sgt.
Foot, Henry C.	P.	Milford, John E.	P.
Foot, James	P.	Miller, Louis	P.
Gaines, James	P.	Miller, William N.	Corp.

(1) Served in Co. E& B
(2) see Gaines
(3) Served in Co. E & D
(4) Served in Co. I & E

Moon, James A.	P.	Smith, Robert W.	Capt.
Moore, L. M.	1st Lt.	South, John B.	P.
Moreland, M. D.	Capt.	Stafford, William	P.
Moreland, S. J.	Corp.	Stanford, William R.	P.
Morris, Hiram	P.	Staton, James J.	2 Lt.
Odom, John K.	P.	Stutts, James W.	P.
Owens, John	P.	Thomasson, Thomas B.	P.
Patton, Leonardas M.	Sgt.	Thomasson, Thomas J.	P.
Patton, William H.	Lt.	Towns, J. S.	P.
Pennington, William M.	P.	Unfress, William A.	P.
Phelps, Charles A.	P.	Wallis, James N.	P.
Phillips, Daniel R.	P.	Washburn, Mercer C.	P.
Price, John W.	P.	Washburn, Thomas B.	P.
Rawhuff, James	P.	White, James	P.
Reynolds, Thomas G.	P.	Whitehurst, Benjamin N.	P.
Rolston, William M.	P.	Whitehurst, W.Franklin	Corp.
Ruffian, Philip	P.	Whitfield, Benjamin F.	P.
Scruggs, Anthony T.	P.	Wilder, Laft F.	P- Sgt.
Scruggs, F. P.	P.	Wiley, O. H.	P- Sgt.
Scruggs, George W.	Corp.	Wilhelms, George W.	P.
Sharp, John G.	P.	Wilhelms, Mike L.	P.
Short, Albert L.	P.	Woodward, J. C.	P- 2 Lt.
Shultz, William E.	P.	Yancy, John B.	P.
Simpson, William E.	1 Lt.	Young, James E.	P.
Skinner, N. T.	P.	Young, William L.	Sgt.
Smith, James G.	P.		

Blount Guards, Co. A - 23rd Infantry

Alfred (1)	Cook	Bookout, Simeon D.	1st Sgt.
Allen, H. F.	P.	Brown, J. H.	P.
Austin, J. W.	P.	Butler, B. C.	Corp.
Awman, Clinton	P.	Caldwell, William J.	P.
Barger, John H.	P.	Campbell, W. G.	P.
Beading, Albert	P.	Carter, T. J.	P.
Beading, James	P.	Catchun, J. W.	2 Lt.
Beard, William	P.	Childers, J. A.	P.
Beasley, W. A.	P.	Childers, W. A.	P.
Belote, Joseph C.	P.	Childers, W. W.	P.
Bills, John G. (2)	P.	Clemer, A. L.	P.
Blakney, J. E.	P.	Corder, Thomas J.	P.
Blakney, P. A.	P.	Cox, Ephriam	P.
Blount, G. C.	Capt.	Cox, Isaac N.	Sgt.

(1)Served in Co. A & F
(2)Served in Co. G & A

Cox, J. S.	P.	Leath, William B.	P.
Craig, John A.	Sgt.	Leassard, Abnor	P.
Craig, John A.	Sgt.	Lindsey, John	P.
Cunningham, J. J.	P.	Lindsey, William	P.
Davis, John S.	P.	Lindville, R. M.	1 Lt.
Day, George W.	Sgt.	Linebarger, David H.	P.
Day, J. W.	2 Lt.	Linville, W. A.	P.
Dean, T. J.	P.	Lowe, W. L.	P.
Dickerson, Charles	P.	Lowell, W. L.	P.
Dunbar, P. P.	P.	Lynch, D.	P.
Elliot, John	P.	Mattock, Doctor D.	P.
Gibson, Andrew J.	Capt.	Manlden, J. H. B.	2 Lt.
Gibson, H. C.	P.	McBride, J. R.	3 Lt.
Gibson, J. P.	P.	McBride, S. J.	Corp.
Glass, Thomas H.	P.	McCarver, J. C.	P.
Gray, John	P.	McKenley, Michael	P.
Green, George A.	P.	McLane, John	Sgt.
Green, John J.	P.	Miller, J. J.	P.
Hall, J. W. (1)	P.	Mills, James	P.
Hammond, J. B.	P.	Miskelly, Samuel	P.
Harrison, D. M.	P.	Mitchell, Benjamin	P.
Harrison, J. R.	P.	Moore, S. L. (3)	P.
Harrison, W. T.	P.	Morgan, J. B.	P.
Hendricks, A. R.	P.	Morgan, John P.	P.
Hipp, J. N.	P.	Neely, W. R.	P.
Hobson, William B.	P.	Nowlin, D. L.	P.
Hood, J. W.	P.	Nowlin, John E.	Sgt.
Huddleston, John D.	P.	Orman, C. J.	P.
Huddleston, Thomas W.	P.	Orman, M. A.	P.
Hudgens, John W.	P.	Passons, William J.	P.
Hurley, R. H.	P.	Pearson, John	P.
Jackson, M. S. (2)	P.	Pearson, Thomas	P.
James, Abraham	P.	Peeler, Jesse B.	P.
James, B. F.	P.	Perkins, Tilman	P.
James, J. W.	P.	Pierson, Jesse H.	P.
James, N. T.	P.	Pierson, William A.	P.
James, William H.	2 Lt.	Pollock, William	Sgt.
Johnson, F. B.	P.	Prince, G. W. (4)	P.
Johnson, Green	P.	Pugh, John D.	P.
Johnson, Jesse	P.	Raney, V. A.	Corp.
Johnson, John T.	P.	Reece, John C.	P.
Johnston, Patrick M.	P.	Reed, Allen	P.
Langford, J. T.	P.	Reed, W. D.	P.
Leath, F. M.	P.	Rhodes, Isaac F.	3 Lt.

(1) Served in Co. A & G
(2)Served in Co. A F & S
(3)Served in Co. A & C
(4)Served in Co. G & A

Riley, Thomas J.	P.
Roberson, J. P.	P.
Roberson, R. W.	Sgt.
Roberson, W. T.	P.
Roberts, Stephen	Sgt.
Robinson, William	P.
Sampoon, -Slave (1)	Cook
Satterfield, Rob. F. L.	P.
Scott, J. L.	P.
Shelton, James A.	P.
Shelton, William H.	P.
Simon, Henry --Suter	P.
Singleton, P. H.	P.
Singleton, T. S.	P.
Smith, Alfred M. A.	P.
Smith, Edward M.	Lt.
Smith, J. M. (2)	P.
Smith, W. J.	P.
Southerland, R. G.	P.
Spurgens, William	P.
Street, C. L.	Sgt.
Street, Hiram H.	P.
Street, W. A.	Corp.
Summers, William E.	P.
Tankersley, B. T.	P.
Thompson, Benjamin F.	P.
Thorne, W. T.	P.
Tubb, G. W.	P.
Walker, Freeman	Corp.
Watson, Caleb	P.
West, James R.	P.
Whitten, Irvin S.	P.
Whitten, James L.	P.
Wright, Abner B. (4)	P.
Young, John F.	P.
Street, J. F.	P.

Kossuth Volunteers, Co. D - 23rd Infantry

Allen, John	P.
Allen, R. B.	Capt.
Allen, William	P.
Anderson, Leroy	P.
Anderson, W. J.	P.
Ayres, James F.	P.
Ayers, W. T.	P.
Barlett, Z. M.	Ensign.
Bennett, J. H.	P.
Bentley, Asa	P.
Bowen, L. F.	P.
Bradberry, Z. A.	P.
Bradberry, W.J.	P.
Bridges, Joseph B.	P.
Briggs, G. H.	1 Sgt.
Burgess, Stephen	Sgt.
Burk, John	P.
Caldwell, A. B.	P.
Caldwell, Samuel T. (3)	Hospital Std.
Caldwell, Tilman A.	P.
Coleman, P. C.	P.
Colman, S. M.	P.
Conn, Martin A.	Corp.
Crowder, William F.	Corp.
Doughtry, James M. (5)	P.
DeLoach, W. D.	Corp.
Derryberry, W. C.	P.
Dilsworth, John H.	P.
Earthman, W. J.	P.
Eddings, Albert G.	P.
Escue, James	P.
Estes, B. H.	3 Lt.
Evans, J. R.	P.
Faircloth, Haly J.	P.
Ferrell, W. J.	P.
Fitzgerald, A. M.	P.
Fitzgerald, F. M.	P.
Gibson, J. H.	P.
Gilbert, John B.	P.
Golden, Samuel M.	P.
Gossett, T. S.	P.
Gray, William S.	P.
Griffin, John	P.
Gross, Peter	P.
Gwynn, G. W.	P.

(1)Served in Co. A & B
(2)Served in Co. I & A
(3)Served in Co. D F & S
(4)Served in Co. C & A
(5)Served in Co. G & D

Gwynn, J. H.	P.
Gwynn, William H.	2 Lt.
Hall, William C.	P.
Hammons, J. C.	P.
Hammons, J. H.	P.
Harden, J. W.	P.
Hargrove, J. R.	Corp.
Harrison, Orion F.	P.
Henderson, William R.	P.
Holloway, W. J.	P.
Honnell, William J.	P.
Hugel, John	P.
Hunter, James	P.
Job, W. W.	P.
Jones, F. M.	P.
Jones, J. H.	P.
Jones, W. H.	P.
Jones, William P. (1)	Capt.
Jones, William W.	P.
Kelly, John	P.
Kelough, James	P.
Kemp, Edward	P.
Kerr, Corson R.	P.
Kerr, James P.	Corp.
Kerrigan, John	P.
Knight, Ephraim L.	Sgt.
Lard, Henry	P.
Larence, J. A.	P.
Lasiter, W. G.	Sgt.
Laughlin, J. N.	P.
Laughlin, J. W.	P.
Lawson, J. G.	P.
Looney, Thomas J.	P.
Lumbley, Jacob	P.
Lumley, Nathan	P.
Lumpkin, R. P.	P.
Maracle, H. C.	P.
Martin, Robert M.	Sgt.
Mask, William K.	P.
Mason, John A.	P.
McAnulty, John W.	Sgt.
Melvin, James	P.
Mosses, Monroe C.	P.
Murry, James D.	P.
Myers, G. W.	P.
Nicholson, Tandy S. (2)	P.
O'Conner, John	P.
Parker, W. L.	P.
Paysinger, T. P.	P.
Potts, C. M.	P.
Potts, J. F.	P.
Potts, M. H.	P.
Reneker, W. P.	P.
Richey, Robert W.	P.
Robinson, W. P.	Capt.
Savage, J. H.	P.
Savage, John W.	P.
Savage, Robert M.	2 Lt.
Settle, Tal. F.	P- 1 Sgt.
Settle, T. B.	P.
Sigman, W. P.	P.
Sims, Louis G.	P.
Sims, T. B.	Sgt.
Smith, A. A.	P.
Solimon, J. W.	P.
Steele, Joseph R.	1 Lt.
Stephenson, J. T.	P.
Streetman, G. W.	P.
Suitor, J. E.	P.
Tarrant, P. H.	P.
Thomas, M. A.	P.
Thompson, Kible W.	Corp.
Thompkins, James W.	P.
Turner, John C. (1)	Capt.
Watson, H. W.	P.
Watson, John W. (3)	Musc.
Webb, Lawrence	P.
Wolsey, S. W.	P.
Wright, F. A.	P.

(1)Served in Co. D. F & S
(2)Served in Co. D & F
(3)Served in Co. D S & F

Blackland Gideonites, Co. F - 23rd Inf.

Adams, Tecumseh T.	Corp.	Doty, John H.	Corp.
Alfred, A. F.	Cook	Doty, J. S.	P.
Anderson, Charles S.(1)	3 Lt.	Elliott, R. W.	P.
Archy, Archy L.	P.	Epps, A. Jackson	P.
Barry, Michael	P.	Evans, J. C.	P.
Bartlett, Jesse (2)	P.	Feagan, D. W.	P.
Basden, J. L.	P.	Ferrell, John R.	P.
Beanland, Henry Edward	P.	Flake, Andrew J.	P.
Beard, Henry A. (3)	Sgt-Maj.	Flint, John B. B.	Capt.
Belew, J. W.	P.	Ford, James W.	Corp.
Belew, Reuben,	P.	Funderburk, G. W.	P.
Blagg, Adam R.	P.	Gambell, Samuel Aaron	P.
Blagg, J. F.	P.	Gambil, William P.	P.
Blair, William H. (4)	Asst.Surg	Garrett, George W.B. (4)	Maj.
Boley, H. C.	P.	Garrison, John Holber	Corp.
Bonnell, James M. (5)	O. S.	Gasaway, Samuel A.(5)	1 Lt.Adj.
Bowdry, Alonzo	P.	Gates, John G.	P.
Bowdry, J. S.	P.	Gentry, William Allen	P.
Bowdry, William S.	2 Lt.	Grisham, Ephraim	P.
Bradshaw, Denton	P.	Hall, Joel Carroll (7)	Sgt.
Bradshaw, Thomas	P.	Hall, John H. (3)	P.
Brady, William Price	Corp.	Hancock, John C.	1 Lt.
Briant, Samuel C.	--	Hancock, John R.	P.
Briant, Sterling Wright	P.	Harrington, S. W.	P.
Bruton, Calvin F. (5)	Musc.	Harrington, W. C.	P.
Caldwell, Samuel T. (6)		Harville, W.	P.
Hospital	Std.	Heard, G. F. (3)	Sgt. Maj.
Campbell, Isaac B.	Sgt.	Hembre, I. N.	P.
Campbell, W. R.	P.	Hill, Hiram P.	P.
Caneda, Windson D.	P.	Houston, David R.	Sgt.
Cantrell, George David	Corp.	Huff, James B.	P.
Carpenter, Frederick H.	P.	Humphrey, John H.	P.
Carpenter, James Martin	P.	Hunt, Hencen Newton	P.
Carroll, William B.	P.	Jackson, M. S. (1)	P.
Chieves, W. B.	P.	Johnsy, James H.	P.
Clark, William Thomas	P.	Johnsey, Jo. H.	P.
Cottoner, W. C.	P.	Johnsey, John Wesley	P.
Dalton, Solomon	Sgt.	Johnson, A. C.	P.
Daniel, W. G.	P.	Johnsy, Thomas J. (8)	Q.M.S.
Dickinson, B. J.	P.	Jones, William P. (6)	Capt.
Donaldson,Benjamin F.	P.	Jumper, D. H.	P.

(1)Served in Co. A. F. & S
(2)Served in Co. F & E
(3)Served in Co. I. F. & S
(4)Served in Co. C. F. & S
(5)Served in Co. B. F. & S
(6)Served in Co. D. F & S
(7)Served in Co. H F & S
(8)Served in Co. F. F & S

Jumper, Philip James	P.	Perry, William F.(5)	P.
Jumper, Samuel Dixon	P.	Ragan, Wingfield S.	3rd Lt.
Jumper, John W.	P.	Roberts, James H.	1 Sgt.
Kelly, L. D.	P.	Ross, Andrew J.	Sgt.
Kenida, George W.	P.	Ross, Granville H.H.	P.
Kennedy, W. Spinks	P.	Ross, William Newton	P.
Key, G. W.	P.	Rowsey, G. D.	P.
Lame, S.	P.	Rowsey, Henry C.	P.
McGee, James Leon	P.	Russell, William B.(2)	Surg.
Malier, John H.	P.	Skillman, William R.	P.
Mask, Hezekiah	P.	Sledge, C. David	P.
McCaffee, Jasper H.	P.	Sledge, William C.	P.
McCarley, Moses (1)	Lt.Col.	Smith, Charles A.	P.
McCluskey, William J.	Sgt.	Stephenson, Samuel H.	P.
McCulah, George M.	Sgt.	Stevens, Abraham	P.
McCulloh, W. D. (2)	Chaplain	Stovall, F. B. (2)	Surg.
McElzea, E. C.(2)	Chaplain	Thomas, J. C.	P.
McFail, John D.	P.	Thomas, William	P.
McHalfrey, Garnett G.	P.	Thompson, Joseph F.(4)	
McWharter, S. B.	P.		Capt.-A.Q. M.
Michaels, Henry P.	P.	Turner, John C. (6)	Capt.
Miller, A. H.	Sgt.	Wallace, A. J.	P.
Miller, H. James	P.	Wallace, Joshua D.	Sgt.
Miller, S. P.	P.	Watson, John W. (6)	Musc.
Milton, James LaFayette	P.	Webb, H. T. (4)	Musc.
Mitchell, William H.	P.	Wells, John M.	P.
Monahan, David J.	P.	Wells, Joseph M. (7)	Col.
Monahan, William J.	P.	Wells, J. Watson	P.
Moore, B. F.	P.	Wells, M. E.	P.
Moore, Jasper N.	Corp.	Wells, William W. (8)	P.
Moore, J. F. (2)	Surg.	Wildman, William R.	P.
Morgan, James M.	P.	Wileman, Edward E.	P.
Morgan, Nathaniel A.	P.	Wileman, Rufus Redy	P.
Mullikin, Leander W.	P.	Wilkinson, J. W.	P.
Mullikin, Manuel A.	Corp.	Windham, Andrew J.	P.
Nevill, William Daniel	P.	Windham, Benjamin F.	P.
Nicholson, Tandy S. (3)	P.	Windham, Simion M.	P.
Nickalson, J. S.	P.	Windham, S. Wesley	P.
Norris, Newton E. (4)	Musc.	Windham, William P.	P.
Page, Daner M.	P.	Winner, Martin	P.
Page, John W.	P.	Yates, Elijah M.	P.
Michael, M. L.	Fife-Maj.	Yates, Harden H.	P.

(1)Served in Co. G. F & S
(2)Served in Co. F & S
(3)Served in Co. B & F
(4)Served in Co. B. F & S
(5)Served in Co. F & H
(6)Served in Co. D. F & S
(7)Served in Co. F. F & S
(8)Served in Co. E & F

Bob Davenport Grays, Co. C. - 26th Infantry

Aiken, Edward A.	P.	Farmer, Pleasant J.	P.
Austin, Charles H.(1)	P.	Farren, William	--
Barnett, Harvey	P.	Fisk, J.	P.
Barnett, Thomas	P.	Floyd, Robert A.	P.
Beall, Daniel T. (2)	Capt.	Forbes, Cullen C.	P.
Beam, David C.	P.	Foster, George W.	Sgt.
Bearden, Amos L.	P.	Franklin, William W.	P.
Bearden, William	P.	Fugitt, Joseph M. (5)	P.
Beggs, Harrison	P.	Fulghum, John M.	P.
Beloit, C. M.	P.	Gentry, George W.	P.
Blassinghame, John	P.	Gilmore, John M. (6)	P.
Boone, Francis M. (3)	Lt.Col.	Greenwood, William (1)	P.
Borden, Caleb C.	P.	Hardin, Peter	P.
Borden, Martin	P.	Harris, Isaac H. (1)	P.
Bowles, Edward R.	P.	Henderson, James M.	P.
Brown, James W.	P.	Henderson, James T.	P.
Burns, James W.	P.	Henderson, John	P.
Burnes, John	P.	Henderson, William M.	P.
Calhoun, John B.	P.	Herndon, Edward	P.
Carpenter, Reuben	P.	Holloway, John	P.
Carpenter, Solomon	P.	Huffman, James F.	P.
Carter, Renson (1)	P.	Hughes, John H.	P.
Clark, Josiah S.	P.	Humphries, James	P.
Cochran, William R. (4)	P.	James, William	P.
Cook, John H. (4)	Corp.	Johnson, Moses W.	P.
Cox, Robert S.	1 Lt.	Jones, Fletcher,	P.
Crockett, John C.	1st Sgt.	Jones, George	P.
Curlee, C. B.	P.	Kemp, John C.	P.
Curlee, William P. (3)	Adjt.	Kemp, Joseph C.	P.
Dalton, Solomon A.	P.	Kinzey, Humphreys P.	2 Lt.
Dalton, Thomas J.	Corp.	Kinningham, William G.	Sgt.
Davenport, Steven	Capt.	Kitchens, R. J.	P.
Davis, Andrew J.	P.	Kizer, Michael	P.
Davis, Francis A. (1)	P.	Martin, James J.	P.
Davis, Harmon P.	P.	Martin, John C.	P.
Davis, James W. (1)	P.	Martin, John T.	Corp.
Duke, John	P.	Martin, R. C.	Musc.
Duke, William	P.	Mathews, F. Marion	P.
Earle, John P. (5)	P.	McDonald, W. W.	P.
Elder, Edmund F. (1)	P.	McDougal, D. N.	Musc.
Elder, J. P.	P.	McDougal, William C.	Corp.
Elder, Thomas N.	P.	McLeran, Anthony A. (3)	Musc-Comsy Sgt.

(1)Served in Co. C & I
(2)Served in Co. C & E
(3)Served in Co. C F & S
(4)Served in Co. G & C
(5)Served in Co. I & C
(6)Served in Co. C & K

McLeran, Daniel R.	P.	Roberts, Bynum	P.
McLeran, James C.	P.	Robinson, Ephraim G.	Corp.
McQuilliams, E. J.	P.	Rodgers, Benjamin F.	P.
McQuilliam, Robert A.	P.	Rodgers, Marion D.	P.
Melton, James	P.	Rodgers, B. H.	P.
Miller, James T.	P.	Rogers, David P.	Sgt.
Miller, Kedar L.	P.	Rogers, William T.	P.
Miller, Thomas E. (1)	Q.M.S.	Rowden, Thomas J.	Corp.
Mitchell, M. J.	P.	Simmons, William M.	P.
Mitchem, J. R.	P.	Smith, C.	P.
Moore, James F.	P.	Stanley, Cullen E.	P.
Nash, John W.	P.	Stephens, Hardy R.	P.
Nevels, William D.	P.	Stephenson, James W.	P.
Nichols, James R.	P.	Stevens, Alfred	P.
Parker, Chesley W.	P.	Stevens, Joseph F.	P.
Parker, Leonidas	P.	Stevens, William H.	P.
Parmer, P. J.	P.	Street, A. M.	Musc.
Patton, Joshua Y.	Sgt.	Street, Donald Jr.	Musc.
Pitts, John P.	P.	Street, Hugh M.	Sgt.
Pitts, William C.	P.	Stringfellow, Richard R.	P.
Plaxico, George	P.	Stringfellow, Robert L.	P.
Plaxico, Sylvanus B.	P.	Sturdivan, C.	P.
Plaxico, Washington B.	Musc.	Sutherland, C. L. B.	O.S.
Potillo, George	P.	Taylor, Henry C.	P.
Price, William E.	P.	Taylor, James M.	P.
Prichard, John O.	P.	Taylor, Thomas J.	1st Lt.
Randolph, Joseph B.	P.	Walthall, Rufus P.	Corp.
Randolph, William (2)	Corp.	Wayne, Cicero S.	P.
Reper, Joseph J.	P.	Williams, Benjamin F.	Capt.
Reece, Charles A.	P.	Williams, Benjamin F.	P.
Reece, John C.	2 Lt.	Williams, C. P.	P.
Reece, L. L.	P.	Williams, Reuben B.	Sgt.
Reece, Jordan L. (1)	O.S.	Williams, Thomas P.	Sgt.
Ricketts, Ephraim A.	P.	Wilson, James M. (4)	P.
Ricketts, J. C.	P.	Wright, E. B. (5)	P.
Ricketts, Mathew M. (3)	P.	Wright, William O.	P.
Roach, Benjamin A.	P.	Wyatt, Curtis W. (6)	P.
Roach, John H.	P.	Wyatt, William A.	Sgt.
Roberts, A.	P.		

(1)Served in Co. C F & S
(2)Served in Co. C & G
(3)Served in Co. K & C
(4)Served in Co. C & H
(5)Served in Co. C & F
(6)Served in Co. C & A

Company D - 26th Infantry

Adams, Elias	P.
Adkins, R. C.	P.
Adkins, William C.	P.
Alexander, Jephta A.	P.
Beagerly, John W.	P.
Belsher, B. T.	Capt.
Bishop, J. M.	P.
Blakely, A. J. (1)	P.
Blakeney, William F.	P.
Blakeney, Hugh	Corp.
Blakeny, M. T. (2)	P.
Blaylock, James E. (3)	P.
Boon, Willis	P.
Borland, Albert	P.
Bowman, Robert L.	P.
Box, Jerry S. (4)	P.
Brannan, Charles E.	P.
Brickeens, James P.	P.
Burcham, J. M.	P.
Burcham, Robert	P.
Burnett, J. B. (5)	Sgt.
Butler, Joseph J.	P.
Callicotte, Thomas	P.
Cantrell, John	P.
Castile, Henry L. (6)	P.
Castile, Philip A. (6)	P.
Cathey, John A.	Musc.
Chipman, George G.	P.
Clark, John R.	P.
Clarke, William H.	P.
Cobb, Samuel W.	P.
Cole, James L.	P.
Cook, Andrew	P.
Coppock, Asbury	Capt.
Dancer, William W.	P.
Daniel, William S.	P.
Dick, Andrew J.	P.
Dick, William H.	P.
Donoho, Henderson	P.
Dunahoo, Alexander	P.
Earnest, James C.	P.
Edge, Berry	P.
Epperson, William N.	P.
Farris, James	P.
Fortenberry, Commodore P.	P.
Fortenberry, Meeks M.	P.
Franks, Charles M.	P.
Gattys, William	P.
Glidewell, John J.	P.
Glidewell, LaFayette	Corp.
Gorden, Henry	P.
Gordon, Jasper	P.
Gordon, John H.	P.
Gordon, Newton	P.
Gordon, William F.	P.
Green, John B.	P.
Grimes, Jasper	P.
Halmark, Daniel	P.
Hamby, G. B. S. (7)	P.
Hammons, Alfred H.	P.
Hardwick, Columbus C.	Sgt.
Henson, Joshua H.	P.
Hicks, William B. (8)	P.
Holder, Thomas	P.
Holley, Alexander	P.
Honeycutt, Green	P.
Honeycutt, James	P.
Howard, Josiah	P.
Hutton, Reuben P.	1 Lt.
Ingram, Joseph	P.
Isom, George E.	Sgt.
Jackson, Andrew (8)	P.
Jackson, Emanuel (6)	--
Johnican, William C.	P.
Johnson, John	2- Lt.
Joslin, James	P.
Lambert, James (6)	P.
Lambert, William R.	P.
Lankford, James C.	P.
Lankford, Jasper	P.
Lawson, William T.	1st Corp.
Lewellen, Andrew	P.

(1)Served in Co. B E & D
(2)Served in Co. B & D
(3)Served in Co. E & D
(4)Served in Co. B & K
(5)Served in Co. D & B
(6)Served in Co. K & D
(7)Served in Co. D & F
(8)Served in Co. D & K

Little, James M.	Sgt.
Lowrance, Cain	P.
Marler, Joseph	2 Lt.
Mathews, William C.	P.
McBride, C. W.	P.
McDaniel, J. C.	P.
McGonnigal, William	P.
McNeal, William	P.
McPherson, Roderick R.	P.
Middleton, Andrew A. (1)	P.
Moser, L. D.	P.
Murdaugh, James M. (1)	1 Lt.
Myers, Daniel R.	P.
Myers, John A.	P.
Orr, W. T.	P.
Owens, Andrew F.	P.
Partridge, Thomas L.	P.
Patrick, Charles H. (2)	P.
Pickett, Reuben J.	Sgt.
Pinkston, John (3)	P.
Price, Howard N.	P.
Price, LaFayette	P.
Purser, Henry J.	P.
Raines, James W.	P.
Randle, William E.	P.
Reaves, Willis W.	P.
Reynolds, Arthur M.	Corp.
Ryenolds, George W.	Sgt.
Roberts, William W.	P.
Robins, Sol F.	Sgt.
Russell, James N.	P.
Sanders, George W.	Sgt.
Sanders, John W.	P.
Sanders, William P.	Sgt.
Shehorn, Benjamin B.	P.
Shehorn, Elisha	P.
Shehorn, Michael	P.
Shope, William G.	Musc.
Simpson, W. A.	Sgt.
Sims, Jeptha N.	P.
Smith, Andrew J.	Corp.
Smith, George W. (1)	Q.M.S.
Smith, Joshua N.	P.
South, Thomas	P.
Thompson, J. F.	P.
Tidwell, G. W.	P.
Tolleson, Wesley J.	P.
Vaughan, J. M. (1)	P.
Vest, John J.	Corp.
Vinson, John W.	P.
Waits, A. R.	Corp.
Waits, George A.	P.
Walden, John H. (1)	P.
Walters, John C.	Capt.
Watson, James (7)	P.
Williams, Evander	P.
Williams, Silas M.	P.
Wilson, John McH.	1-Sgt.
Wilson, John R.	P.
Woodward, J. T.	P.
Youngblood, Wych J.	P.

Company E - 26th Infantry

Alexander, James V.	P.
Allen, Gideon B. (4)	Corp.
Armstrong, Benjamin G. (5)	P.
Ashby, Stephen J.	1 Sgt.
Atwood, Peter B.	P.
Barnett, James O.	Corp.
Barnett, M. R. (6)	P.
Barnett, Thomas P.	Sgt.
Barrett, William T.	Corp.
Beall, Daniel T. (8)	Capt.
Bell, Presley	P.
Bishop, J. M.	P.
Blakeley, A. J. (9)	P.
Blaylock, James E. (10)	P.
Brickens, James	P.
Brittian, Jerome	Corp.

(1)Served in Co. D & K
(2)Served in Co. B & D
(3)Served in Co. D & K
(4)Served in Co. B & E
(5)Served in Co. E K & A
(6)Served in Co. K A & E
(7)Served in Co. A D & K
(8)Served in Co. C & E
(9)Served in Co. B E & D
(10)Served in Co. E & D

Brittain, John	P.	Jones,John D. (4)	1st Lt.
Brooks, W.J.S.	P.	Jones, William G.	P.
Brown, August Y.	P.	Keenan, L. D. (5)	P.
Bugg, Coon	P.	Kenum, A. C.	P.
Bugg, Sydney	P.	Key, James D.	2nd Lt.
Busby, John (1)	Sgt.	Killingsworth, James K.	P.
Busby, Nathaniel (1)	Corp.	Knighton, Jesse B.	P.
Butler, J. T.	P.	Lang, James	P.
Canfield, S. F.	P.	Lang, William M.	P.
Cashen, J.P.	P.	Lanier, G. W. (1)	P.
Chambers, James W.	P.	Larue, Allen A.	P.
Clark, Ebin	P.	Larue, John C. (1)	P.
Clark, Martin	P.	Lemons, W. A. (5)	P.
Coldman, David R.	Sgt.	Limerick, Thomas	P.
Collier, G.	P.	Lockwood, John	P.
Conner, Joseph W.	P.	Lowrimore, James H.	P.
Conner, William H.	P.	Lowrey, S. B.	P.
Corhern, William W.	P.	Martin, H. H. (5)	P.
Crawford, LaFayette W. (2)	Sgt.	McDuffie, Z. W. (1)	P.
Davenport,William R.	P.	McRae, Duncan D.	P.
Davis, J. B. (3)	P.	Miller, William H.	Sgt.
Dearen, Hampton	P.	Miller, William H.	P.
Dickerson,C. B.	P.	Mullins, William A.	P.
Dillian, William (1)	P.	Murphy, Thomas O.	P.
Doll, Lewis	P.	Nixon, Thomas N. (6)	P.
Donaldson, Benjamin F.	Sgt.	Munley, Moses (7)	P.
Dooley, William	P.	Orr, Francis M.	P.
Doore, L. Narcissus	P.	Overcash, John (5)	P.
Eaks, Sidney	P.	Petty, John H.	P.
Ellis, W. C.	P.	Philips, Eli	P.
Ezell, William	P.	Philips, Nicholas M.	P.
Flannagan, Green B. (1)	P.	Pickens, Israel H.	Corp.
Gray, Daniel	P.	Pickens, Jerome C.	P.
Gray, David	P.	Pickens, J. P.	P.
Gray, Robert N.	P.	Pinkston, H. M. (1)	P.
Grey, W. C.	P.	Plaxico, William R.	Corp.
Gunn, Simeon (2)	P.	Porter, John H.	P.
Hamaker, Joshua	P.	Posey, Leonard H.	P.
Hancock, Hudson	P.	Pyran, William A.	Corp.
Hanna, James S.	Sgt.	Rhoads, W. A.	P.
Hardin, Lewis	P.	Rice, Blakely	P.
Harlan, Alexander R.	1st Lt.	Rodgers, John H.	P.
Harlin, Joseph B.	1st Sgt.	Ruthven, John C.	P.
Harrington, Samuel	P.	Sanders, Buford (2)	P.
Harverson, Thomas J.	P.	Sanders, Richard J.	P.
Highfield, John (1)	P.	Sharp, Davis H.	Sgt.
Hill, Robert	P.	Sharp, James G. (1)	Capt.
Jackson,Robert,	P.	Sharp, Martin D. M. (1)	1 Lt.

(1)Served in Co. B & E
(2)Served in Co. A & E
(3)Served in Co. E & B
(4)Served in Co. E F & S
(5)Served in Co. E & A
(6)Served in Co. E & I
(7)Served in Co. A E & K

Shoat, Robert	P.	Wardlaw, James	P.
Smith, J. M.	P.	Warren, James	P.
Smith, Moses K.	P.	Watson, W. T.	P.
Smith, R. S.	P.	Weaver, Miles	P.
Smith, W. T. (1)	P.	Webb, Calvin	Sgt.
Springer, Aaron	Corp.	Welch, James A. T.	P.
Springer, John D.	2nd Lt.	Weston, James	P.
Spurgen, James (2)	P.	White, A.	P.
Stricklan, A. G.	P.	White, James	P.
Stricklan, Elijah	P.	Williams, J. W.	P.
Stricklen, S. N.	P.	Williamson, James H.	P.
Tennison, H. F., Jr. (2)	P.	Wolf, George W. (3)	Corp.
Vaughn, John	P.	Wood, James M. (4)	Sgt.
Vinson, Tolbert F.	P.	Yarbrough, Louis (2)	P.
Walker, Daniel A.	Corp.	Young, Anderson	P.
Walker, E. A.	Sgt.	Young, John T.	P.

Anna Percy Guards, Co. F - 26th Infantry

Allen, John T.	P.	Cleary, Charles	P.
Archer, Thomas F.	P.	Cobb, Esastus R.	P.
Bacon, Waddy A. (5)*	1st Lt.	Cole, Arch	P.
Barber, Franklin A.	P.	Cole, William A.	P.
Barrett, Henry	P.	Collins, J. P.	P.
Beall, Daniel T. (6)	Capt.	Conner, James A. (10)	Adjt.
Beall, James R.	P.	Cox, George,Jr.(11)	A.Q.M.
Beard, Isaiah, (7)	P.	Cooper, LeRoy (12)	Sergt.
Bell, John T.	P.	Cowan, Oliver T. (10)	Sergt.-Mgr.
Bigham, George W.	Capt.	Curlee, William P. (13)	Adjt.
Bigham, Isham R.	P.	Davis, Rosier	P.
Bigham, William M.	P.	Davis, Wesley	P.
Black, Adam M.	2nd Lt.	Ellis, Isaac R.	Musician
Boone, Francis M. (8)	Lt.Col.	Elum, Jasper	P.
Booth, A. H. (9)	Chaplain	Fields, David	P.
Boren, Charles H. (7)	P.	Fields, David Henry	Corp.
Bowden, William T.	P.	Fields, George H.	P.
Broadway, W. J.	P.	Fields, Isaac	P.
Bryant, William (9)	Surgeon	Fields, James	P.
Caldwell, Thomas J. (9)	Asst. Surgeon	Fields, James A.	P.
		Fields, Jesse	P.
Calvery, William J.	P.	Flannagan, Benjamin E.	P.
Chapman, M. B. (9)	Chaplin	Follis, John M.	Corp.
Choat, David N.	P.	Francis, Thomas	P.
Claunch, J.	P.	Frost, Jordan J. (14)	P.

* IF&S indicate other companies to which this soldier belonged.

(1)Served in Co. B-E.
(2)Served in Co. A-E.
(3)Served in Co. E-F.
(4)Served in Co. E-B.
(5)Served in Co. IFS.
(6)Served in Co. CEF&S.
(7)Served in Co. G-F.
(8)Served in Co. CFS.
(9)Served in Co. F&S.
(10)Served in Co. BF&S.
(11)Served in Co. FIS.
(12)Served in Co. F-G.
(13)Served in Co. CF&S.
(14)Served in Co. F&G.

Gattis, W.	P.	
Gerhart, Henry	P.	
Gibbs, Fleming	P.	
Graham, Jefferson M.	P.	
Graham, Thomas B.	P.	
Graham, William M.	Sgt.	
Gray, Newton G.	P.	
Gresham, James F.(1)	Capt&A.Q.S.	
Grey, Elijah	P.	
Guiton, Nathaniel (2)	P.	
Gwinn, George W.	P.	
Hamby, G. B. S. (3)	P.	
Handley, Arthur T.(4)	Chief Musician	
Harvie, Isham	P.	
Hay, H. H.	P.	
Hay, Philips T.	Capt.	
Hensley, William M.	P.	
Hicks, Thomas M.	Sgt.	
Hopper, William C.	Sgt.	
Hyneman, Elbert M.	2nd Lt.	
Hyneman, Henry C.	Capt.	
Hyneman, W. J.	Sgt.	
Ivey, Thomas	P.	
Johnson, John W.	3rd Lt.	
Johnson, Peyton A.	P.	
Jones, John D. (5)	1st Lt.	
Jones, T. J.	P.	
Jones, Wiley	P.	
Jordan, J. J.	P.	
Kellum. Abel (6)	P.	
Lindsey, J. G.	P.	
Livingston, A. W.	P.	
Livingston, Samuel	Corp.	
Lovell, William (7)	P.	
McAnnally, Wiley	P.	
McLenons, J. T.	Corp.	
McCrary, Gorden (6)	P.	
McDaniel, Samuel	P.	
McGlathery, W. G.	Sgt.	
McLeran, Anthony A.(8)	Musician & Sergt. Comsy.	
Merrill, John C. (9)	Surgeon	
Miller, Thomas E. (8)	QMS.	
Moore, Malcolm J. M. (10)	P.	
Morgan, Vincent	P.	
New, Luke M.	1st Lt.	
Norris, Green B.	P.	
Parden, James K. (11)	P.	
Parker, Tully F. (12)	Major	
Petty, Green	P.	
Piles, John	P.	
Pittman, J. G.	P.	
Pope, Thomas D. (6)	Sgt.	
Powell, Benjamin F.	P.	
Price, Daniel T. (9)	Hospital Steward	
Price, James M.	P.	
Pucket, Marquis R.	P.	
Reedy, J. B.	P.	
Rees, Jordan L. (8)	O. S.	
Reeves, Calvin	P.	
Reynolds, Arthur E. (9)	Col.	
Richardson, Peter H. (6)	P.	
Riddle, James L.	P.	
Robinson, James H.	Sgt.	
Robinson, Samuel N.	P.	
Rodgers, W. B.	P.	
Rogers, James	P.	
Rogers, Thomas P. (6)	P.	
Rogers, William J. (9)	Asst. Surgeon	
Rush, Wiley W.	P.	
Ruzes, Frank (13)	P.	
Ruzes, J. H.	P.	
Sears, Thomas C.	P.	
Shelton, J. B.	P.	
Shoat, David	P.	
Smith, D. B.	P.	
Smith, Joel H.	Musician	
Smith, John D.	P.	
Smith, J. Whitfield (9)	Comsy.	
Smith, Lorenzo B.	P.	
Sneed, James	P.	
Springer, William D.	P.	
Springfield, A. D.	P.	
Stricklan, R. P.	P.	

(1)Served in Co. HF&S.
(2)Served in Co. F-G.
(3)Served in Co. D-F.
(4)Served in Co. IFS.
(5)Served in Co. EFS.
(6)Served in Co. F&G.
(7)Served in Co. F&H.
(8)Served in Co. CF&S.
(9)Served in Co. F&S.
(10)Served in Co. F&K.
(11)Served in Co. E or F&G
(12)Served in Co. GF&S.
(13)Served in Co. E.

Swinny, J. T. H.	P.	
Taylor, James M. (1)	Surgeon.	
Taylor, J. M.	P.	
Thompson, Lennions B.	2nd Lt.	
Utley, Francis M.	P.	
Vanderford, John J.	P.	
Venable, R. N. (1)	Surgeon	
Walden, J. G.	P.	
Waldon, William J.	Corp.	
Walker, Thomas J.	P.	
Walters, Jesse H.	P.	
Waters, J. H.	P.	
Welch, John C.	P.	
Williams, George	P.	
Williams, J. J.	P.	
Williams, William, Jr.(2)	P.	
Willis, A. N.	P.	
Willis, George P.	Corp.	
Winn, Benjamin A.	P.	
Wolf, George W. (3)	Corp.	
Wortham, James H.	P.	
Wright, E. B. (4)	P.	
Wright, Marion A. (5)	Sgt.	
Wright, John A. (5)	P.	
Young, Bejamin F.	P.	

Co. G - 26th Infantry

Adair, George W.	P.	
Anderson, Larkin H.	Sgt.	
Barnett, Jesse	P.	
Beard, Isaiah (6)	P.	
Beard, William	P.	
Boren, Charles H. (6)	P.	
Boren, Rufus N.	P.	
Brock, William	P.	
Brown, William M. (7)	P.	
Bryant, Frank C.	P.	
Bryon, D. M.	P.	
Carrol, Joseph G.	P.	
Carver, Thomas (7)	P.	
Carver, William (7)	P.	
Clampet, Mack H.	Sgt.	
Cobbs, Charles M.	P.	
Cochran, William R. (8)	P.	
Cook, Francis M.	P.	
Cook, John H. (8)	Corp.	
Cook, William, Sr.	P.	
Cook, William N.	P.	
Cooper, LeRoy (9)	Sgt.	
Crayton, Hiram	P.	
Crockett, R. J.	P.	
Crowson, James C.	P.	
Crowson, James H.	P.	
DeVore, Luke	P.	
Doss, Sebron P. (10)	P.	
Duke, Mathews	P.	
Early, Alberto E.	Capt.	
Early, Humphrey P.	Corp.	
Eenest, J. A.	P.	
Endy, Alexander	P.	
Farmer, Thomas L. D.	Sgt.	
Floyd, David C.(11)	P.	
Ford, James	P.	
Franks, Alexander	P.	
Frost, Jordan J. (9)	P.	
Frost, William G.	Sgt.	
Gahagan, Joseph	P.	
Gahagen, Francis M.	P.	
Gatlin, J. L.	P.	
Gentry, John B.	P.	
Gentry, M. M. C.	P.	
Gibbons, E. B.	P.	
Gooch, Nathaniel	P.	
Goocher, Clark B.	P.	
Goocher, Louis D.	P.	
Green, James B.	2nd Lt.	
Green, Lewis T.	P.	
Green, Jones J.	P.	
Green, Theophilas	P.	
Green, W. Pinkney	P.	
Guiton, Nathaniel (9)	P.	
Gussom, John	P.	
Hart, Absalom	P.	
Hart, Thomas	P.	
Hartsfield, Jacob	P.	
Harvey, L. B.	P.	
Harvey, William	P.	

(1)Served in Co. F&S.
(2)Served in Co. F&G.
(3)Served in Co. E&F.
(4)Served in Co. C&F.
(5)Served in Co. FKG.
(6)Served in Co. G-F.
(7)Served in Co. K-G.
(8)Served in Co. G-C.
(9)Served in Co. F-G.
(10)Served in Co. G-H-K.
(11)Served in Co. A-G-K.

Higgins, David M. (1)	P.	Parden, James K. (2) P.
Higgins, W. M.	P.	Parker, Tully F. (4) Major
Hodges, Fleming J.	P.	Payne, A. J. P.
Ivey, John J.	P.	Pettit, Benjamin P. P.
Ivey, William T.	Sgt.	Pettit, Nathan P. P.
Jackson, William	P.	Pierson, John P.
Jacobs, A. J.	P.	Plylor, Edward P.
Jenkins, John O.	Sgt.	Pope, Thomas D. (2) Sgt.
Jenkins, Willis S.	P.	Porter, Benjamin F. P.
Johnson, Thomas J.	P.	Porter, Robert H. 2nd Lt.
Johnston, Thomas H.	P.	Price, H. S. Corp.
Jones, Reuben F.	P.	Province, William A. P.
Jourdan, Enoch	P.	Randolph, Henry P.
Jourdan, Whit H.	P.	Randolph, Harry N. P.
Kelley, H.	P.	Randolph, John J. P.
Kellum, Abel (2)	P.	Randolph, William (5) Corp.
Kile, James N.	P.	Ray, Charles A. 1st Lt.
Kizer, Benjamin J. (3)	Capt.	Ray, Levi T. P.
Kizer, David A. (1)	P.	Ray, T. G. P.
Kizer, Francis, Jr. (3)	Sgt.	Redan, Hardy P.
Kizer, J. F. M. (3)	Musician	Reeves, James F. Sgt.
Kizer, William J. (3)	Musician	Reeves, Joseph H. Sgt.
Lamb, Isaac	P.	Richardson, Peter H. (2) P.
Lamb, John	P.	Robinson, J. M. (3) P.
Landreth, John T.	P.	Robuck, William R. P.
Lee, John	P.	Rodgers, L. T. P.
Lewis, H. C.	P.	Rogers, Thomas P. (2) P.
Louis, Henry Clay	P.	Rogers, W. T. P.
Malone, Freeman C.	P.	Ruff, David P.
Martin, S. G.	P.	Seets, John P.
Mathews, James M.	P.	Shaw, Cluff S. P.
McCollum, Hiram D. (1)	Sgt.	Shockly, Harrison P.
McCrary, Andrew	P.	Simes, R. E. P.
McCrory, Archibald	P.	Simmons, J. B. P.
McCrory, Gordon (2)	P.	Simmons, William A. P.
McNutt, David F. (1)	Corp.	Sizemore, Robert B. Corp.
Millen, John E.	P.	Smith, Joseph W. P.
Miller, J. H.	P.	Standfield, W. B. P.
Moody, Dining	P.	Stone, John P.
Moore, James H. (1)	P.	Strange, Robert M. (1) P.
Moore, John T. C. (1)	--	Suggs, A. J. P.
Moore, William A. (1)	Sgt.	Summers, J. B. P.
Nason, John	P.	Swinny, Hilliard J. P.
Nason, Thomas G.	P.	Swinny, J. J. P.
Oswalt, Henry	P.	Taylor, W. J. P.
Oswalt, Pressley	P.	Terry, Ambrose E. (1) Jr.2-Lt.

(1) Served in CO. G-K.
(2) Served in Co. F-G.
(3) Served in Co. K-G.
(4) Served in Co. G-F-S.
(5) Served in Co. G-C.

Treadway, Elijah	P.	Warren, Reuben F. P.
Tynes, Robert M.	P.	Wesson, David C. Drummer
Underwood, Albert G.	1st Sgt.	Whittaker, Samuel M. Corp.
Underwood, Andrew J.	P.	Whitley, W. W. P.
Vandevner, B. C.	P.	Williams, J. J. P.
Walker, G. B.	P.	Williams, William Jr. (3) P.
Walker, John L. (1)	ACS	Williams, William Sr. P.
Ward, John	P.	Wilson, Samuel P.
Ward, Martin V. (2)	Sgt.	Woodruff, Joseph 2nd Lt.
Ward, William	P.	Woodruff, Richard H. P.
Warren, Daniel	P.	Wright, Marion A. (4) Sgt.
Warren, James D.	Corp.	Wright, John A. (4) P. (1)

Tishomingo Avengers Co. H - 32nd Regiment

Allen, J. W.	P.	Cogdell, Daniel P.
Alverson, James	P.	Cogdell, W. H. Sgt.
Alvis, W. P.	P.	Cotton, William P.
Anderson, Joseph M.	P.	Curlee, Rufus L. P.
Archer, Henry S. (5)	Asst. Q.M.S.	Darler, William H. P.
Arnold, J. F. (6)	A.Q.S.	Davis, James F. (8) P.
Barnett, J. W.	Corp.	Davis, Thomas D. Sgt.
Beenland, J. H.	P.	Doggett, John E. P.
Berry, Z. S.	P.	Edge, F. E. P.
Blagg, H. J.	P.	Ellington, H. A. P.
Bobo, C. K.	P.	Elliott, R. W. P.
Brisenham, William	P.	Ellis, George W. P.
Brown, E. T.	P.	Epps, John A. P.
Brown, J. H.	Sergt.	Ferris, C. H. P.
Bryant, Harmon (7)	P.	Fitzgerald, William P.
Burge, J. F.	2nd Lt.	French, B. F. Sgt.
Burnett, P. R.	P.	Frensley, J. D. P.
Bynum, George G.	P.	Frierson, M. W. Sgt.
Bynum, James W.	P.	Frierson, S. M. P.
Bynum, J. M.	1st Lt.	Gaffney, Owen P.
Bynum, Luke	P.	Gazaway, J. H. P.
Bynum, William M.	P.	Gibson, Thomas N. Sgt.
Byrd, William H.	P.	Green, E. J. P.
Campbell, John	P.	Hamman, William P. (9) 2nd Lt.
Cheves, Jesse T.	P.	Hinkle, C. M. P.
Cheves, W. B.	P.	Holt, J. R. P.
Christian, John	P.	Honnell, Peter A. P.
Clark, S. P.	P.	Honell, J. N. P.
Claunch, John	P.	Hughes, William R. Corp.
Clemens, M. H.	P.	Johnsey, J. A. (8) P.

(1) Served in Co. G-F-S.
(2) Served in Co. G-K.
(3) Served in Co. F-G.
(4) Served in Co. F-K-G.
(5) Served in Co. SAF&S.
(6) Served in Co. AF&S.
(7) Served in Co. H-A.
(8) Served in Co. A&F.
(9) Served in Co. F&A.

(1) Rolls of the Confederate Soldiers, 1861-1865, Archives and History, Jackson, Miss.

Johnsey, J. H.	Sgt.	Parker, S. M.	P.
Jones, William H.	Sgt.	Parker, W. L.	P.
Karr, F. C. (1)	Major	Patton, J. C. W.	Corp.
Karr, F. C., Jr.	P.	Patton, R. S. (3)	P.
Karr, J. H.	P.	Pickens, A. G. (3)	P.
Karr, William M.	P.	Poe, William M.	P.
Kelton, Granville	Corp.	Ramsey, Thomas J.	(3) Sgt.
Kennedy, John M.	P.	Reece, William H.	P.
Key, James B.	P.	Reynolds, D. F.	Capt.
Kilgo, J. S.	P.	Reynolds, W. P.	P.
Killough, Thomas D.	P.	Rhodes, L. A.	P.
Lancaster, M. B.	P.	Riddle, Rowland	P.
Langford, D. N.	P.	Rodgers, David W.	2nd Lt.
Lewallen, A. J.	Sgt.	Rogers, D. M.	2nd Lt.
Lewallen, William (2)	P.	Rowland, B. J.	P.
Liggon, J. J.	P.	Rowland, W. F.	P.
Livingston, C. E. (3)	P.	Satterfield, David,	Corp.
Lowrey, J. G., Jr. (3)	P.	Scroggins, Abner	P.
Lowrey, J. G.	Capt.	Scroggins, Smith	P.
Lowrey, John W.	P.	Sheffield, Everett	Corp.
Lynch, John	P.	Sherrill, U. R.	Sgt.
Malone, William	P.	Smith, A. Gaines	P.
Martin, Jeremiah	P.	Smith, John	P.
Martin, Peter	P.	Smith, John J.	P.
Martin, R. M.	Corp.	Smith, John H.	P.
McLeran, W. G.	Sgt.	Smith, Joseph B.	P.
Milican, O. C.	Corp.	Spencer, William (3)	P.
Miller, A. H.	1st Sgt.	Street, Richard	Musc.
Miller, S. P.	Corp.	Thomas, Barney	P.
Moor, M. V.	P.	Thomas, James R. (4)	P.
Moore, John R.	1st Lt.	Thomas J. C.	P.
Moore, John W.	P.	Thomas, J. W.	P.
Moore, M. M.	P.	Thomas, M. J.	P.
Moore, W. G. H.	P.	Tomberlin, W. R. (3)	P.
Neill, John D.	2nd Lt.	Turner, William	P.
Nichols, Henry (2)	P.	Walker, J. V.	P.
Nichols, William	P.	Walton, J. H. C.	P.
Nicholson, H. G. (4)	P.	White, John H.	P.
Norman, John D.	P.	Wicks, L. B. (2)	P.
Norman, W. J.	P.	Wood, Doc J. (3)	Sgt.
Parish, A. H.	P.	Yates, John W.	P.
Parker, J. C.	P.	Young, W. F.	Sgt.
		Young, Willis J.	P.

(1)Served in Co. A.F&S.
(2)Served in Co. A&F.
(3)Served in Co. F&A.
(4)Served in Co. C-A.

Tishomingo Rebels, Co. C - 32nd Regiment

Alexander, W. P.	P.	Jones, John B.	P.
Bell, J. W.	P.	Jones, Pleasant	P.
Bennett, J. C.	P.	Jones, W. A.	P.
Berry, J. F.	Sgt.	Jowers, G. A.	P.
Bridges, B. H.	P.	Jowers, W. S.	P.
Burns J. (Sub)	2ndLt.	Kennedy, F. E.	P.
Caffey, J. E.	P.	Kesler, W. H.	P.
Calvery, J. C.	P.	Kitchens, J. F.	P.
Cooper, J. W.	P.	Koon, G. A.	P.
Cotner, W. C.	P.	Koon, J. C.	P.
Cotton, William	P.	Koon, R. H.	P.
Cox, W. F.	P.	Lauderdale, J. H.	P.
Coyle, A. J.	P.	Lauderdale, J. W.	P.
Coyle, A. J.	P.	Maldin, A. J.	P.
Crow, M. V.	P.	McHulton, H. C.	P.
Cunningham, M. L. D.	P.	Michaels, G. W.	P.
Dalton, S. A.	Col. Corpl.	Milam, Jefferson	P.
Dalton, Salomon	Sgt.	Milam, William	P.
Dandridge, R. A.	P.	Mitchell, J. F.	P.
Davis, W. D.	1st Sgt.	Mitchell, W. H.	P.
Echols, J. H. Jr.	2nd Lt.	Moore, A. B.	P.
English, J. M.	P.	Moore, S. W.	P.
Fields, S. G.	Sgt.	Moore, W. B.	P.
Garner, S. C.	P.	Muse, J. D.	P.
Gentry, G. W.	P.	Nicholson, H. G. (1)	P.
Gentry, S. E.	P.	Patton, H. N. Col.	Sgt.
Gentry, S. G.	P.	Phillips, W. V.	P.
Gentry, W. A.	P.	Plaxco, G. W.	Sgt.
Grisham, Ellis	P.	Powell, Doc	P.
Grisham, H. W.	P.	Powell, H.	P.
Grisham, Isaac	P.	Powell, William M.	P.
Gullett, W. T.	P.	Price, P. S.	P.
Haiston, J. F.	P.	Prichard, D. L.	P.
Hamilton, Thomas	P.	Prichard, G. A.	P.
Hargett, A. H.	Corpl.	Puckett, Samuel	P.
Hembry, J. N.	P.	Queen, Willis	P.
Higginbotham, J. R.	P.	Ramsey, W. D.	P.
Higginbotham, R. O.	P.	Ratliff, B. P.	P.
Holland, Thomas	P.	Richards, J. S.	P.
Hopgood, Harris	P.	Rickman, Monroe	P.
Hughes, F. M.	P.	Rickman, S. A.	P.
Hurst, S. K.	P.	Russell, Jesse	P.
Johnson, Thomas	P.	Simmons, Henry	P.
Jones, F. M.	P.	Simmons, John W.	P.

(1)Served in Co. C-A.

Smithers, Geo. W.	P.	Walker, D. A.	P.
Spain, Aaron	P.	Walker, E. A.	P.
Spain, Alexander	P.	Wallace, E. F.	Corp.
Spain, H. W.	P.	Wallace, R. H.	P.
Spain, James	P.	Weaver, M. A. (3)	P.
Stephens, Joel M.	P.	Wheeler, Peter	P.
Stephenson, S. H. Col.	Corp.	White, James (3)	P.
Stewart, J. W.	Corp.	White, S. C. (4)	P.
Swinney, James W.	Capt.	Wildman, B. J.	Sgt.
Swinney, Thomas	1st Sgt	Wildman, L. G.	P.
Thomas, James R. (1)	P.	Worthy, William C.	P.
Thomas, J. W.	P.	Yates, J. B.	1st Lt.
Thomas, W. L.	P.	Yates, J. R.	Corp.
True, John W. Sr.	2nd Lt.	Young, Isaac C.	P.
Turner, Henry (2)	Corp.	Young, J. T. (3)	P.Corp.

Lowery Invincibles, Co. G - 32nd Regiment

Adair, T. J	P.	Gahagan, W. M.	P.
Allen, D. Q.	P.	Gailor, Shepherd	P.
Andrews, Daniel	P.	George, Clinton	Sgt.
Archer, Oliver	P.	Gerhart, H. B.	P.
Archer, T. F.	Corp.	Green, James	Corp.
Babb, John M.	P.	Hall, A. J. (5)	2nd Lt.
Bigner, William	P.	Hooker, W. F.	Sgt.
Black, A. M.	2nd Lt.	Hopper, W. C.	Sgt.
Blagg, A. G.	P.	Hudson, L. P.	P.
Blankenship, G. W.	P.	Hyneman, E. M.	2nd Lt.
Campbell, G. W.	P.	Hyneman, W. J.	P.
Cheik, T. B.	P.	Irion, Thomas (6)	A.C.S.
Cleary, Charles	1st Lt.	Iron, William M.	Capt.
Cockran, J. P.	P.	Jobe, W. F.	P.
Cole, A. C.	P.	Johnson, J. W.	Corp.
Crowder, S. W.	P.	Kellum,Abel	P.
Eubanks, W. L.	P.	Kincaid, W. S.	Sgt.
Fields, David	P.	King, John H.	P.
Fields, Elisha	P.	Knight, Joseph	P.
Fields, George	P.	Lansdale, J. R.	P.
Fields, J. A.	P.	Leslie, R. N.	P.
Fields, James	P.	Marsh, John M.	P.
Fields, Jesse	P.	Marsh, William E.	P.
Finley, James	P.	Martin, T. Q.	Lt.
Fitzgerald, L. M.	P.	Martindale, William	P.
Follis, J. M.	P.	McAnally, Willy	P.
Foster, A. Y.	P.	McCollun R.	P.
Gahagan, J. M.	P.	Moore, B. F.	P.

(1)Served in Co. C-A.
(2)Served in Co. C-?.
(3)Served in Co. C-I.
(4)Served in Co.I-C.
(5)Served in Co.F&SD.
(6)Served in Co.G.F&S.

Moore, J. M.	P.	Roberts, T. H.	P.
Murphey, W. G.	Corp.	Robinson, J. H.	P.
Myers, Hiram	P.	Rodgers, J. A. C.	P.
Nix, H. G.	P.	Rogers, W. P.	P.
Norris, G. B.	P.	Rutherford, J. H.	P.
Page, J. W.	P.	Shelton, H. A.	P.
Parker, I. J.	P.	Smith, James	P.
Perkins, James	P.	Smith, John A.	P.
Petty, Green	P.	Smith, L. B.	P.
Potts, Z. H.	P.	Smith, Washington L.	P.
Powell, Michael	P.	Spencer, John L.	P.
Powell, Thomas	P.	Thompson, L. B.	Corp.
Puckett, M. R.	P.	Trott, Benjamin,	P.
Reed, C. H.	Sgt.	Warlow, James W.	Corp.
Reynolds, J. H.	P.	Wilkins, James H.	Corp.
Riddle, J. L.	P.	Willis, G. P.	P.
Roberts, J. M.	Cosmy.		

Buckner Boys, Co. K - 32nd Infantry

Allen, C. W.	Corp.	Doss, Sibran P.	P.
Allen, M. M.	P.	Earwood, W. A.	P.
Barnett, William	P.	Elkins, J. J.	P.
Beard, William	P.	Floyd, David Sr. (1)	P.
Boren, Alfred	P.	Floyd, David C.	P.
Boren, George	Corp.	Floyd, John	P.
Boren, John	P.	Floyd, W. D.	P.
Boren, John S.	P.	Frost, John J.	1st Sgt.
Boren, Rufus N.	P.	Goocher, Ulissus	P.
Box, Jerry S.	P.	Goucher, C. G.	P.
Brogden, T. M.	P.	Green, James B.	2nd Lt.
Brown, Richard	Corp.	Green, John W.	P.
Bryant, F. C.	2nd Lt.	Green, Lewis, J.	P.
Bryant, W. A.	Sgt.	Green, William B.	Sgt.
Burton, Daniel	P.	Gurrn, James	P.
Carroll, John A.	Corp.	Guyton, James G.	Musician
Carroll, Joseph G.	P.	Guyton, Nathaniel	P.
Clampett, M. H.	Sgt.	Hardy, H. H.	P.
Clingan, Geo W. Jr.	P.	Hardy, John A.	P.
Clingan, G. W. Sr.	P.	Harris, William	P.
Collier, Amos	P.	Hartsfield, Jacob	P.
Cook, William	P.	Hartsfield, J. W.	P.
Crabb, Thomas W.	Sgt.	Higgins, David M.	Sgt.
Crossland, J. D.	P.	Higgins, William M. (2)	P.
Crouson, James C.	P.	Holland, Andrew J.	P.
Davis, William	P.	Hood, William	P.

(1)Served in Co. K-H.
(2)Served in Co. F&K.

Howell, A. J.	P.	Patton, Dorn	P.
Hudspeth, G. W.	P.	Pearce, Andrew J.	P.
Hudspeth, R. B.	P.	Pettit, Nathan P.	P.
Jenkins, John O.	Sgt.	Rankins, Robert J.	P.
Jenkins, Willis	P.	Reeves, J. F. (3)	P.
Johnson, Thomas J. Jr.	P.	Robuck, William R.	P.
Johnson, T. J. Sr.	P.	Rogers, T. J.	Corp.
Jordan, John M. (1)	P.	Ruban, W. J.	Corp.
Jordan, William	P.	Russell, Geo. W. J.	P.
Kennedy, G. W.	P.	Shook, Henry	P.
Kizer, Benjamin J.	Capt.	Simmons, W. A.	P.
Kizer, David A.	P.	Skinner, Enoch A.	P.
Kizer, F. M. Sr.	Sgt.	Smith, John W. (4)	Adjt.
Kizer, Francis M. Jr.	P.	Stennett, B. M.	P.
Kizer, Geo. W.	P.	Stennett, W. W.	P.
Kizer, W. J.	P.	Sutleff, W. G.	P.
Landreth, John T.	P.	Thomasson, G. C.	Capt.
Lemons, William	P.	Thrasher, Tolbert	P.
Malone, Francis C.	P.	Tipton, John	P.
Martin, Samuel G.	P.	Treadaway, Elijah	P.
Mathews, James M.	Sgt.	Tyra, Jesse V.	P.
McCollum, H. D. (2)	Sgt.	Underwood, A. J.	P.
Miller, Benj. B.	Sgt.	Vandevner, Benj. C.	P.
Miller, J. E.	P.	Vandevner, James K.	P.
Miller, J. M.	P.	Wade, William H.	P.
Miller, T. S.	P.	Walker, A. P.	P.
Miller, William F.	P.	Warren, A. F.	Corp.
Mitchell, John S.	P.	Warren, John F.	P.
Moore, William	P.	Warren, R. F.	Corp.
More, John T. C.	P.	Wildman, Anderson	P.
Nonely, Moses	P.	Woodruff, R. H.	P.
Norwood, D. L.	P.	Wright, James K.	P.
Parton, James K.	P.	Wright, M. A.	Corp.

Company I - 41st Infantry

Allen, James	P.	Black, Z. B.	P.
Allen, John W.	P.	Blackburn, G. F.	2nd Lt.
Armstrong, I.	P.	Bounds, C.	P.
Austin, F.	P.	Brown, G. R.	P.
Barron, E. W.	Corp.	Brown, W. B.	Corp.
Barton, F.	Sgt.	Brown, William M.	P.
Barton, J.	P.	Burry, M.	P.
Binford, T. T.	2nd Lt.	Butler, D. K.	P.
Bird, B. R.	Corp.	Campbell, James	Corp.
Bishop, J. J.	P.	Clack, J. T.	Corp.

(1)Served in Co. H-K.
(2)Served in Co. F&K.
(3)Served in Co.K-F.
(4)Served in Co. K-F &S.

Cleveland, A. J.	P.	Massengale, W. F.	P.
Coleman, Dan	P.	McGowan, Owen	P.
Coleman, McD.	P.	McGowan, Patrick	Corp.
Collier, R. C.	P.	McMahon, P. H.	1st Lt.
Conwell, J. C.	P.	Miles, J. T.	P.
Conwell, J. M.	P.	Miles, W	P.
Crocker, J. H.	P.	Moore, Eliga (1)	P.
Darden, John	Sgt.	Moore, J. J.	Sgt.
Darden, T.	P.	Moore, William	P.
Dunson, W. L.	P.	Moses, (negro boy)	--
Ervin, T.	Sgt.	Moses, W.	P.
Fields, William	P.	Musitte, J. H.	P.
Foster, N. B.	Sgt.	Parker, J. T.	P.
Grizzle, W.H.H.	P.	Parker, W. W.	P.
Hall, Daniel	P.	Payne, Z. C.	P.
Hall, Josiah	Sgt.	Phillips, J. B.	P.
Hall, J. W.	P.	Raburn, J. J.	P.
Hall, W.	P.	Raburn, T. F.	P.
Hawkins, J. B.	P.	Raburn, W. G. B.	P.
Herman, E.	Sgt.	Roberts, A. S.	P.
Hitchcock, John W.	P.	Roberts, J. B.	P.
Hitchcock, J. T.	P.	Roberts, T. T.	P.
Holland, J. E.	P.	Samples, Elisha	3rd Lt.
Holland, W. T.	P.	Samples, John P.	P.
Hornsby, John	P.	Samples, Levi	P.
Hornsby, T. C.	P.	Sartor, G. W.	P.
Horton, Lewis,	P.	Scott, R.	P.
Houghton, John	P.	Scott, T. B.	P.
Howard, J. A.	P.	Smiley, J. R.	1st Lt.
Hughes, J.	P.	Smith, W. W.	P.
Humphries, J. W.	P	Stockton, J. W.	P.
Humphries W. W.	P.	Stowall, G. F.	1st Lt.
Johnson, W. B.	P.	Sullenger, J. L.	Corp.
Jones, S. B.	P.	Taylor, S.	P.
Kent, J. R.	P.	Tiffen, H.	P.
Kilgo, W. S.	P.	Tiffen, W.	P.
Ledbetter, P.	P.	Tyler, C. W.	Sgt.
Lentz, S. M.	P.	Walters, James S. (2)	P.
Lewis, F. M.	P.	Warren, N.	P.
Maloy, W. W.	Sgt.	Wharton, L.	P.
Martin, J. T.	P.	Wharton, W.	P.
Martin, M.	P.	White, R.	P.
Martin, S. H. L.	Sgt.	Whitten, C. J.	P.

(1)Served in Co. B-I.
(2)Served in Co. G-I.

Williams, B. F.	P.	Woolbright, H. W.	Sgt.
Williams, J.	P.	Woolbright, Joseph	Corp.
Williams, J. P.	Capt.	Wrenn, J. E.	P.
Williams, T. J.	P.	Wright, James	P.
Womack, T. G.	2nd Lt.	Wright, M.	P.

Partisan Rangers, Co. F - 2nd Regiment

Allen, J. R.	P.	Dillon, Edward (3)	Col.
Anderson, William B. (1)	Color Sgt.	Dollar, Ambrose J.	P.
Allsbrook, N. Green	P.	Duncan, Allen P.	P.
Anderson, William S.	P.	Dunlap, W. H.	P.
Avery, James G. (1)	O. S.	Dunnam, Lorenzo W.	P.
Bardwell, Ezekial	P.	Edmondson, James H.	P.
Bass, Richard	Corp.	Ethridge, M. D.	P.
Beatty, George W.	Corp.	Evans, Josiah S.	P.
Beatty, J. J. D.	P.	Fisher, William T.	P.
Braddock, Edwin M.	P.	French, Wiley	P.
Brannan, Thomas	P.	Gaddis, Thomas (3)	Asst. Surgn.
Brown, G. W.	P.	Gary, Henry (4)	P.
Brown, James B.	P.	Cordon, James (3)	Lt.Col.
Brown, J. J.	P.	Gordon, Sampson	Corp.
Brown, Samuel S.	P.	Griffin, Baldy	P.
Brown, W. H. (2)	Q.M.S.	Grigg, C. P.	P.
Buckley, Nathan S.	P.	Grooms, James W.	P.
Bullard, John A.	p.	Hall, I. J.	P.
Burks, B. F, (3)	A.Q.M.	Hand, Alex T.	Sgt.
Burton, William	P.	Harris, B. L.	P.
Calhoun, James M. (3)	Asst. Surgn.	Herron, Jobe	P.
Campbell, J. M.	P.	Hogunn, James W.	Capt.
Campbell, LaFayette	P.	Jarman, Richard	P.
Cartledge, William C.	P.	Jeffries, J. G. (5)	A.C.S.
Casort, Hiram	P.	Johnson, John J.	P.
Caston, Samuel L.	P.	Jones, Frank M.	P.
Cherry, J. W.	P.	Jones, Joseph	P.
Clark, William F.	P.	Keahey, Preston G.	P.
Cole, William	P.	Keeting, J. M.	P.
Creel, Elijah	P.	King, Duncan	P.
Cross, Allen M.	Sgt.	King, Franklin	P.
Curtis, William C.	Sgt.	Kitchens, William	P.
		Lawson, Daniel	P.

(1)Served in Co. F.F&S.
(2)Served in Co. D-F&s.
(3)Served in Co. F&S.
(4)Served in Co, F-D.
(5)Served in Co. D.F.&S.

Lawson, Oliver G.	P.	Scarbrough, Henry	P.
Lee, Stephen William	1st Lt.	Selby, T. H. (1)	Sgt. Maj.
Lilly, Thomas J.	P.	Sexton, Elijah	P.
Lipscomb, Daniel W.	Sgt.	Sharp, John W. H.	P.
Lipscomb, James Y.	P.	Shaw, Benjamin F.	P.
Lucas, John L.	P.	Sherman, William	Corp.
Massingill, Julian A.	P.	Smith, D. C.	P.
Mayerhoff, Charles F.	P.	Smith, Elijah	P.
Mayerhoff, Fred N.	P.	Smith, Jacob C.	P.
McCann, John C.	P.	Smith, Lewis Cass	P.
McDonald, William A.	P.	Smith, N. S.	P.
McGowan, W. H.	P.	Spickard, J. H.	P.
McKenal, Philip	Sgt.	Steele, J. J. V.	P.
McKinzie, John	P.	Tarver, Albert G.	P.
McLaughlin, Cameron A.	Corp.	Trucks, Josiah	P.
McLaughlin, John R.	P.	Turner, W. A.	P.
McMillan, Amon	P.	Tutor, Charles N.	P.
Meek, F. M.	P.	Vaughan, Frank C.	P.
Mayers, W. J.	P.	Vaughan, Thomas P.	P.
Morel, Julius S.	P.	Wade, J. D. (1)	Capt. A.Q.
Mormon, Benjamin F.	P.	Walker, Nicholas O.	P.
Morrison, William	P.	Wallace, David H.	P.
Moyer, C. A.	P.	Waters, Wiley	P.
Murphy, William D.	P.	Weems, Robert D.	Corp.
Myers, George W.	P.	Whatley, John	P.
Perry, J. J. (1)	Major	Whatley, Josiah G.	P.
Pool, Daniel R. Jr.	2nd Lt.	Whatley, William	P.
Powell, Elisha	P.	Whitman, Samuel	2nd Lt.
Price, John	P.	Wiley, James A. (3)	Adjt.
Pruitt, William	P.	Williams, Frank	1st Lt.
Ralph, W. H.	P.	Williams, George A.	P.
Reddin, George B.	P.	Williams, Harvey W.	Corp.
Reynolds, J. B. (2)	P.	Williams, J. Bunyan	P.
Reynolds, William Saxby	1st Lt.	Williams, Thomas	P.
Richie, William	P.	Wise, J. C.	P.
Roberson, Bemjamin	P.	Worthy, L. W. (4)	P.
Ross, Robert S.	1st Sgt.	Yearger, Elijah	P.
Sanders, J. H.	P.	Yearger, John W.	P.

Miscellaneous

W. M. Inge, adjutant, General Griffith's staff.
B. B. Boone, lieutenant colonel, Second Mississippi.
T. P. Young, commissary, Second Mississippi.
W. H. Boone, baggage master, Second Mississippi.

(1)Served in Co. B.F&S.
(2)Served in Co. G-F.
(3)Served in Co. H.F.S.
(4)Served in Co. H-F.

Mansel Kendrick, Forrest's Cavalry.
J. R. Sirles, Mott Guards, Nineteenth Mississippi.
-.-. White, Foot's Company, Seventeenth, Mississippi.
Robert White, scout.
W. S. Romine, Forrest's Cavalry.
Bethel Romine, Forrest's Cavalry.
C. W. McCord, Eleventh Mississippi.
T. D. Young, Company C. Eighteenth Mississippi.
Terry Dalton, Eleventh Mississippi Cavalry.
T. J. Williams, Harris' Battery.
C. C. Dalton, Company A., Seventh Mississippi Cavalry.
J. A. Price, Company A., Thirty-fifth Alabama.
J. F. Williams, Company G. Baker's Battallion.
S. M. White, Jeff Burnett, J. R. Wood, E. C. Gillenwaters, F. J. McCord and C. W. McCord, State Militia.
J. J. Vanderford, K. Y. Vanderford, Jim Piles and Emerson Broom, Durant Rifles, Twelfth Mississippi. (1)

Spanish-American War

Clar, Oscar	Pvt.	1st Reg.	Company F.
Collier, James W.	Pvt.	2nd Reg.	Company A.
Cooper, Winfield S.	Pvt.	2nd Reg.	Company A.
Kibbey, Clyde B.	Pvt.	2nd Reg.	Company A.
Lees, Walter C.	Corp.	2nd Reg.	Company A.
Miller, Harry	Cook	2nd Reg.	Company A.
Reitz, Charles L.	Pvt.	2nd Reg.	Company A.
Rothschild, Ligmund	Corp.	2nd Reg.	Company A.
Rubel, Simon	Capt. & Commissary	1st Reg.	Reg. Inf.
Scott, John W.	Pvt.	2nd Reg.	Coma. (2)

(1) "History of Old Tishomingo County," Corinth Herald, Corinth, Miss., 1903.
(2) Records in Adjutant General's Office, Jackson, Miss.

WORLD WAR

Name	Rank	Serial No	Enlisted	Discharged	Over Seas
Abel, Charlie	Pvt.	3,869,848	7-14-18	9-29-19	yes
Adams, Jordan W.	Pvt.	2, 31,970	10- 4-17	3-15-19	yes
Adams, William T. Jr.	Pvt.	NSN	6-30-18	3-29-19	yes
Adams, Willie	Pvt.	2,272,981	6-21-18	12-20-18	no
Adams, Willie K.	Pvt.	3,272,981	6-21-18	8- 7-18	no
Adams, Winfred C.	Capt.	Off.	10-18-18	12-12-18	yes
Adams, Lee	Pvt.	2,863,610	5- 3-18	11-22-18	yes
Adams, John A.	Pvt.	1,591,584	9-21-17	6-12-18	yes
Adams, Hugh	Pvt.	3,873,136	7-28-18	7-23-19	No
Adkins, Joseph B.	Pvt.	3,869,849	7-14-18	10-13-19	yes
Ahrend, James L.	Pvt.	1,051,746	6- 1-17	2-25-19	no
Allen, Gilbert H.	Pvt.	1,593,052	10- 9-17	12-10-18	yes
Allen, William T.	Corp.	3,869,850	7-14-18	3- 1-19	no
Ajax, Edwin H.	Pvt.	3,001,157	10- 3-18	12-11-18	no
Alvis, Rupert L.	Pvt.	3,827,476	9- 5-18	12-18-18	no
Anderson, Ralph J.	Corp.	2,099,850	9- 6-17	5- 3-18	yes
Anderson, Ivan D.	Pvt.	3,042,700	8-18-18	12-31-18	yes
Andrews, Lesley	Pvt.	312,927	4-15-17	7-24-19	no
Armistead, Nathaniel L.	AEF	Off.	8- 8-18	6-14-19	yes
Armistead, Nathaniel L.	Pvt.	NSN	8-15-17	6- 2-18	no
Arnold, Scott	Pvt.	2,209,023	4- 2-18	6-15-18	yes
Austin, Arthur L.	Pvt.	1,593,214	10- 5-18	1-26-19	no
Babb, Dan W.	Pvt.	3,827,492	9- 5-18	1- 4-19	no
Bain, Arthur T.	Pvt.	3,008,918	7-29-18	10-21-18	no
Baker, Barney C.	Pvt.	1,591,528	7-12-17	3-11-19	yes
Barker, Umphrey C.	Pvt.	1,591,591	7-30-17	4-16-19	yes
Barnes, William B.	Pvt.	2,588,844	7-22-18	1- 6-19	no
Barnett, Arthur H.	Corp.	727,839	3-27-18	4-22-19	no
Barnett, Burton B.	Corp.	2,863,625	5- 3-18	10-17-19	yes
Barnett, Leroy	Pvt.	3,784,617	6-18-18	11-27-18	no
Barnhill, Noah	Pvt.	3,316,961	5- 3-18	12- 7-18	no
Barnhill, Jesse	Pvt.	3,330,490	6-19-18	2- 6-19	no
Beard, Elton L.	Pvt.	4,294,545	8- 7-18	7-16-19	yes
Beavers, Edward	Pvt.	1,023,532	4-24-17	4-11-19	no
Beene, Luther	Pvt.	2,590,762	1- 5-18	1- 7-19	no
Bennett, Fred M.	Sgt.	2,915,393	5-15-18	7- 1-19	yes
Bennett, George	Pvt.	228,347	10- 1-17	6-20-19	yes

Benny, John	AEF.	Off.	8- 5-17	7- 5-19	yes
Berryman, Thomas M.	Pvt.	3,827,481	9- 5-18	3-17-19	yes
Beshears, Fred R.	Pvt.	4,294,547	8- 7-18	5-27-19	yes
Beshears,Rufus A.	Sgt.	44,328	12- 9-18	3- 6-19	yes
Biggers, James D.	Pvt.	5,570,319	10- 4-18	12-10-18	no
Biggs, Frank	Pvt.	3,784,606	7-18-18	None	no
Bingham, Guy L.	Pvt.	3,827,478	9- 5-18	7-27-19	yes
Blankenship,William A.	Pvt.	NSN	2-19-17	5-18-17	no
Bloch, Max K.	Pvt.	2,866,278	5-25-18	2-19-19	yes
Bond, Julius P.	Pvt.	3,825,947	9- 3-18	5-24-19	no
Boone, Frank B.	Corp.	3,827,494	9- 5-18	12-30-18	no
Boone Reuben	AEF	Off.	5-12-17	8-28-19	yes
Boyd, Eugene C.	Mus.3cl.	1,000,227	5-23-17	9-17-18	no
Box, Dedrick W.	Pvt.	1,567,609	5-26-18	9-19-19	yes
Bragg, Jessie J.	Pvt.	3,869,855	7-14-18	5-25-19	yes
Bragg, Warren Q.	Pvt.	57,610	2-27-17	12-17-19	yes
Bragg, William J.	Pvt.	13,128	9/21/17	5-23-19	yes
Brewer, Arthur L.	Corp.	1,591,593	7- 6-17	8-28-19	yes
Brewer, Arthur	Pvt.	4,294,546	8- 7-18	5- 6-19	yes
Brewer, Earl	Pvt.	3,826,290	9- 5-18	12- 7-18	yes
Brewer, James F.	Pvt.	3,002,225	10-31-18	12-13-18	no
Brewer, William R.	Pvt.	1,591,521	7- 7-17	8- 6-18	yes
Brice, George S.	Pvt.	3,827,491	9-5- 18	2- 6-19	no
Bridges, Rudy	Sgt.	1,391,499	6- 4-17	10-17-19	yes
Briggs, William J.	Pvt.	3,827,483	9- 5-18	12- 7-18	no
Britton, Joe	Pvt.	3,847,596	8-29-18	12-18-18	no
Brown,Arthur L.	Pvt.	1,308,938	9-22-17	5-11-19	yes
Brown, Arthur O.	Pvt.	1,591,533	6- 4-17	12-11-18	no
Brown, Henry	Pvt.	1,567,608	4-15-18	7-24-18	no
Brown, Joe	Pvt.	3,236,977	7- 6-18	10-20-18	no
Brown, Lacy	Corp.	3,784,600	7-18-18	12-16-18	no
Browne, Walter E.	Corp.	3,257,652	6-15-18	12- 6-18	no
Buford, William	Pvt.	3,330,371	6-19-18	7-25-19	yes
Bumpase, Joseph W.	Pvt.	3,827,485	9- 5-18	4-28-19	yes
Burcham, Leslie	Pvt.	1,593,679	10- 7-17	4- 3-18	no
Burcham, Winston	Pvt.	4,294,548	8- 7-18	6-12-19	yes
Burgess, Claude	Corp.	1,591,501	6- 4-17	3-11-19	yes
Burgess, Luther	Pvt.	4,505,718	9- 1-18	7-17-19	yes
Burgess,Tyndell	Corp	1,591,585	6- 4-17	11- 7-18	yes
Burnett, Barney W.	Sgt.	1,585,209	7-13-17	8- 2-19	yes
Burns, William G.	Pvt.	1,591,594	6- 4-17	3-17-19	yes
Bynum, Harry	Pvt.	2,863,623	5- 3-18	7-28-19	yes
Bynum, Macon T.	Pvt.	4,449,252	9-18-18	12- 6-18	no
Bynum, Taylor	Pvt.	2,863,620	5- 3-18	7-28-19	yes
Bynum, Walter	Pvt.	3,873,137	7-28-18	12-27-18	no
Byrd, Henry W.	Sgt.	1,591,500	6- 4-17	5-26-19	yes
Byrnes, Mike Jr.	Sgt.	1,591,489	7- 7-17	7-29-19	yes

Caldwell, Ernest L.	Pvt.	3,869,857	7-14-18	2-10-19	yes
Caldwell, Guy A.	Capt.	Off.	8- 9-17	5-25-19	yes
Campbell, Herman	Cook	2,863,615	5- 3-18	7-26-19	yes
Campbell, Walter A.	Pvt.	3,083,631	6-26-18	7-21-19	yes
Canon, Allen R.	Pvt.	563,840	10-16-18	4-28-20	yes
Carmon, Arthur C.	Pvt.	13,122	9-21-17	12-18-17	no
Carpenter, James W.	Pvt.	3,587,047	9/13/18	12- 8-18	no
Carpenter, Luther F.	Pvt.	1,593,684	10- 5-17	7-30-19	yes
Carpenter, Pearl M.	Corp.	2,866,189	5-25-18	5-28-19	no
Carpenter, William H.	Pvt.1cl.	1,603,045	9-21-17	8-26-19	no
Carroll, Bud Allen	Pvt.	NSN	9-22-17	1-20-18	no
Carroll, John M.	Pvt.	3,256,476	6-29-18	12-23-18	no
Carroll, Melvin P.	Pvt.	3,495,673	6-24-18	5-26-19	yes
Carter, Olan W.	Pvt.1cl.	2,564,009	5- 2-18	12-27-18	no
Carter, Tom	Pvt.	3,848,478	2-14-19	12-22-18	no
Casson, Robert	Pvt.	3,873,138	7-28-18	2-15-19	yes
Cavett, Jack	Corp.	3,120,140	6-25-18	11-28-18	no
Chambers, Ollie A.	Pvt.1cl.	3,235,528	6-20-18	7-29-19	yes
Chambers, Willie D.	Pvt.	2,863,608	5- 3-18	11- 8-18	no
Childers, Arthur G.	Pvt.	1,567,611	5-26-18	5-21-19	yes
Clark, John	Pvt.1cl.	2,863,612	5- 3-18	7-16-19	yes
Clemmons,Robert H.	Pvt.	3,827,484	9- 5-18	12- 7-18	no
Cobb, Earl E.	Sgt.	2,125,261	3- 4-18	12- 8-18	no
Coffman, James R.	Pvt.	1,308,956	9-22-17	4-16-19	yes
Coffman, Richard McK.	Pvt.	3,869,858	7-14-18	9- 7-18	no
Conn, William Dow Jr.2	Lt.	Off.	9-16-18	12-21-18	no
Conwill, Riley	Pvt. 1cl	232,012	10- 4-17	3-29-19	yes
Cooley, William A.	Pvt.	1,591,590	6-29-17	6-5-19	yes
Cornelius, Ira E.	Pvt.	4,000,682	7-25-18	1-27-19	no
Cosby, Albert	Pvt.	NSN	8-28-17	9-26-17	no
Cotton, Robert B.	Pvt.	3,001,285	10- 9-18	12-12-18	no
Counce, Corbin B.	Pvt.	4,770,606	8-30-18	12-12-18	no
Counts, Fred	Pvt.	2,121,876	4- 2-18	5-22-19	yes
Cowen, John A.	Pvt.	4,294,549	8- 7-18	9- 5-19	yes
Cozart, Sidney	Pvt.	NSN	10- 4-17	1-12-18	no
Crow , Gordon	Pvt.	844,770	3- 7-17	11-21-19	no
Cumby, Clarence	Pvt.	4,505,739	9 -1-18	3-14-19	no
Cunningham, Edwin	Pvt.	1,306,148	10- 3-17	4-16-19	yes
Cunningham, Elbert T.	Corp.	3,501,274	6-27-18	7-31-19	yes
Cunningham, James E.	Capt.	Off.	9-16-18	11-15-19	no
Cunningham, James W.	Pvt.	1,591,605	8-10-17	2- 5-19	no
Cunningham, James W.	Pvt.	4,254,455	10-25-18	12-17-18	no
Cunningham, Vick	Pvt.	2,863,614	5- 3-18	6-20-19	no
Curtis, William A.	Pvt.	1,307,461	10- 5-17	4-13-19	yes
Cross, Robert E.	Corp.	2,861,550	9- 6-17	-17-19	no
Daniel, Floyd	Pvt.	3,234,507	6-19-18	8- 3-19	no
Davenport, Dee	Corp.	2,866,216	5-25-18	12-19-18	no
Crow, James W.	Pvt.	1,591,606	6- 4-17	7-11-19	no

Davis, Charlie	Sgt.	NSN	10-23-17	12-29-17	no
Davis, Edgar T.	Pvt.	3,827,390	9- 5-18	12-19-18	no
Davis, John	Pvt.	3,873,159	7-28-18	2-22-19	no
Davis, John	Pvt.	3,843,465	8-21-18	12-20-18	no
Davis, Sam	Pvt.	2,863,607	5- 3-18	12-29-18	no
Dawson, Robert	Pvt.1cl.	2,588,845	6-22-18	5-26-19	yes
Dean, Charles P.	2,Lt.	Off.	6- 4-17	12-10-18	no
Dean, Rufus E.	Pvt.	3,827,504	9- 5-18	1- 1-19	no
Deloach, William L.	Pvt.	1,591,510	6- 4-17	4- 9-19	yes
Delp, Daniel B.	Pvt.1cl.	2,578,419	2-11-18	11-30-18	no
Denton, Harry L.	Sgt.	1,606,020	7-24-17	7-26-19	yes
Dickey, Benjamin F.	Pvt.	4,505,741	9- 1-18	9-23-18	no
Dickey, Fred L.	Pvt.	3,784,607	7-18-18	7-12-19	yes
Dickey, Robert	Pvt.	3,761,779	8-31-18	12-13-18	no
Dickson, Beecher O.	Pvt.	3,001,132	10- 2-18	12-11-18	no
Dillengham, Jesse	Pvt.	1,591,241	10- 5-17	12- 2-18	no
Dilworth, Charles W.	Pvt.	4,460,448	10-9-18	12-10-18	no
Dilworth, John	Pvt.	2,784,602	7-18-18	7-12-19	yes
Dobbins, Eldridge R.	Pvt.	NSN	6- 4-17	8- 7-17	no
Dorty, Jeff	Pvt.	4,298,539	8-22-18	2-12-19	no
Dowd, Millard	Pvt.	1,563,322	5-26-18	5-29-19	yes
Dowd, Sidney	Pvt.	3,257,663	6- 5-18	5-31-19	yes
Doyle, Arthur R.	Corp.	1,591,609	6- 4-17	3-11-19	yes
Doyle, Luther F.	Pvt.	4,204,550	8- 7-18	1-15-19	yes
Dunaway, Clyde	Pvt.	1,351,239	10-3-17	6-13-18	no
Duncan, Edgar	Sgt.	1,591,541	10-2-17	8-13-19	yes
Eaton, Dell	Pvt.1cl.	784,184	1-15-17	2- 4-20	yes
Eaton, Holcie	Pvt.	3,849,763	9- 1-18	1- 4-19	no
Eaton, Theodore	Pvt.	3,869,861	7-14-18	5-14-19	no
Edwards, Carroll	Pvt.	3,256,524	5-29-18	3-28-19	yes
Elliott, Claude L.	Pvt.	1,593,698	10- 5-17	4-16-19	yes
Emmons, William M.	Pvt.	3,000,993	10- 3-18	12-11-18	no
Epps, Virgil	1,Lt.	Off.	8-15-17	10-13-19	yes
Essary, Charlie P.	Pvt.	1,514,696	7-13-18	3- 8-19	no
Essary, James M.	Pvt.	3,827,501	9- 5-18	7-25-19	yes
Evans, Arthur L.		NSN	6- 4-17	8- 7-17	no
Evans, Arthur Lee	Pvt.	2,591,667	5-10-18	12-13-18	no
Evans, Earl	Pvt.	3,827,505	9- 5-18	12- 7-18	no
Evans, John	Pvt.	3,784,604	7-18-18	5-10-19	no
Evetts, Boss	Pvt.	1,567,610	5-26-18	11-27-18	no
Felker, Sam	Pvt.	2,588,846	7-22-18	2-11-19	no
Fields, C.D.	Pvt.	3,827,473	9- 5-18	12- 7-18	no
Fields, William C.	Pvt.	3,257,672	6-15-18	1-27-19	no
Flanigan, Charles	Pvt.	727,728	3-18-18	2-22-19	no
Flanigan, William L.	Pvt.	1,593,701	10- 5-17	4-28-19	yes

Ford, James E.	Pvt.	2,124,606	3- 4-18	8-13-19	yes
Forsythe, John G.	Pvt.	2,591,668	5-10-18	12-31-18	no
Fowler, Homer B.	Pvt.	3,827,490	9- 5-18	2-22-19	no
Fowler, Mark	Pvt.	2,966,534	4-20-18	3-15-19	yes
Freeman, Richard	Pvt.	3,330,348	6-19-18	7-23-19	yes
Fyfe, Daniel F.	Sgt.	1,591,504	10- 2-17	9- 4-19	yes
Gallagher, Fresco	Pvt.	2,588,847	7-22-18	4- 4-19	no
Galyean, Fred M.	Pvt.	879,653	6-15-18	1-31-19	no
Garrett, Mallaleu	Pvt.	2,863,519	5- 3-18	3-31-19	yes
Gatlin, Arion L.	Pvt.1cl	3,827,502	9- 5-18	10-21-19	yes
Geisler, Arthur O.	Sgt.	1,591,506	6- 4-17	5-23-19	yes
Gibbs, Samuel C.	Sgt.	1,591,493	6- 4-17	7-29-19	yes
Gillentine,Harvey D.	Pvt.	1,592,095	9-21-17	3-28-18	no
Gilley, Grover C.	Pvt.	NSN	6- 4-17	8- 7-17	no
Gilliland, Guy	Pvt.	1,591,545	8- 5-17	4- 4-19	yes
Gilstrap, Walter	Pvt.	3,330,363	6-19-18	2-12-19	no
Gish, Paul T. Regt.	Sgt.Maj.	1,592,010	8- 9-17	1-23-19	yes
Glenn, Flifton	Pvt.	2,127,285	3- 5-18	10-10-19	yes
Goddard, Fred J.	Pvt.	NSN	6- 4-17	8- 7-17	no
Goddard, Thos. H.	Sgt.	1,591,507	6- 4-17	8- 2-19	yes
Godwin, Jesse C.	Pvt.	2,591,674	5-10-18	12-27-18	no
Gonong, Robert H.	Mec.	1,591,517	6- 7-17	4- 6-19	yes
Gookin, William A.	Corp.	1,591,508	6-30-17	12-30-18	no
Graham, Charles S.Jr.	Pvt.	4,294,552	8- 7-18	5-22-19	yes
Graham, Elijah E.	Pvt.	4,735,675	9- 1-18	3- 3-19	no
Graham, Lloyd	Corp.	1,591,623	6-12-17	7- 1-19	yes
Graves, John W.	Pvt.1cl.	1,591,622	6-12-17	8-29-19	yes
Gray, John R.	Corp.	1,591,505	6-18-17	3-11-19	yes
Gray, Walter O.	Pvt.	3,257,665	6-15-18	7- 9-19	yes
Green, Odie A.	Pvt.	3,257,701	6-15-18	3-24-19	yes
Green, Jesse E.	Pvt.	NSN	8-11-17	8-20-18	no
Hale, Ernest M.	Pvt.	2,592,304	9-23-18	11-26-18	no
Haley, Commodore	Pvt.	2,209,061	4- 2-18	7-23-19	yes
Haley, Shelly	Pvt.	2,124,699	3- 4-18	7-10-19	yes
Hall, Burton	Pvt.	3,257,647	6-15-18	5-14-19	yes
Hamilton,James McK.	Pvt.1cl.	4,254,393	10-22-18	12-18-18	no
Hamilton,William W.	Pvt.	3,256,522	5-29-18	5-24-19	yes
Hamm,Bernard B.	Pvt.	1,591,628	7- 7-17	11- 5-18	yes
Hancock, Thomas	Pvt.	3,257,658	6-15-18	4-14-19	yes
Hannon, Odell	Pvt.	2,573,025	4- 9-18	7-11-19	yes
Hannon, Robert	Pvt.	2,124,610	3- 4-18	4-11-19	yes
Harden, Alexander	Pvt.1cl	3,869,862	7-14-18	7- 1-19	yes
Hardin, Sam	Pvt.	1,567,614	5-26-18	7-20-18	no
Harney, George A.	Pvt.	4,517,910	8-15-18	12-10-18	no
Harris, John D.	Pvt.	2,869,221	5-27-18	7-25-19	yes
Harris, Julian T.	Pvt.1cl.	2,915,462	5-15-18	6-11-19	yes

Harris, Junior	Pvt.	2,209,175	4- 2-18	7-16-19	yes
Harris, Orville	Pvt.	NSN	6- 4-17	8- 7-17	no
Harris, Wendell O.	Pvt.	2,866,268	5-25-18	1-30-19	yes
Harris,William M.	Sgt.	1,591,491	6-19-17	7-23-19	yes
Harrison, Ewing H.	Pvt.	2,915,197	5-15-18	3-21-19	yes
Harrison, Lamar	Pvt.1cl.	2,588,848	7-22-18	5-26-19	yes
Harrison, Russell E.	Pvt.	3,584,547	9- 3-18	12- 8-18	no
Harrison, Thomas S.	Pvt.	4,294,553	8- 7-18	9- 9-19	yes
Harwell, John R.	Pvt.1cl.	1,327,409	7-16-18	4-14-19	yes
Hathcock, Thomas D.	Pvt.	2,121,880	4- 2-18	6-17-18	no
Hayes, James C.	Pvt.	2,867,294	5-25-18	2-15-19	no
Hayes, Lewis M.	Pvt.	5,145,577	10-22-18	12-18-18	no
Haygood, William W.	Pvt.	3,584,548	9- 3-18	12- 8-18	no
Haynes, William McK.	Pvt.	2,867,293	5-25-18	8-14-19	yes
Hendrix, Gus W.	Corp.	1,591,630	6-28-17	2-27-19	no
Hendrix, Simmie H.	Pvt.	1,591,629	6-28-17	6-11-19	yes
Henry, Thomas E. Jr.	Pvt.1cl	1,326,723	7- 1-16	4-12-19	yes
Hensley, John Earl	1,Lt.	NSN (Off)	9-21-17	8- 9-19	yes
Higgins, General	Pvt.	3,330,381	6-19-18	10-22-18	no
Hill, Joe Rea	Pvt.	4,000,691	7-25-18	8- 9-19	yes
Hogan, Sutton	Pvt.	1,591,548	8-17-17	7-26-18	yes
Holder, Elmer C.	Pvt.	2,866,276	5-25-18	5-23-19	yes
Hollandsworth, Sam J.	Pvt.	2,866,267	5-25-18	7-24-19	yes
Holliday, Richard D.	Corp.	780,355	12- 3-17	6-16-19	yes
Holloway, Arthur H.	Pvt. 1cl.	1,591,549	7- 7-17	3-11-19	yes
Holman, Palmer E.	Pvt.	1,547,004	5- 7-18	7-24-19	yes
Holman, Thomas P.	Corp.	718,627	11-29-17	7-19-19	yes
Holmes, Adlie B.	Pvt.	2,564,058	5- 3-18	12-24-18	no
Honeycutt, William L.	Pvt.	3,001,256	10- 3-18	12-10-18	no
Honnoll, Robert E.	1,Lt.	Off.	10-22-18	12-19-18	no
Hooker, Dean	Pvt. 1cl.	1,023,682	9-11-14	8-11-19	yes
Hoover, John M.	Pvt.	4,294,131	8- 6-18	7- 4-19	yes
Hopkins, Dedrick B.	Pvt.	4,297,777	8-19-18	2-11-19	yes
Horn, Dolmer B.	Pvt.1cl.	3,869,863	7-14-18	6-17-19	yes
Howard, Dover R.	Pvt.	727,848	3-27-18	3-17-19	no
Hudson, Joseph D.	Pvt.	2,872,173	5-28-18	12-19-18	no
Huff, Dock A.	Corp.	916,776	5-28-15	8- 1-19	no
Huff, Dock D.	Pvt.	246,745	8-31-16	8- 5-20	yes
Huff, Roy	Pvt.1cl.	54,426	11-24-17	1-24-19	yes
Hunt, Victor	Pvt.	232,047	10- 4-17	3-15-19	yes
Ijams, Herbert V.	Pvt.	702,883	12-15-17	2-24-19	no
Irby, David	Pvt.	3,330,465	6-19-18	3-26-19	yes
Ivory, Will	Pvt.	3,784,645	7-18-18-	11-21-18	yes
Jackson, David A.	Pvt.	1,591,492	6- 4-17	4-17-19	yes
Jobe, Edmon	Pvt.	2,588,849	7-22-18	3-17-18	no

Jobe, Elmore T.	Pvt.1cl.	1,567,615	5-26-18	8-18-19	yes
Jobe, Frank B.	Pvt.	3,257,651	6-15-18	7- 7-19	yes
Jobe, Philmore F.	Pvt.1cl	1,593,268	10- 5-17	12-11-18	no
Johns, Perry A.	Pvt.	1,594,040	9-20-17	10- 9-18	yes
Johnson, Audie	Pvt.	3,872,141	7-28-18	2- 7-19	no
Johnson, David J.	Cook	2,866,192	5-25-18	12-13-18	no
Johnson, Ira	Pvt.	NSN	6- 9-17	8- 7-18	no
Johnson, Ira	Corp.	2,591,686	5-10-18	12-27-18	no
Johnston, Andrew D.	Pvt.	3,257,747	6-16-18	2-14-19	yes
Jones, Claude E.	Wag.	2,121,875	4- 2-18	6- 6-19	yes
Jones, Eugene T.	Corp.	1,591,552	7-25-17	9- 9-19	yes
Jones, George T.	Sgt.	313,712	11-22-14	6-19-19	yes
Jones, James L.	Pvt.	1,591,644	6-29-17	2-8 -19	yes
Jones, James D.	Pvt.	NSN	7-28-17	8- 7-17	no
Jones, James O.	Cook.	2,872,269	5-28-18	12-14-18	no
Jones, Jamerson C.	1,Lt.	Off.	8-15-17	3- 8-19	yes
Jones, Roger T.	Pvt.	2,588,850	7-22-18	2-11-19	no
Jones, Sam B.	Pvt.1cl.	777,479	11- 4-17	5-19-19	yes
Jones, Thomas W.	Corp.	1,599,410	5-14-17	5-26-19	yes
Jones, Virgil	Pvt. 1cl.	1,593,721	10- 3-17	8-12-19	yes
Jordan, Wilmer C.	Pvt.	3,587,463	9- 5-18	12- 9-18	no
Joslin, Claud E.	Pvt.	2,109,456	9-21-17	3-28-18	no
Kaufman, Morris	Pvt.	3,285,565	7- 1-18	3-26-19	yes
Kellogg, Fred Warren	2.Lt.	Off.	8-27-18	3- 8-19	no
Kellogg, Fred W.	Pvt.	NSN	6- 5-17	8-26-18	no
Kellum, Mairl Tilton	Pvt.	3,869,865	7-15-18	2- 1-19	no
Kendrick, William I.	Pvt.	1,552,010	2-13-18	8-21-18	no
Kennedy, Marshall G.	Corp.	3,257,637	6-15-18	2-11-19	yes
Key, Leeman	Pvt.	3,784,658	7-18-18	8- 8-19	yes
Keys, Fount	Sgt.	232,054	10- 4-17	3-15-19	yes
Kimmons, Allen H.	Pvt.1cl.	530,651	11-26-13	11- 7-19	no
Kimmons, James M.	Corp.	764,257	11-29-17	3-19-19	no
Kimmons, William G.	Pvt.1cl.	1,542,134	9- 9-17	1-25-19	no
King, Allen	Corp	3,827,487	9- 5-18	12-14-18	no
King, Allen	Pvt.	NSN	8- 6-17	8- 7-17	no
King, Chasteen	Pvt.	1,403,653	6-24-16	2-24-19	yes
King, Frank	Pvt.	4,254,388	10-22-18	8-10-19	no
King, George A.	Corp.	1,594,045	9- 6-17	12-26-18	no
King, James T.	Pvt.	3,257,671	6-15-18	5-22-19	yes
King, Thomas H.	1st.Sgt.	1,803,801	8-18-15	6- 4-20	yes
King, Walter White	2, Lt.	Off.	11-12-17	4- 8-19	no
Kitchens, Clovis	Pvt.	3,827,495	9- 5-18	2-19-19	yes
Lancaster, John P.	Pvt.	3,869,866	7-14-18	5-29-19	yes
Lancaster, Ruben McD.	Corp.	1,166,192	1- 5-18	12- 1-18	no
Lanning, Jay Richard	1st,Lt.	Off.	8- 5-17	4-11-18	no

Lanning, Viola M.	Sgt.	1,591,510	8- 4-17	4-16-19	yes
Lawrence, Jim W.	Cook	4,505,738	9- 1-18	7-19-19	yes
Lawrence, Joseph Jr.	Pvt.	3,847,528	8-27-18	12-21-18	no
Leatherwood,William L.	Sgt.	1,071,072	12-12-17	3-29-19	no
Leibfreid, Dewey	Pvt.	1,005,033	2-28-17	1-31-19	no
Lewis, Marcus F.	Pvt.	3,869,867	7-14-18	4- 4-19	yes
Lindsey, Clovis F.	Corp.	3,827,498	9- 5-18	12-30-18	no
Little, Joe	Corp.	1,591,634	6- 4-17	9-16-19	no
Lochridge,P.D. Brig.	Gen.	Off.			yes
Long, Ernest W. Mess.	Sgt.	1,327,351	6-29-16	4-14-19	yes
Lorick, Eugene	Corp.	3,784,544	7-18-18	7-12-19	yes
Lorick, Hillie	Pvt.	3,873,142	7-28-18	4- 5-19	no
Lowery, Clarence F.	Pvt.1cl	1,602,870	9-21-17	5-20-19	yes
Lusk, Tilman	Pvt.	3,784,616	7-18-18	8- 1-19	yes
Lynch, Lee Roy	Pvt.	2,687,536	8- 8-18	12- 3-18	no
Mackey, Charles H.	Pvt.1cl.	1,591,645	7- 7-17	5-28-19	yes
Mackey, Charlie H.	Pvt.1cl.	1,591,645	7-21-17	5-28-19	yes
Mackey, Walter S.	Pvt.	3,827,482	9- 5-18	12- 5-18	no
Madden, Arthur A.	2, Lt.	Off.	6-30-17	12-11-18	no
Maddox, Nolie R.	Pvt.	56,684	4- 7-17	3-15-19	yes
Mahaffey, Eugene	Pvt.	3,827,486	9- 5-18	7-19-19	yes
Mahar, Fred L.	Cook	1,591,523	6-29-17	9-25-19	yes
Mahar, Osse J.	Pvt.	1,585,416	6- 4-17	3-27-19	no
Mann, William W.	Pvt.	2,588,874	7-22-18	6-21-19	no
Manning, Charley H.	Pvt.	3,849,806	9- 1-18	1- 2-19	no
Manus, Jack	Corp.	2,122,890	12-28-17	12-15-18	no
Marlar, Eugene	Sgt.	791,313	2-11-15	6- 4-19	no
Marlar, Forest	Pvt.	1,591,958	8-14-17	5-22-19	yes
Marlar, Lee	Corp.	1,029,118	7-15-14	6-19-19	no
Marlar, Mansel K.	Pvt.	3,257,664	6-15-18	4-17-19	yes
Marshall, Webster O.	Wag.	1,022,795	11-22-14	5-13-18	no
Martin, John W.	Pvt.	1,567,617	5-26-18	5-22-19	no
Martin, Otis Arnold	Cook	1,567,618	5-26-18	2- 4-19	yes
Martin, Reuben	Pvt. 1cl.	2,588,851	7-22-18	8- 5-19	no
Mason, William J.	Pvt.	5,145,606	10-21-18	12-18-18	no
Massengill,Leander D.	Pvt.1cl.	1,567,619	5-26-18	1-13-19	yes
Mathis, Jeff	Pvt.1cl.	1,591,775	10- 2-17	12-11-18	no
Mathis, Willis C.	Capt.	Off.	8- 5-17	6- 5-19	yes
Mattox,Jim Harrison	Pvt.	4,294,555	8- 7-18	1-11-19	yes
Mauney, Sam E.	Corp.	1,591,643	6-23-17	12-23-18	no
Meeks, Elijah	Corp.	4,298,540	8-22-18	5-31-19	no
Meeks, Howard L.	Pvt.	2,915,560	5-15-18	12- 7-18	no
Meeks, Willie C.	Pvt.	2,128,864	3- 4-18	2-15-19	no
Messer, Calvin W.	Pvt.	1,591,557	6- 4-17	5-27-19	yes
Miller, Charles	Pvt.	2,564,089	5- 3-18	2- 8-19	no
Miller, Purdle	Pvt.	2,131,626	9-19-17	5-15-19	yes

Miller, Raymond	Pvt.	3,784,625	7-18-18	8-18-19	yes
Miller, Willie Y.	Pvt.	1,151,784	11- 1-18	12-10-18	no
Mills, Mark A.	Pvt.	2,866,191	5-25-18	5-22-19	yes
Mills, William	Pvt.	3,869,871	7-14-18	5-15-19	yes
Mills, William A.	Pvt.	2,866,218	5-25-18	4-16-19	yes
Mitchell, Horace W.	1,Lt.	Off.	8-15-17	8- 1-19	yes
Mitchell, Lyman B.	Pvt.	4,745,934	11- 7-18	12- 7-18	no
Mitchell, Willie H.	Pvt.	222,011	10- 4-17	6-12-19	yes
Montgomery, Randle	Pvt.	2,864,905	5- 4-18	7-18-19	yes
Moore, Andy	Pvt.	2,866,279	5-25-18	8-16-19	yes
Moore, Due C.	Pvt.	2,970,174	5-21-18	12-21-18	yes
Moore, Robert, A.	Pvt.	NSN	7-27-17	10-29-17	no
Moore, Robert B.	Sgt.	869,158	11- 4-17	3-26-19	no
Morgan, Claude A.	Pvt.	2,918,565	5-15-18	6-11-19	yes
Morgan, Ebb	Pvt.	3,827,500	9- 5-18	9-29-19	yes
Morrison, Robert Sup.	Sgt.	2,866,274	5-25-18	12-19-18	no
Moss, John W.	Pvt.	1,591,524	7-20-17	8- 4-19	yes
Myrick, Albert S.	Pvt.	4,250,359	9- 5-18	10-13-18	yes
McAfee, John W.	Pvt.	NSN	10- 3-17	12- 4-17	no
McAfee, Thomas J.	Pvt.	3,256,525	3-29-18	6-10-19	yes
McClary, William B.	Pvt.	3,008,890	7-29-18	12-18-18	no
McCord, John W.	Pvt.1cl	1,056,285	9- 1-16	8-17-20	no
McCord, Lowranzi J.	Pvt.1cl	3,869,868	7-14-18	9-29-19	yes
McCullar, Freed	Pvt.1cl	1,589,748	6-30-17	5-23-19	yes
McCullar, Myrlin	Sgt.	1,591,487	7- 7-17	12- 8-18	no
McDaniel, Stoke	Pvt.	2,121,879	4- 2-18	3-12-19	no
McDonald, Gueste	Pvt.1cl	232,068	10- 4-17	3-15-19	yes
McDonald, Wallace T.	Pvt.	4,429,299	8- 1-18	1-15-19	no
McDowell, Almus Virgil	Cook	3,869,869	7-14-18	8-15-19	yes
McDuffy, Bill	Pvt.	2,564,088	5- 3-18	12- 4-18	no
McIntyre, Ulysses S.	Sgt.	570,645	12-12-17	8- 5-19	yes
McKay, James W.	Pvt.	1,591,560	8-24-17	3-13-19	yes
McKewen, Bethel O.	Pvt.	3,237,666	6-15-18	5-9- 19	yes
McKewen, Rufus O.	Corp.	1,591,648	8- 3-17	3-11-19	yes
McKinnon, Kenneth C.	2. Lt.	Off,	6- 4-17	1- 2-19	no
McLaslie, Willie	Pvt.	3,784,642	7-18-18	10-28-18	no
McMillon, M.D.	Pvt.	4,302,360	9-18-18	12-10-18	no
McMins, Hillie S. 1st.	Sgt.	1,591,559	6- 5-17	7-21-19	yes
McMurry, Dave W.	Pvt.	3,827,733	9- 5-18	11-20-18	no
McNair, Jesse C. Corp.	Stokpr.	776,534	11-29-17	7-28-19	yes
McNatt, James W.	Pvt.	2,121,881	4- 2-18	6- 4-19	yes
McRae, Maury H.	1stLt.	Off.	1- 2-18	7-10-19	yes
McVey, Herman L.	Pvt.	1,327,374	6-30-16	3- 8-19	yes
Nabors, S. O.	Pvt.	3,003,915	10-28-18	12-19-18	no
Nash, Luther Ray	I.Lt.	Off.	9- 9-17	7-24-19	yes
Neace,Willie	Pvt.	1,510,795	9-27-18	12-20-18	no

Neil, Cooper	Pvt.	3,330,543	6-19-18	10-14-18	no
Neil, Cooper	Pvt.	3,320,545	6-19-18	10-14-18	no
Nelson, George H. lcl.	Pvt.	1,087,146	12-11-17	12-17-18	yes
Newcomb, Willie E.	Pvt.	1,591,649	6- 6-17	6- 5-19	yes
Nix, Ira D.	Corp.	844,639	9-25-16	12-10-18	no
Norman, David P.	Pvt.	3,827,503	9- 5-18	12-30-18	no
Oaks, Frank Paul	Pvt.	3,869,872	7-14-18	9-27-19	yes
Oliver, Robert M.	Pvt.	3,827,474	9- 5-18	12-19-18	no
Osborn, Howard	Pvt.	722,445	11-23-16	10-24-18	yes
Owen, Charlie	Pvt.	3,257,657	6-15-18	6- 7-19	yes
Owens, Joe	Pvt.	1,018,390	3-31-14	5-12-19	no
Ozier, Lois W.	2. Lt.	Off.	10-15-18	12-10-18	no
Pace, Charlie H. lcl.	Pvt.	1,856,505	10- 2-17	6-26-19	yes
Palmer, Elijah	Pvt.	1,591,561	7-14-17	5-14-19	yes
Pankey, Grady N.	Pvt.	2,866,188	5-25-18	2- 4-19	no
Parchman, Harmon W.	Pvt.	1,567,620	5-26-18	3- 8-19	yes
Paris, Jimmie	Pvt.	4,297,778	8-20-18	5-16-19	no
Parker, Jesse L.	Pvt.	4,449,254	9-18-18	12- 9-18	no
Parker, Madison	Sgt.	4,301,860	9- 7-18	2-28-19	no
Patrick, Aron	Pvt.	1,592,754	10- 3-17	4-21-19	yes
Patrick, Luther	Pvt.	2,591,699	5-10-18	1-17-19	no
Patterson, King	Pvt.	232,086	10- 4-17	3-15-19	yes
Patterson, Percy E. lcl.	Pvt	777,762	11-22-17	7-26-19	yes
Payne, William H.	Sgt.	2,125,253	3- 4-18	4-30-19	yes
Paysinger, Johnnie	Pvt.	3,257,650	6-15-18	5-22-19	yes
Peerey, Henry G.	2, Lt.	Off.	9-12-18	11-30-18	no
Perkins, Charles M.	Pvt.	3,869,873	7-14-18	6-11-19	yes
Perkins, John N.	Pvt.	3,003,951	10-28-18	12-19-18	no
Perry, Francis lcl.	Pvt.	795,998	4- 2-18	7-19-19	yes
Phillips, Cayce W. lcl.	Pvt.	812,116	11- 2-14	6- 4-20	no
Phillips, Hill	Pvt.	1,151,678	11- 2-18	12-10-18	no
Phillips, James N.	Pvt.	3,869,874	7-14-18	1-11-19	No
Phillips, Scamon	Pvt.	4,505,839	9- 1-18	7-18-19	yes
Pinkston, Kellie	Pvt.	3,257,684	6-15-18	10-13-18	no
Poer, John B.	Pvt.	4,294,556	8- 7-18	11-25-18	no
Potts, Robert P.	Pvt.	1,547,073	5- 7-18	12- 5-18	no
Pounds, John B.	Sgt.	1,591,495	6- 4-17	4-16-19	yes
Pounds, Thomas B. lcl.	Pvt.	1,606,258	9-21-17	1-17-18	yes
Powell, James M.	Pvt.	1,594,146	9- 6-17	9-11-18	no
Power, John O.	Pvt.	NSN	7-16-17	10-21-17	No
Price, James B.	Pvt.	2,576,122	11- 5-17	12-25-18	no
Price, Phillips H.	Pvt.	3,336,932	7- 6-18	2-19-19	no
Price, Thomas, L.	Pvt.	4,250,440	9- 5-18	8-22-19	yes
Price, Willard	Corp.	2,863,624	5- 3-18	7-30-19	yes
Prince, Hubert E.	Pvt.	3,257,667	6-15-18	8-19-19	yes
Pruitt, Hubert	Pvt.	2,863,622	5- 3-18	9- 8-18	no

Pruitt, Lamar	Pvt.lcl.	2,863,618	5- 3-18	8- 5-19	yes
Puller, Fred	Pvt.	313,797	2-14-14	8-26-20	no
Purvis, George P.	Corp.	1,591,718	7- 9-17	3-17-19	yes
Putt, Elmer	Pvt.	1,594,095	9-21-17	2- 4-19	yes
Regan, Lewis	Sgt.	1,594,626	10- 5-17	7-10-19	yes
Raper, Warner H.	Pvt.lcl.	3,872,479	9- 5-18	12-14-18	no
Rather, Noel W.	Pvt.	3,418,122	7-29-18	2- 1-19	no
Rather, Percy M.	pvt. lcl	1,591,527	6- 4-17	6-26-19	yes
Ray, Jacobus E.	Sgt.	1,496,949	6- 4-17	9-12-19	yes
Ray, John W.	Pvt.	1,591,653	6- 4-14	6- 4-19	yes
Redding, Robert G.	Corp.	774,659	11-10-17	7-22-19	yes
Reed, Burl	Pvt.	2,866,266	5-25-18	3- 8-19	yes
Reed, Cleatis B.	Pvt.	1,547,118	5- 7-18	7-30-19	yes
Reed, Jesse L.	Pvt.	1,546,659	5-17-18	7-24-19	yes
Reeves, James A	Pvt.	3,257,653	6-15-18	2-11-19	yes
Regenhardt, Joseph	Pvt.	2,866,275	5-25-18	5- 5-19	yes
Reynolds, James H.	Pvt.	3,827,496	9- 5-18	12-11-18	no
Reynolds, John E.	Corp.	1,604,736	6- 4-17	7-25-19	yes
Richardson, Frank	Pvt.	3,332,129	6-22-18	10-28-18	no
Richardson, Milton	Pvt.	3,784,753	7-18-17	8- 7-19	yes
Richardson, Samuel	Pvt.	2,488,642	12-12-17	1-17-19	yes
Rinehart, John T.	Pvt.	1,567,622	5-26-19	8-29-19	yes
Robertson, Milton W.	Capt	Off.	8-12-17	9- 8-17	yes
Robinson, Bynum	Pvt.	2,591,138	7- 8-18	6-16-19	no
Robinson, Gus	Pvt.	3,330,340	6-19-18	9-27-18	no
Robinson, Millard	Pvt.	2,124,608	3- 4-18	7-18-19	yes
Robinson, Willie F.	Pvt.	2,345,357	10- 4-17	3-23-18	no
Rogers, Ezekiel C.	Sgt.	1,591,567	6- 4-17	10-21-19	yes
Rogers, Jaim A.	Pvt.	2,588,856	7-22-18	4-14-19	no
Romine, Willard B.	Pvt.	2,590,761	6- 5-18	3- 4-19	no
Romine, Willie O.	Pvt.lcl.	1,591,512	6- 4-17	3-13-19	yes
Rorie, Gilbert F.	Pvt.	3,257,660	6-15-18	12-21-18	no
Ross, Tommie D.	Pvt.	3,869,875	7-14-18	8-15-19	yes
Ross, Will S.	Pvt.lcl.	1,587,623	5-26-18	8-15-19	yes
Ross, Wylie T.	Pvt.	NSN	6-16-17	12-28-18	no
Roten, Charlie F.	Pvt.	1,592,140	9-21-17	8- 8-19	yes
Rubel, Adolph S.	Pvt. lcl	781,117	11- 4-17	7-19-19	yes
Rubel, Milton F.	2. Lt.	Off.	8-26-18	1-20-19	no
Rushing, Tolbert D.	Pvt.	3,236,958	7- 6-18	10- 9-18	no
Russell, Robert L.	Pvt.lcl	3,008,922	6-29-18	1-25-19	no
Russell, Rube L.	Hs	1,006,588	8-15-14	6-18-19	no
Rutherford, Pink	Pvt.	1,547,162	5- 7-18	6-26-19	yes
Sales, Herman	Pvt.	2,903,774	8-17-18	11-17-18	no
Sanders, John R.	Pvt.	3,498,942	6-26-18	12-21-18	no
Sanders, Laurence C.	Pvt.	2,240,754	11-21-17	5-19-19	yes

Savage, Lewis A. Jr.	Sgt.1cl	793,702	6- 1-17	1- 9-19	no
Scott, Fred W.	Pvt.	3,827,488	9- 5-18	12- 7-18	no
Scott, General	Pvt.	3,784,566	7-18-18	3-29-19	no
Searcy, Van B.	Pvt.1cl	2,588,857	7-22-18	4- 5-19	no
Selden, George M.	Wag.	1,606,474	4-14-17	7-11-19	yes
Settle, Green	Pvt.	232,107	10- 4-17	3-15-19	yes
Sevier, Cameron	Sgt.1cl	1,606,438	4-14-17	3- 8-18	no
Shadburn, Alex W.	Pvt.	3,257,654	6-15-18	4- 5-19	yes
Shadburn, Clyde R.	Pvt.1cl	4,294,557	8- 7-18	10-20-19	yes
Shadburn, Newton G.	Pvt.	3,257,645	6-15-18	5-24-19	yes
Share, Cecil A.	Pvt.1cl.	1,323,389	4-14-17	3-29-19	yes
Sharp, John T.	Pvt.	2,390,182	4-14-17	6-30-19	yes
Sharp, Sam D.	Pvt.	1,591,573	6- 4-17	3-13-19	yes
Sharp, Samuel I.	Pvt.	1,591,588	6- 5-17	1- 9-19	yes
Shearon, John F.	Sgt.	1,355,282	8-22-16	1-12-19	yes
Shelton, John	Pvt.	1,591,656	6-21-17	1- 7-19	no
Sherard, Benjamin F.	Pvt.	3,869,876	7-14-18	5-24-19	yes
Shipman, George H.	Pvt.	17,080	10- 5-17	3- 6-18	no
Seigrist, Albert R.	Pvt.	894,863	6-20-18	12-24-18	no
Seigrist, John H.	Pvt.	1,151,782	11-1 -18	12-10-18	no
Simmons, James W.	Pvt.	1,567,827	5-26-18	9- 9-18	no
Simmons, Wilson	Sgt. 1cl.	2,133,873	12-13-17	1- 6-19	no
Simpson, Jesse E.	Pvt.	326,543	2-11-15	8-15-19	yes
Singleton, Marvel O.	Pvt.	3,498,875	6-26-18	8-30-19	yes
Sloan, Jessie C.	Pvt.	3,827,408	9- 5-18	12-19-18	no
Smith, Charles A.	Cook	3,824,566	8-31-18	12- 8-18	no
Smith, Ernest C.	Corp.	2,866,217	5-25-18	5-29-19	yes
Smith, Erwin	Pvt.	2,863,613	5- 3-18	7-29-19	no
Smith, Howard O.	Pvt.1cl.	1,587,628	5-26-18	1-17-19	yes
Smith, James A.	Pvt.	1,593,776	10- 5-17	4- 4-19	yes
Smith, Jasper A.	Pvt.	3,257,674	6-15-18	2-14-19	yes
Smith, Joe	Pvt.	2,588,858	7-22-18	5-18-19	no
Smith, Michael	Pvt.	4,505,731	9- 1-18	8-11-19	yes
Smith, Neely	Pvt.	2,437,322	6- 3-18	7-17-19	yes
Smith, Ralph L.	Pvt.1cl	3,771,358	8- 4-18	4-25-19	no
Smith, Reuben W.	Pvt.	2,866,273	5-25-18	5-24-19	yes
Smith, Robert T.	Pvt.	3,257,661	6-15-18	12-24-18	no
Smith, Tommy L.	Pvt.	3,237,057	7- 6-18	2-15-19	no
Smith, William	Pvt.	NSN	10 -4-17	12-14-17	no
Smith, William T.	Cook	3,257,655	6-15-18	12-19-18	no
Smith, Willie O.	Pvt.	3,827,475	9- 5-18	12- 2-18	no
Sorell, Willie D.	Pvt.	1,545,784	5-18-18	7-24-19	yes
Sorrell, Willie Henry	Pvt.	2,817,197	4-29-18	6-24-18	no
South, Joe	Pvt.1cl	3,869,877	7-14-18	5- 7-19	no
Spear, Tom	Pvt.	3,236,942	7- 6-18	1- 7-19	no
Spears, Robert E.	Pvt.	30,967	1-10-17	8- 7-17	yes
Spears, William J.	Pvt.	1,594,306	6- 4-17	3-18-19	yes
Splann, Paul	Pvt.	1,591,513	6- 4-17	5-20-19	yes

Sprouse, Milton G.	Pvt.	4,776,138	8-30-18	12- 5-18	no
Stanforth, Edith May	Nurse	Nurse	10-27-18	12-13-19	no
Stegall, Fate	Pvt.	4,772,068	8-22-18	6-10-19	yes
Stephenson, Hugh E.	1, Lt.	Off.	8- 5-17	7-28-19	yes
Stevens, Malgie	Pvt.	4,294,642	8- 8-18	2-13-19	yes
Stevenson, Archie B.	Corp.	682,120	5-20-18	6-25-19	yes
Stewart, Charlie	Sgt.	3,235,952	6-20-18	4- 3-19	yes
Stewart, Eugene	Pvt.	4,294,252	9-27-18	11-28-18	no
Stewart, George	Pvt.	2,588,859	7-22-18	5- 9-19	yes
Stinson, John L.	Pvt. 1cl.	45,443	1-31-17	1- 4-20	yes
Storey, George G.	Pvt.	3,827,659	9- 5-18	2- 4-19	no
Stovall, William H.	Pvt.	2,025,952	7-26-18	5-26-19	yes
Strachan, Claude C.	Pvt.	1,593,301	10- 5-17	5- 3-19	yes
Streetman, William E.	Pvt.	1,591,509	7- 9-17	6- 2-19	no
Strickland, James Otto	Pvt.	3,008,926	7-29-18	2- 4-19	no
Strickland, John M.	Pvt.	2,110,048	10- 5-17	3-28-19	no
Strickland, Taylor G.	Pvt.	3,010,965	7-29-18	1-25-19	no
Stricklen, Richard	Pvt.1cl.	4,770,322	8-22-18	7-11-19	yes
Stricklin, Henry C.	Pvt.	1,591,572	7-16-17	3-27-19	no
Stricklin, John C.	Sgt.1cl.	1,591,496	6- 4-17	12-11-18	no
Stroud, Mardis L.	Pvt.1cl.	NSN	11-10-17	2-19-18	no
Stubblefield, Thomas W.	Pvt.	4,294,558	8- 7-18	5-22-19	yes
Stutts, William P.	Pvt.	3,256,351	5-28-18	7-29-19	yes
Suggs, Leonard E.	Pvt.	1,591,571	6- 6-17	5-24-19	yes
Surratt, Lorenzo L.	Pvt.	1,591,657	6- 4-17	5- 9-19	yes
Surratt, Sidney G.	Corp.	1,591,468	6- 4-17	4-16-19	yes
Swain, Robert L.	Pvt.	4,294,559	8- 7-18	3- 8-19	yes
Sweat, Albert L.	Pvt.1cl.	2,121,878	4- 2-18	4- 8-19	no
Sweat, Noah S.	1.Lt.	Off.	11-27-17	1-14-19	yes
Sweet, Lester O.	Pvt.	1,591,659	6- 4-17	3-25-18	no
Tacker, Andy L.	Pvt.1cl.	3,827,477	9- 5-18	3-27-19	no
Tacker, John B.	Pvt.	1,567,629	5-26-18	8-28-19	yes
Tacker, Thomas W.	Pvt.	2,866,280	5-25-18	4-26-19	yes
Tankersley, Coley Y.	Pvt.	4,294,560	8- 7-18	7-29-19	yes
Tankersley, John J.	Pvt.	2,866,190	5-25-18	2-19-19	yes
Tarrant, Walter R.	Pvt.	1,594,114	9-21-17	3-23-18	no
Taylor, Alonzo H.	1st, Sgt.	1,591,497	6- 5-17	4-25-18	no
Taylor, Baxter F.	Pvt.	2,866,060	5-25-18	10-20-19	yes
Taylor, George C. Jr.	Sgt.	2,866,074	5-25-18	12-19-18	no
Taylor, Herman R.	Corp.	1,594,148	9-21-17	8- 5-19	yes
Taylor, James E.	Corp.	1,594,655	10-5-17	2-27-19	no
Taylor, James M.	Sgt.	1,591,522	6-4-17	7-22-19	yes
Taylor, Price	Pvt.	1,567,630	5-24-18	8-18-19	yes
Taylor, Wesley W.	Cfr.	1,067,227	9-18-17	12-27-18	no
Thatch, Oliver	Pvt.1cl.	2,865,611	5- 3-18	7-15-19	yes
Thomas, Jomes Wesley	Pvt.	3,869,878	7-14-18	5-15-19	yes
Thomas, John	Pvt.	3,503,738	6-24-18	6-30-19	no
Thomas, Osie	Pvt.	3,827,499	9- 5-18	12-24-18	no

Thompson, John D.	Pvt.	13,309	9-26-17	3- 8-19	yes
Thompson, Leocil	Pvt.	3,784,690	7-18-18	9-25-18	no
Thompson, Leacil	Pvt.	3,784,690	7-18-18	9-25-18	no
Thompson, Sam	Corp.	4,505,708	9- 1-18	8-11-19	yes
Thrasher, John R.	Pvt.	1,585,666	6- 4-17	4-26-19	yes
Thrasher, William		NSN	9-21-17	10-18-17	no
Timlake, Nelson	Pvt.	1,327,381	4-19-17	4-14-19	yes
Timlake, Paul C.	Pvt.	2,915,323	5-15-18	6- 7-19	yes
Todd, Roy D.	Pvt.	1,591,514	6- 4-17	5-19-18	yes
Treadway, Lesly	Pvt.	3,330,509	6-19-18	1-29-19	no
Trimm, Jeff Lee	Pvt.	2,872,261	5-28-18	5-30-19	yes
Tuberville, Sam	Pvt.1cl	2,588,860	7-22-18	4- 5-19	no
Tucker, Audy E.	Cook	3,827,662	9- 5-18	12- 2-19	yes
Tucker, Guy L.	Corp.	156,819	5-16-17	8-16-19	yes
Turner, Carl M.	Cook	563,833	10- 7-16	2-17-20	yes
Turner, Roscoe	1st.Lt.	Off.	6- 2-17	9- 4-19	yes
Tyson, Guy Y.	Pvt.	3,257,662	6-15-18	7- 9-19	yes
Tyson, Howard W.	Pvt.1cl.	1,591,574	7- 7-17	12-21-18	no
Underwood, Jesse R.	Pvt.	3,001,042	10- 3-18	12-11-18	no
Underwood, John F.	Pvt.	3,584,549	9- 3-18	12- 6-18	no
Unsell, Willie	Pvt.	NSN	7-27-17	11-23-18	no
Utley, Thomas A.	Pvt.	3,218,662	10- 1-18	6- 6-19	no
Walker, Buddie	Pvt.	3,873,143	7-28-18	1- 8-19	yes
Walker, Claud	Pvt.	4,505,736	9- 1-18	7-19-19	yes
Walker, Claude O.	Pvt.	2,863,617	5- 3-18	7-26-19	yes
Walker, Murray	Pvt.	4,505,833	9- 1-18	7-19-19	yes
Walker, Robert L.	Pvt.	3,236,985	7- 6-18	2-18-19	no
Walker, Thomas Perry	1st.Lt.	Off.	12- 3-17	12-16-18	no
Walker, Velna	Pvt.	4,505,775	9- 1-18	7-19-19	yes
Wallace, Clay	Corp.	4,505,742	9- 1-18	7-19-19	yes
Wallace Jim S.	Pvt.	1,591,579	6- 4-17	11-13-19	yes
Ward, Allie	Pvt.	4,294,562	8- 7-18	7-17-19	yes
Ward, Clem	Pvt.	3,873,144	7-28-18	7-22-19	yes
Warren, E. D.	Pvt.1cl.	2,863,516	5- 3-18	3-31-19	yes
Warren, George S.	Mec.	1,591,520	7-21-17	5-26-19	yes
Watkins, Bill W.	Ord.Sgt.	1,591,580	6- 4-17	2-10-19	yes
Watkins, Ernest D.	Corp.	1,591,599	7-30-17	3-11-19	yes
Weaver, John C.	Pvt.1cl.	2,872,174	5-28-18	6- 3-19	yes
Weeks, Dossie H.	Saddler	2,591,756	5-10-18	2-22-19	no
Weeks, William R.	Pvt.	1,593,791	10- 5-17	12-23-18	no
Wells, Joe E.	Pvt.	1,591,581	6- 4-17	5-31-19	yes
Wells, Oscar	Pvt.1cl.	1,591,578	6- 4-17	10- 9-18	yes
Wesson, Will	Corp.	1,591,663	7-13-17	3-11-19	yes
West, Raymond	Pvt.	2,866,272	5-25-18	3-17-19	yes
Westbrook, Hezekiah	Corp.	3,841,263	7-18-18	4-11-19	yes
Wheatley, Clifford C.	Pvt.	1,567,631	5-25-18	6-21-19	yes
Wheeler, Bruce	Pvt.	2,932,180	7-15-18	6- 9-19	yes

Whitaker, Maltie	Pvt.	4,254,394	10-22-18	5-19-19	no
White, Charlie N.	Corp.	2,915,543	5-15-18	7- 1-19	yes
White, John H.	Pvt.	1,567,632	5-26-18	7-15-18	no
Whitehead, Muriel	Rct.	2,294,563	8- 7-18	9-26-18	no
Whitehurst, James N.	Pvt.	1,480,335	2-15-18	4- 1-19	yes
Whitehurst, Martin L.	Pvt.	4,294,561	8- 7-18	5-21-19	yes
Whiteside, Abie	Corp.	3,893,295	8-16-18	7-31-19	no
Wicks, Floyd E.	Pvt.	2,866,271	5-25-18	12-27-18	no
Wiley, Arch R.	Pvt.1cl.	4,298,541	8-22-18	7-15-19	yes
Wiley, Emmett	Pvt.	2,209,243	4- 2-18	7-14-19	yes
Wiley, Joe	Pvt.	3,850,232	9- 1-18	1- 2-19	no
Wilhite, Carl M.	Cook	2,121,877	4- 2-18	1-30-19	no
Wilhite, Fred	Cook	725,647	11-13-16	7-22-19	yes
Williams, Andrew J.	Pvt.	3,784,691	7-18-18	11-27-17	no
Williams, Carl T.	Pvt.	2,863,609	5- 3-18	12-23-18	no
Williams, Daniel.R	Pvt.	4,568,344	6-25-18	12-20-18	no
Williams, Frank	Pvt.1cl.	232,155	10- 4-17	3-15-19	yes
Williams, George	Pvt.	3,784,613	7-18-18	8-29-18	no
Williams, Milton	Pvt.	4,294,744	9-26-18	12- 7-18	no
Williams, Oscar	Bglr.	4,505,793	9- 1-18	12-16-18	no
Willies, Robert	Pvt.	4,505,790	9- 1-18	7- 9-19	yes
Willis, Robert Lee	Pvt.	3,869,882	7-14-18	3-15-19	yes
Wilson, Henry	Pvt.	3,873,760	7-28-18	2- 8-19	no
Wilson, John F.	Sgt.	1,855,532	8-31-16	9-30-20	yes
Wilson, Wakley	Corp.	1,591,639	7- 9-17	12- 5-18	no
Windham, Burkitt	Pvt.	1,591,664	7-20-17	2- 3-19	yes
Wingo, Fred W. M.	Pvt.	3,257,656	6-15-18	1- 4-19	no
Winningham, Howard F.	Pvt.	3,499,949	6-27-18	1-18-18	no
Winningham, Millard	Pvt.	3,499,774	6-27-18	5-29-19	yes
Wise,Ulysses	Pvt.	2,863,621	5- 3-18	1- 2-19	no
Wood, Andy	Pvt.	4,254,397	10-22-18	12-15-18	no
Wood, Major McK	Pvt.	4,254,395	10-22-18	12-15-18	no
Wood, Otis C.	Pvt.1cl.	1,594,132	9-21-17	9- 2-19	yes
Woodruff, Looney	Pvt.	1,593,312	10- 5-17	3- 5-18	no
Woods, Emmett Lee	Pvt.	4,298,317	8-22-18	2- 7-19	yes
Yoakum, Robert H.	Pvt.	3,010,981	7-19-18	12-12-18	no
Young, Fred M.	Pvt.	4,449,253	9-18-18	12- 9-18	no
Young, James E.	Corp	1,594,135	9-21-17	6-19-19	yes
Young, James Edgar	1st.Lt.	Off.	7- 1-16	9-15-19	yes
Young, Ralph	Pvt.1cl.	2,573,024	4- 9-18	7-11-19	yes
Yojng, Roy H.	Pvt.	3,002,226	10-19-18	12-12-18	no

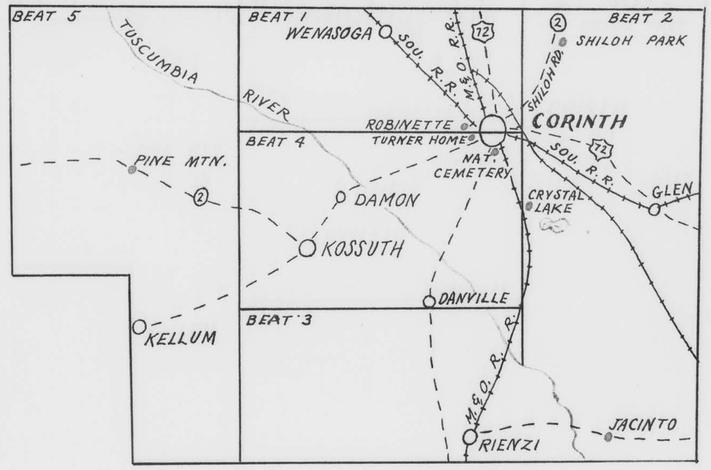
MARINES

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NAME	RANK	SERIAL NO.	ENLISTMENT DATE	DISCHARGED DATE
Atkins,John Pleasant	Apprentice Seaman	101,23,53	5- 7-18	12-30-18
Bruner, Stockton H.	Pvt.1cl M.C.	143,199	10-18-18	9-10-19
Burcham,Benjamin F. Jr.	Apprentice Seaman	114,01,13	12-12-17	2-21-19
Burcham,Charles H.	Pvt. 1cl. M.C.	135,921	8- 1-18	9- 6-19
Clifton, John Jr.	Fireman 2nd.cl.	160,35,45	4- 2-17	8-14-17
Dempsey, Joseph A.	Fireman 1cl	155,58,57	4-27-17	1- 8-18
Doyle, Elmer G.	Seaman	131,86,34	3-22-17	7-21-19
Green, Guy Regan	Seaman 2.cl.	161,75,80	7- 2-17	1- 7-19
Griffin, Henry H.	Seaman	181,96,67	4-19-17	10-29-19
Harris, Lester L.	Fireman 3.cl	171,07,32	2- 2-18	3-17-19
Harwell, George R.		147,079	11-11-18	9-20-19
Henson, Irl Archer	Seaman	171,70,80	12-11-17	2-20-19
Hollandsworth, James N.	Seaman	173,38,65	6- 1-18	9-27-19
Hudson,William E.		128,156	7- 7-18	10-26-18
James, Elmer H.	Chief, Mach.Mate	154,24,72	2-25-14	9- 9-19
Johnsey, Edmund H.	Elect. 3 cl,Radio	154,55,02	6-19-17	7-18-19
Johnsey, Walter Leon	Seaman	154,55,01	6-25-17	9-13-19
Jones, Edwin T.	Seaman 2 cl	166,02,87	12- 8-17	12-13-18
King, Charlie Lee	Fireman 3 cl	102,57,05	6-26-18	11-12-18
Kinningham, William I.	Engineman 2cl	102,66,50	5-23-17	2- 1-19
Klyce, William T.	Mach. Mate 2 cl.	102,22,82	3-31-17	8- 9-19
Lancaster, Lester Lee		79,769	2-21-17	10-11-19
Lucken, Perry	Fireman 2cl	182,09,62	6-19-16	8-22-19
Mackey, Thomas	Seaman 2cl	141,01,39	5-31-17	6-24-20
Maddox, Ernest	Fireman 1 cl	141,12,60	4- 2-17	3-22-19
Martin, Omer V.	Seaman 2 cl	141,82,28	6-11-18	7- 1-19
Mills, Albert Lee	Seaman	143,06,94	7- 9-17	5- 6-20
Millsaps, Arthur E.	Pvt. 1cl M.C.	117,468	5-17-18	1-24-19
Mincy, John T.	Seaman, 2cl	143,08,38	11-20-17	7- 2-19
Mitchell, John A.	Sgt. M.C.	118,513	5-22-18	2-28-19
Modlin, Guy D.	Pharmste Mate 3cl	143,30,20	4- 1-18	8-23-19
McDonald, Edger N.	Qmster 3cl	133,09,42	9-25-17	1-17-19
McPeters, James R.	Apprentice Seaman	133,76,76	7-24-18	1-24-19

Norman, Ray	Fireman 1 cl	124,35,42	12-31-17	9-25-19
North,James F.	Sgt. M.C.	81,633	4-12-17	7-10-20
O'Kelley Amora D.	Fireman 2 cl	174,31,73	3-29-18	2- 3-19
Olive, Loverter G.	Fireman 3 cl	166,66,64	6- 7-16	7- 8-18
Owen, John A.	Fireman, 3cl	174,32,50	4-16-18	8- 9-19
Parker,Eben L.	Seaman 2cl	151,95,28	5-29-18	2-14-19
Parker, John F.	Seaman 2cl	152,29,14	7- 8-18	3-26-19
Perkins, Lester M.	Hosp. Apprentice 2 cl.	152,66,82	7-25-18	2- 4-19
Perry, Ovie E.	Gunners Mate 1cl	152,77,24	6- 8-17	5-29-19
Phillips, Eugene	Electr. 2 cl	153,13,87	9- 3-17	R
Rosch, Franklin	Electr. 2cl Radio	183,65,00	4- 2-17	7-26-20
Robertson, Robert M.	Fireman 1cl	183,79,90	1-20-17	
Robins, Harrison L.	Lt. SC	N16 EM	1-23-17	4-20-18
Rogers,James N.	Mess Attendt 1cl	183,99,32	6-14-18	10-17-18
Ross, Leon	Apprentice Seaman	116,65,60	10- 8-17	11-26-17
Russell, Oscar I.	Apprentice Seaman	184,61,66	7-26-18	1-24-19
Settle, Clem	Mess Attendt, 3cl	191,60,66	11-29-17	5- 1-19
Stevens, Ernest E.	Gunners Mate 3cl	194,15,16	3-31-16	7-19-19
Strickland, John T.	Coxzwain	194,63,44	4-22-17	1-25-19
Stroud, Mardis L.	Qmstr.2cl Aviation	157,26,35	3-13-18	12-19-18
Suratt, Charles F.	Chief Qmstr	194,91,99	12-26-13	11- 6-19
Suratt, Mitchell	Ships Cook,3cl	116,92,99	4- 2-17	10-10-18
Taylor, James F.	Seaman	103,60,95	6-11-17	8-13-19
Thompson, William	Coxswain	140,09,83	6-20-17	9-27-20
Timlake, John W. Jr.		147,096	11-11-18	5-28-19
Westbrook,David H.	Seaman 2cl	163,68,53	12-31-17	6-27-19
White, Willie L.	Seaman 2cl	163,95,90	12-28-17	4- 9-19
Wilson, Elbert	Apprentice Seaman	164,57,90	6-26-18	11-12-18

ALCORN



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SCALE
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1 INCH = 5.29 MILES

AREA 386 SQ. MI.

LEGEND
- Points of Interest
- County Seat - Towns
- Federal Highways
- State Highways
- Railroad
- River
- Lake

POINTS of INTEREST

Crystal Lake
National Cemetery
Robinette
Roscoes Turner's Home
Shiloh Road to Shiloh Park
Jacinto
Pine Mtn.